APPENDIX H

LOCAL STANDARDS JUSTIFICATION MATRICES (INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPORTS)

Setting Accessibility Standards

Facility Type	National Standards / Benchmarks	CURRENT POSITION						FUTURE VISION		PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD
		Existing Local Standards (includes any past surveys)	Active Places: Travel Time to facilities	Active Places: ONS Classification Reports	Active Places: % of Population with Facility Catchment	Consultation		User Expectations	PMP Recommendation			
						User / Household Surveys	Other Consultation					
Swimming Pools	20 minute drivetime	None				Overall 75% of respondents indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 15 minutes to a swimming pool and that the preferred mode of travel was by car. This view was common across seven of the eight analysis areas.			15 minute drive	The majority of people indicated that they would expect to travel by car. The 75% level for the City and District and across seven of the eight analysis areas was a travel time of up to 15 minutes. Such a local standard would meet expectations within the remaining analysis area in which the 75% level was a drive time of up to 20 minutes. In addition, a 15-minute drivetime is within the accepted national standard.	✓	15 minute drivetime
Sports Halls	15 minute drivetime	None				The general perception is that a travel time of 10 to 15 minutes is reasonable. A 15 minute travel time was found to be the 75% level overall and within four of the eight analysis areas. People in seven out of the eight analysis areas indicated that they would expect to travel by car. The only variance was found to exist in Area 1 where the 75% level was a 13.75 walk time.			15 minute drive	The majority of people indicated that they would expect to travel by car. A 15 minute travel time was found to be the 75% level overall and within four of the eight analysis areas. Such a locally derived standard is in line with accepted national standards.	✓	15 minute drivetime
Health and Fitness	No national standards however industry guidelines suggests that people will travel between 8 and 12 minutes to a health and fitness facility	None				The general perception is that a travel time of up to 15 minutes is reasonable. A 15 minute travel time was found to be the 75% level overall and within five of the eight analysis areas. The preferred mode of transport was by car.			15 minute drive	The majority of people indicated that they would expect to travel by car. The 75% level for the City and District and across five of the eight analysis areas was a travel time of up to 15 minutes. Such a local standard would also meet expectations within one further analysis area in which the 75% level was a drive time of up to 20 minutes.	X	10 minute drivetime
Indoor Bowls	15 minute drivetime	None				Respondents indicated that a travel time of between 15 and 20 minutes was considered reasonable. Once again, people would expect to travel by car. The 75% level overall for the district was 20 minutes.			20 minute drive	The 75% level for the City and District overall and within three of the eight analysis areas was a travel time of up to 20 minutes. The 75% level in a further two analysis areas was only slightly lower at 17.5 minutes. Once again, people indicated that they would expect to travel by car.	✓	20 minute drivetime
Indoor Tennis	The National Tennis Facilities strategy (1998-2002) indicates that "the LTA will target suitable locations for both expansion of existing facilities and the building of indoor tennis centres within a 30 minute drive" suggesting that a 30 minute drivetime is an appropriate catchment	None				The majority of people indicated that a 15 to 20 travel time was reasonable. The 75% level for the district was 15 minutes. The preferred mode of transport was by car.			15 minute drive	The 75% level for the City and District overall and within four of the eight analysis areas was a travel time of up to 15 minutes. Such a local standard would also meet expectations within three of the four remaining analysis areas in which the 75% level was a drive time of up to 20 minutes. Once again, people indicated that they would expect to travel by car.	X	20 minute drivetime
Community Centres/ Village Halls	No national standards	None				Respondents stated that they would expect to travel between 10 and 15 minutes by foot. The 75% level for the district and three out of the eight analysis areas was a 15 minute walk time. The 75% level for five out of the eight analysis areas was a 10 minute walk time. However, the most commonly stated response was 15 minutes.			15 minute walk	The majority of people indicated that they would expect to walk to this type of facility. The 75% level for the district and three out of the eight analysis areas was a 15 minute walk time. The 75% level for five out of the eight analysis areas was a 10 minute walk time. However, the most commonly stated response was 15 minutes.	✓	15 minute walk time

PMP Definitions - Process by Typology

	STEP 3 - SETTING STANDARDS				STEP 4 - APPLYING STANDARDS		
PPG 17 Typology	**Quantity Standard (yes/no)**	**Quantity Standard (ha/number)**	**Accessibility Standard - catchment (yes/no)**	**Quality Standard (yes/no)**	**Apply Quantity for Surplus / Deficiencies**	**Quantity Standard Analysis (LA area/analysis area)**	**Apply Accessibility Standard -catchment (yes/no)**
Parks and Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	LA area	✓
Natural and Semi Natural	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Green Corridors	x (see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard and instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors)	not applicable	✓	✓	not applicable	not applicable	x
Amenity Greenspace	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Provision for Children and Young People	✓ (possible need for separate standards for children's play and teenage provision)	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Outdoor Sports Facilities	✓ (refer to Playing Pitch Strategy / Sport and Rec Facility Strategy for specific facilities)	ha	✓	✓	x (standard set for broad planning need only) / (application for sur/def would be meaningless)	not applicable	✓
Allotments and Community Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Cemeteries and Churchyards	x (see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)	not applicable	x	✓	not applicable	not applicable	x
Civic Spaces	x (see PPG17 Annex - Typologies - not suitable for local standards - they are normally provided on an opportunistic and urban design-led basis)	not applicable	x	✓	not applicable	not applicable	x
Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas	Not Applicable						

Setting Accessibility Standards

Typology	National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)		Consultation	PMP Recommendation	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD
			LA Name	Local Standard Set					
District Park	No national standards	The local plan states that all residents should be within 2 miles of a district park. A district park is considered to be 20ha or above	Kirklees MC	10-15 min drive	The general perception (75% of respondents) is that a 15 minute travel time by car is reasonable. Respondents from 4 of the eight analysis areas supported the overall view of residents of the district, indicating that they would expect to travel up to 15 minutes. Current behaviour contrasted slightly with this view, as 64% of those currently using district parks travel on foot but only 7% of users travel for longer than 20 minutes. Parish clerks indicated that a 10 minute drivetime was acceptable.	15 minute drive (6km)	The majority of people indicated a driving time rather than a walk time with the 75% level being up to 15 minutes. This reflects the notion that people are willing to travel further to reach larger facilities. There are no national standards to provide a benchmark.	✓	15 minute drive (6km)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	10 min walk					
			Harborough DC	10 min (drive)					
			Vale Royal BC	15 min (drive)					
Local Park	No national standards	The local plan states that all residents should be within 0.75 of a local park. A local park is considered to be 2 - 20ha or above	Oswestry BC	15 min (walk)	Consultation indicated that local parks should be within closer proximity to residents. 75% indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes to a local park and that the preferred means of reaching the destination would be on foot. This view was consistent across all analysis areas. 77% of current users of local parks travel on foot and 70% of people travel up to 10 minutes.	10 minute walk (0.8km)	75% of respondents in the district indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 1 0 minutes on foot. This was echoed unanimously across all eight analysis areas and matched current behaviour patterns. There are no national standards for comparison.	✓	10 minute walk (0.8km)
			Halton BC	15 min (walk)					
			Knowsley MBC	15 mins (walk)					
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (drive)					
Small Local Park	No national standards	The local plan states that all residents should be within a 0.25 catchment of a small local park. A small ocal park is considered to be smaller than 2ha.	Congleton BC	15 min s (walk) - Urban / 15 mins (drive) - Rural	75% of respondents indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes and that the preferred mode of travel was on foot. This view was supported by respondents in 6 of the eight analysis areas. All current users of small parks are travelling on foot and all are travelling less than five minutes to their destination.	10 minute walk (0.8km)	Although current behaviour patterns indicate that residents currently travel only up to 5 minutes to reach a local park, 75% of respondents highlighted that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes on foot to reach a small local park and garden, the same distance people are willing to walk to local parks. This therefore suggests that a catchment of 10 minutes is appropriate for this type of open space.	✓	10 minute walk (0.8km)
			Maidstone BC	15-20 mins (walk)					
			Burnley BC	15 minute (walk)					
			Tamworth BC	15 min (walk)					
Natural & Semi-Natural	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha	None	Kirklees MC	10 min (drive) - urban / 10 min (walk) - rural	75% of respondents in the district indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 15 minutes and that the preferred mode of transport was on foot. Opinions were split across analysis areas, with 75% of residents of five of the eight indicating that they would travel only up to 10 minutes. Perhaps unsurprisingly, residents in Harpenden and St Albans City Centre (i.e the more urban areas of the borough) suggested that they would be willing to travel up to 15 minutes. Parish clerks indicated that they would expect different standards for rural and urban areas, but would expect to walk up to 10 minutes in a rural area. 90% of those using natural spaces at present walk, and 60% travel up to 10 minutes and 90% up to 15 minutes. There are a number of strategic sites within the district to which people are likely to be willing to travel further, including Bricket Wood and Nomansland Commons.	10 minute walk - rural (0.8km) / 15 minute walk - urban (1.2km)	The majority of people indicated a walking time rather than a drive time with the 75% level being 15 minutes across the district. This recommended standard is in line with other standards set for local authorities although it appears that there is a division of opinion between the more rural and urban areas of the district, with people living in the urban areas willing to travel further to reach natural and semi natural open space sites. A separate standard should therefore be considered and it is recommended that due to the variation in the environment and expectations, residents in the city should expect to walk up to 15 minutes to reach natural open space, compared to 10 minutes in a rural area. 90% of those who use these spaces most frequently actually walk to them and the suggested standards therefore mirror current behaviour. The national standard relates to greenspace in general and not specifically this typology as per PPG 17. Sites of strategic importance and specific interest should be considered to be special cases with catchments as wide as a 15 minute drivetime.	✓	10 minute walk - rural (0.8km) / 15 minute walk - urban (1.2km)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	15 min (drive) - urban / 10 min (walk) - rural					
			Harborough DC	20 min (walk)					
			Vale Royal BC	15 min (walk)					
			Oswestry BC	10-15 min (walk)					
			Halton BC	15 mins (walk)					
			Knowsley MBC	15 mins (walk)					
			Chelmsford BC	20 mins (walk)					
			Congleton BC	10-15 mins (walk)					
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)					
			Burnley BC	15 minute (walk)					
			Tamworth BC	15-20 min (walk)					
Amenity Greenspace	No national standards	None	Kirklees MC	5 min (walk)	The majority of residents indicated that they expected to walk to amenity green space. 75% of respondents in the district suggested that they would be willing to walk up to 10 minutes, and this opinion was reflected across the district, with 75% of respondents of each analysis area willing to walk this far. It must be noted however that although the 75% mark is 10 minutes, the modal answer was 5 minutes. This echoes the views of parish clerks, although it was stated that the quality of the amenity green space was a particular determining factor. Current behaviour suggests that 75% travel up to 5 minutes on foot.	5 minute walk (0.4km)	75% indicated that they were willing to walk up to 10 minutes and this was unanimously reflected across the district. Despite this, the modal answer was a 5 minute walking time, a response which mirrors the current behaviour of local residents. It is therefore recommended that the local standard should be set at a five minute walking time.	✓	5 minute walk (0.4km)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	5 min (walk)					
			Harborough DC	10 min (walk)					
			Vale Royal BC	10 min (walk)					
			Oswestry BC	10 min (walk)					
			Halton BC	5 min (walk)					
			Knowsley MBC	10 mins (walk)					
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (walk)					
			Congleton BC	5-10 mins (walk)					
			Burnley BC	10 minute (walk)					
			Maidstone BC	5-10 mins (walk)					
			Tamworth BC	5-10 min (walk)					

Neighbourhood Play Area	(3) NEAPs aged min 8 ; min area size 1000msq ; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line),	The local plan states that children's play areas should be within a 400m catchment of residents and toddlers play areas should be within a 200m walk. This equates to approximately a five minute walk for childrens play areas	Kirklees MC	5-10 min walk	75% of respondents across the district indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes on foot to reach a neighbourhood play area. This view was echoed across all analysis areas.	10 minute walk (0.8km)	75% indicated that they were willing to walk up to 10 minutes and this was unanimously reflected across the district.	✓	10 minute walk (0.8km)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	5-10 min (walk)					
			Harborough DC	5-10 min (walk)					
			Vale Royal BC	10 min (walk)					
Large Local Play Area	(2) LEAPs - aged min 5 ; min area size 400msq ; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)		Oswestry BC	10 min (walk)	As with neighbourhood play areas, 75% of respondents across the district indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes on foot to reach a large local play area. This view was not quite as consistent across all analysis areas.	10 minute walk (0.8km)	Although 75% of respondents indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes on foot, large local play areas should be slightly more localised in terms of catchment than a district play facility. Inconsistency in answers supports this, potentially suggesting that again, there is another determining factor, perhaps the quality. In line with guidance in the PPG17 Companion Guide, it is recommended that large local play areas should also be accessible within a 10 minute walk.	✓	10 minute walk (0.8km)
			Halton BC	10 min (walk)					
			Knowsley MBC	10 mins (walk)					
			Chelmsford BC	5-10 mins (walk)					
Small Local Play Area	(1) LAPs - aged 4-6 ; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line) ; min area size 100msq ; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace		Congleton BC	10 mins (walk) - Children / 15 mins (walk) - young people	The view that 10 minutes on foot is an appropriate catchment was again echoed by 75% of respondents. The modal answer was however 5 minutes, indicating that more people felt that 5 minutes was an appropriate travel distance and figures may potentially be skewed by extreme answers.	5 minute walk (0.4km)	Although 75% of people indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 10 minutes,the modal answer was however 5 minutes, indicating that more people felt that 5 minutes was an appropriate travel distance and figures may potentially be skewed by extreme answers. A five minute catchment distance on foot reflects views portrayed in other consultation and by their very nature, small facilities should be more localised.	✓	5 minute walk (0.4km)
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)					
			Burnley BC	10 minute (walk)					
			Tamworth BC	10 min (walk)					
Outdoor Sports Facilities	No national standards	NONE	Kirklees MC	10-15 min (drive) - urban / 15-20 min (drive) - rural	Travel by car was the preferred method of transport to reach outdoor sports facilities although relatively high numbers also indicated that they would travel on foot. A higher proportion of residents of Sandridge, London Colney and St Albans City indicated that they would travel on foot, perhaps reflecting the abundance of sports facilities located in these areas. 78% of current users of outdoor sports facilities however travel by car, with 78% travelling up to 15 minutes, 38% of whom travel between 10 and 15 minutes. 75% of respondents across the district indicated that they would be willing to travel up to 15 minutes by car, a view which was echoed by 75% of residents in 4 individual analysis areas.	15 minute drive (6 km)	78% of current users travel to outdoor sports facilities by car at present, indicating that a drive time is perhaps the most appropriate mode of transport. 75% of people across the district felt that this was an appropriate catchment. This also reflects the views expressed in other consultations and by parish clerks.	✓	15 minute drive (6km)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	15 min (drive) - urban / 20 min (drive) - rural					
			Harborough DC	10 min (drive)					
			Vale Royal BC	10-15 min (drive)					
			Oswestry BC	15 min (drive)					
			Halton BC	15 mins (walk)					
			Knowsley MBC	15 mins (drive)					
			Chelmsford BC	10-15 mins (drive)					
			Congleton BC	10-20 min (drive)					
			Burnley BC	10-15 minute drive					
			Maidstone BC	10-15 mins (walk)					
			Tamworth BC	15 min (drive)					
Allotments	No national standards	NONE	Kirklees MC	10-15 min (drive)	Of those people who use allotments most frequently 74% currently travel on foot, and all those who walk reach their destination within 10 minutes. Overall, 75% of respondents in the district indicated that they would expect to find an allotment within a 15 minute walking distance. Views on appropriate catchments varied between analysis areas, with 75% of respondents in the four analysis areas indicating that a 10 minute walk was appropriate, 75% of respondents in 3 areas suggesting that a 15 minute walk was appropriate, and 75% of respondents in Colney Heath feeling a 20 minute walk was appropriate. Parish clerks indicated that a 10 minute drive would be appropriate.	15 minute walk (1.2km)	The 15 minute walk time represents the overall view of residents of the district, with 75% highlighting this as an appropriate travel time.	✓	15 minute walk (1.2km)
			Ellesmere Port & Neston BC	10-15 min (drive)					
			Harborough DC	10 min (drive)					
			Vale Royal BC	15 min (drive)					
			Oswestry BC	15 min (walk)					
			Halton BC	20 mins (walk)					
			Knowsley MBC	20 mins (walk)					
			Chelmsford BC	10 mins (drive)					
			Burnley BC	15 minute (walk)					
			Congleton BC	15 mins (walk) - Urban / 15 mins (drive) - Rural					
			Tamworth BC	15 min (walk)					
Cemeteries / Churchyards	No national standards	As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation							
Green Corridors	No national standards	As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation							

Setting Accessibility Standards (table definitions)

Field	Comment
Typology	PPG 17 Typology
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. English Nature make recommendations of access for 'Natural Greenspace'
Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	These are figures detailing other local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities.
Consultation (Household Survey - establish 75% threshold catchments)	Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire - need to take the 75% level as recommended by PPG 17 Companion Guide (ie from a list of responses - what is the time 75% are willing to travel)
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in time and/or distance
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the locals standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken - any changes in standards at a later date during the project will impact on re-doing calculations, analysis and report - the standards drive the analysis
LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	Final Local Standard agreed and approved that will be stated in the report and used for analysis purposes - standard should be in time and/or distance

Setting Quantity Standards

Typology	National Standards	National Standards (advantages and disadvantages)	Current provision per 1,000 population	Existing Local Standards	Other Local Authorities Actuals and Standards (by PMP)			Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Other Consultation	PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD
					LA Name	Provision per 1,000 population	Local Standard Set						
District Park	No national standards	No national standards	0.42	No quantitative standard.	Kirklees MC	0.4-0.6 (urban) / 0.11 (rural)	0.4-0.7 (urban) / 0.15 (rural)	80% about right 16% not enough 0% more than enough 15% no opinion	A recent satisfaction survey carried out by the Council indicated that 82% of residents are satisfied with the current provision of parks and gardens. Parks are well valued. The level of provision is about right.	0.42	Overall opinion suggests that current provision of district parks is 'about right'. 80% of household survey respondents across the City and District are of this view, with response rates consistently above 60% in all eight analysis areas. There are two district parks within the City and District comprising Ventnor Park in Analysis Area 5 and Highfield Park in Analysis Area 6. On this basis, we recommend a local standard in line with current provision, 0.42 ha per 1,000 population.	✓	0.42
					Newark & Sherwood	1.9	0.6-0.8						
					Harborough DC	0.25	0.5						
					Vale Royal BC	0.88	0.9						
Local Park	No national standards	No national standards	0.3	No quantitative standard.	Oswestry BC	0.25	0.35	73% about right 24% not enough 0% more than enough 3% no opinion	A recent satisfaction survey carried out by the Council indicated that 82% of residents are satisfied with the current provision of parks and gardens. Parks are well valued. The level of provision is about right.	0.3	Local parks are situated within four of the eight identified analysis areas (2, 3, 5 and 6). Overall opinion suggests that current provision of local parks is 'about right'. 73% of household survey respondents across the City and District are of this view, with response rates consistently above 60% in all eight analysis areas. When looking across the analysis areas, the highest proportion of respondents considering current provision to be 'about right' was 76% in Analysis Area 5, based on 0.22 ha per 1,000 population. However, 74% in Analysis Area 3 and 68% in Analysis Area 2 suggested 0.25 ha and 0.49 ha per 1,000 population respectively was appropriate. 71% in Analysis Area 6 based their responses on 2.83 ha per 1,000 population. On this basis, we recommend a local standard in line with current provision, 0.3 ha per 1,000 population.	✓	0.3
					Halton BC	1.21	1.25						
					Knowsley MBC	8.37 (incl major parks)	0.8						
					Chelmsford BC	3.12 (overall) / 0.84 (urban) / 7.97 (rural)	2						
Small Local Park	No national standards	No national standards	0.02	No quantitative standard.	Congleton BC	0.64	0.75	57% about right 37% not enough 1% more than enough 6% no opinion	A recent satisfaction survey carried out by the Council indicated that 82% of residents are satisfied with the current provision of parks and gardens. Parks are well valued. The level of provision is about right.	0.03	There is a greater division of opinion in relation to small local parks and gardens, with 57% stating that provision is 'about right' and 37% considering that current provision is 'not enough' (consistently above 30% in all eight analysis areas). This suggests there may be localised deficiencies and a more detailed examination of responses by analysis area supports this view. Three of the four analysis areas showing the highest levels of satisfaction with current provision are those in which small local parks and gardens as well as local parks are situated – Analysis Area 8 (95%), Analysis Area 2 (60%) and Analysis Area 5 (95%). Current provision in these areas equates to 0.05 ha, 0.08 ha and 0.01 ha per 1,000 population respectively. A high proportion of respondents in Analysis Area 3 (82%) indicated that existing provision is appropriate and although there are no small local parks and gardens within this part of the district, there is a local park, Waldergrave Park (equating to 0.25 ha per 1,000 population). Levels of dissatisfaction are highest in the three analysis areas with the lowest levels of current provision. In Analysis Areas 4 and 7, which have no formal parks provision, 42% and 45% of respondents consider current levels to be too low. In Analysis Area 1, 48% of respondents indicated that 0.06 ha per 1,000 population is 'not enough' versus 52% who consider it 'about right'. Redbourn War Memorial Gardens is the only site categorised under the parks and gardens typology in this analysis area. We therefore recommend a local provision standard of 0.03 ha per 1,000 population. This standard is in line with the average level of provision per 1,000 head of population across those analysis areas in which small local parks and gardens are currently situated.		
					Maidstone BC	2.27	1.89						
					Rugby BC	2.99 (overall) / 0.84 (urban) / 7.97 (rural)	1.5 (urban) / 10 (rural)						
					Tamworth BC	0.51	0.6						
Natural & Semi-Natural	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha. English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population. Rethinking Open Space Report: Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation.	Adds - promotes a hierarchy of provision and links sizes and accessibility issues / provides a broad guide Disads - unachievable in most urban areas / relevance to rural areas questionable	1.26 (urban) / 13.87 (rural)	None	Kirklees MC	0.36-10.85 (extreme range across wards)	2 (urban) / 10 (rural)	54% about right 43% not enough 1% too much 3% no opinion	Too much inaccessible woodland.	2.26 ha (urban) / 8 ha (rural)	Overall there is a clear division of opinion with 54% stating that provision is 'about right' or 'too much' and 43% considering that current provision is 'not enough'. This suggests there may be localised deficiencies and a more detailed examination of responses by analysis areas supports this view. In Analysis Area 5, 5.2% of respondents consider the level of current provision to be insufficient compared with 45% who consider it to be 'about right'. As the most densely populated part of the district, the Central area has the lowest area per 1,000 head of population of this type of open space, 0.84. In contrast, the fairly urbanised area of East Harpenden and Wheathampstead has a current provision of 2.26 ha per 1,000 population which 70% of survey respondents for this area suggest is 'about right'. National standards suggest around 2 ha per 1,000 population and this was also the average of all local authority application standards in the 'Rethinking Open Space Report'. In addition, local standards set for urban areas in other PPG 17 studies have been between 1.5 and 2.5 ha per 1,000 population. With Verulamium Park situated in Analysis Area 3, this is considered to present a good opportunity to introduce increased provision of natural and semi-natural areas alongside more closely managed areas within the park. We therefore recommend that a local standard of 2.26 ha per 1,000 population be set for urban areas. In Analysis Areas 1, 6 and 8 opinion is relatively equally split with the ratio of 'about right' to 'not enough' being 50% : 46%, 47% : 50% and 51% : 48% respectively. Even with the exclusion of the dominant sites (Pear Wood, 84.72 (AA1), Smallford Lane Natural Space, 41.07 (AA6), Brickel Wood Common, 64.23 (AA8) and Potters Crouch Plantation, 43.97 (AA8)), Analysis Areas 1 and 8 have the highest area per 1,000 head population. On this basis, it was anticipated that accessibility issues were a factor. As expected, accessibility scores for Brickel Wood Common and Potters Crouch Plantation were only 47 and 30 out of a possible 80 respectively. When looking across rural analysis areas, West Harpenden and surrounds (AA2) has the highest proportion of people suggesting current provision of 8.16 ha per 1,000 population is 'about right', 61%. This is closely followed by Sandridge (AA4) in which 59% consider 7.53 ha per 1,000 population sufficient. Local standards set for rural areas in other PPG 17 studies have been between 5 and 10 ha per 1,000 population. On this basis we recommend a local standard of 8 ha per 1,000 population is set for rural areas.	✓	2.26 (urban) / 8 (rural)
	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population. Rethinking Open Space Report: Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation.				Halton BC	4.77	2.75						
					Knowsley MBC	1.19	1.2						
					Chelmsford BC	14.78 (overall) / 3.12 (urban) / 39.64 (rural)	2						
					Congleton BC	1.43	2						
					Rugby BC	7.37 (overall) / 20.14 (urban) / 2 (rural)	2.5 (urban) / 10 (rural)						
					Tamworth BC	13.56	2.7						
Amenity Greenspace	Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that provide informal recreation and visual amenity or land provided for environmental or safety reasons NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and **casual or informal playing space within housing areas** NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments LAPs - aged 4-6 ; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line) ; min area size 1000m sq ; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as **amenity greenspace**	Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard	1.13	None	Kirklees MC	0.49-1	1	49% about right 36% not enough 1% too much 16% no opinion	Large areas of amenity green space are particularly well valued, potentially too many smaller sites.	1.24	Overall there is a division of opinion with 49% stating that provision is 'about right' or 'too much' but 36% considering that current provision is 'not enough'. This suggests there may be localised deficiencies and a more detailed examination of responses by analysis areas supports this view. 59% of household survey respondents in Analysis Area 1 feel that the current level of provision is too low. Although provision (1.2 83 ha per 1,000 population) appears high in comparison to other areas, a review of the site specific data highlights that this is dominated by one large sites (Redbourn Common, 1.392 ha). If this site is excluded, the level of provision per 1,000 head of population falls to 0.29. Levels of provision within Analysis Area 2 also appears high. Once again a review of site specific data identifies a large site of circa 38 ha in this analysis area (Harpenden Common, 37.68). If this site is excluded, there is less variance in the range of provision per 1,000 population, 0.29 to 1.24 ha. Relatively high proportions of respondents in Analysis Areas 2 (59%) and 3 (99%) consider current provision of 0.51 ha and 0.56 ha to be sufficient. However, it should be noted that these areas have the highest per head provision of outdoor sports facilities. When looking across analysis areas, Sandridge (Analysis Area 4) has the highest proportion of people suggesting current provision of 1.24 ha per 1,000 population is 'about right', 59%. National guidance suggest that a standard can be anywhere between 0.5 and 2.0 ha per 1,000 population. Local standards derived for other local authorities during the course of PPG17 studies have been between 0.6 and 1.2 ha per 1,000 population, depending on local needs. On this basis, we recommend a local provision standard of 1.24 ha per 1,000 population.	✓	1.24
					Newark & Sherwood	0.6	0.6						
					Harborough DC	0.77	0.9						
					Vale Royal BC	0.93	1.3 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)						
					Oswestry BC	0.97	1.2 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)						
					Halton BC	1	1						
					Knowsley MBC	1.28	1.2						
					Chelmsford BC	0.73 (overall) / 0.74 (urban) / 0.7 (rural)	0.81						
					Congleton BC	0.86	1						
					Rugby BC	0.99 (overall) / 0.56 (urban) / 1.17 (rural)	1.1 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)						
					Tamworth BC	1.15	1.15						

Typology	National Standards	National Standards (advantages and disadvantages)	Current provision per 1,000 population	Existing Local Standards	Other Local Authorities Actuals and Standards (by PMP)			Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Other Consultation	PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	PMP Justification	CLIENT APPROVAL	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD
					LA Name	Provision per 1,000 population	Local Standard Set						
Neighbourhood Play Area	NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) For **children's playing space** - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas. NPFA - in the past some LAs have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments. NEAP S - a NEAP is a site that is designated and equipped mainly for older children, but with opportunities for play for younger children too. Located within a walking time of 15 minutes from home, the NEAP is the largest of the 3 types of play space.	Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard / recommendations for children's play are excessive and probably financially unsustainable	0.03	NPFA standard adopted: 0.2 - 0.3 ha per 1,000 population	Kirklees MC	0.03-0.09	0.6-0.8 (NPFA)	45% about right	More provision required for teenagers.	0.11	Neighbourhood Play Areas (NEAPs) are situated within five of the eight identified analysis areas (2, 4, 5, 7 and 8). There is a clear division of opinion with 45% of respondents considering current levels of provision to be 'about right' whilst 38% suggest it is 'not enough'. Analysis Area 8 has the highest level of current provision per 1,000 head of population. This is the only area in which opinion strongly suggests that current provision is appropriate with 81% considering 0.11 ha per 1,000 population to be 'about right'. In most of the analysis areas (1, 2, 4, 5 and 7) opinion is relatively equally split between those considering it to be 'about right' and 'not enough'. Current levels of provision in these areas ranges from 0 ha to 0.08 ha per 1,000 population. On this basis, we recommend a local provision standard of 0.11 ha per 1,000 population, in line with levels in AA8 in which there is a high level of satisfaction amongst local residents.		
					Newark & Sherwood	0.36	0.75	38% not enough					
					Harborough DC	0.12	0.3	1% too much					
					Rugby BC	0.08 (overall) / 0.16 (urban) / 0.05 (rural)	0.2 (urban) / 0.2 (rural)	16% no opinion					
					Vale Royal	0.06	0.2						
Large Local Play Area	LEAPs - target age minimum 5 years; minimum area size 400sqm; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).		0.06		Oswestry BC	0.18	0.3	48% about right		0.2	Overall opinion suggests that current provision of local play areas is 'about right'. This view is particularly strong in Analysis Area 8, with 58% considering 0.16 ha per 1,000 population to be sufficient compared to 26% who suggest it is too low. In five of the other seven analysis areas, circa 50% stated that provision was 'about right' whilst between 30-40% considered it to be 'not enough'. Current provision in these areas ranges from 0.02 ha to 0.1 ha per 1,000 population. Respondents in Analysis Area 1 clearly indicated that current provision at 0.07 ha per 1,000 population is considered inadequate, with 57% considering it to be too low. Opinion in Analysis Area 6 was found to be evenly split, with 41% considering provision of 0.14 per 1,000 population to be 'about right' and 'not enough'. On this basis, we recommend a local provision standard of 0.2 ha per 1,000 population. This recommended standard is in line with local authority benchmark data.		
					Halton BC	0.07	0.2	34% not enough					
					Knowsley MBC	0.11	0.2	1% too much					
Small Local Play Area	LAPs - target age 4-6 years; minimum area size 100sqm; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace; 1 minute walk or 100m (60m in a straight line).		0.002		Chelmsford BC	0.12 (overall) / 0.09 (urban) / 0.18 (rural)	0.81	48% about right		0.01	Small local play areas (LAPs) are situated in four of the eight analysis areas (3, 4, 5 and 6). Total provision in these areas ranges from 0.02 to 0.11, which equates to 0 ha to 0.01 ha per 1,000 population. There is a clear division of opinion. In six out of the eight analysis areas, for example, although around 50% of respondents stated that provision was 'about right' between 30-40% considered it to be 'not enough'. We recommend a local provision standard of 0.01 ha per 1,000 population.		
					Congleton BC	0.44 (play areas)	0.5	35% not enough					
					Tamworth BC	0.27	0.5 (play areas)	1% too much					
Outdoor Sports Facilities	NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 4 acres (ie 1.62 per 1,000 population) For **outdoor sport** - includes pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens, tennis courts training areas and croquet lawns NPFA - in the past some LAs have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments	Ads - quick and easy to use / developers have accepted the standard largely because it's the same everywhere Disads - PPG 17 advocates setting local standards in relation to local needs / questions relevance of NPFA standards - national standards cannot reflect local needs / relates only to limited typology / no real basis for the standard	6.61 (2.71 excluding golf courses)	Recent playing pitch strategy sets out a standard for playing fields of 1.35 ha per 1,000 population 2.4 ha per 1,000 population (using NPFA six acre standard) 20 minute drive time for athletics track provision	Kirklees MC	2.46-6.6	3	45% about right 44% not enough 1% too much 11% no opinion	Insufficient outdoor sports facilities for juniors. Perceived shortfall of synthetic turf.	2.71 (excluding golf courses)	Overall opinion suggests that the current provision of outdoor sports facilities is inadequate. A higher proportion of respondents feel levels are 'not enough' as opposed to 'about right' in five out of the eight analysis areas. 59% and 49% of respondents in Analysis Areas 2 and 3 respectively consider provision to be 'about right'. If golf courses are excluded in the calculations, these areas have by far the highest area per 1,000 head of population. If golf courses are excluded levels of provision fall to 4.94 and 1.88 ha per head of population, more consistent with other analysis areas. However, it is believed that respondents views may be linked to the appropriateness of current provision ie the need to cater for the high demand for junior football pitches as well as to the quality of current provision with a significant problem with drainage and waterlogging at a number of the playing pitch sites. The emerging playing pitch strategy sets out a standard for playing fields of 1.35 ha per 1,000 population We therefore recommend a local standard of 2.71 ha per 1,000 population be set, a standard that is in line with existing provision and local authority benchmark data. Since this typology encompasses a broad variety of outdoor sports facilities, it should be recognised that application for surplus and deficiency calculations would be meaningless and that standards should be set for broad planning need only.	✓	2.71
					Newark & Sherwood	2.06	2.5						
					Harborough DC	5.21	0.57						
					Vale Royal BC	5.87	1.75						
					Oswestry BC	4.25 (including school fields and golf courses)	2.5 (excluding golf courses)						
					Halton BC	3.37	No standard set						
					Knowsley MBC	3.15 (1.82 excluding golf courses)	1.85 (excluding golf courses)						
					Chelmsford BC	2.27 (overall) / 1.75 (urban) / 3.38 (rural)	1.25						
					Congleton BC	2.33	2.5						
					Rugby BC	15.91 (urban) / 3.32 (rural)	3.5 (urban) / 5 (rural)						
					Maidstone BC	No standard set	No standard set						
					Tamworth BC	1.92	1.5 (excluding golf courses)						
Allotments	National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (ie 20 allotments plots per 2,200 people (2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 230 people. With an average allotment plot of 250 sqm this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population 1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population		0.31	None	Kirklees MC	0.11-0.22	No standard set	38% about right 18% not enough 2% too much 43% no opinion	There is a perceived oversupply of allotments, particularly in the Harpenden area.	0.22	Opinions in relation to allotment provision were mixed. In three of the eight analysis areas a much higher proportion of respondents were of the view that provision was 'about right' as opposed to 'not enough'. In Analysis Areas 4, 6 and 7, however, more respondents had the converse view. However, we must take into account the fact that the most popular response overall and a high proportion of the responses across all of the analysis areas was 'no opinion' and that there was an insignificant number of responses from the consultation questionnaires who use allotments most frequently. The demand for allotments is likely to be in specific areas. For example, both Cunningham Hill Allotments and Folly Hill Allotments are at 100% occupancy and have waiting lists for plots. The overall existing provision is 0.31 ha per 1,000 population (equivalent to 3,100sq.m). This is in line with provision in a number of other local authority areas. Responses given may be related to accessibility with all three analysis areas in which current provision is considered to be only having one or two allotment sites. 60% of respondents in Analysis Area 3 consider provision 'about right', an area in which there are 15 allotment sites, whilst 42% were of this view in Analysis Area 8 in which there are four sites. Statistical information for 10 Council managed allotment sites indicates an average 72% occupancy (range 38% to 100%). It is recommended that a local standard of 0.22 ha per 1,000 population be set, 72% of the current level of provision. This is in line with standards set for other local authorities and is twice the recommended standard of the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners.	✓	0.22
					Newark & Sherwood	0.22	0.5						
					Harborough DC	0.29	0.35						
					Vale Royal BC	0.05	0.05						
					Oswestry BC	0.03	0.05						
					Halton BC	0.08	0.09						
					Knowsley MBC	0.03	0.05						
					Chelmsford BC	0.32 (overall) / 0.26 (urban) / 0.46 (rural)	0.3						
					Rugby BC	0.45 (overall) / 0.79 (urban) / 0.31 (rural)	0.65 (urban) / 0.8 (rural)						
					Congleton BC	0.03	0.04						
					Tamworth BC	0.05	0.05						
Cemeteries / Churchyards	No national standards	No Quantity Standards to be set : PPG 17 Annex states "many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them**As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one.**" For Cemeteries, PPG 17 Annex states "every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is steady need for more of them. Indeed, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. T**hese for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths** which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population-based provision standard." **This does not relate to a quantitative ha requirement.**												
Green Corridors	No national standards	No Quantity Standards to be set : PPG 17 Annex states "the need for Green Corridors arises from the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas. This means that **there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard**, just as there is no way of having a standard for the proportion of land in an area which it will be desirable to allocate for roads. **Instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors** to link housing areas to the Sustrans national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment and community facilities such as schools, shops, community centres and sports facilities. In this sense green corridors and demand-led. However, planning authorities should also take opportunities to use established linear routes, such as disused railway lines, roads or canal and river banks, as green corridors, and supplement them by proposals to 'plug in' access to them from as wide an area as possible"												

Setting Quantity Standards (table definit

Field
Typology
National Standards
National Standards (advantages & disadvantages)
Current Provision (per 1,000 population)
Existing Local Standards
Other Local Authority Actuals and Standards
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)
Consultation Comments (Quantity)
Other Consultation (summary)
PMP Recommendation
PMP Justification
CLIENT APPROVAL
LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD

tions)

Comment
PPG 17 Typology
Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. National Playingh Fields Association for playing pitches
Information on the advantages and disadvatnages of using national standards and there relevance given the new PPG 17 guidance supports the setting of local standards to meet local needs. These advatnages and disadvantages will need to be taken into account when using national standards as a benchmarkfor setting local standards.
This is the current provision in hectares per 1,000 population within the Local Authority area
There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmarkl when setting new local standards
These are figures detailing actual provision and local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities.
Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire and needs to be applied and reported per analysis area to provide some detailed local analysis.
A summary of reasons behind peoples choices of whether they feel there provision is about right or not enough in some areas. PPG 17 indicates that where local provision is regarded as inadequate it is important to estbalish why this is the case. The a feeling of deficiency can sometimes be due to qualitative issues of existing open space sites rather than actual quantity issues.
Any other qualitative consultation / information that has been extracted on local needs in terms of quantity of provision e.g. from neighbourhood drop-in sessions and local strategic documents
PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population
PMP reasoning and justification for the locasl standard that has been recommended
Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken - any changes in standards at a later date during the project will impact on re-doing calculations, analysis and report - the standards drive the analysis
Final Local Standard agreed and approved that willl be stated in the report and used for analysis purposes - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population

PMP Definitions - Process by Typology

	STEP 3 - SETTING STANDARDS				STEP 4 - APPLYING STANDARDS		
PPG 17 Typology	**Quantity Standard (yes/no)**	**Quantity Standard (ha/number)**	**Accessibility Standard - catchment (yes/no)**	**Quality Standard (yes/no)**	**Apply Quantity for Surplus / Deficiencies**	**Quantity Standard Analysis (LA area/analysis area)**	**Apply Accessibility Standard -catchment (yes/no)**
Parks and Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	LA area	✓
Natural and Semi Natural	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Green Corridors	x (see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard and instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors)	not applicable	✓	✓	not applicable	not applicable	x
Amenity Greenspace	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Provision for Children and Young People	✓ (possible need for separate standards for children's play and teenage provision)	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Outdoor Sports Facilities	✓ (refer to Playing Pitch Strategy / Sport and Rec Facility Strategy for specific facilities)	ha	✓	✓	x (standard set for broad planning need only) / (application for sur/def would be meaningless)	not applicable	✓
Allotments and Community Gardens	✓	ha	✓	✓	✓	Analysis Area	✓
Cemeteries and Churchyards	x (see PPG17 Annex - Typologies / PPG 17 process is not appropriate but any data on local death rates, if available, may be used to set some form of local standard)	not applicable	x	✓	not applicable	not applicable	x
Civic Spaces	x (see PPG17 Annex - Typologies - not suitable for local standards - they are normally provided on an opportunistic and urban design-led basis)	not applicable	x	✓	not applicable	not applicable	x
Accessible countryside in urban fringe areas	Not Applicable						

APPENDIX I

DEMAND MODELLING CALCULATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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Demographic Profile - 2001 Census

Report for : PMP
Defined Area: St Albans District
Postcode: N/A

	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Total Population	129,126	100	100.0	100	100	0	100	0
0 - 4	8,717	6.8	6.0	5.7	118	18	113	13
5 - 9	8,321	6.4	6.4	6.2	104	4	101	1
10 -15	9,544	7.4	7.8	7.8	95	-5	94	-6
16 - 19	5,486	4.2	4.9	4.9	86	-14	87	-13
20 - 29	14,655	11.3	12.7	12.6	90	-10	90	-10
30 - 39	22,000	17.0	15.6	15.6	110	10	109	9
40 - 49	18,608	14.4	13.4	13.8	105	5	108	8
50 - 59	16,652	12.9	12.6	12.6	102	2	103	3
60 +	25,143	19.5	20.8	20.9	93	-7	94	-6
Males								
Total	63,540	49.2	48.7	48.4	102	2	101	1
0 - 4	4,458	3.5	3.0	2.9	118	18	113	13
5 - 9	4,169	3.2	3.3	3.2	102	2	99	-1
10 -15	4,856	3.8	4.0	4.0	95	-5	94	-6
16 - 19	2,811	2.2	2.5	2.5	87	-13	87	-13
20 - 29	7,366	5.7	6.3	6.2	92	-8	91	-9
30 - 39	10,986	8.5	7.7	7.6	112	12	111	11
40 - 49	9,377	7.3	6.6	6.8	107	7	109	9
50 - 59	8,326	6.4	6.2	6.2	104	4	104	4
60 +	11,191	8.7	9.1	9.0	96	-4	96	-4
Females								
Total	65,586	50.8	51.3	51.6	98	-2	99	-1
0 - 4	4,259	3.3	2.9	2.8	118	18	113	13
5 - 9	4,152	3.2	3.1	3.0	106	6	104	4
10 -15	4,688	3.6	3.8	3.8	96	-4	95	-5
16 - 19	2,675	2.1	2.4	2.4	85	-15	86	-14
20 - 29	7,289	5.6	6.4	6.4	89	-11	88	-12
30 - 39	11,014	8.5	7.9	8.0	107	7	108	8
40 - 49	9,231	7.1	6.7	7.0	103	3	106	6
50 - 59	8,326	6.4	6.3	6.4	101	1	102	2
60 +	13,952	10.8	11.7	11.9	91	-9	92	-8
Ethnic Origin								
All White	120,068	93.0	90.9	0.0	N/A	N/A	102	2
White - British	112,047	86.8	87.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	100	-0
White - Irish	2,536	2.0	1.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	155	55
White - Other	5,485	4.2	2.7	0.0	N/A	N/A	160	60
All Black	1,288	1.0	2.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	43	-57
Black - Caribbean	818	0.6	1.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	55	-45
Black - African	352	0.3	1.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	28	-72
Black - Other	118	0.1	0.2	0.0	N/A	N/A	47	-53
Chinese	675	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	116	16

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	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Ethnic Origin contd								
All Asian	4,208	3.3	4.6	0.0	N/A	N/A	71	-29
Asian - Indian	1,129	0.9	2.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	42	-58
Asian - Pakistani	695	0.5	1.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	37	-63
Asian - Bangladeshi	1,615	1.3	0.6	0.0	N/A	N/A	223	123
Asian - Other	769	0.6	0.5	0.0	N/A	N/A	123	23
Others	593	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	105	5
All Mixed	2,020	1.6	1.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	119	19
White and Black Caribbean	559	0.4	0.5	0.0	N/A	N/A	92	-8
d - White and Black African	186	0.1	0.2	0.0	N/A	N/A	92	-8
Mixed - White and Asian	694	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	143	43
Mixed - Others	581	0.4	0.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	146	46
Residents who have a limiting long-term illness	15,843	12.3	17.0	17.5	70	-30	72	-28
Economic Activity of Household Residents (aged 16 and over)								
Total	105,641	[total of all economic sub-types]						
In Full-time employment	50,318	47.6	39.0	40.5	118	18	122	22
In Part-time employment	15,420	14.6	12.8	13.1	111	11	114	14
Self employed	9,682	9.2	5.2	5.7	162	62	175	75
Unemployed	1,600	1.5	2.5	3.0	50	-50	61	-39
Students	5,658	5.4	18.3	12.5	43	-57	29	-71
Permanently Sick/Disabled	2,615	2.5	4.3	5.6	44	-56	57	-43
Retired	12,167	11.5	9.9	11.3	102	2	116	16
Other inactive	1,971	1.9	2.5	3.1	61	-39	73	-27
Looking after home/family	6,210	5.9	5.3	5.2	113	13	110	10
Males								
In Full-time employment	32,906	31.1	25.3	26.0	120	20	123	23
In Part-time employment	3,447	3.3	2.7	2.7	121	21	121	21
Self employed	6,834	6.5	3.8	4.1	158	58	170	70
Unemployed	965	0.9	1.5	1.9	47	-53	61	-39
Students	2,612	2.5	9.2	6.1	40	-60	27	-73
Permanently Sick/Disabled	1,319	1.2	2.4	3.0	42	-58	53	-47
Retired	5,336	5.1	4.0	4.5	111	11	126	26
Other inactive	869	0.8	1.1	1.3	62	-38	75	-25
Looking after home/family	260	0.2	0.4	0.4	63	-37	67	-33
Female								
In Full-time employment	17,412	16.5	13.7	14.5	113	13	120	20
In Part-time employment	11,973	11.3	10.1	10.5	108	8	113	13
Self employed	2,848	2.7	1.5	1.6	171	71	179	79
Unemployed	635	0.6	1.0	1.1	54	-46	62	-38
Students	3,046	2.9	9.4	6.5	44	-56	31	-69
Permanently Sick/Disabled	1,296	1.2	2.0	2.6	47	-53	62	-38
Retired	6,831	6.5	6.2	6.9	93	-7	104	4
Other inactive	1,102	1.0	1.4	1.7	60	-40	72	-28
Looking after home/family	5,950	5.6	5.0	4.8	117	17	113	13
Lone Parents	102,544	[Total of All People aged 16+]						
Total	4,124	4.0	5.6	6.0	67	-33	71	-29
Male	656	0.6	0.8	0.8	80	-20	82	-18
Female	3,468	3.4	4.9	5.2	65	-35	69	-31

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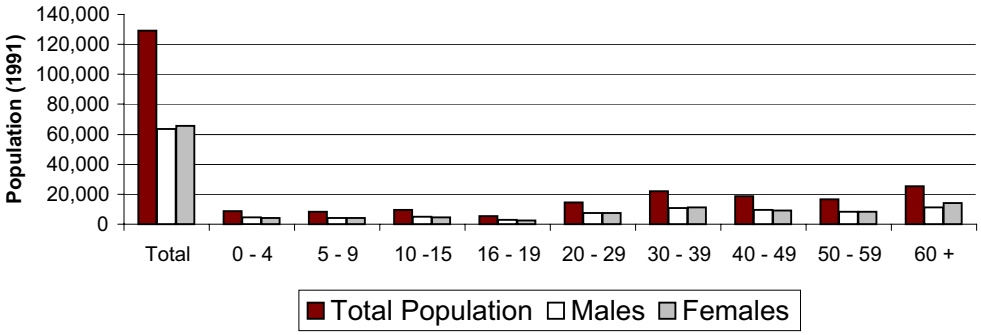
	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Tenure of Households								
Total Occupied Household Spaces	52,690							
Owned	40,584	77.0	68.7	65.7	117	17	112	12
Private Rented or Living Rent Free	5,498	10.4	12.0	11.2	94	-6	87	-13
Rented from Council	5,272	10.0	13.2	17.4	58	-42	76	-24
Other Social Rented	1,336	2.5	6.1	5.8	44	-56	42	-58
Car Availability by Household								
with no car	7,862	14.9	26.8	30.5	49	-51	56	-44
with 1 car	22,367	42.5	43.7	43.5	98	-2	97	-3
with 2 cars	22,503	42.7	29.5	26.0	165	65	145	45
Social Class of Head of Household								
Total Head of Household (aged 16+)	100,931							
AB - Higher & Intermediate managerial/admin/ professional	40,014	39.6	22.2	20.6	193	93	179	79
Supervisory, clerical, junior	31,162	30.9	29.7	28.1	110	10	104	4
C2 - Skilled manual workers	8,966	8.9	15.1	14.8	60	-40	59	-41
D - Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	9,669	9.6	17.0	17.3	55	-45	56	-44
E - On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade	11,120	11.0	16.0	19.2	57	-43	69	-31

Graph to illustrate population by age and gender.



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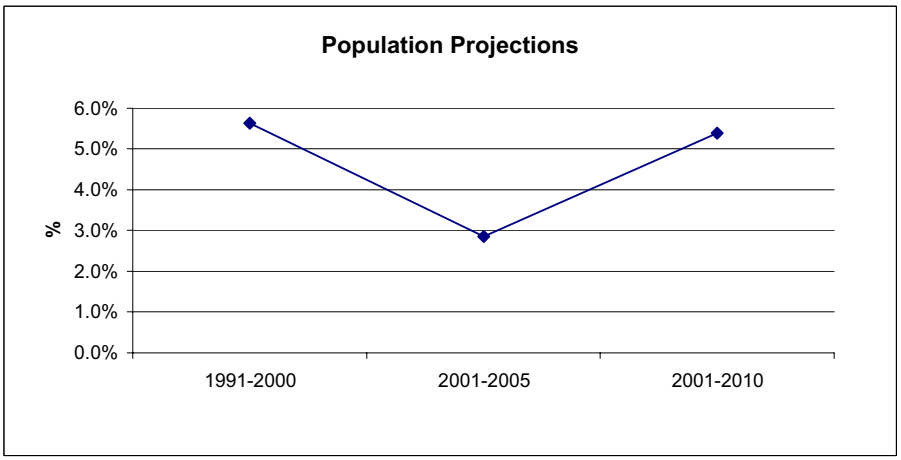
Population Projection Report

Report for : PMP
Defined Area: St Albans District
Postcode N/A

Data Table:

	Population
1991	121,842
2001	129,126
2005	132,822
2010	136,083

Population Projections	1991-2000	2001-2005	2001-2010
St Albans District	5.6%	2.9%	5.4%
Actual Total Change	7,284	3,696	6,957



Source: 1996 Sub-National Projections. Reproduced by permission of the Office of National Statistics.

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Note: Some variations may occur in projections due to the changes in postal geography.

MtF Demand Model - Swimming Pools - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

Target Area: **St Albans District** Target Site: **N/A**

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model Source: 2004 Sport England

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 63%
- Average duration of visit = 64 minutes (tank), 68 minutes (leisure pool)
- Normal peak periods = 52 hours per week = 49 peak sessions
- At one time capacity = 6m^2 per person
  A one time capacity is defined as the supply/capacity of one m^2 of pool area at any one time
- Capacity per 212m^2 (1 pool unit) = 35 people. (number of metres squared divided by the at one time capacity of one m^2)
  A pool unit is defined as an average four lane, 25 metre pool.

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated Sport England demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying the Sport England parameters to it.

Age group	Population		Rate of participation (%)		Participation numbers		Frequency of participation (per week)		Visits per week		Peak visits	Comfort Capacity
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(63%)	(70%)
0-15	13,483	13,099	13.23	12.72	1784	1666	0.92	0.95	1641	1583	2031	2902
16-24	5,911	5,681	10.86	14.51	642	824	0.84	0.76	539	626	734	1049
25-39	15,252	15,297	13.73	18.89	2094	2890	0.71	0.79	1487	2283	2375	3393
40-59	17,703	17,557	8.13	10.44	1439	1833	0.94	0.81	1353	1485	1788	2554
60-79	9,578	10,685	3.93	4.52	376	483	1.18	1.07	444	517	605	865
Total	61,927	62,319			6,336	7,696			5,464	6,494	**7,533**	**10,762**

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a swimming pool needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by:
- dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(49)
- divide by the water area required by one person (6m^2 of pool area).

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in square metres of pool.

Standard
220
6
1318

	Standard	
Water area required to meet potential demand/m ^{2}, in 2001 :	**1318**	m^2
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be :	**1356**	m^2
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be :	**1389**	m^2
Pool Units Required in 2001:	**6.2**	
Pool Units Required in 2005:	**6.4**	
Pool Units Required in 2010:	**6.6**	A pool unit is equal to: 212 m^2 or a 4 lane 25 metre pool

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Demand Sensitivities

The model calculates the total potential demand for swimming and assumes that each pool will operate on average at 70% peak time capacity to provide comfort for users. Once this 70% capacity has been exceeded it assumes that people will choose not to use the pool and either find an alternative pool or not go swimming.

A number of sensitivities have been calculated:

Capacity - this is the theoretical pool area to meet the demand for swimming based on current participation rates with the pool operating at capacity during peak times
This does not allow for the comfort factor (this is the basis on which previous models (FPM and MtF) have been calculated)

Standard - this identifies the potential demand for swimming provision and assumes that all barriers to participation are removed. This includes an allowance for a comfort factor and equates to the Sport England Facility Calculator

Game Plan - this assumes that the targets in Game Plan are achieved (50% participation in 2010 and 70% in 2020) with swimming increasing proportionately to the increase in participation. This allows for the comfort factor and assumes pools will operate on average at 70% peak time capacity.

Total Peak Visits

Age group	Peak visits (63%)	Comfort Capacity (70%)	Game Plan 2010
0-15	2031	2902	3511
16-24	734	1049	1269
25-39	2375	3393	4105
40-59	1788	2554	3090
60-79	605	865	1046
Total	**7,533**	**10,762**	**13,022**

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of swimming pool provision needed to serve this demand at any one time. This highlights the:
- potential demand for swimming at peak times based on participation rates
- potential demand for swimming at peak times allowing for a comfort factor
- potential demand for swimming at peak times if the targets in Game Plan are achieved

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
Dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(49)	*154*	*220*	*266*
divide by the water area required by one person (6m^2 of pool area).	*6*	*6*	*6*
The total demand from the catchment area, measured in square metres of pool.	*922*	*1318*	*1595*

	Capacity	Comfort	Game Plan 2010
Water area required to meet potential demand/m ^{2}, in 2001 :	**922**	**1318**	
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be :	**949**	**1356**	
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be :	**972**	**1389**	**1680**
Pool Units Required in 2001:	**4.4**	**6.2**	
Pool Units Required in 2005:	**4.5**	**6.4**	
Pool Units Required in 2010:	**4.6**	**6.6**	
Pool Units Required in 2010 (Game Plan adjusted):			**7.9**

A pool unit is equal to: 212 m^2 or a 4 lane 25 metre pool

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Swimming Pool - PART B - MODEL RUNS

Target Area: St Albans District **Target Site:** N/A

The total demand (calculated in the pool demand sheet) is then compared to the supply of pool area within the catchment area. There are three scenarios considered:
(1). **Present situation.** In the year 2005 the existing pool area available is compared to the corresponding estimated demand.
Using projected demand in the year 2010 and population projections to estimate any change in demand, the situation in 2010 is estimated. It is assessed under two conditions.
(2). **Worst Case Scenario**. Assumes that all current planning applications will come to fruition.
(3). **Most Likely Scenario.** Assumes that only the projects that are currently underway (have gained planning permission) will eventually be completed.

The Three Scenarios

1. Present Situation — Year 2005

Using the 2001 Census population projections, and only those facilities that are presently built

	Supply in Year 2005	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	3
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	2
	Total	**6**
Existing pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	1,043
	Dual Use	187.5
	Club Use	0
	Total	**1230.5**

Demand in Year 2005
= 1,356

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 125 sqm

2. Worst Case Scenario (Do everything) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and assumes all planned developments come to fruition

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	3
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	2
Planned Sites	Public LCs	0
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	0
Total Sites	Total	**7**
Existing pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	1043
	Dual Use	187.5
	Club Use	0
Planned pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	0
	Dual Use	243.75
	Club Use	0
	Total	**1474.25**

Demand in Year 2010
= 1,389

There is an over supply equivalent to 85 sqm

Unmet demand (Game Plan adjusted) 206

3. Most Likely Scenario (Do something) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and only planned developments where building work has started on site.

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	3
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	2
Planned Sites	Public LCs	0
	Dual Use	0
	Club Use	0
Total Sites	Total	**6**
Existing pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	721
	Dual Use	187.5
	Club Use	0
Planned pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	29
	Dual Use	0
	Club Use	0
	Total	**937.5**

Demand in Year 2010
= 1,389

Game Plan
= 1,680
(Game Plan Adjusted)

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 451 sqm

Unmet Demand (Game Plan Adjusted) 743 sqm

Notes:

Public LCs - Public leisure centres with unrestricted public access

Dual Use - Leisure centres that only allow public access during out of school hours and holidays. Supply has been reduced by 25% to reflect this.

Club Use - Facilities that can only be hired out as a whole, to clubs and associations, usually on a block booking system. Such facilities do not provide staff or any other support. These facilities are therefore not included in the model.

MtF Demand Model - Sports Halls - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

Target Area: **St Albans District** Target Site: **N/A**

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model: Source: 2004 Sport England

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 60%
- Average duration of visit = 1 hour
- Normal peak periods = 40.5 hours per week
- At one time capacity = 5 people per badminton court

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated Sport England demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying Sport England demand parameters to it.

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation (%)		Participation Nr's		Frequency of participation (per week)		Visits per week		Peak Visits	Comfort Capacity
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(60%)	(80%)
0-15	13,483	13,099	9.55	6.03	1288	790	0.85	0.99	1094	782	1126	1407
16-24	5,911	5,681	15.04	9.31	889	529	0.88	0.85	782	450	739	924
25-34	9,643	9,644	14.96	11.66	1443	1124	0.88	1.03	1269	1158	1457	1821
35-44	10,625	10,579	11.08	9.40	1177	994	0.90	0.90	1060	895	1173	1466
45-59	12,687	12,631	5.68	5.40	721	682	0.92	1.02	663	696	815	1019
60-79	9,578	10,685	5.55	4.28	532	457	1.10	1.27	585	581	699	874
Total	61,927	62,319							5,454	4,561	6,009	7,511

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a sports hall needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by :
- dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions (40.5) :
- divide this number by the average number of people that play on a badminton court (5) :

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in badminton courts.

Standard
185
5
37.1

	Current	
No of badminton courts demand in 2001	**37.1**	courts
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be:	**38.2**	courts
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be:	**39.1**	courts

Number of four court sports halls required in 2001 is:	9.3
Number of four court sports halls required in 2005 is:	9.5
Number of four court sports halls required in 2010 is:	9.8

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Demand Sensitivities

The model calculates the total potential demand for sports halls and assumes that each hall will operate aon average at 75% peak time capacity to provide comfort for users and types of activity. Once this 75% capacity has been exceeded it assumes that people will choose not to use the hall and either find an alternative hall or not participate in activity.

A number of sensitivities have been calculated:

Capacity - this is the theoretical sports hall area to meet the demand for hall based activities based on current participation rates with the hall operating at capacity during peak times. This does not allow for the comfort factor (this is the basis on which previous models (FPM and MtF) have been calculated).

Standard - this identifies the potential demand for sports hall provision and assumes that all barriers to participation are removed. This includes an allowance for a comfort factor and equates to the Sport England Facility Calculator.

Game Plan - this assumes that the targets in Game Plan are achieved (50% participation in 2010 and 70% in 2020) with sports hall activities increasing proportionately to the increase in participation. This allows for the comfort factor and assumes halls will operate on average at 75% peak time capacity.

Total Peak Visits

Age group	Peak visits (60%)	Comfort Capacity (80%)	Game Plan 2010
0-15	1126	1407	1703
16-24	739	924	1118
25-34	1457	1821	2203
34-44	1173	1466	1774
45-59	815	1019	1233
60-79	699	874	1058
Total	**6,009**	**7,511**	**9,088**

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of sports hall provision needed to serve this demand at any one time. This highlights the:
- potential demand for sports halls at peak times based on participation rates
- potential demand for sports hall at peak times allowing for a comfort factor
- potential demand for sports halls at peak times if the targets in Game Plan are achieved

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
Dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(40.5)	*148*	*185*	*224*
divide this number by the average number of people that play on a badminton court (5) :	*5*	*5*	*5*
The total demand from the catchment area, measured in badminton courts.	*30*	*37*	*45*

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
No of badminton courts demand in 2001	**30**	**37**	
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be:	**31**	**38**	
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be:	**31**	**39**	**47**
Number of four court sports halls required in 2001 is	**7.4**	**9.3**	
Number of four court sports halls required in 2005 is	**7.6**	**9.5**	
Number of four court sports halls required in 2010 is	**7.8**	**9.8**	**11.8**

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Sports Halls - PART B - MODEL RUNS

Target Area: St Albans District **Target Site:** N/A

The total demand (calculated in the hall demand sheet) is then compared to the supply of sports halls within the catchment area. There are three scenarios considered:
(1). **Present situation.** In the year 2005 the existing sports halls available are compared to the corresponding estimated demand.
Using projected demand in the year 2010 and population projections to estimate any change in demand, the situation in 2010 is estimated. It is assessed under two conditions.
(2). **Worst Case Scenario**. Assumes that all current planning applications will come to fruition.
(3). **Most Likely Scenario.** Assumes that only the projects that are currently underway
B35.

1. Present Situation — Year 2005

Using population projections to the year 2000, and only those facilities that are presently built.

	Supply in Year 2005	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	4
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	4
	Total	**9**
Existing badminton courts	Public LCs	17
	Dual Use	3
	Club Use	0
	Total	**20**

Demand in Year 2005
= 38

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 18 courts

2. Worst Case Scenario (Do everything) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and assumes all planned developments come to fruition

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	4
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	4
Planned Sites	Public LCs	1
	Dual Use	4
	Club Use	0
Total Sites	Total	**14**
Existing badminton courts	Public LCs	17
	Dual Use	3
	Club Use	0
Planned badminton courts	Public LCs	8
	Dual Use	12
	Club Use	0
	Total	**40**

Demand in Year 2010
= 39

There is an over supply equivalent to 1 courts

Unmet demand (Game Plan adjusted) 7 courts

3. Most Likely Scenario (Do something) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and only planned developments where building work has started on site.

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	4
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	4
Planned Sites	Public LCs	1
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	3
Total Sites	Total	**14**
Existing badminton courts	Public LCs	17
	Dual Use	3
	Club Use	0
Planned badminton courts	Public LCs	8
	Dual Use	3
	Club Use	0
	Total	**31**

Demand in Year 2010
= 39

Demand in Year 2010
= 47
(Game Plan Adjusted)

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 8 courts

Unmet Demand (Game Pan Adjusted) 16 courts

Notes:

Public LCs	- Public leisure centres with unrestricted public access
Dual Use	- Leisure centres that only allow public access during out of school hours and holidays. Supply has been reduced by 25% to reflect this.
Club Use	- Facilities that can only be hired out as a whole, to clubs and associations, usually on a block booking system. Such facilities do not provide staff or any other support. These facilities are therefore not included in the model.

MtF Demand Model - Health and Fitness - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

FORECAST

Target Area: **St Albans District**

Target Site: **N/A**

strategy finance delivery pmp

Generic Assumptions Used in the Model

- The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including private club members, users of local authority facilities, home users.
- 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 health and fitness users is defined using results from MtF's Sport and Leisure Potential Report. This report is derived from a representative sample of nearly 1 million people who completed a survey, a significant number of which reside within the target area. The penetration rate is therefore dependent upon the character of people in the target catchment area. A figure of 19.7% penetration was attained for GB as a whole. This is a current figure and does not take into account market trends in health and fitness.
- A reduction of 10% in the demand for stations is assumed to represent the proportion of health and fitness users who do not use gyms, including 'home' users, etc. The reduction is subtracted at the end of the model calculations.

Parameters Used in the Model

- A potential penetration rate of 24.3% will be used. This figure was obtained from the Sport and Leisure Potential Report for this target area. It includes **all** health and fitness users (from home gym users to members of private health and fitness clubs)

- The average health and fitness session is one hour
- 65% of use is during peak times
- Peak times are 5-9pm Monday to Friday and 9am-5pm weekends (36 hours in a week).
- The average user participates on average 1.5 times per week or six times a month.
- The at one time capacity of a health and fitness facility is calculated by the ratio of one user per station.

The Calculations Used to Calculate Demand (2001)

Total Adult Population = 98,155

Number of Potential members/users of health and fitness clubs = 24.3% of total adults = 23,852

Number of visits per week = potential members/users *1.5 = 35,778

Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits = 23,255

Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak times /36 = 646

Reduce figure by 10% to account for non gym users = 581

A total number of 581 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility.

Quantifying Demand - demand changes over time as a result of changes in resident population.

In 2001 there will be a demand for :	**581**	**stations**
In 2005 there will be a demand for :	**598**	**stations**
In 2010 there will be a demand for :	**613**	**stations**

NB. Market trends have not been considered at this stage.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Health and Fitness - PART B - MODEL RUNS

Target Area: St Albans District **Target Site:** N/A

The total demand (calculated in the demand sheet) is then compared to the supply of stations within the catchment area. There are three scenarios considered:
(1). **Present situation**. In the year 2005 the existing stations available are compared to the corresponding estimated demand.
Using projected demand in the year 2010 and population projections to estimate any change in demand, the situation in 2010 is estimated. It is assessed under two conditions.
(2). **Worst Case Scenario**. Assumes that all current planning applications will come to fruition.
(3). **Most Likely Scenario**. Assumes that only the projects that are currently underway (have gained planning permission) will eventually be completed.

1. Present Situation — Year 2005

Using population projections to the year 2000, and only those facilities that are presently built.

Year 2005	**Supply in Year 2005**	
Existing Sites	Public	6
	Private	6
	Total	**12**
Existing Stations	Public	153
	Private	605
	Total	**758**

Demand in Year 2005
= 598

There is an over supply equivalent to 160 stations

2. Worst Case Scenario (Do everything) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and all planned developments come to fruition

Year 2010	**Supply in Year 2010**	
Existing Sites	Public	6
	Private	6
	Planned	3
	Total	**15**
No of Stations	Public	153
	Private	605
	Planned	161
	Total	**919**

Demand in Year 2010
= 613

There is an over supply equivalent to 306 stations

3. Most Likely Scenario (Do something) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and only planned developments which are looking favourable come to fruition

Year 2010	**Supply in Year 2010**	
Existing Sites	Public	6
	Private	6
	Planned	1
	Total	**13**
No of Stations	Public	153
	Private	605
	Planned	91
	Total	**849**

Demand in Year 2010
= 613

There is an over supply equivalent to 236 stations

Notes: No assumptions/consideration has been made regarding the quality of facilities. It is assumed that although private clubs require a membership fee to be paid before joining, no reduction in accessibility to the facility results. Similarly, the standard requirement in public facilities to undertake an induction before using the facility also has no impact on accessibility.

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Demographic Profile - 2001 Census

Report for : PMP
Defined Area: St Albans 5km Buffer
Postcode: N/A

	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Total Population	448,294	100	100.0	100	100	0	100	0
0 - 4	28,439	6.3	6.0	5.7	111	11	106	6
5 - 9	29,233	6.5	6.4	6.2	105	5	103	3
10 -15	34,362	7.7	7.8	7.8	99	-1	98	-2
16 - 19	20,969	4.7	4.9	4.9	95	-5	95	-5
20 - 29	57,628	12.9	12.7	12.6	102	2	102	2
30 - 39	74,110	16.5	15.6	15.6	106	6	106	6
40 - 49	62,663	14.0	13.4	13.8	102	2	105	5
50 - 59	54,101	12.1	12.6	12.6	96	-4	96	-4
60 +	86,789	19.4	20.8	20.9	93	-7	93	-7
Males								
Total	219,925	49.1	48.7	48.4	101	1	101	1
0 - 4	14,456	3.2	3.0	2.9	110	10	106	6
5 - 9	14,722	3.3	3.3	3.2	103	3	101	1
10 -15	17,711	4.0	4.0	4.0	99	-1	98	-2
16 - 19	10,579	2.4	2.5	2.5	94	-6	94	-6
20 - 29	28,489	6.4	6.3	6.2	103	3	102	2
30 - 39	36,766	8.2	7.7	7.6	108	8	107	7
40 - 49	31,865	7.1	6.6	6.8	105	5	107	7
50 - 59	27,133	6.1	6.2	6.2	97	-3	97	-3
60 +	38,204	8.5	9.1	9.0	95	-5	94	-6
Females								
Total	228,369	50.9	51.3	51.6	99	-1	99	-1
0 - 4	13,983	3.1	2.9	2.8	112	12	107	7
5 - 9	14,511	3.2	3.1	3.0	107	7	104	4
10 -15	16,651	3.7	3.8	3.8	98	-2	97	-3
16 - 19	10,390	2.3	2.4	2.4	95	-5	97	-3
20 - 29	29,139	6.5	6.4	6.4	102	2	101	1
30 - 39	37,344	8.3	7.9	8.0	105	5	105	5
40 - 49	30,798	6.9	6.7	7.0	99	-1	102	2
50 - 59	26,968	6.0	6.3	6.4	94	-6	95	-5
60 +	48,585	10.8	11.7	11.9	91	-9	93	-7
Ethnic Origin								
All White	412,633	92.0	90.9	0.0	N/A	N/A	101	1
White - British	387,330	86.4	87.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	99	-1
White - Irish	10,347	2.3	1.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	182	82
White - Other	14,956	3.3	2.7	0.0	N/A	N/A	125	25
All Black	7,231	1.6	2.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	70	-30
Black - Caribbean	3,789	0.8	1.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	74	-26
Black - African	2,935	0.7	1.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	68	-32
Black - Other	507	0.1	0.2	0.0	N/A	N/A	58	-42
Chinese	2,763	0.6	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	137	37

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	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Ethnic Origin contd								
All Asian	16,470	3.7	4.6	0.0	N/A	N/A	80	-20
Asian - Indian	6,254	1.4	2.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	67	-33
Asian - Pakistani	5,225	1.2	1.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	81	-19
Asian - Bangladeshi	2,758	0.6	0.6	0.0	N/A	N/A	110	10
Asian - Other	2,233	0.5	0.5	0.0	N/A	N/A	103	3
Others	1,837	0.4	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	94	-6
All Mixed	7,182	1.6	1.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	122	22
White and Black Caribbean	2,340	0.5	0.5	0.0	N/A	N/A	111	11
d - White and Black African	677	0.2	0.2	0.0	N/A	N/A	97	-3
Mixed - White and Asian	2,333	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	138	38
Mixed - Others	1,832	0.4	0.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	133	33
Residents who have a limiting long-term illness	60,955	13.6	17.0	17.5	78	-22	80	-20
Economic Activity of Household Residents (aged 16 and over)								
Total	363,867	[total of all economic sub-types]						
In Full-time employment	170,670	46.9	39.0	40.5	116	16	120	20
In Part-time employment	52,650	14.5	12.8	13.1	110	10	113	13
Self employed	30,253	8.3	5.2	5.7	147	47	159	59
Unemployed	7,361	2.0	2.5	3.0	66	-34	82	-18
Students	23,872	6.6	18.3	12.5	52	-48	36	-64
Permanently Sick/Disabled	10,671	2.9	4.3	5.6	53	-47	67	-33
Retired	39,929	11.0	9.9	11.3	97	-3	111	11
Other inactive	7,967	2.2	2.5	3.1	72	-28	86	-14
Looking after home/family	20,494	5.6	5.3	5.2	108	8	105	5
Males								
In Full-time employment	110,811	30.5	25.3	26.0	117	17	120	20
In Part-time employment	11,508	3.2	2.7	2.7	118	18	117	17
Self employed	22,417	6.2	3.8	4.1	150	50	162	62
Unemployed	4,439	1.2	1.5	1.9	63	-37	82	-18
Students	11,568	3.2	9.2	6.1	52	-48	35	-65
Permanently Sick/Disabled	5,546	1.5	2.4	3.0	51	-49	64	-36
Retired	17,201	4.7	4.0	4.5	104	4	118	18
Other inactive	3,495	1.0	1.1	1.3	72	-28	87	-13
Looking after home/family	948	0.3	0.4	0.4	67	-33	71	-29
Female								
In Full-time employment	59,859	16.5	13.7	14.5	113	13	120	20
In Part-time employment	41,142	11.3	10.1	10.5	108	8	112	12
Self employed	7,836	2.2	1.5	1.6	136	36	143	43
Unemployed	2,922	0.8	1.0	1.1	72	-28	83	-17
Students	12,304	3.4	9.4	6.5	52	-48	36	-64
Permanently Sick/Disabled	5,125	1.4	2.0	2.6	55	-45	71	-29
Retired	22,728	6.2	6.2	6.9	90	-10	100	0
Other inactive	4,472	1.2	1.4	1.7	71	-29	85	-15
Looking after home/family	19,546	5.4	5.0	4.8	112	12	108	8
Lone Parents	356,260	[Total of All People aged 16+]						
Total	17,583	4.9	5.6	6.0	82	-18	87	-13
Male	2,776	0.8	0.8	0.8	97	-3	100	0
Female	14,807	4.2	4.9	5.2	80	-20	85	-15

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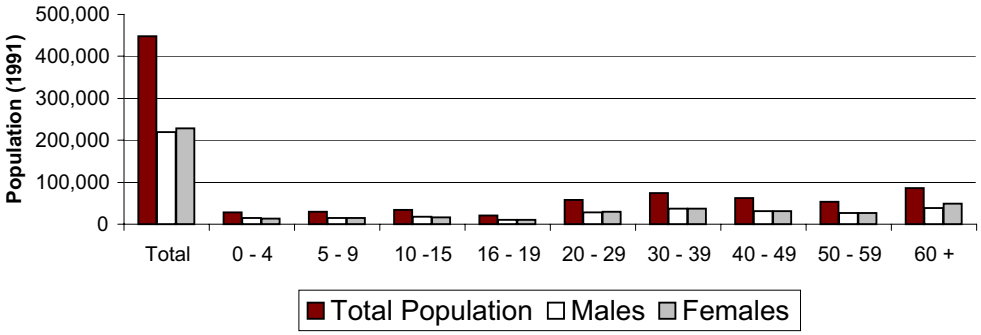
	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Tenure of Households								
Total Occupied Household Spaces	182,900							
Owned	128,102	70.0	68.7	65.7	107	7	102	2
Private Rented or Living Rent Free	17,682	9.7	12.0	11.2	87	-13	80	-20
Rented from Council	28,420	15.5	13.2	17.4	89	-11	118	18
Other Social Rented	8,696	4.8	6.1	5.8	82	-18	78	-22
Car Availability by Household								
with no car	35,575	19.5	26.8	30.5	64	-36	72	-28
with 1 car	77,071	42.1	43.7	43.5	97	-3	96	-4
with 2 cars	70,252	38.4	29.5	26.0	148	48	130	30
Social Class of Head of Household								
Total Head of Household (aged 16+)	349,164							
AB - Higher & Intermediate managerial/admin/ professional	104,278	29.9	22.2	20.6	145	45	135	35
Supervisory, clerical, junior	107,612	30.8	29.7	28.1	110	10	104	4
C2 - Skilled manual workers	42,560	12.2	15.1	14.8	82	-18	81	-19
D - Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	47,237	13.5	17.0	17.3	78	-22	79	-21
E - On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade	47,477	13.6	16.0	19.2	71	-29	85	-15

Graph to illustrate population by age and gender.



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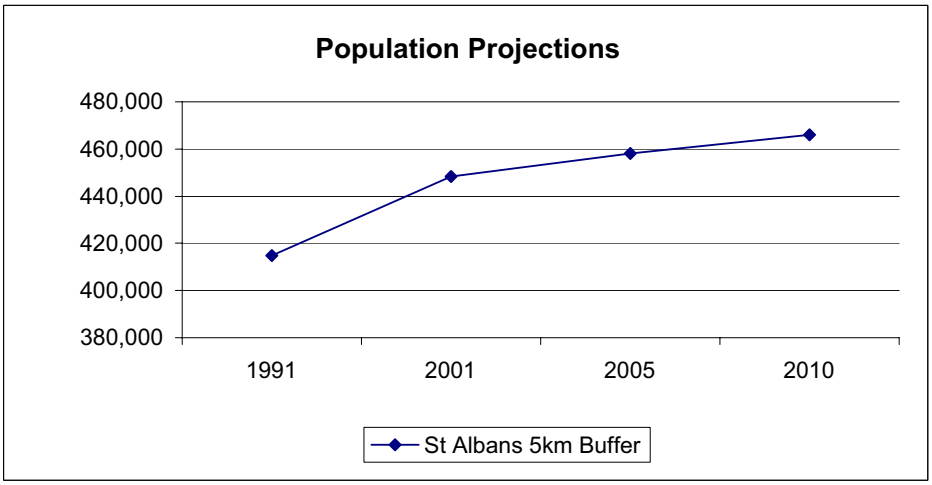
Population Projection Report

Report for : PMP
Defined Area: St Albans 5km Buffer
Postcode: N/A

Data Table:

	Population
1991	414,723
2001	448,294
2005	457,991
2010	466,077

Population Projections	1991-2000	2001-2005	2001-2010
St Albans 5km Buffer	7.5%	2.2%	4.0%
Actual Total Change	33,571	9,697	17,783



Source: 1996 Sub-National Projections. Reproduced by permission of the Office of National Statistics.
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Note: Some variations may occur in projections due to the changes in postal geography.

MtF Demand Model - Swimming Pools - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

Target Area: **St Albans 5km Buffer** Target Site: **N/A**

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model Source: 2004 Sport England

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 63%
- Average duration of visit = 64 minutes (tank), 68 minutes (leisure pool)
- Normal peak periods = 52 hours per week = 49 peak sessions
- At one time capacity = 6m^2 per person
  A one time capacity is defined as the supply/capacity of one m^2 of pool area at any one time
- Capacity per 212m^2 (1 pool unit) = 35 people. (number of metres squared divided by the at one time capacity of one m^2)
  A pool unit is defined as an average four lane, 25 metre pool.

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated Sport England demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying the Sport England parameters to it.

Age group	Population		Rate of participation (%)		Participation numbers		Frequency of participation (per week)		Visits per week		Peak visits	Comfort Capacity
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(63%)	(70%)
0-15	46,889	45,145	13.23	12.72	6203	5742	0.92	0.95	5707	5455	7032	10046
16-24	24,068	24,117	10.86	14.51	2614	3499	0.84	0.76	2196	2660	3059	4370
25-39	51,766	52,756	13.73	18.89	7107	9966	0.71	0.79	5046	7873	8139	11627
40-59	58,998	57,766	8.13	10.44	4797	6031	0.94	0.81	4509	4885	5918	8454
60-79	32,323	36,845	3.93	4.52	1270	1665	1.18	1.07	1499	1782	2067	2953
Total	214,044	216,629			21,992	26,904			18,957	22,655	**26,215**	**37,450**

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a swimming pool needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by:
- dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(49)
- divide by the water area required by one person (6m^2 of pool area).

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in square metres of pool.

Standard
764
6
4586

	Standard	
Water area required to meet potential demand/m ^{2}, in 2001 :	**4586**	m^2
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be :	**4685**	m^2
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be :	**4768**	m^2
Pool Units Required in 2001:	**21.6**	
Pool Units Required in 2005:	**22.1**	
Pool Units Required in 2010:	**22.5**	A pool unit is equal to: 212 m^2 or a 4 lane 25 metre pool

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Demand Sensitivities

The model calculates the total potential demand for swimming and assumes that each pool will operate on average at 70% peak time capacity to provide comfort for users. Once this 70% capacity has been exceeded it assumes that people will choose not to use the pool and either find an alternative pool or not go swimming.

A number of sensitivities have been calculated:

Capacity - this is the theoretical pool area to meet the demand for swimming based on current participation rates with the pool operating at capacity during peak times
This does not allow for the comfort factor (this is the basis on which previous models (FPM and MtF) have been calculated)

Standard - this identifies the potential demand for swimming provision and assumes that all barriers to participation are removed. This includes an allowance for a comfort factor and equates to the Sport England Facility Calculator

Game Plan - this assumes that the targets in Game Plan are achieved (50% participation in 2010 and 70% in 2020) with swimming increasing proportionately to the increase in participation. This allows for the comfort factor and assumes pools will operate on average at 70% peak time capacity.

Total Peak Visits

Age group	Peak visits (63%)	Comfort Capacity (70%)	Game Plan 2010
0-15	7032	10046	12156
16-24	3059	4370	5287
25-39	8139	11627	14069
40-59	5918	8454	10230
60-79	2067	2953	3573
Total	**26,215**	**37,450**	**45,315**

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of swimming pool provision needed to serve this demand at any one time. This highlights the:
- potential demand for swimming at peak times based on participation rates
- potential demand for swimming at peak times allowing for a comfort factor
- potential demand for swimming at peak times if the targets in Game Plan are achieved

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
Dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(49)	*535*	*764*	*925*
divide by the water area required by one person (6m^2 of pool area).	*6*	*6*	*6*
The total demand from the catchment area, measured in square metres of pool.	*3210*	*4586*	*5549*

	Capacity	Comfort	Game Plan 2010
Water area required to meet potential demand/m ^{2}, in 2001 :	**3210**	**4586**	
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be :	**3279**	**4685**	
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be :	**3337**	**4768**	**5769**
Pool Units Required in 2001:	**15.1**	**21.6**	
Pool Units Required in 2005:	**15.5**	**22.1**	
Pool Units Required in 2010:	**15.7**	**22.5**	
Pool Units Required in 2010 (Game Plan adjusted):			**27.2**

A pool unit is equal to: 212 m^2 or a 4 lane 25 metre pool

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Swimming Pool - PART B - MODEL RUNS

Target Area: St Albans 5km Buffer **Target Site:** N/A

The total demand (calculated in the pool demand sheet) is then compared to the supply of pool area within the catchment area. There are three scenarios considered:
(1). **Present situation.** In the year 2005 the existing pool area available is compared to the corresponding estimated demand.
Using projected demand in the year 2010 and population projections to estimate any change in demand, the situation in 2010 is estimated. It is assessed under two conditions.
(2). **Worst Case Scenario**. Assumes that all current planning applications will come to fruition.
(3). **Most Likely Scenario.** Assumes that only the projects that are currently underway (have gained planning permission) will eventually be completed.

The Three Scenarios

1. Present Situation — Year 2005

Using the 2001 Census population projections, and only those facilities that are presently built

	Supply in Year 2005	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	7
	Dual Use	2
	Club Use	7
	Private	3
	Total	**19**
Existing pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	2,305
	Dual Use	307.5
	Club Use	0
	Total	**2612**

Demand in Year 2005
= 4,685

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 2,073 sqm

2. Worst Case Scenario (Do everything) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and assumes all planned developments come to fruition

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	7
	Dual Use	2
	Club Use	7
	Private	2
Planned Sites	Public LCs	0
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	0
Total Sites	Total	**19**
Existing pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	2305
	Dual Use	307.5
	Club Use	0
Planned pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	29
	Dual Use	243.75
	Club Use	0
	Total	**2885.25**

Demand in Year 2010
= 4,768

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 1,882 sqm

Unmet demand (Game Plan Adjusted) 2,884 sqm

3. Most Likely Scenario (Do something) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and only planned developments where building work has started on site.

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	7
	Dual Use	2
	Club Use	7
	Private	3
Planned Sites	Public LCs	0
	Dual Use	0
	Club Use	0
Total Sites	Total	**19**
Existing pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	1982.5
	Dual Use	307.5
	Club Use	0
Planned pool area (m^2)	Public LCs	29
	Dual Use	0
	Club Use	0
	Total	**2319**

Demand in Year 2010
= 4,768

Game Plan
= 5,769
(Game Plan Adjusted)

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 2,449 sqm

Unmet Demand (Game Plan Adjusted) 3,450 sqm

Notes:

Public LCs - Public leisure centres with unrestricted public access

Dual Use - Leisure centres that only allow public access during out of school hours and holidays. Supply has been reduced by 25% to reflect this.

Club Use - Facilities that can only be hired out as a whole, to clubs and associations, usually on a block booking system. Such facilities do not provide staff or any other support. These facilities are therefore not included in the model.

MtF Demand Model - Sports Halls - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

Target Area: **St Albans 5km Buffer** Target Site: **N/A**

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model: Source: 2004 Sport England

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 60%
- Average duration of visit = 1 hour
- Normal peak periods = 40.5 hours per week
- At one time capacity = 5 people per badminton court

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated Sport England demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying Sport England demand parameters to it.

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation (%)		Participation Nr's		Frequency of participation (per week)		Visits per week		Peak Visits	Comfort Capacity
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(60%)	(80%)
0-15	46,889	45,145	9.55	6.03	4478	2722	0.85	0.99	3806	2695	3901	4876
16-24	24,068	24,117	15.04	9.31	3620	2245	0.88	0.85	3185	1908	3056	3820
25-34	32,773	33,589	14.96	11.66	4903	3916	0.88	1.03	4314	4034	5009	6261
35-44	36,066	35,737	11.08	9.40	3996	3359	0.90	0.90	3597	3023	3972	4965
45-59	41,925	41,196	5.68	5.40	2381	2225	0.92	1.02	2191	2269	2676	3345
60-79	32,323	36,845	5.55	4.28	1794	1577	1.10	1.27	1973	2003	2386	2982
Total	214,044	216,629							19,067	15,933	21,000	26,250

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a sports hall needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by :
- dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions (40.5) :
- divide this number by the average number of people that play on a badminton court (5) :

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in badminton courts.

Standard
648
5
129.6

	Current	
No of badminton courts demand in 2001	**129.6**	courts
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be:	**132.4**	courts
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be:	**134.8**	courts

Number of four court sports halls required in 2001 is:	32.4
Number of four court sports halls required in 2005 is:	33.1
Number of four court sports halls required in 2010 is:	33.7

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Demand Sensitivities

The model calculates the total potential demand for sports halls and assumes that each hall will operate aon average at 75% peak time capacity to provide comfort for users and types of activity. Once this 75% capacity has been exceeded it assumes that people will choose not to use the hall and either find an alternative hall or not participate in activity.

A number of sensitivities have been calculated:

Capacity - this is the theoretical sports hall area to meet the demand for hall based activities based on current participation rates with the hall operating at capacity during peak times. This does not allow for the comfort factor (this is the basis on which previous models (FPM and MtF) have been calculated).

Standard - this identifies the potential demand for sports hall provision and assumes that all barriers to participation are removed. This includes an allowance for a comfort factor and equates to the Sport England Facility Calculator.

Game Plan - this assumes that the targets in Game Plan are achieved (50% participation in 2010 and 70% in 2020) with sports hall activities increasing proportionately to the increase in participation. This allows for the comfort factor and assumes halls will operate on average at 75% peak time capacity.

Total Peak Visits

Age group	Peak visits (60%)	Comfort Capacity (80%)	Game Plan 2010
0-15	3901	4876	5900
16-24	3056	3820	4623
25-34	5009	6261	7576
34-44	3972	4965	6008
45-59	2676	3345	4047
60-79	2386	2982	3608
Total	**21,000**	**26,250**	**31,762**

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of sports hall provision needed to serve this demand at any one time. This highlights the:
- potential demand for sports halls at peak times based on participation rates
- potential demand for sports hall at peak times allowing for a comfort factor
- potential demand for sports halls at peak times if the targets in Game Plan are achieved

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
Dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(40.5)	*519*	*648*	*784*
divide this number by the average number of people that play on a badminton court (5) :	*5*	*5*	*5*
The total demand from the catchment area, measured in badminton courts.	*104*	*130*	*157*

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
No of badminton courts demand in 2001	**104**	**130**	
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be:	**106**	**132**	
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be:	**108**	**135**	**163**
Number of four court sports halls required in 2001 is	**25.9**	**32.4**	
Number of four court sports halls required in 2005 is	**26.5**	**33.1**	
Number of four court sports halls required in 2010 is	**27.0**	**33.7**	**40.8**

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Sports Halls - PART B - MODEL RUNS

Target Area: St Albans 5km Buffer **Target Site:** N/A

The total demand (calculated in the hall demand sheet) is then compared to the supply of sports halls within the catchment area. There are three scenarios considered:
(1). **Present situation.** In the year 2005 the existing sports halls available are compared to the corresponding estimated demand.
Using projected demand in the year 2010 and population projections to estimate any change in demand, the situation in 2010 is estimated. It is assessed under two conditions.
(2). **Worst Case Scenario**. Assumes that all current planning applications will come to fruition.
(3). **Most Likely Scenario.** Assumes that only the projects that are currently underway
B35.

1. Present Situation — Year 2005

Using population projections to the year 2000, and only those facilities that are presently built.

	Supply in Year 2005	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	9
	Dual Use	4
	Club Use	8
	Total	**21**
Existing badminton courts	Public LCs	45
	Dual Use	15
	Club Use	0
	Total	**60**

Demand in Year 2005
= 132

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 72 courts

2. Worst Case Scenario (Do everything) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and assumes all planned developments come to fruition

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	9
	Dual Use	4
	Club Use	8
Planned Sites	Public LCs	1
	Dual Use	4
	Club Use	0
Total Sites	Total	**26**
Existing badminton courts	Public LCs	45
	Dual Use	15
	Club Use	0
Planned badminton courts	Public LCs	8
	Dual Use	12
	Club Use	0
	Total	**80**

Demand in Year 2010
= 135

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 55 courts

Unmet demand (Game Plan adjusted) 83 courts

3. Most Likely Scenario (Do something) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and only planned developments where building work has started on site.

	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public LCs	9
	Dual Use	4
	Club Use	8
Planned Sites	Public LCs	1
	Dual Use	1
	Club Use	3
Total Sites	Total	**26**
Existing badminton courts	Public LCs	45
	Dual Use	15
	Club Use	0
Planned badminton courts	Public LCs	8
	Dual Use	3
	Club Use	0
	Total	**71**

Demand in Year 2010
= 135

Game Plan
= 163
(Game Plan Adjusted)

There is an unmet demand equivalent to 64 courts

Unmet Demand (Game Pan Adjusted) 92 courts

Notes:

Public LCs	- Public leisure centres with unrestricted public access
Dual Use	- Leisure centres that only allow public access during out of school hours and holidays. Supply has been reduced by 25% to reflect this.
Club Use	- Facilities that can only be hired out as a whole, to clubs and associations, usually on a block booking system. Such facilities do not provide staff or any other support. These facilities are therefore not included in the model.

MtF Demand Model - Health and Fitness - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

FORECAST

Target Area: **St Albans 5km Buffer**

Target Site: **N/A**

strategy finance delivery pmp

Generic Assumptions Used in the Model

- The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including private club members, users of local authority facilities, home users.
- 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 health and fitness users is defined using results from MtF's Sport and Leisure Potential Report. This report is derived from a representative sample of nearly 1 million people who completed a survey, a significant number of which reside within the target area. The penetration rate is therefore dependent upon the character of people in the target catchment area. A figure of 19.7% penetration was attained for GB as a whole. This is a current figure and does not take into account market trends in health and fitness.
- A reduction of 10% in the demand for stations is assumed to represent the proportion of health and fitness users who do not use gyms, including 'home' users, etc. The reduction is subtracted at the end of the model calculations.

Parameters Used in the Model

- A potential penetration rate of 24.3% will be used. This figure was obtained from the Sport and Leisure Potential Report for this target area. It includes **all** health and fitness users (from home gym users to members of private health and fitness clubs)

- The average health and fitness session is one hour
- 65% of use is during peak times
- Peak times are 5-9pm Monday to Friday and 9am-5pm weekends (36 hours in a week).
- The average user participates on average 1.5 times per week or six times a month.
- The at one time capacity of a health and fitness facility is calculated by the ratio of one user per station.

The Calculations Used to Calculate Demand (2001)

Total Adult Population = 339,485

Number of Potential members/users of health and fitness clubs = 24.3% of total adults = 82,495

Number of visits per week = potential members/users *1.5 = 123,742

Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits = 80,432

Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak times /36 = 2,235

Reduce figure by 10% to account for non gym users = 2,012

A total number of 2,012 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility.

Quantifying Demand - demand changes over time as a result of changes in resident population.

In 2001 there will be a demand for :	**2,012**	**stations**
In 2005 there will be a demand for :	**2,055**	**stations**
In 2010 there will be a demand for :	**2,091**	**stations**

NB. Market trends have not been considered at this stage.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Health and Fitness - PART B - MODEL RUNS

Target Area: St Albans 5km Buffer **Target Site:** N/A

The total demand (calculated in the demand sheet) is then compared to the supply of stations within the catchment area. There are three scenarios considered:
(1). **Present situation**. In the year 2005 the existing stations available are compared to the corresponding estimated demand.
Using projected demand in the year 2010 and population projections to estimate any change in demand, the situation in 2010 is estimated. It is assessed under two conditions.
(2). **Worst Case Scenario**. Assumes that all current planning applications will come to fruition.
(3). **Most Likely Scenario**. Assumes that only the projects that are currently underway (have gained planning permission) will eventually be completed.

1. Present Situation — Year 2005

Using population projections to the year 2000, and only those facilities that are presently built.

Year 2005	Supply in Year 2005	
Existing Sites	Public	15
	Private	19
	Total	**34**
Existing Stations	Public	607
	Private	1572
	Total	**2179**

Demand in Year 2005
= 2,055

There is an over supply equivalent to 124 stations

2. Worst Case Scenario (Do everything) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and all planned developments come to fruition

Year 2010	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public	15
	Private	19
	Planned	1
	Total	**35**
No of Stations	Public	607
	Private	1572
	Planned	161
	Total	**2340**

Demand in Year 2010
= 2,091

There is an over supply equivalent to 249 stations

3. Most Likely Scenario (Do something) — Year 2010

Using population projection to the year 2010, and only planned developments which are looking favourable come to fruition

Year 2010	Supply in Year 2010	
Existing Sites	Public	15
	Private	19
	Planned	1
	Total	**35**
No of Stations	Public	607
	Private	1572
	Planned	91
	Total	**2270**

Demand in Year 2010
= 2,091

There is an over supply equivalent to 179 stations

Notes: No assumptions/consideration has been made regarding the quality of facilities. It is assumed that although private clubs require a membership fee to be paid before joining, no reduction in accessibility to the facility results. Similarly, the standard requirement in public facilities to undertake an induction before using the facility also has no impact on accessibility.

Squash Courts

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

- q Proportion of visits during peak times = 40%
- q Average duration of visit = 45 mins
- q Normal peak periods = 21 hours per week - Mon-Thur 1700-2215.
- q 28 sessions during peak times
- q At one time capacity = 2 people per court

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying demand parameters to it.

Age group	Population		Rate of participation		Participation numbers		Freq of participation		Visits per week		Peak visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(40%)
0-15	13,483	13,099	0.3	0.1	40	13	2	2	81	26	43
16-24	5,911	5,681	3.0	1.0	177	57	2	2	355	114	187
25-39	15,252	15,297	3.0	1.0	458	153	2	2	915	306	488
40-59	17,703	17,557	1.5	0.5	266	88	2	2	531	176	283
60-84	9,578	10,685	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44,224	44,762			675	223			1,351	446	719

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a sports hall needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by: dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions : *719 /28*

divide this number by the average number of people that play on a squash court : *2*

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in squash courts. *12.8*

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Squash Courts

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 40%
- Average duration of visit = 45 mins
- Normal peak periods = 21 hours per week - Mon-Thur 1700-2215.
- 28 sessions during peak times
- At one time capacity = 2 people per court

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying demand parameters to it.

Age group	Population		Rate of participation		Participation numbers		Freq of participation		Visits per week		Peak visits
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(40%)
0-15	46,889	45,145	0.3	0.1	141	45	2	2	281	90	149
16-24	24,068	24,117	3.0	1.0	722	241	2	2	1444	482	771
25-39	51,766	52,756	3.0	1.0	1553	528	2	2	3106	1055	1664
40-59	58,998	57,766	1.5	0.5	885	289	2	2	1770	578	939
60-84	32,323	36,845	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	214,044	216,629			2,416	814			4,831	1,628	2,584

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a sports hall needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by: dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions : *2,584 /28*

divide this number by the average number of people that play on a squash court : *2*

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in squash courts. *46.1*

The number of squash courts required is: 46.1

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

APPENDIX J

DRAFT SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE EXTRACT

Extract from:

Sport England/Milton Keynes Council/English Partnerships

Joint Pilot Project

Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance on Open Space Sport and Recreation

March 2004

Martin J Elson
Planning Policies Research Group
Department of Planning
Oxford Brookes University

This document is only for discussion at this stage and does not form part of the Milton Keynes Second Deposit Plan (October 2002)

(Can be found at:
http://www.sportengland.org/index/get_resources/resource_ps/kitbag_front_page/kitbag-good-practice-egs.htm#supp)

Calculation of Swimming Pool Contributions

Information from Sport England as follows:

Based on output of 'demand estimator' that uses up-to-date Facilities Planning Model parameters (reviewed in the light of information from Sport England benchmarking service, and latest GHS and Census figures).

Based on 2001 Census population breakdown for Milton Keynes, 1,000 persons would demand 7.72 sq metres of pool space. (The 28,000 estimated population increase to 2011 would demand 216.02 sq m of pool space).

Costs of constructing pool space are the median of two figure;
'Swim 25' commercial product and RICS Building Cost Information Service.

The estimate is £16,424 per sq metre, giving a payment of **£126.80** per person.

[The assumptions within the cost calculations are as follows;
-second quarter 2003 prices
-15 per cent external works
-normal site, not brownfield site]

Median of two methods of calculation below

A. 'Swim 25' commercial product based on 25 metre community pool, including moveable floor = £2,997,250 million; made up of

• Building and external works	£2,500,000
• Moveable floor	£200,000
• VAT	£47,250
• Remedial costs …….	£250,000

B. Building Cost Information Service (RICS) averages with extras to allow for new legislation = £2,805,925; made up of

• Building	£2,200,000
• Regional building costs rating of 1.05	£110,000
• Moveable floor	£200,000
• VAT	£45,925
• Remedial costs	£250,000

Median value is £2,901,687
Sq metres of water 212
Cost per sq m of water is £13,687.20p

Add 20% comfort factor [advice from Sport England].

Cost per sq. m of water is £16,424.40p
Cost per 1,000 persons is £16,424.40 x 7.72 = £126.796].

Cost per person is £126.80 plus land costs and VAT.

Calculation of Sports Hall Contributions

Sport England demand estimator suggests 0.23 courts per 1000 population based on 2001 Census breakdown for Milton Keynes. [6.31 courts for 28,000 population]

Area of four court sports hall [Sport England (2000) *Sports Halls: Sizes and Layouts*] is 33x18x7.6m = 594 sq metres (p 3)].

Add 15 per cent for circulation, reception, changing etc = 683.1 sq m

Area required per 1,000 population is 39.28 sq metres

Cost of provision [MK figures] at £1,187 per sq m is £46,272

Cost per person is £46.27p

Note: VAT and land costs are not included.

APPENDIX K

POPULATION TABLES

St Albans City and District - Section 106 Analysis - Population Data (Census 2001)

Table 1: Population breakdown of St Albans City and District by sex and age group

129005		0-4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-59	90+	
total male	63414																				
total female	65591																				
% female		6.88	6.65	6.46	5.56	4.83	6.71	8.50	8.84	7.92	6.87	7.25	5.86	4.70	4.16	3.50	2.73	1.52	0.78	0.29	
%male		6.43	6.36	6.00	5.25	4.55	6.55	8.17	8.63	7.50	6.58	7.16	5.52	4.54	4.21	4.04	3.51	2.54	1.55	0.92	
no. female		**4513**	**4364**	**4240**	**3644**	**3171**	**4398**	**5574**	**5796**	**5192**	**4507**	**4756**	**3845**	**3081**	**2725**	**2296**	**1791**	**995**	**509**	**193**	65591
no. male		**4078**	**4032**	**3803**	**3327**	**2887**	**4151**	**5178**	**5473**	**4754**	**4174**	**4540**	**3498**	**2881**	**2669**	**2565**	**2226**	**1614**	**982**	**582**	63414

Table 2: Population breakdown for St Albans City and District (based on 1000 of the population)

1000		0-4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-59	90+	
total male	492																				
total female	508																				
% female		6.88	6.65	6.46	5.56	4.83	6.71	8.50	8.84	7.92	6.87	7.25	5.86	4.70	4.16	3.50	2.73	1.52	0.78	0.29	
%male		6.43	6.36	6.00	5.25	4.55	6.55	8.17	8.63	7.50	6.58	7.16	5.52	4.54	4.21	4.04	3.51	2.54	1.55	0.92	
no. female		**35**	**34**	**33**	**28**	**25**	**34**	**43**	**45**	**40**	**35**	**37**	**30**	**24**	**21**	**18**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**1**	508
no. male		**32**	**31**	**29**	**26**	**22**	**32**	**40**	**42**	**37**	**32**	**35**	**27**	**22**	**21**	**20**	**17**	**13**	**8**	**5**	492

APPENDIX L

DEMAND MODELLING CALCULATIONS PER 1,000 POPULATION

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Demographic Profile - 2001 Census

Report for : PMP
Defined Area: St Albans District
Postcode: N/A

	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Total Population	129,126	100	100.0	100	100	0	100	0
0 - 4	8,717	6.8	6.0	5.7	118	18	113	13
5 - 9	8,321	6.4	6.4	6.2	104	4	101	1
10 -15	9,544	7.4	7.8	7.8	95	-5	94	-6
16 - 19	5,486	4.2	4.9	4.9	86	-14	87	-13
20 - 29	14,655	11.3	12.7	12.6	90	-10	90	-10
30 - 39	22,000	17.0	15.6	15.6	110	10	109	9
40 - 49	18,608	14.4	13.4	13.8	105	5	108	8
50 - 59	16,652	12.9	12.6	12.6	102	2	103	3
60 +	25,143	19.5	20.8	20.9	93	-7	94	-6
Males								
Total	63,540	49.2	48.7	48.4	102	2	101	1
0 - 4	4,458	3.5	3.0	2.9	118	18	113	13
5 - 9	4,169	3.2	3.3	3.2	102	2	99	-1
10 -15	4,856	3.8	4.0	4.0	95	-5	94	-6
16 - 19	2,811	2.2	2.5	2.5	87	-13	87	-13
20 - 29	7,366	5.7	6.3	6.2	92	-8	91	-9
30 - 39	10,986	8.5	7.7	7.6	112	12	111	11
40 - 49	9,377	7.3	6.6	6.8	107	7	109	9
50 - 59	8,326	6.4	6.2	6.2	104	4	104	4
60 +	11,191	8.7	9.1	9.0	96	-4	96	-4
Females								
Total	65,586	50.8	51.3	51.6	98	-2	99	-1
0 - 4	4,259	3.3	2.9	2.8	118	18	113	13
5 - 9	4,152	3.2	3.1	3.0	106	6	104	4
10 -15	4,688	3.6	3.8	3.8	96	-4	95	-5
16 - 19	2,675	2.1	2.4	2.4	85	-15	86	-14
20 - 29	7,289	5.6	6.4	6.4	89	-11	88	-12
30 - 39	11,014	8.5	7.9	8.0	107	7	108	8
40 - 49	9,231	7.1	6.7	7.0	103	3	106	6
50 - 59	8,326	6.4	6.3	6.4	101	1	102	2
60 +	13,952	10.8	11.7	11.9	91	-9	92	-8
Ethnic Origin								
All White	120,068	93.0	90.9	0.0	N/A	N/A	102	2
White - British	112,047	86.8	87.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	100	-0
White - Irish	2,536	2.0	1.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	155	55
White - Other	5,485	4.2	2.7	0.0	N/A	N/A	160	60
All Black	1,288	1.0	2.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	43	-57
Black - Caribbean	818	0.6	1.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	55	-45
Black - African	352	0.3	1.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	28	-72
Black - Other	118	0.1	0.2	0.0	N/A	N/A	47	-53
Chinese	675	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	116	16

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	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Ethnic Origin contd								
All Asian	4,208	3.3	4.6	0.0	N/A	N/A	71	-29
Asian - Indian	1,129	0.9	2.1	0.0	N/A	N/A	42	-58
Asian - Pakistani	695	0.5	1.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	37	-63
Asian - Bangladeshi	1,615	1.3	0.6	0.0	N/A	N/A	223	123
Asian - Other	769	0.6	0.5	0.0	N/A	N/A	123	23
Others	593	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	105	5
All Mixed	2,020	1.6	1.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	119	19
White and Black Caribbean	559	0.4	0.5	0.0	N/A	N/A	92	-8
d - White and Black African	186	0.1	0.2	0.0	N/A	N/A	92	-8
Mixed - White and Asian	694	0.5	0.4	0.0	N/A	N/A	143	43
Mixed - Others	581	0.4	0.3	0.0	N/A	N/A	146	46
Residents who have a limiting long-term illness	15,843	12.3	17.0	17.5	70	-30	72	-28
Economic Activity of Household Residents (aged 16 and over)								
Total	105,641	[total of all economic sub-types]						
In Full-time employment	50,318	47.6	39.0	40.5	118	18	122	22
In Part-time employment	15,420	14.6	12.8	13.1	111	11	114	14
Self employed	9,682	9.2	5.2	5.7	162	62	175	75
Unemployed	1,600	1.5	2.5	3.0	50	-50	61	-39
Students	5,658	5.4	18.3	12.5	43	-57	29	-71
Permanently Sick/Disabled	2,615	2.5	4.3	5.6	44	-56	57	-43
Retired	12,167	11.5	9.9	11.3	102	2	116	16
Other inactive	1,971	1.9	2.5	3.1	61	-39	73	-27
Looking after home/family	6,210	5.9	5.3	5.2	113	13	110	10
Males								
In Full-time employment	32,906	31.1	25.3	26.0	120	20	123	23
In Part-time employment	3,447	3.3	2.7	2.7	121	21	121	21
Self employed	6,834	6.5	3.8	4.1	158	58	170	70
Unemployed	965	0.9	1.5	1.9	47	-53	61	-39
Students	2,612	2.5	9.2	6.1	40	-60	27	-73
Permanently Sick/Disabled	1,319	1.2	2.4	3.0	42	-58	53	-47
Retired	5,336	5.1	4.0	4.5	111	11	126	26
Other inactive	869	0.8	1.1	1.3	62	-38	75	-25
Looking after home/family	260	0.2	0.4	0.4	63	-37	67	-33
Female								
In Full-time employment	17,412	16.5	13.7	14.5	113	13	120	20
In Part-time employment	11,973	11.3	10.1	10.5	108	8	113	13
Self employed	2,848	2.7	1.5	1.6	171	71	179	79
Unemployed	635	0.6	1.0	1.1	54	-46	62	-38
Students	3,046	2.9	9.4	6.5	44	-56	31	-69
Permanently Sick/Disabled	1,296	1.2	2.0	2.6	47	-53	62	-38
Retired	6,831	6.5	6.2	6.9	93	-7	104	4
Other inactive	1,102	1.0	1.4	1.7	60	-40	72	-28
Looking after home/family	5,950	5.6	5.0	4.8	117	17	113	13
Lone Parents	102,544	[Total of All People aged 16+]						
Total	4,124	4.0	5.6	6.0	67	-33	71	-29
Male	656	0.6	0.8	0.8	80	-20	82	-18
Female	3,468	3.4	4.9	5.2	65	-35	69	-31

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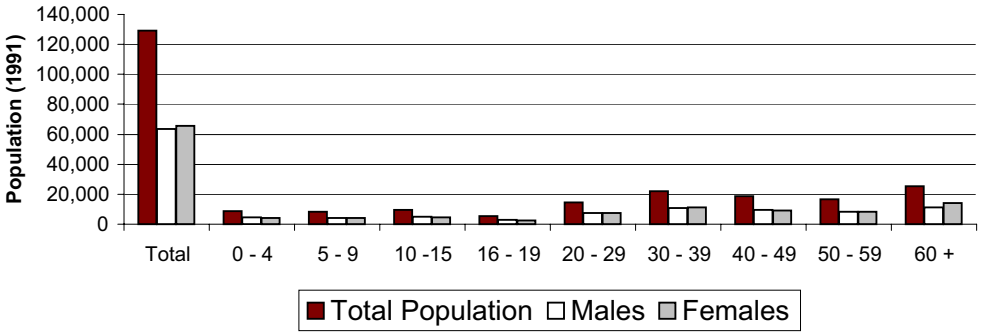
	Results from area	Results as % of area	Results as % of England & Wales	Results as % of GB	From GB % Index (ave. =100)	From GB % Index difference	From England & Wales % Index (ave. =100)	From England & Wales % Index difference
Tenure of Households								
Total Occupied Household Spaces	52,690							
Owned	40,584	77.0	68.7	65.7	117	17	112	12
Private Rented or Living Rent Free	5,498	10.4	12.0	11.2	94	-6	87	-13
Rented from Council	5,272	10.0	13.2	17.4	58	-42	76	-24
Other Social Rented	1,336	2.5	6.1	5.8	44	-56	42	-58
Car Availability by Household								
with no car	7,862	14.9	26.8	30.5	49	-51	56	-44
with 1 car	22,367	42.5	43.7	43.5	98	-2	97	-3
with 2 cars	22,503	42.7	29.5	26.0	165	65	145	45
Social Class of Head of Household								
Total Head of Household (aged 16+)	100,931							
AB - Higher & Intermediate managerial/admin/ professional	40,014	39.6	22.2	20.6	193	93	179	79
Supervisory, clerical, junior	31,162	30.9	29.7	28.1	110	10	104	4
C2 - Skilled manual workers	8,966	8.9	15.1	14.8	60	-40	59	-41
D - Semi-skilled & unskilled manual workers	9,669	9.6	17.0	17.3	55	-45	56	-44
E - On state benefit, unemployed, lowest grade	11,120	11.0	16.0	19.2	57	-43	69	-31

Graph to illustrate population by age and gender.



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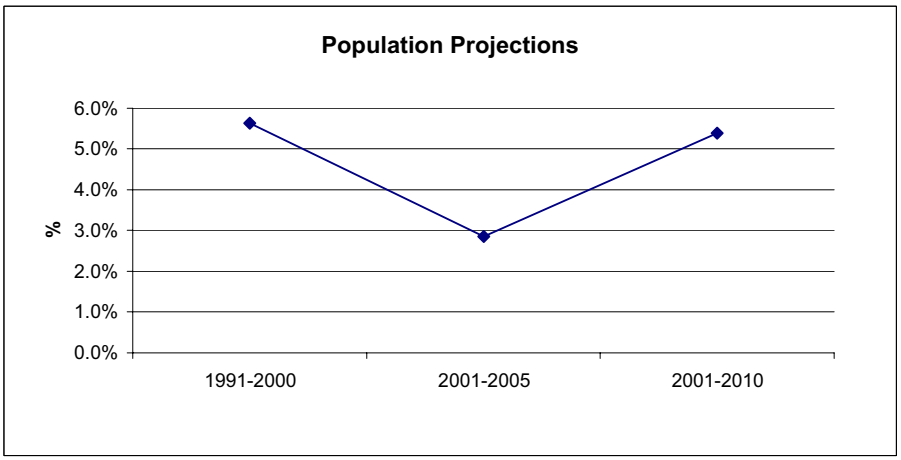
Population Projection Report

Report for : PMP
Defined Area: St Albans District
Postcode N/A

Data Table:

	Population
1991	121,842
2001	129,126
2005	132,822
2010	136,083

Population Projections	1991-2000	2001-2005	2001-2010
St Albans District	5.6%	2.9%	5.4%
Actual Total Change	7,284	3,696	6,957



Source: 1996 Sub-National Projections. Reproduced by permission of the Office of National Statistics.

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Note: Some variations may occur in projections due to the changes in postal geography.

MtF Demand Model - Swimming Pools - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

Target Area: **St Albans District** Target Site: **N/A**

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model Source: 2004 Sport England

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 63%
- Average duration of visit = 64 minutes (tank), 68 minutes (leisure pool)
- Normal peak periods = 52 hours per week = 49 peak sessions
- At one time capacity = 6m^2 per person
  A one time capacity is defined as the supply/capacity of one m^2 of pool area at any one time
- Capacity per 212m^2 (1 pool unit) = 35 people. (number of metres squared divided by the at one time capacity of one m^2)
  A pool unit is defined as an average four lane, 25 metre pool.

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated Sport England demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying the Sport England parameters to it.

Age group	Population		Rate of participation (%)		Participation numbers		Frequency of participation (per week)		Visits per week		Peak visits	Comfort Capacity
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(63%)	(70%)
0-15	92	102	13.23	12.72	12	13	0.92	0.95	11	12	15	21
16-24	48	53	10.86	14.51	5	8	0.84	0.76	4	6	6	9
25-39	115	122	13.73	18.89	16	23	0.71	0.79	11	18	19	26
40-59	132	142	8.13	10.44	11	15	0.94	0.81	10	12	14	20
60-79	80	77	3.93	4.52	3	3	1.18	1.07	4	4	5	7
Total	467	496			47	62			41	52	**58**	**83**

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a swimming pool needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by:
- dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(49)
- divide by the water area required by one person (6m^2 of pool area).

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in square metres of pool.

Standard
2
6
10

	Standard	
Water area required to meet potential demand/m ^{2}, in 2001 :	**10.22**	m^2
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be :	**10.51**	m^2
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be :	**10.77**	m^2
Pool Units Required in 2001:	**0.048**	
Pool Units Required in 2005:	**0.050**	
Pool Units Required in 2010:	**0.051**	A pool unit is equal to: 212 m^2 or a 4 lane 25 metre pool

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Demand Sensitivities

The model calculates the total potential demand for swimming and assumes that each pool will operate on average at 70% peak time capacity to provide comfort for users. Once this 70% capacity has been exceeded it assumes that people will choose not to use the pool and either find an alternative pool or not go swimming.

A number of sensitivities have been calculated:

Capacity - this is the theoretical pool area to meet the demand for swimming based on current participation rates with the pool operating at capacity during peak times
This does not allow for the comfort factor (this is the basis on which previous models (FPM and MtF) have been calculated)

Standard - this identifies the potential demand for swimming provision and assumes that all barriers to participation are removed. This includes an allowance for a comfort factor and equates to the Sport England Facility Calculator

Game Plan - this assumes that the targets in Game Plan are achieved (50% participation in 2010 and 70% in 2020) with swimming increasing proportionately to the increase in participation. This allows for the comfort factor and assumes pools will operate on average at 70% peak time capacity.

Total Peak Visits

Age group	Peak visits (63%)	Comfort Capacity (70%)	Game Plan 2010
0-15	15	21	26
16-24	6	9	11
25-39	19	26	32
40-59	14	20	24
60-79	5	7	8
Total	**58**	**83**	**101**

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of swimming pool provision needed to serve this demand at any one time. This highlights the:
- potential demand for swimming at peak times based on participation rates
- potential demand for swimming at peak times allowing for a comfort factor
- potential demand for swimming at peak times if the targets in Game Plan are achieved

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
Dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(49)	*1*	*2*	*2*
divide by the water area required by one person (6m^2 of pool area).	*6*	*6*	*6*
The total demand from the catchment area, measured in square metres of pool.	*7*	*10*	*12*

	Capacity	Comfort	Game Plan 2010
Water area required to meet potential demand/m ^{2}, in 2001 :	**7**	**10**	
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be :	**7**	**11**	
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be :	**8**	**11**	**13**
Pool Units Required in 2001:	**0.0**	**0.0**	
Pool Units Required in 2005:	**0.0**	**0.0**	
Pool Units Required in 2010:	**0.0**	**0.1**	
Pool Units Required in 2010 (Game Plan adjusted):			**0.1**

A pool unit is equal to: 212 m^2 or a 4 lane 25 metre pool

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Sports Halls - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

Target Area: **St Albans District** Target Site: **N/A**

Any model is based on a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in this model are as follows:

Assumptions/Parameters used in Model: Source: 2004 Sport England

- Proportion of visits during peak times = 60%
- Average duration of visit = 1 hour
- Normal peak periods = 40.5 hours per week
- At one time capacity = 5 people per badminton court

These assumptions are then applied to the population (classified by age and gender) of the target area. Calculated Sport England demand parameters for each category of age and gender are also applied (see the following table).

Demand Assessment Table

Demand in relation to the age and gender profile of the target area is calculated by applying Sport England demand parameters to it.

Age Group	Population		Rate of Participation (%)		Participation Nr's		Frequency of participation (per week)		Visits per week		Peak Visits	Comfort Capacity
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	(60%)	(80%)
0-15	92	102	9.55	6.03	9	6	0.85	0.99	7	6	8	10
16-24	48	53	15.04	9.31	7	5	0.88	0.85	6	4	6	8
25-34	72	77	14.96	11.66	11	9	0.88	1.03	9	9	11	14
35-44	79	85	11.08	9.40	9	8	0.90	0.90	8	7	9	11
45-59	95	102	5.68	5.40	5	6	0.92	1.02	5	6	6	8
60-79	80	77	5.55	4.28	4	3	1.10	1.27	5	4	5	7
Total	466	496							41	37	47	58

Quantifying Demand

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of a sports hall needed to serve this demand at any one time.

This is calculated by :
- dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions (40.5) :
- divide this number by the average number of people that play on a badminton court (5) :

This leaves one number signifying the total demand from the catchment area, measured in badminton courts.

Standard
1
5
0.3

	Current	
No of badminton courts demand in 2001	**0.287**	courts
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be:	**0.295**	courts
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be:	**0.303**	courts

Number of four court sports halls required in 2001 is:	0.072
Number of four court sports halls required in 2005 is:	0.074
Number of four court sports halls required in 2010 is:	0.076

Note: Demand will change over time in relation to the increase or decrease in resident population.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

Demand Sensitivities

The model calculates the total potential demand for sports halls and assumes that each hall will operate aon average at 75% peak time capacity to provide comfort for users and types of activity. Once this 75% capacity has been exceeded it assumes that people will choose not to use the hall and either find an altemative hall or not participate in activity.

A number of sensitivities have been calculated:

Capacity - this is the theoretical sports hall area to meet the demand for hall based activities based on current participation rates with the hall operating at capacity during peak times. This does not allow for the comfort factor (this is the basis on which previous models (FPM and MtF) have been calculated).

Standard - this identifies the potential demand for sports hall provision and assumes that all barriers to participation are removed. This includes an allowance for a comfort factor and equates to the Sport England Facility Calculator.

Game Plan - this assumes that the targets in Game Plan are achieved (50% participation in 2010 and 70% in 2020) with sports hall activities increasing proportionately to the increase in participation. This allows for the comfort factor and assumes halls will operate on average at 75% peak time capacity.

Total Peak Visits

Age group	Peak visits (60%)	Comfort Capacity (80%)	Game Plan 2010
0-15	8	10	12
16-24	6	8	10
25-34	11	14	17
34-44	9	11	14
45-59	6	8	10
60-79	5	7	8
Total	**47**	**58**	**70**

The figure of total visits during peak times is used to calculate the size of sports hall provision needed to serve this demand at any one time. This highlights the:
- potential demand for sports halls at peak times based on participation rates
- potential demand for sports hall at peak times allowing for a comfort factor
- potential demand for sports halls at peak times if the targets in Game Plan are achieved

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
Dividing the total peak visits by the number of peak sessions(40.5)	*1*	*1*	*2*
divide this number by the average number of people that play on a badminton court (5) :	*5*	*5*	*5*
The total demand from the catchment area, measured in badminton courts.	*0*	*0*	*0*

	Capacity	Standard	Game Plan 2010
No of badminton courts demand in 2001	**0**	**0**	
The corresponding demand in 2005 will be:	**0**	**0**	
The corresponding demand in 2010 will be:	**0**	**0**	**0**
Number of four court sports halls required in 2001 is	**0.1**	**0.1**	
Number of four court sports halls required in 2005 is	**0.1**	**0.1**	
Number of four court sports halls required in 2010 is	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

MtF Demand Model - Health and Fitness - PART A - DEMAND SIDE

FORECAST

Target Area: **St Albans District**

Target Site: **N/A**

strategy finance delivery pmp

Generic Assumptions Used in the Model

- The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including private club members, users of local authority facilities, home users.
- 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 health and fitness users is defined using results from MtF's Sport and Leisure Potential Report. This report is derived from a representative sample of nearly 1 million people who completed a survey, a significant number of which reside within the target area. The penetration rate is therefore dependent upon the character of people in the target catchment area. A figure of 19.7% penetration was attained for GB as a whole. This is a current figure and does not take into account market trends in health and fitness.
- A reduction of 10% in the demand for stations is assumed to represent the proportion of health and fitness users who do not use gyms, including 'home' users, etc. The reduction is subtracted at the end of the model calculations.

Parameters Used in the Model

- A potential penetration rate of 24.3% will be used. This figure was obtained from the Sport and Leisure Potential Report for this target area. It includes **all** health and fitness users (from home gym users to members of private health and fitness clubs)

- The average health and fitness session is one hour
- 65% of use is during peak times
- Peak times are 5-9pm Monday to Friday and 9am-5pm weekends (36 hours in a week).
- The average user participates on average 1.5 times per week or six times a month.
- The at one time capacity of a health and fitness facility is calculated by the ratio of one user per station.

The Calculations Used to Calculate Demand (2001)

Total Adult Population = 699 (Aged 15 to 69 years)

Number of Potential members/users of health and fitness clubs = 24.3% of total adults = 170

Number of visits per week = potential members/users *1.5 = 255

Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits = 166

Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak times /36 = 5

Reduce figure by 10% to account for non gym users = 5

A total number of 5 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility.

Quantifying Demand - demand changes over time as a result of changes in resident population.

In 2001 there will be a demand for :	**4.50**	**stations**
In 2005 there will be a demand for :	**4.63**	**stations**
In 2010 there will be a demand for :	**4.74**	**stations**

NB. Market trends have not been considered at this stage.

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the data above is accurate PMP Consultancy Ltd (MtF) accept no liability for errors or omissions within this data or any losses arising from this.

APPENDIX M

SPORT ENGLAND DESIGN GUIDANCE NOTES

Please copy as required

SPORT ENGLAND

Audit sheet title:

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Question number	Additional comments

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Audit sheet title:

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Question number	Additional comments

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Arriving at the facility

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 8	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
1 Can people access the facility safely and conveniently by:			
• public transport?	☐	☐	
• on foot?	☐	☐	
• wheelchair?	☐	☐	
• bicycle?	☐	☐	
• car/taxi?	☐	☐	
• coach/minibus?	☐	☐	
2 Does clear and logical signage indicate routes to the facility from the public highway/public footpaths?	☐	☐	
3 Does clear and logical signage indicate routes to:			
• car parking areas?	☐	☐	
• accessible car parking areas?	☐	☐	
• drop-off point?	☐	☐	
• principal entrance to the facility?	☐	☐	
4 Is the drop-off point:			
• immediately adjacent to the main entrance? If not, what is the distance from the main entrance?	☐	☐	
• sheltered?	☐	☐	
• long enough to allow tail loading?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Arriving at the facility

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
5 Are barriers/controls located en route to the parking/drop-off points?	☐	☐	
Are they easy to use and operate?	☐	☐	
• barrier control systems	☐	☐	
• gates	☐	☐	
• vehicle height barriers less than 2.6m	☐	☐	
• other	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Car parking

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 8	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *A car is essential for many disabled people to access sport and leisure facilities. It is vital to provide suitable parking with unhindered access to the entrance.*			
1 Are there sufficient dedicated accessible car parking spaces appropriate for the scale and type of facility? (See Table 2 on page 9)	☐	☐	
2 Are the dedicated bays logically grouped together and clearly signposted from the site entrance?	☐	☐	
3 Are the dedicated bays correctly laid out and clearly marked with access symbols on the parking surface?	☐	☐	
• Are there vertical signs? (See Figure 1 on page 9)	☐	☐	
4 Are the accessible bays located as close as possible to the main entrance of the facility?	☐	☐	
• What is the distance to the facility?			
• Is the route covered?	☐	☐	
• Are there seats en route?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Car parking

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
5 Is the car park surface smooth and even?	☐	☐	
6 Are there dropped kerbs to all route ways, with appropriate tactile warnings to indicate crossing points?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Changing areas – general

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 31	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *A well-designed layout is critical to ensure maximum access. Careless layout can reduce people's independence and, at worst, prevent use of the facility.*			
1 Do the changing facilities meet the requirements set out in Table 8?	☐	☐	
2 Does the layout of the changing area allow sufficient space for a wheelchair user to move freely without obstructing other users?	☐	☐	
3 Can the changing area accommodate a team of athletes in wheelchairs?	☐	☐	
4 Is there direct access from the changing area to the shower area?	☐	☐	
5 Is there suitable toilet provision in close proximity?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Changing areas – general

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Are individual accessible changing cubicles provided for those who prefer more privacy?	☐	☐	
7 Are the changing benches a minimum width of 450mm, with a smooth surface, and set at a height of 480mm?	☐	☐	
8 Are changing mats available?	☐	☐	
9 Are alternate coathooks positioned 1050 and 1400mm above floor level?	☐	☐	
10 Are there sufficient lockers?	☐	☐	
• Are at least 10% of the lockers 1200mm high?	☐	☐	
• Do locks and lockers incorporate tactile numbers?	☐	☐	
• Are the locks no higher than 1150mm and easy to use?	☐	☐	
11 Are hairdryers, mirrors, drinking fountains and so on, located so that everyone can use them?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Circulation

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

	Minimum requirements See page 20	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
1	Are corridors wide enough for use by wheelchair users?	☐	☐	
2	Are convenient wheelchair turning and passing spaces provided?	☐	☐	
3	Are corridors simple and safe to negotiate? Are they clear of obstructions that could be hazardous to visually impaired people and people using wheelchairs?	☐	☐	
4	Is the circulation area free of unnecessary doors that hinder free movement around the facility?	☐	☐	
5	Are any doors that open onto the circulation area potential hazards?	☐	☐	
6	Is the circulation area free of unnecessary lobbies that hinder free movement around the facility?	☐	☐	
7	Are the lobbies appropriately sized for the facility?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Circulation

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
8 Are all signs visible by people standing and by people using wheelchairs?	☐	☐	
9 Are circulation areas well lit?	☐	☐	
10 Are windows and light fittings located to avoid creation of glare and silhouetting?	☐	☐	
11 Are there visual clues to aid circulation?	☐	☐	
12 Does the colour scheme help differentiate between critical elements, for example the wall from the floor, doors from adjacent walls?	☐	☐	
13 Do wall and floor materials minimise confusing light reflections and provide a suitable acoustic environment?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Doors

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 24	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *Keep the number of doors to the absolute minimum. Wherever possible they should be operated by pushing and pulling rather than by turning a latch.*			
1 Is the door really necessary?	☐	☐	
2 Can the door be held in an open position during normal use?	☐	☐	
3 Is the door correctly sized to allow users to pass through freely? (See Table 6)	☐	☐	
4 Is the door sufficiently glazed to allow people on either side to see each other? (See Figure 14)	☐	☐	
5 Is the door located to allow 300mm (500mm preferred) on the leading edge to allow approach and use by wheelchair users and by people with limited mobility?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Doors

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Is ironmongery positioned to facilitate use by people using wheelchairs and by ambulant people?	☐	☐	
7 Is ironmongery of suitable design and colour?	☐	☐	
8 Where required, is the door closer specified to ensure minimal operating force, never exceeding 20 newtons?	☐	☐	
9 Can people with a visual impairment distinguish the door from the surrounding wall/screen?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Emergency escape

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 29	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
1 Does the facility have an escape strategy that reflects the needs of disabled users and staff?	☐	☐	
2 Does the strategy take into account the different uses and users of the building?	☐	☐	
3 Is the strategy regularly reviewed?	☐	☐	
4 Are all ground floor exit routes accessible to everyone?	☐	☐	
5 Is escape from upper levels possible using a fire-protected evacuation lift with associated refuge areas?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Emergency escape

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

	Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6	Where an evacuation lift is not available, are designated, suitably sized and located fire-protected refuge areas available?	☐	☐	
7	Are the refuge areas adequately signed for ease of location and protected from improper use, such as storage?	☐	☐	
8	Does the fire alarm system incorporate visible and audible warnings?	☐	☐	
•	Are there sufficient visible and audible warnings throughout the facility?	☐	☐	
9	Has the Fire Officer been consulted regarding the 'means of escape' proposals with particular reference to use by disabled people?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Entrances

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 16	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *The entrance design should be recognisable, inviting and accessible.*			
1 Is the entrance distinguishable from the facade as a whole?	☐	☐	
2 Are glazed doors and screens highlighted with appropriate manifestations?	☐	☐	
3 Are the entrance doors sited logically in relation to approach routes?	☐	☐	
4 Is the entrance wide enough to accommodate all anticipated user groups, and is it appropriate for the facility type? (See Table 3)	☐	☐	
5 Is the route to the entrance clear of doors and windows that open out causing hazards?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Entrances

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Is the entrance threshold level?	☐	☐	
• Is the entrance mat flush to prevent a tripping hazard?	☐	☐	
7 Are door controls/handles easy to see and at a suitable height for people using wheelchairs?	☐	☐	
8 Is the entrance lobby of sufficient size for people to clear the outer door before opening the inner door? (See Table 5)	☐	☐	
9 Does the lobby lighting help people adjust to changes between indoor and outdoor levels of light?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

External features

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 12	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *To enable everyone, particularly people with disabilities, to make full use of facilities they need to be able to move conveniently and safely at all times.*			
1 Are traffic routes clearly distinguishable from pedestrian routes? For example, by correct use of layout, colour and texture.	☐	☐	
2 Are traffic routes clearly signposted?	☐	☐	
3 Do footpaths meet the minimum design requirements set out in Figure 3?	☐	☐	
4 Are footpaths as level as possible, with a maximum crossfall of 1:50 and a maximum gradient of 1:21?	☐	☐	
5 Is the route clear of obstacles or hazards, such as street furniture or gratings?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

External features

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Are drainage channels located beyond the boundaries of the access route?	☐	☐	
7 Are all surfaces:			
• slip-resistant in all weather conditions?	☐	☐	
• level and even?	☐	☐	
8 Are dropped kerbs provided to all route ways with appropriate tactile warnings to indicate crossing points?	☐	☐	
9 Does the route provide help for people with a visual impairment, for example:			
• aural and tactile information?	☐	☐	
• visual clues?	☐	☐	
• definition to path edges?	☐	☐	
• adequate illumination?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

External ramps

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 12	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *Where it is not possible to incorporate a level route, a ramp will enable safe and convenient access for pushchairs and wheelchairs, and for deliveries. However, the ramp must be accompanied by a short flight of steps for those who find negotiating ramps difficult.*			
1 Is the gradient as level as possible? *Maximum* gradients are: ramp not exceeding 10m 1:20 ramp not exceeding 5m 1:15 ramp not exceeding 2m 1:12	☐	☐	
2 Does the ramp provide the necessary clear unobstructed width along its whole length?	☐	☐	
3 Are the landings level, unobstructed and at least 1200mm deep?	☐	☐	
4 Does the ramp have a slip-resistant surface that is firmly fixed and easy to maintain?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note ***Access for Disabled People***

External ramps

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
5 Are there handrails to both sides of the ramp that extend by 300mm at the top and bottom?	☐	☐	
6 Are the handrails easily distinguishable from the background?	☐	☐	
7 Does the colour of the ramp's surface contrast with the landings so that people can anticipate it? ***Note:*** *Do not use corduroy tactile warnings as these indicate the start of a flight of steps.*	☐	☐	
8 Is the ramp illuminated to at least 100 lux?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Fixtures and fittings

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 43	Yes ✔	No ✘	Action required/comments Please read both sides of this sheet
1 **Telephones**			
• detailed and fixed appropriately for use by ambulant people and people using wheelchairs?	☐	☐	
• fitted with an inductive coupler?	☐	☐	
• textphone facility available?	☐	☐	
2 **Controls**			
• logically and consistently located?	☐	☐	
• contrasting colour to the background?	☐	☐	
3 **Induction loops and infrared systems**			
Are they available in the following locations:	☐	☐	
• reception counter?	☐	☐	
• meeting rooms?	☐	☐	
• dance and exercise areas?	☐	☐	
• areas where information is given?	☐	☐	
4 **Signs**			
• located logically and consistently? (See Figure 28)	☐	☐	
• easily identified against their background?	☐	☐	
• easily read and understood?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

Fixtures and fittings

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
5 **Public address system**			
• clear and audible?	☐	☐	
• supplemented by visual information?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Foyer/reception area

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 18	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *Layout must be clear and logical. Ideally, there should be a clear view from outside into the reception/lobby area.*			
1 Is there sufficient space with defined, unobstructed route ways so that everyone has easy access to the stairs, lift, reception desk, WCs and other facilities?	☐	☐	
2 Is the area well lit and acoustically quiet to allow people to talk at the reception desk, in seating areas, and when using the public telephone?	☐	☐	
3 Is there clear and logical signage, correctly and consistently located to assist people entering the building?	☐	☐	
4 Is the reception counter designed and located to permit use by members of staff and customers who are wheelchair users? (See Figure 8)	☐	☐	
5 Is there a raised area of the counter to enable use in a standing position? (See Figure 8)	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Foyer/reception area

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Is the reception counter positioned so that the receptionist's face is visible to lip readers?	☐	☐	
7 Is the counter fitted with an induction loop and is this clearly indicated by the standard symbol?	☐	☐	
8 Is a suitably installed public telephone provided?	☐	☐	
9 Is an easy to locate seating area provided?	☐	☐	
10 Is there sufficient space for wheelchair users and assistance dogs?	☐	☐	
11 Is a mixture of seating options provided? For example, fixed, removable, with and without arms?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Internal ramps

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 20	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *Wherever possible in corridors, small changes in level should be avoided. Where this is not possible, a well-detailed ramp with an associated short flight of steps should be provided.*			
1 Is the gradient as level as possible? *Maximum* gradients are: ramp not exceeding 10m 1:20 ramp not exceeding 5m 1:15 ramp not exceeding 2m 1:12	☐	☐	
2 Is the unobstructed width of the ramp at least the minimum dimension for the type of facility – 1200mm, 1500mm preferred? In larger facilities may need to be increased to 2000mm.	☐	☐	
3 Is there a level intermediate landing at least 1500mm long?	☐	☐	
4 Does the ramp have a firmly fixed slip-resistant surface?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

Internal ramps

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
5 Are there handrails to both sides of the ramp that extend at least 300mm at top and bottom?	☐	☐	
6 Are the handrails easily distinguishable from their background?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Internal stairs

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 22	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *All stairs and steps must be suitable for use by ambulant disabled people.*			
1 Does the stair have at least 1100mm clear width?	☐	☐	
2 Is the maximum rise of the stair less than 1800mm, with risers no more than 170mm, and treads no less than 250mm?	☐	☐	
3 Are all risers solid?	☐	☐	
4 Is the staircase fitted with suitable continuous handrails on both sides?	☐	☐	
5 Are all stair nosings:			
• clearly visible by people going up and down the staircase?	☐	☐	
• correctly detailed?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Internal stairs

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Are all surfaces:			
• slip-resistant in all weather conditions?	☐	☐	
• level and even?	☐	☐	
7 Is each level clearly indicated by tactile and visual information?	☐	☐	
8 Is the staircase:			
• easy to locate?	☐	☐	
• suitably signed?	☐	☐	
9 Are stair and landing surfaces slip-resistant?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Lifts

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 27	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *All lifts should be designed for independent use by a wheelchair user.* *Platform lifts are only acceptable in a limited number of situations.* *Stairlifts are not acceptable in a sports facility.*			
1 Do the lift and door dimensions at least meet the minimum dimensions appropriate for the scale and type of facility? (See Table 7)	☐	☐	
2 In front of the lift doors at each level, is there an unobstructed space of sufficient size to allow waiting and manoeuvring by wheelchair users? (See Figure 15)	☐	☐	
3 Are there appropriate controls in the car and at each floor level?	☐	☐	
Are the lift controls:			
• correctly located?	☐	☐	
• with raised markings?	☐	☐	
4 Is there an audible/voice announcement at each floor level?	☐	☐	
5 Does the emergency telephone incorporate an inductive coupler?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Lifts

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Is the lift a designated evacuation lift?	☐	☐	
Does the lift comply with all the necessary requirements of an evacuation lift?	☐	☐	
7 Are there associated refuge areas?	☐	☐	
8 Are all surfaces:			
• slip-resistant in all weather conditions?	☐	☐	
• level and even?	☐	☐	
9 Does the lift door closing mechanism have an adequate time delay?	☐	☐	
10 Opposite and adjacent to the lift doors are there raised numerals/letters indicating the floor level?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Management issues

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 50	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
When considering how people with a disability will use any part of the facility ask the following questions:			
• How will they *find* it?			
• How will they *reach* it?			
• How will they *use* it?			
1 Is there an access strategy setting out how quality access will be provided and maintained for users and staff with a disability?	☐	☐	
• Have disabled people as users and members of staff, been involved in the development of the policy?	☐	☐	
2 Have staff/coaches/managers received disability awareness training?	☐	☐	
• Is there a lead person responsible for access for disabled people, training and policy implementation?	☐	☐	
3 Does the marketing plan include promoting wider access to disabled people to encourage them to use the facilities?	☐	☐	
• Is information available in various formats?	☐	☐	
• Does the information include:			
– opening times/booking conditions?	☐	☐	
– travel details?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Management issues

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
4 Does the building maintenance manual identify and emphasise the importance of good management in maintaining quality access to the facility?	☐	☐	
• Are essential pieces of equipment regularly checked eg induction loops, lifts etc?	☐	☐	
• Is flooring checked to ensure that it is not loose/worn or slippery?	☐	☐	
5 Have the needs of people with hearing impairment been considered in the design and management of the facility?	☐	☐	
6 Have the needs of people with learning disabilities been considered in the design and management of the facility?	☐	☐	
7 Have the needs of people with mobility impairment been considered in the design and management of the facility?	☐	☐	
8 Have the needs of people with visual impairment been considered in the design and management of the facility?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

SPORT ENGLAND

Showers

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 36	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
1 Does the shower area comply with the critical dimensions in Figure 22?	☐	☐	
2 Are the shower controls easily accessible?	☐	☐	
3 Is the shower area fitted with a tip-up seat and grabrail? (See Figure 22)	☐	☐	
4 Is the shower area free of tripping hazards, such as raised thresholds?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Showers

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
5 Does the shower area have a slip-resistant surface laid to falls to a gully?	☐	☐	
6 Is the area free of complex falls that make standing or manoeuvring difficult?	☐	☐	
7 Are shower chairs available and are they conveniently located? (For swimming pools see Table 10)	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

SPORT ENGLAND

Social areas

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 42	Yes ✔	No ✘	Action required/comments
1 **Seating**			
• provided at intervals on long internal/external routes, and where waiting is likely?	☐	☐	
• space in seating areas for wheelchair users and guide dogs?	☐	☐	
• stable and easy to rise from?	☐	☐	
• with and without arms?	☐	☐	
2 **Vending machines**			
• selected and located to be accessible to wheelchair users?	☐	☐	
• clear display panels and instructions?	☐	☐	
3 **Servery/counters**			
• accessible to disabled users?	☐	☐	
4 **Furniture**			
• stable but movable to allow maximum access?	☐	☐	
• tables have clear undertop height of at least 700–750mm?	☐	☐	
• clear, logical gangways at least 1200mm wide?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Toilet provision

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 38	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *Everyone should have easy access to suitable toilet facilities. All schemes should incorporate unisex accessible toilet provision. Minimum provision is dependent on the type and scale of facility. (See Table 9)* *Wherever possible, provide for ambulant disabled people within general toilet provision.* **General provision** 1 Is there appropriate toilet provision to meet the needs of disabled users? (See Table 9)	☐	☐	
2 Is the toilet provision located conveniently close to the entrance, changing areas and sporting facilities? • What is the maximum travel distance from a facility?	☐	☐	
3 Are lobbies of sufficient size to allow ease of access with the minimum number of doors? (See Table 5)	☐	☐	
4 Is flooring slip-resistant throughout, with no raised thresholds?	☐	☐	
5 Do the colour schemes of the walls, floors and fittings provide sufficient contrast to make them distinguishable by visually impaired people?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Toilet provision

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Is there sufficient manoeuvring space?	☐	☐	
7 Is at least one cubicle suitable for ambulant disabled people?	☐	☐	
8 Are door fittings/locks/light fittings easily accessible and easy to use?	☐	☐	
Unisex accessible provision ***Note:*** *The layout and dimensions are critical to ensure convenient and safe independent use by disabled users.* 9 Does the layout comply with Figure 24?	☐	☐	
10 Are there unisex toilet facilities of an alternate hand on the same floor?	☐	☐	
11 Is the entrance to the toilet screened to prevent direct views from main public areas?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note ***Access for Disabled People***

Unisex accessible changing

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements See page 33	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** Please read both sides of this sheet
Note: *Dedicated accessible changing areas allow a helper of the opposite sex to provide assistance as well as giving additional privacy.*			
1 Is there sufficient unisex accessible changing provision? (See Table 8)	☐	☐	
2 Is the changing room close to the sports facility for convenient access?	☐	☐	
3 Does the layout and specification of the changing area comply with the critical dimensions in Figures 18 and 20?	☐	☐	
4 Is the location of the changing room clearly signposted?	☐	☐	
5 Are there dedicated full-size lockers to enable use by more than one person?	☐	☐	
• Are they conveniently located?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Unisex accessible changing

SPORT ENGLAND

Consider people with: **hearing impairment** **learning disability** **mobility impairment** **visual impairment**

Minimum requirements (continued)	**Yes** ✔	**No** ✘	**Action required/comments** (continued)
6 Has consultation with user groups indicated a need for permanent hoists?	☐	☐	
7 Is the alarm linked to a suitable audible and visible alarm point to enable early recognition of a person in difficulty?	☐	☐	

Project/facility: **Ref:** **Date:**

Please use this audit sheet in conjunction with Sport England's guidance note *Access for Disabled People*

Design

Guidance Note

Sports Halls: Design

SPORT ENGLAND

Introduction

This Guidance Note covers the design and planning of multi-sports halls and their attendant accommodation. Badminton is the sport which has the most influence over the design of halls and is used as an easy reference to their size as being of 4, 6, 8, 9, 12 or more courts. It is frequently the most popular activity, has the smallest court module and the most critical lighting and background colour requirements. Full details of hall layouts and their sports capacity can be found in a separate guidance note.

For sports halls to be successful they must provide an environment that people enjoy, while at the same time meeting the functional needs of users. It is essential that they have sufficient appeal to compete with shopping malls, restaurants, cinemas and other leisure attractions.

Finally, quality. Sports halls are open for long hours, seven days a week and take heavy wear as a result. It is therefore essential to build a high quality building with good, easily maintained finishes.

It is far better to design a smaller building of the right quality, with potential for later expansion, than a larger building of poor initial quality.

The sports centre in its setting: interesting building forms invite attention.

Site planning

Location

The shape and contours of the available site will obviously influence the siting of the sports hall and any important ancillary facilities, for example artificial turf pitches or tennis courts. However, in most instances the proximity of an existing access road and/or the necessary main services will be the main factor affecting its location if unnecessary and expensive site development costs are to be avoided. It is essential that the site provides:

- sufficient space for the proposed facility as well as space for future expansion
- adequate car parking provision, including the potential for overspill parking
- access for service and emergency vehicles.

External planning

Provision should be made for:

- car and coach parking closely related to the main entrance
- disabled bays with ramped curbs
- access and adequate turning provision for service vehicles
- secure cycle standing located within sight of an office or reception
- ramps, if there are changes in ground level, and additional handrailing
- well-lit car parks and footpaths for safe access after dark
- pedestrian routes planned away from areas of potential concealment.

A planting scheme will assist in linking the building to its surroundings and in urban projects can help to create a more welcoming appearance to the entrance environment. Suitably selected shrub planting will provide a barrier to the building face deterring vandalism and giving more privacy and security to glazed accommodation. All new planting will need initial barrier protection.

Planting schemes are covered in detail in a separate guidance note.

External appearance

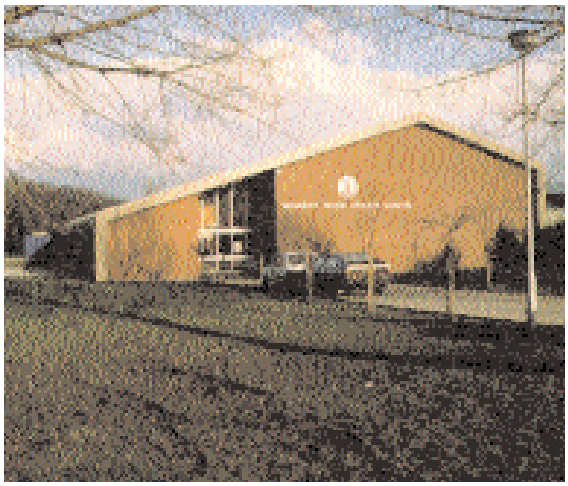
Sports halls inevitably use industrial building components and, unless carefully designed, can all too easily look just like another factory or warehouse, an impression that must be avoided.

They are large buildings with few windows and require considerable skill in the selection of materials, use of colour and the general design so that they look attractive and inviting by day and night.

In some locations such as on existing school and college sites, it may be appropriate to use brick cladding, but this too can often lead to a heavy and oppressive character. To summarise, sports halls should have:

- a clearly identified entrance of appropriate scale
- a well-articulated structure
- good signage
- crisply detailed, high quality cladding and roofing materials.

All the above with skilful use of colour and good landscaping will help to create an attractive and welcoming sporting image.



A small dual-use sports hall with appropriately proportioned main entrance and signage.

Hall and centre planning

Different sizes of hall have different support accommodation requirements. They are often combined with other activity spaces, pools, rinks or other leisure facilities when the term hall is subsumed into the general title of a sports or leisure centre.

Each location has its own requirements, but every freestanding sports hall will have:

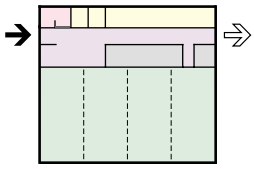
- foyer and reception
- refreshment area
- changing and toilet accommodation
- facilities for disabled people
- office accommodation
- integral equipment storage
- hall viewing with seating
- provision for first aid
- plant room
- cleaner s store.

This is often expanded to include the following model range of accommodation which complements sports halls of all sizes:

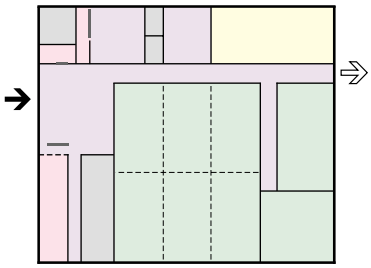
- creche
- club meeting room
- fitness equipment room
- multi-purpose secondary hall or exercise studio
- staffroom
- physio treatment room
- licensed lounge
- all-weather external playing area.

Sports halls must be planned to provide:

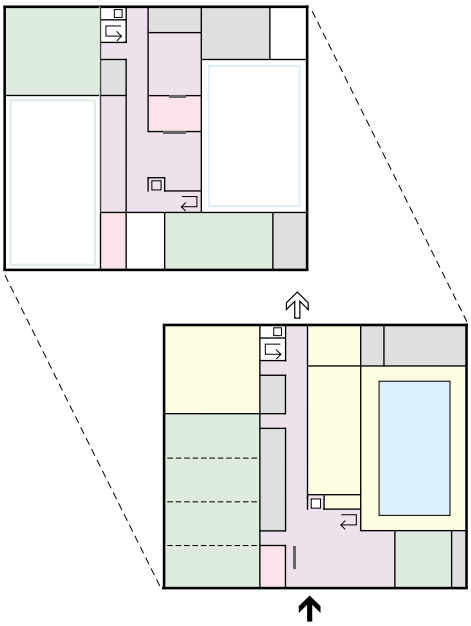
- A simple, economical and spacious circulation system that is clearly intelligible to the user and permits easy supervision.
- The elimination of long, narrow corridors that might confuse visitors and impart an institutional image.
- Safe and secure access achieved by design and not by reliance on a closed-circuit television system (CCTV).



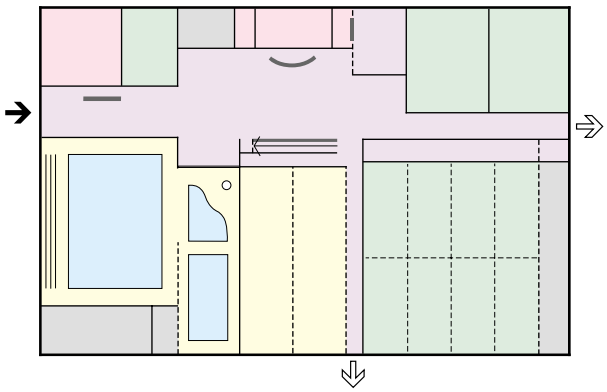
Four-court hall with minimum ancillary accommodation.



Six-court hall with fitness and dance studios.



25m pool, four-court hall with social areas and secondary sports space on two levels.



Main and learner pools, an eight-court hall and other accommodation planned off a mezzanine circulation spine.

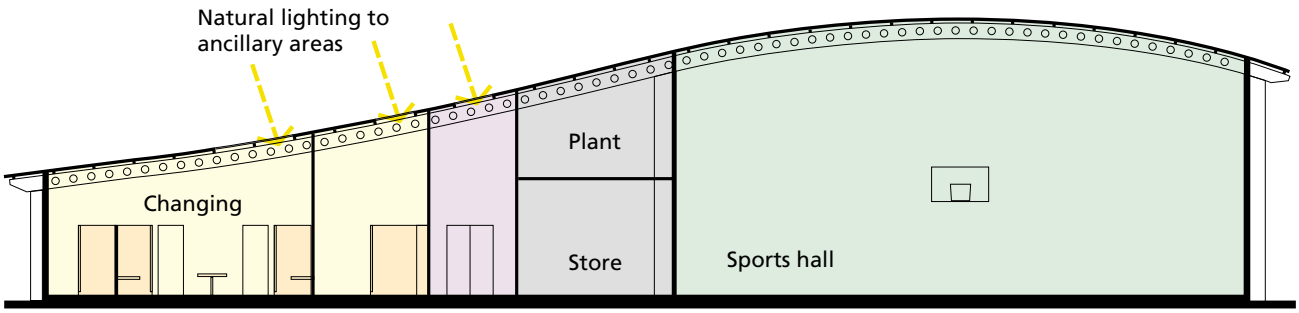
Block plans illustrating different scales and mixes of accommodation

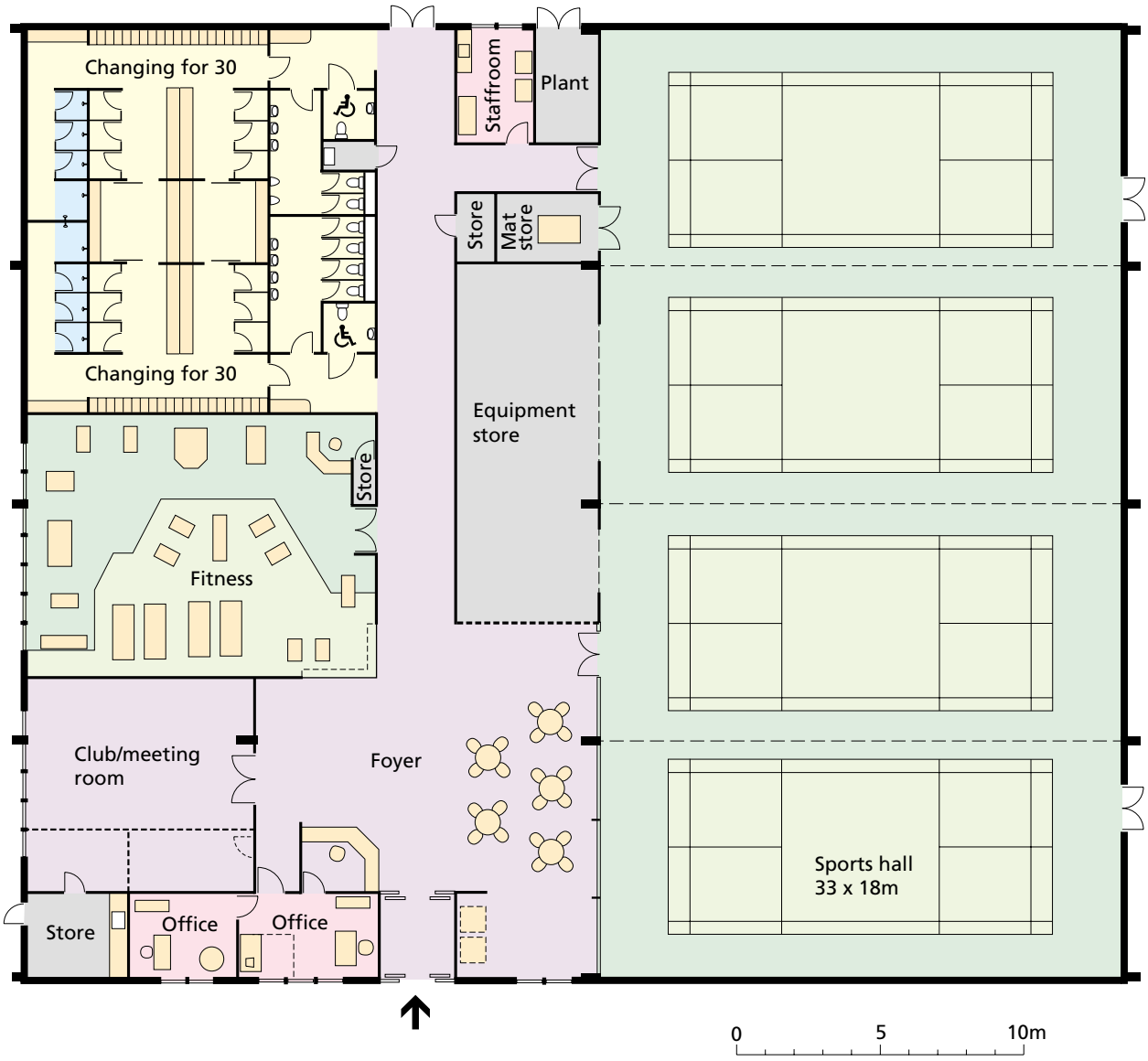
The circulation pattern should enforce a sequential progression through the building. The entrance foyer and reception with social-refreshment area leading on to changing and toilets, to activity spaces and then back through changing. The need to backtrack should be avoided except where a conscious decision has been made to rearrange accommodation for a specific purpose such as grouping glazed activity space around the social hub of a centre to allow spectator viewing.

Servicing and plant room access should be remote from the main entrance or arranged on an adjoining elevation with an internal service route direct to kitchen store or bar cellar or into any accommodation that needs to be provisioned for social functions. Plant rooms should be located as close as possible to the most heavily serviced spaces, usually the changing rooms or the deep end of a pool in a wet and dry centre. First aid must have direct or easy access to the building exterior and an ambulance bay.

All levels must be capable of being accessed by the disabled user via a lift or hoist as even the smallest sports hall with a minimum amount of support accommodation will have a floor area of at least 700m^2. Sports wheelchairs require 1m wide doorsets so the extent of their access routes must be carefully considered at the outset of design and can extend from the hall to changing, toilets and into social areas.

When locating the building on the site, remember to allow space for future expansion when the opportunity exists. The popularity of specific sports and the need for social accommodation will change over the life of the building and past experience shows that sports-dimensional and safety requirements can increase along with user expectations for better equipped and more comfortable support accommodation.





A four-court sports hall with the standard range of accommodation. An interpretation of a popular layout but with the sports hall designed to meet current recommended dimensions, improved changing standards and a larger fitness studio. Alternatively, the club–meeting room space could be developed as a creche, soft play or licensed area.

Main entrance

Design the entrance area to be warm and welcoming. The entrance foyer is the hub of the building and must have sufficient space and volume for people to circulate, view notices or wait for friends in comfortable surroundings. Design to provide:

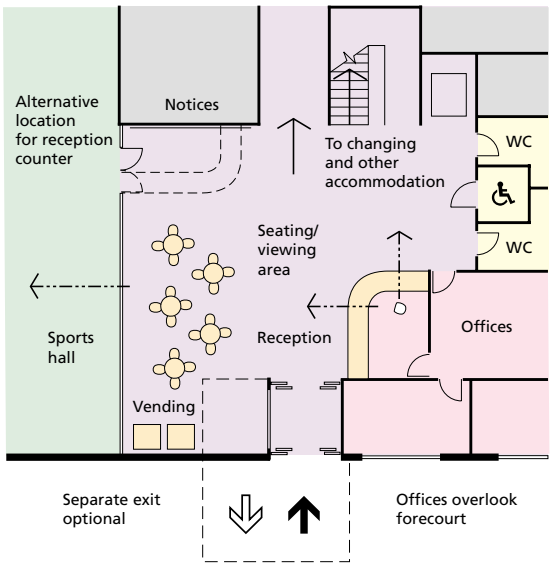
- a convenient and secure store for pushchairs overlooked from reception
- a draft lobby to the main entrance doors
- automatic operation of the main doors which is particularly helpful to disabled users and people with young children.

The management strategy will dictate foyer planning. Options for foyer design include:

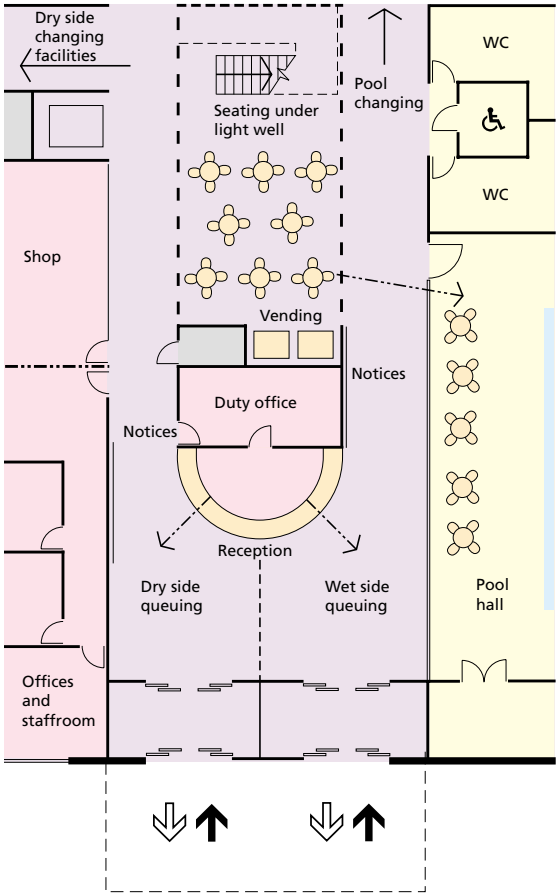
- reception close to the point of entry with sufficient space for queuing
- an informal hotel type arrangement.

The first has the advantage of close control over those entering the centre, the second provides for a more relaxed and welcoming style of operation. In either case the foyer and its associated spaces which can include seating, viewing and refreshment areas, should be designed to be as open and transparent as possible. Natural lighting, most probably from a roof source, will help create the right atmosphere. The volume of space is important — it needs to relate to the volume of the sports hall beyond and low ceiling heights can often make the space feel very tight and unwelcoming.

In dual-use centres it is preferable to separate the main community entrance from the school entrance, so that one is approached directly from the main car park, and the other directly from the school premises. A secondary benefit is that heavy usage of the entrance and associated social area can be reduced, allowing better quality and more attractive finishes to be specified.



Smaller sports centres.



Large centres with a mix of 'dry' and 'wet' facilities. Events centres will have more generous foyers and, where there are ice rinks or other specialised facilities, separate entrances will be provided for peak time admission.

Entrance and foyer arrangements

Reception and office accommodation

The reception desk should:

- Be prominently sited.
- Be of an open design with a dropped level for wheelchair users and children.
- Incorporate storage for lost property and items for sale or hire.
- Make provision for the monitoring of fire and security systems.
- Allow for possible use of CCTV monitors.

Only in dual-use schemes where club programming predominates is it appropriate for the open reception counter to be replaced with a glazed screen and counter to the staff office.

The reception and office accommodation should be closely linked but in larger centres an island reception may be used to separate the hall from pool or rink users or from spectators. These isolated counters usually require an integral cashing up office.

Whenever possible plan offices to be located on an external wall to allow for daylighting and views over the approach to the building.

The minimum administration required for a small hall or for a school with community sports use is:

- one office for a single occupant plus records storage.

Generally, four-court halls will justify:

- manager s office with meeting space
- general office, unless some administrative functions take place off-site.

Larger centres may include:

- separate catering manager s office
- other specialist accommodation
- restroom
- male and female staff changing.

Circulation arranged as a central street. Ideal for centres of all sizes, offering clear access, easy supervision and viewing of sports spaces.

Reception leading directly in to a central foyer and refreshments area – the most welcoming introduction to a sports centre.

Social and viewing areas

Every sports hall should be capable of being viewed from social accommodation and every hall with public use, including those on school sites, must have some social and refreshment accommodation. The simplest answer is to extend the foyer to include a seating area overlooking the hall through safety glazing fitted with blinds or a curtain to avoid distracting badminton players or other user groups. Two or three vending machines with adjacent storage are often sufficient for small halls but an alternative is to extend the reception counter for staff to serve drinks and snacks.

Cafe areas should be:

- Located in or close to the entrance foyer to enhance the welcoming ambience and to enable the centre to benefit from customer secondary spend.
- Designed to ensure that standards of decor match successful high street equivalents.

In large centres they can be grouped together and will include:

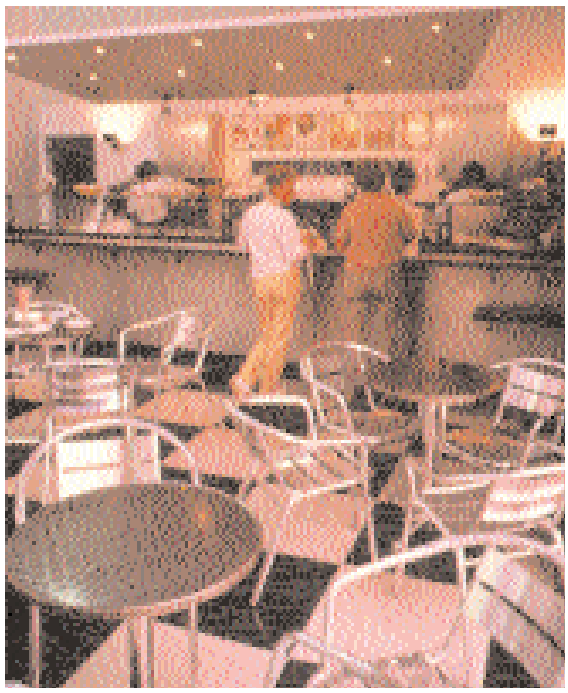
- a bar and lounge
- viewing into the hall and other areas.

Where it is not possible to accommodate these facilities at ground floor level, the social areas must be visible from the foyer and linked to it with a prominent staircase set in a generous well. It is most important that this relationship is emphasised and that the social content is not tucked away in a remote corner of the building. Support accommodation will include:

- Storage and servery areas serviced from a nearby vehicle delivery point.
- Proper refuse storage and containment.
- If there is a licensed area separate cellarage will be needed and a physical form of segregation may be required.

Viewing of sports halls and other activity areas provides added interest to the social content and assists in breaking down the cellular characteristics common to many older sports buildings. These benefits have to be reconciled with the privacy needs of some occupants so open galleries should be capable of being shut off and glazed screens must be fitted with curtains or blinds.

A social and games area attached to the entrance foyer with excellent views of the sports hall.



A well-furnished and suitably equipped refreshments area: an attractive image for the leisure environment.

The sports hall

Design

The hall is a functional space with stipulated court and safety margin dimensions and with unobstructed clear height requirements.

- Surfaces must be flush and of a consistent colour — there is no scope for applied design features. A successful interior must rely on a careful selection of materials, colours and lighting.
- Natural lighting invariably contributes to the hall s ambience but a suitable system will be expensive and difficult to reconcile with sports lighting requirements, particularly those of badminton. This subject is covered in detail in a separate guidance note.

Structure

- Columns and beams must be laid out so that they run between the badminton courts. This allows the beams to carry light fittings between the courts and the hanging of division netting.
- Columns can be within, or partly within, external walls or outside the building envelope. They must never project into the hall.
- Additional structure may be required to support specific items of fixed equipment.
- Curved cellular beams are an economical form of roof structure and provide an elegant and functional interior by enabling the avoidance of a ridge.
- Z-purlins should be avoided when possible in favour of a deck spanning between the main beams. When Z-purlins are used they must be painted white to blend with the roof decking.

An area elastic beech floor, walls of the right reflectance value and compact fluorescent lights between badminton courts provide an excellent sports hall environment.

Radius'd steel cellular beams and a structural ceiling liner give this sports hall an uncluttered appearance.

Floor

An area elastic floor is the critical element in providing a comfortable and safe place in which to play sport. Halls may also be used for non-sports purposes so the choice of finish must suit a range of functional and aesthetic requirements.

- An impact, energy absorbing floor as defined in British Standard 7044 (Part 4) is essential for sports use.
- Semi-sprung beech, beech veneer and various composition and synthetic surfaces can meet the criteria set out in the British Standard.
- Colour should contrast with the walls and be of 40%—50% reflectance value.
- Roller skating makes particular demands on floor finish specification and hardwood surfaces must be laid with support under all board joints. Street skates should never be worn in the hall.

This subject is dealt with in detail in a separate guidance note.

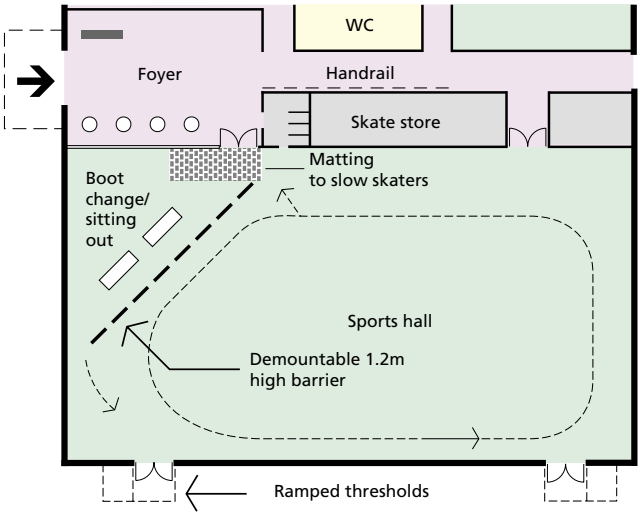
Internal walls

The walls should be flush-faced and impact-resistant internally. Options include:

- sanded orientated strand board
- plywood and fairfaced brick
- painted blockwork.

Whatever material is selected it must be run full height as horizontal changes in material cause visual obstruction to badminton players and can result in a stepped back surface.

- A diaphragm wall construction can be used in all masonry solutions.
- The reflectance value must be around 50% to give sufficient contrast to a white shuttlecock but not so dark as to result in an oppressive interior.
- The wall colour should contrast with the floor and be uniform across the wall plane.
- Include a 150mm skirting designed for easy replacement if roller skating is a user sport.
- Doors and door frames must be flush with the internal surface. Escape doors require panelling above and below the crash bar.
- Never locate climbing walls in the sports hall, they require a dedicated space.



Roller skating requires the entry zone of the hall to be sectioned off to create a skate change and sitting out area. Other requirements are a skate hire issue store and a music system.

Hall walls must be detailed for safety and without protrusions. A panelled treatment helps to integrate the door and wall surfaces. This example of an escape door has neat push pads instead of the usual panic bar.

Pulley ropes and bagged nets must be located above shoulder height. The adjoining sliding/folding store doors create a 4m-wide opening and are neatly detailed.

External walls

When selecting materials for external walls consider the following points:

- Successful external claddings can include colour-coated steel. Where profiled metal is used this looks better when run horizontally.
- Cedarboarding can be appropriate, is cheaper than metal cladding and requires no maintenance.
- Metal cladding used above brickwork at a lower level invariably gives a very industrial appearance and should be avoided.
- External windows and door frames must be in powder-coated aluminium or galvanised steel, UPVC or hardwood.

Roof

The roof soffit and structure should:

- Be a uniform colour, preferably white with a 90%+ reflectance value.
- Make provision for acoustic absorbency. Reverberation time should not exceed two seconds at mid-frequency.
- The roof decking should span the main beams to achieve minimum visual obstruction.
- Internal linings or suspended ceilings must be impact-resistant.
- Suspended ceilings are generally inappropriate for sports halls.
- Mill-finish standing seam aluminium is likely to provide the best value for money for most sports buildings and can be curved, avoiding interruption of the ridge.

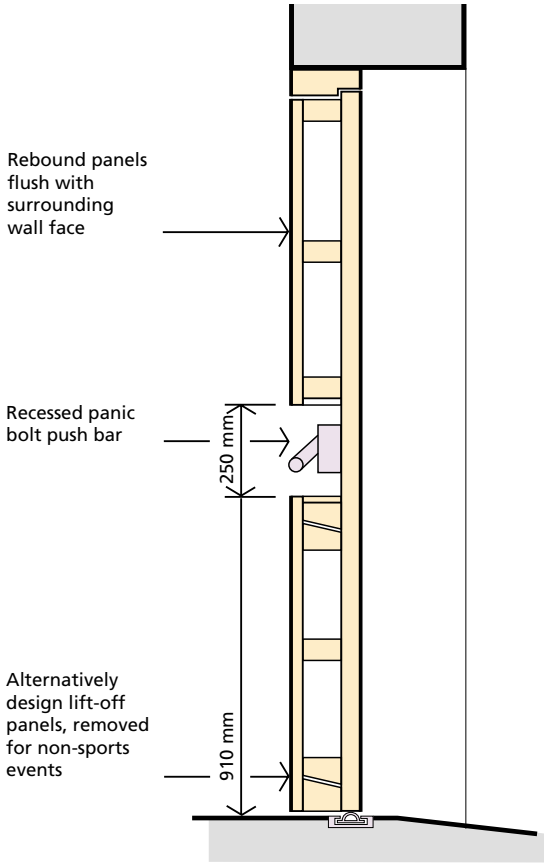
Galvanised steel columns and cedarboard cladding contribute to this interesting, low maintenance sports centre exterior.

- Where the location demands a slate or tile roof the better quality pressed steel sheet products can provide a convincing appearance for buildings of this scale without the weight penalty of the genuine product.

Fittings

The hall will be equipped with:

- wall- or ceiling-mounted hinged basketball goals with additional practice goals fixed directly to the wall
- roof structure-mounted spotting rig for gymnasts and tracked division netting
- floor and possibly wall sockets with flush-fitted cover plates will be required for specific items of equipment
- pulley-mounted net bags
- spotting rig duct to permit unobstructed wall planes at below 2m height.



Escape doors must be panelled out to line through with the wall surface. The bottom 1.2m is part of the five-a-side football rebound zone and a flush facing is essential for overall safety.

Natural lighting creates the best daytime environment but light sources must be concealed or screened especially for badminton.

Wall colour should have a reflectance value of around 50% as shown in these trial panels. Only halls specialising in table tennis or dedicated badminton centres will benefit from a darker background.

A successful sports hall interior with walls of masonry block and a slatted timber band for sound control. All these materials have around 50% reflectance value.

Equipment storage

General

Adequate storage space of suitable proportions, sited in the correct location, is essential for the efficient operation of multi-sports halls.

- A total of 12.5% of the hall floor area is required as a minimum for sports equipment. Community-use school halls and large events halls might require more for furniture and specialised fittings.
- Locate storage on the long side of four-court halls or, where this cannot be achieved, split stores into two areas according to the pattern of hall use.
- In larger halls locate storage where it can efficiently serve subdivided play areas.
- Stores must have easy access from the hall with wide door openings.
- Up-and-over, sliding, folding and side-hung doors can be considered and must be detailed to resist impact damage and to be free from projections.
- Wide-leaf, side-hung panels usually require a steel frame.
- A store depth of 5m is preferred for end-on storage of goals but excessive depth restricts entry and increases handling difficulty.
- A separate racked store may be required for roller skate hire. It should be located next to the sports hall entrance.

Mat storage

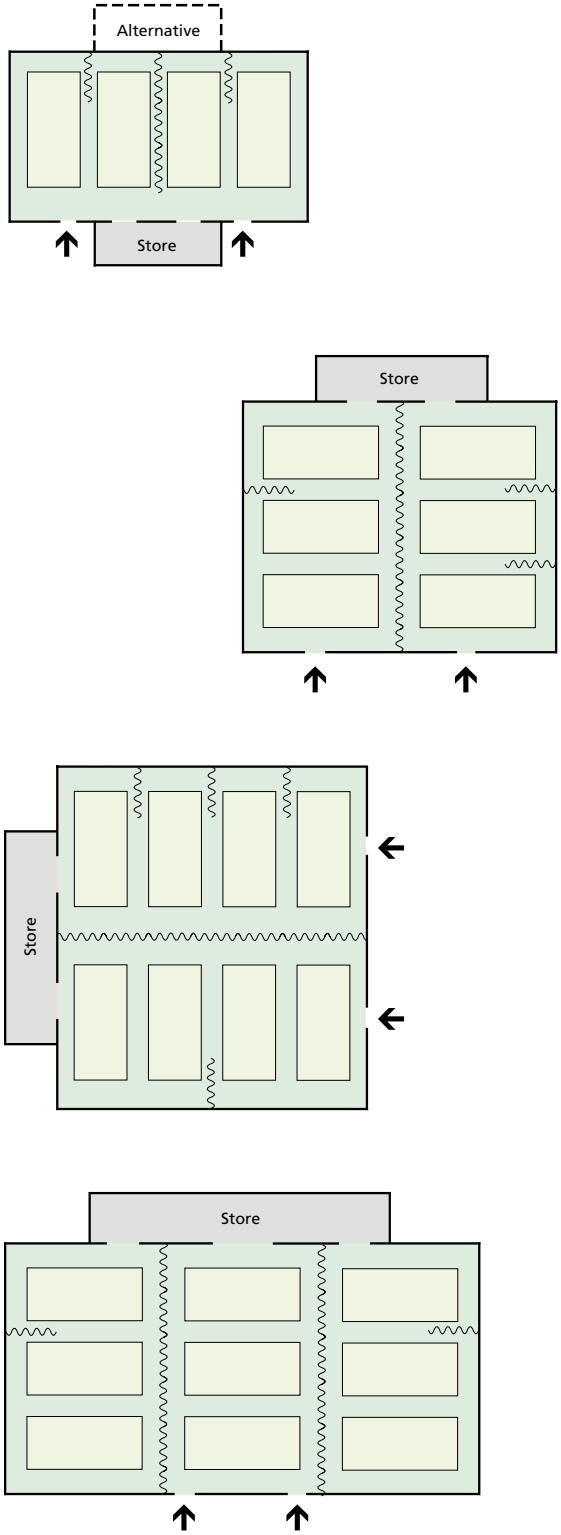
Mats require a separate one-hour fire-rated enclosure vented to the external air and equipped with a smoke detection system. Maximum use can be made of the available space by storing the mats on a purpose-made trolley, which can be pulled out for safe and easy access. Mats usually measure 2 x 1m.

Special events

Extra large external doors will be required for additional large items of sports equipment, and mobile seating and so on for competitions and exhibitions. Bleacher fold-out seating should be considered for halls with six or more courts, located in wall recesses so as to retain a flush rebound surface.

Schedule of loose equipment for a typical four-court hall

Badminton	4 sets posts, 4 nets, 2 spare nets
Bowls	4 short mat carpets, rolled, each 1.83 long x up to 0.5m diameter
Five-a-side football	1 pair portable goals with anchor points, each 5 x 1 x 1.2m
Handball	1 pair goals, each 3 x 2m
Hockey	1 pair goals, each 3 x 2m
Gymnastics	range of apparatus with anchorage points and floor mats
Judo/karate	mats, each 2 x 1m (one 14x14m matted area requires 98 mats)
Trampoline	2 trampolines, folded, each 3.040 long x 2.300 wide x 2.220m high
Netball	1 pair adjustable posts, each 3.05m high
Table tennis	6 tables, folded, each 1.855 x 1.830 x 0.65m, nets and supports
Team benches	2



Location of equipment stores: it is important to site stores where they are accessible from both sides of a subdivided hall and clear of wall-hung equipment. A less convenient alternative is to provide separate stores to each end of the hall. Either way, store doors and their ironmongery must be sufficiently robust to withstand frequent body and ball impact.

Fitness equipment room

A complementary space in most halls. The minimum practical floor area is 25m^2, and 80—100m^2 is the norm for small sports centres, with a preferred ceiling height of 3.5—4m.

Larger centres might devote considerably more space to fitness training, often combined with an exercise studio, integral office—reception, cubicle changing, sauna, spa pool and lounge. Separate guidance notes deal with these subjects in more detail.

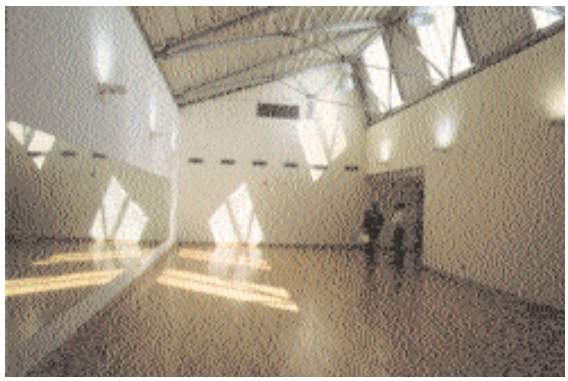
Fitness rooms benefit enormously from having windows or roof-lights but for ground floor locations it is advisable to provide external screening for privacy. These spaces also benefit from increased volume. Mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning is always required. Glazed panels to social or circulation space help to open up and promote these activities but all glazing, external and internal, must be fitted with blinds or curtains.

Secondary halls

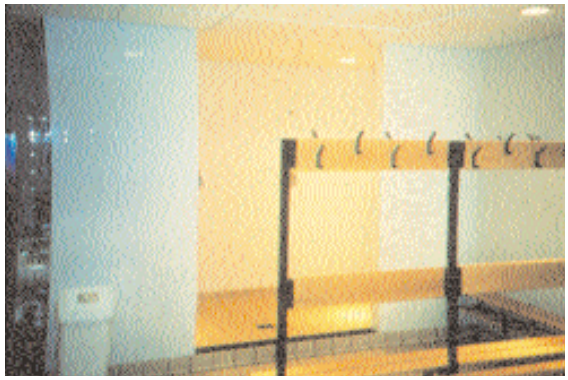
Any multi-activity space that is complementary to the main sports hall. Secondary halls can range in size from 10 x 10 x 3.5m high for judo, martial arts and social use, to areas of equivalent size but lower specification than the main hall, suitable for team games, exhibitions and wet weather social events. The potential for social use will be enhanced by ease of servicing which can result in adjoining catering or bar space. Equipment storage should be a minimum of 10% of the hall area.

Dance and exercise studios fall within this category with minimum recommended dimensions of 15 x 12—15 x 4.5m high. Windows should be at high level and admit only north light. Flexible use of space can be achieved by including two or more squash courts with sliding division walls.

Fitness equipment rooms should be designed with some natural lighting wherever possible but privacy screening will be required in some locations.



Secondary halls have similar flooring requirements to main halls and benefit from increased height. Natural lighting contributes to the success of these spaces but must be able to be blacked out.



Glazed ceramic tiling offset with strong colours and beech changing benches give a bright and clean impression.

Changing areas

Changing areas often attract criticism in facilities that would otherwise be well received.

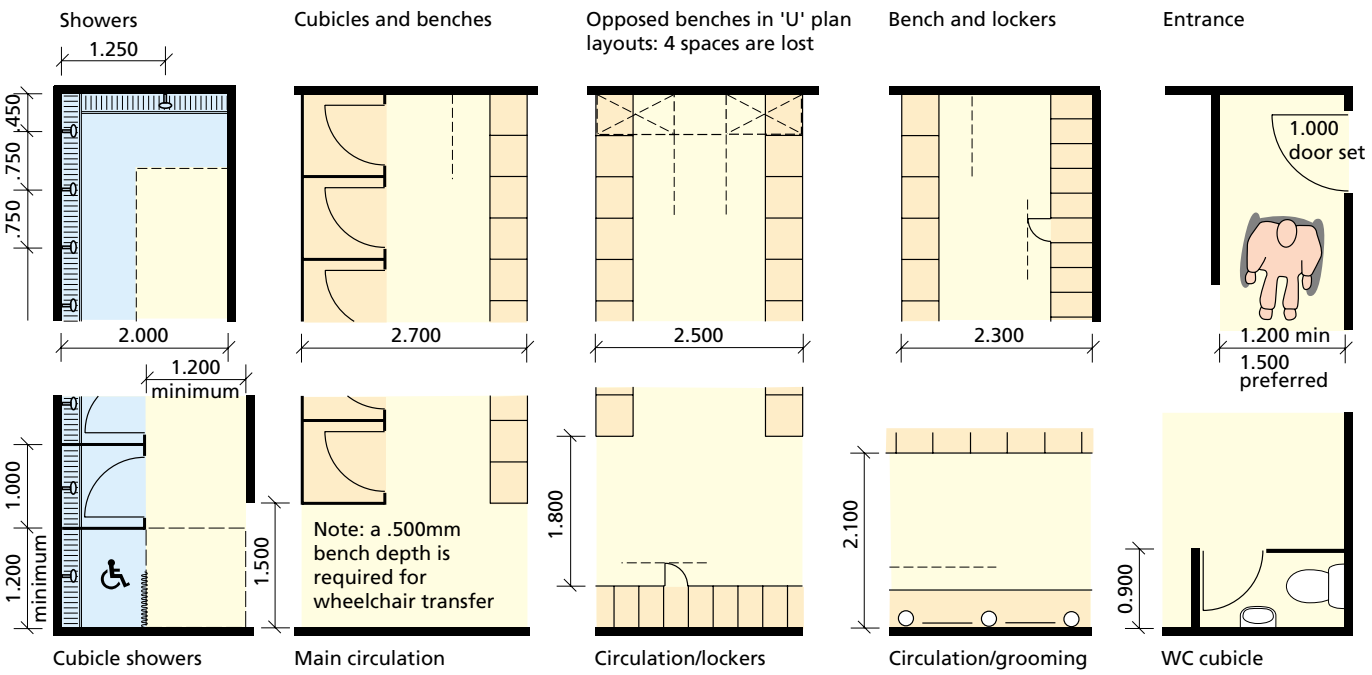
- Always use high quality, easily cleaned materials to give an immediate impression of hygiene and cleanliness.
- Ceramic tiles must be used on all wall surfaces in showers and changing rooms, with slip-resistant ceramic tiles on the floors.
- Whenever possible changing areas should be equipped with high ceilings and roof-lighting. Note that clerestory windows and suspended ceilings are vulnerable to vandalism.

Changing capacity

- This should be provided according to the number of badminton courts x 2 for changeover. This calculation can be exceeded where there is schools use and the need to provide for two or more classes, and in stand-alone halls where extra spaces are required for single sex activities such as keep fit or aerobics.
- Allow 0.9m² per person with a 0.5m bench run in open changing areas and more where cubicles are provided or where disabled provision is incorporated in the general area.
- Fitness equipment rooms require one changing space per 5m² of floor area.
- Aerobics studios and other ancillary halls require one space per 5—10m² x 2 for overlap.
- Squash courts require four spaces per court.

Layouts should:

- Accommodate different ratios of males/females with buffer or individual changing units as required.
- Ideally, provide a proportion of cubicles for male and female customers who require privacy.
- Be accessible to wheelchair users.
- Be equipped with privacy screening or lobbies.



Changing rooms and showers: some key minimum dimensions.

All-weather pitches can share indoor changing with enhanced capacity but grass pitches must have separate provision with field exits and boot cleaning facilities. The design of pavilions and clubhouses is covered in more detail in a separate guidance note.

Showers

- Allow one shower point to every six changing spaces. Provide a separate dry-off area and include a proportion of cubicle showers.
- Shower outlets should be at 750mm centres with 450—500mm between end fittings and side walls. Fittings carried around an internal corner should maintain these minimum standards.
- Showers on opposing walls should be spaced 2.5m apart to permit a central circulation route and will require a separate dry-off area to one end.

Clothes storage lockers

- Allow 2.5 times the assessed occupancy levels for changing.
- Locate lockers in changing rooms to offer maximum convenience for users.
- Typically, lockers are 500mm deep and 300mm wide and arranged in columns 1.8m high.
- Behind bench lockers save space but are inconvenient at times of peak use.

Disabled users

Minimum provision is a dedicated disabled changing room with toilet and shower area, accessed from the main circulation, that allows the disabled user to be assisted by a helper of the opposite sex. Additionally, disabled users needs can be met within the general changing areas by provision of:

- open bench changing or double-sized cubicles
- showers fitted with fold-down seats.

A separate guidance note deals with this subject in detail.

Toilet accommodation

Male:	One WC, one washbasin, one urinal per 15—20 users
Female:	One WC per 7—10 users, one washbasin per 15 users.

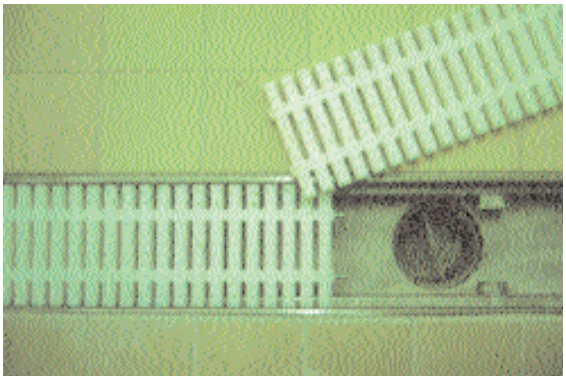
Smaller four-court halls

Toilets can be planned to share a common access lobby with changing rooms. This is an economical, proven arrangement that concentrates services and affords convenient access to sports, social and office areas.

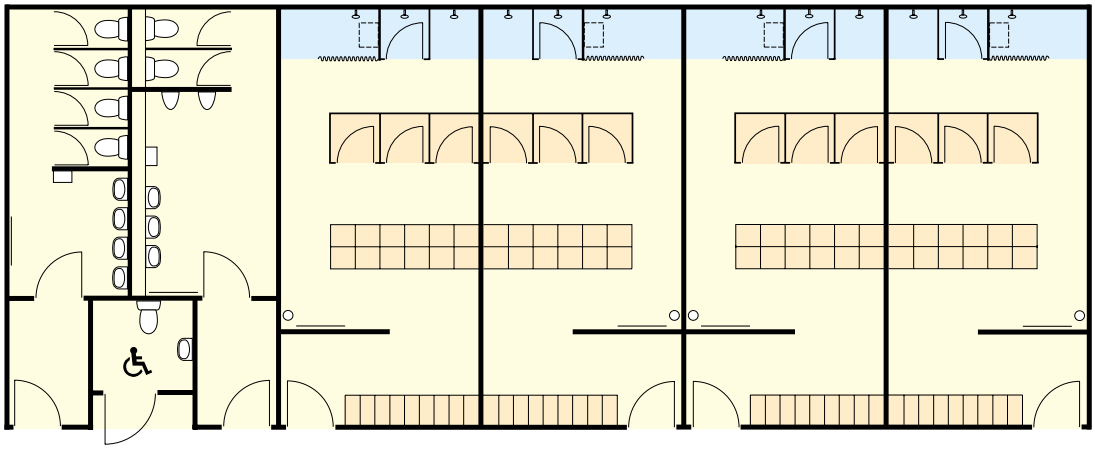
Larger centres

These require more dispersed accommodation which can include separate toilets for staff, licensed areas and outdoor changing units.

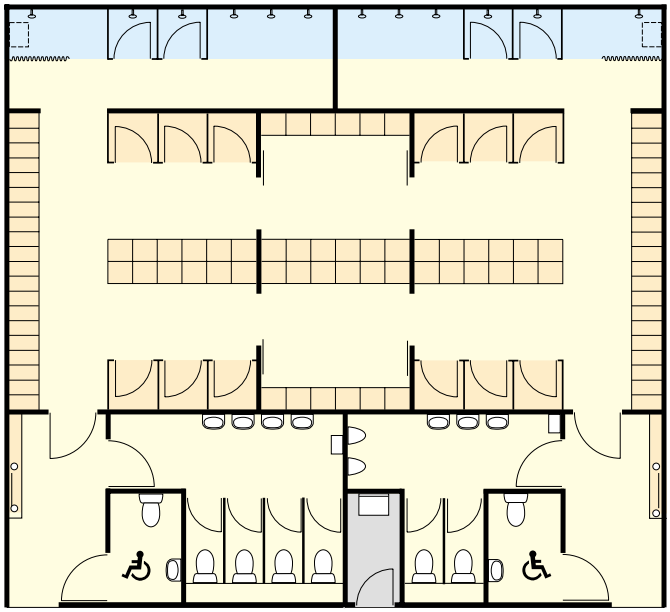
Basin ducts protect pipework and simplify surface cleaning. In this example 'between basin' dispensers help conceal any soap spillage.



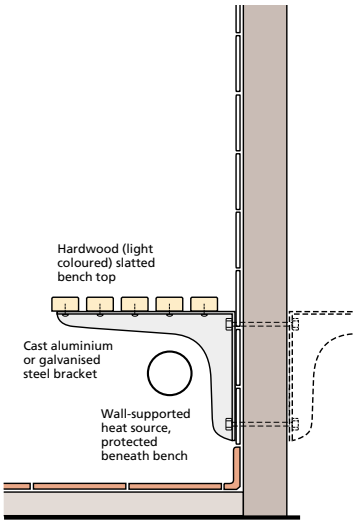
Floor channels with bucket gullies and lift-off grilles make for efficient drainage of showers and other wet areas.



Individual units allocated as required to provide flexibility. Each unit can incorporate toilets if the centre's main facilities are not adjacent.



An arrangement of similar capacity incorporating lockable buffer rooms for flexibility. Generally, this is the more economical approach in terms of overall floor area and is more easily supervised.



Cantilevered benching and wall-hung heating source allow floor surfaces to be easily cleaned.

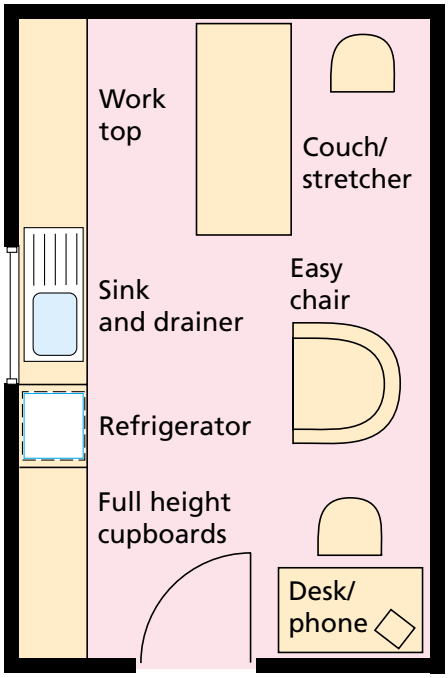
Cleaner's store

Even in a small hall separate provision for the storage of cleaning equipment and materials must be made. Locate the store close to the changing accommodation and include a bucket sink.

First aid

The most basic provision is shared use with an office or staff restroom containing a sink and drainer, a secure first aid cabinet and access for a stretcher. A clear space of 2 x 1.6m is recommended as a minimum.

In order to achieve compliance with the Code of Practice, a necessity for all but the smallest sports halls, provide a dedicated space and consider increased dimensions for an extended role as a physio treatment room.



A first aid room plan for a medium-sized sports centre. Small centres can incorporate first aid within a staff area but sufficient clear space must be provided.

Mechanical and electrical services

Heating, lighting and ventilation services can account for a significant proportion of construction costs. Installations should be designed for simplicity and serviceability to achieve the required environmental conditions and energy saving measures, good insulation and sealing and automatic light switching should be deployed. These topics are fully covered in separate guidance notes.

External sports facilities

Where site dimensions permit it is advantageous to include a floodlit and fenced multi-use games area close to the hall. These tennis court, or larger, sized facilities can significantly increase overall use and can reduce wear and tear in the sports hall. Overall changing capacity will have to be increased according to the capacity of the play area and some secure external equipment storage must be provided. All-weather areas will require paved routes connecting with the hall s main or secondary entrance, arranged so that staff can supervise the changing-to-play area route.

The same criteria will apply to tennis or netball courts but grass pitches and cricket squares require separate changing rooms with field exits. Site planning should be arranged so that routes to grass and all-weather areas do not cross or coincide. In centres with extensive outdoor provision a pavilion, suitably orientated for external viewing and located for servicing, could be provided.

An inviting, recessed entrance provides a welcoming introduction to a sports centre.

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by influencing and serving the public, private and voluntary sectors. Our aim is:

more people involved in sport

more places to play sport

more medals through higher standards of performance in sport

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Guidance Note

Sports Halls: Sizes and Layouts

SPORT ENGLAND

Introduction

This Guidance Note recommends minimum dimensions for the design of multi-sports halls. As well as being the UK's most popular indoor sport badminton has the most demanding requirements for a number of functional elements including lighting and associated roof structure, background colours and air velocities. For these reasons the overall dimensions of the five halls shown are derived from the optimum arrangement of badminton courts compatible with the minimum spatial requirements of other indoor sports.

The space required for most games depends on the standard of play; generally the higher the standard the larger the space. The playing area is usually the same size but increased safety margins and clear height may be required. For most competition play an extra zone is required for team benches and an officials' table and a further security zone between teams and spectators may be required for major events. Adding these margins around the playing area produces the critical overall space – the minimum safe area for each standard of play.

In specialist halls individual requirements, particularly for sports that need a larger pitch such as handball, hockey and korfball, may overrule the modular method in favour of the key sport's critical dimensions. Other factors which may militate against the modular method include:

- dedicated extra space – for example a sprint chute for indoor athletics
- additional spectator seating
- where a large hall serves as a regional sports arena
- to adjust to structural and key building component sizes
- non-sports events that require increased space
- where a multi-sports hall is designed for county or national standard play in one or more sports.

Which sports – how many courts?

Guidance on selecting a hall size to accommodate a range of sports at different levels of play is shown in the table. It covers the sports that require line markings and confirms the number of courts and pitches for each size of hall. The table omits sports that need less space for which all the sizes noted have ample capacity and sufficient clear height. The abbreviations used denote:

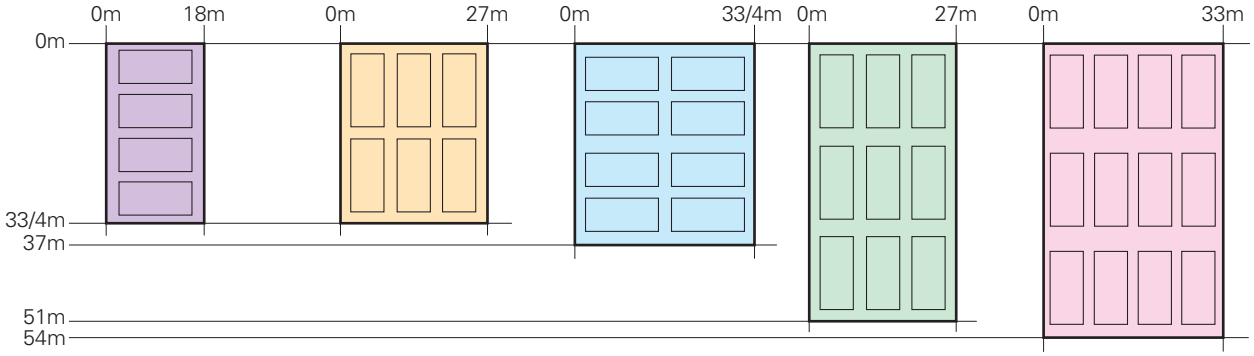
R	recreational
P	practice
C	club
LD	lower divisions, local league
TD	top divisions, local league
Cy	county
Rg	regional
N	national/international

A few three-court halls have been built, but with an area only 20% less than four-court halls and because of the restrictions imposed on most team games they are not considered to represent value for money. However, three-court (27 x 18 x 7.6m), two-court (17 x 18 x 6.1–7.6m), and one-court (10 x 18 x 6.1m) sports halls are covered in the Guidance Note *Village and Community Halls*.

Sports hall structure, lights and division netting must be aligned between badminton courts.

	Four-court hall 33 x 18 x 7.6m 594m²			**Six-court hall** 33/4 x 27 x 7.6m 918m²			**Eight-court hall** 37 x 33/4 x 7.6/9.1m 1221m²			**Nine-court hall** 51 x 27 x 7.6/9.1m 1377m²			**Twelve-court hall** 54 x 33 x 9.1m high 1782m²		
Sport	**Standard of play**			**Standard of play**			**Standard of play**			**Standard of play**			**Standard of play**		
	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N	C R	Cy	N
Badminton and short tennis	4	–	–	6	3 9.1m ht	3	8	3/6* 9.1m ht	3/6*	9	6	6	12	6/9*	6
Basketball	C(LD) 1	–	–	C(TD) 1 2P	C(TD) 1 2P	1	C(LD) 2 –	C(TD) 1 2P	1	C(LD) 1/2P	C(TD) 1/3P	1	C(LD) 3	C(TD) 1/2*	1/2*
Gymnastics	P	–	–	P	–	–	1	P	–	2P	1	1	3P	1	1
Five-a-side football	1	P	–	2	1	–	2	1	–	3	1	P	3	3	1
Handball	1 Mini	–	–	1	–	–	2	1 9m ht	–	2	1 9m ht	1 9m ht	3	1	1
Indoor hockey	1 Unihoc	–	–	1	–	–	2	P	–	2	1	1	3	1	1
Korfball	P	–	–	P	–	–	1	–	– 2P	1	1 9m ht	1 9m ht	3P	1	1
Netball	P	–	–	P	–	–	2P	1	–	1/2P	1	1	2P	1/2*	1/2*
Volleyball	1	1	–	2	1/2P	–	2	2	1/2 10.5m ht	4	2/3*	1/3 10.5m ht	4	2/4*	2/3 10.5m ht
Sports hall athletics	P	P	–	P	1	–	2P	1	1	1	1	1	2P	1	1

Notes
* Maximum number of courts, without spectator seating, for preliminary rounds
P Below space standard for competition play recommended by the governing body, but suitable for practice and training



Modular incremental sports hall dimensions.

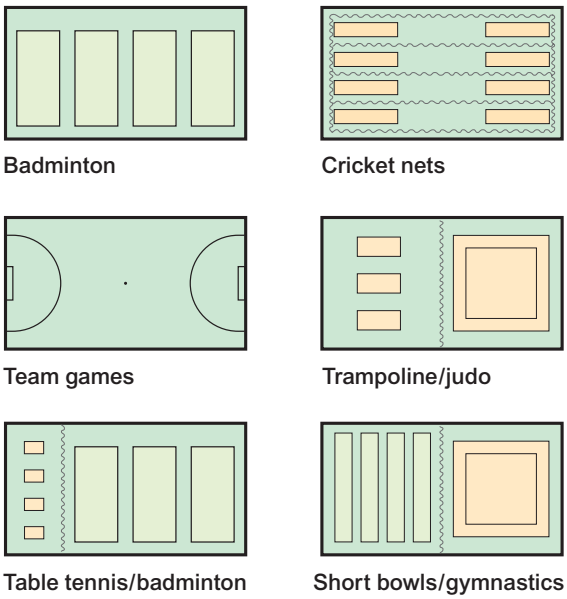
Four-court hall

The critical minimum dimensions for this most popular size of sports hall are 33 x 18 x 7.6m. Main structure must always be aligned between the badminton courts to create four bays. Extra width can be considered to enable cricket nets to be hung alongside rather than over the badminton courts and to provide an extended spectator zone. An extra 1.5m added to the length and 0.25m to the width allows for a full-size netball court with side and end margins.

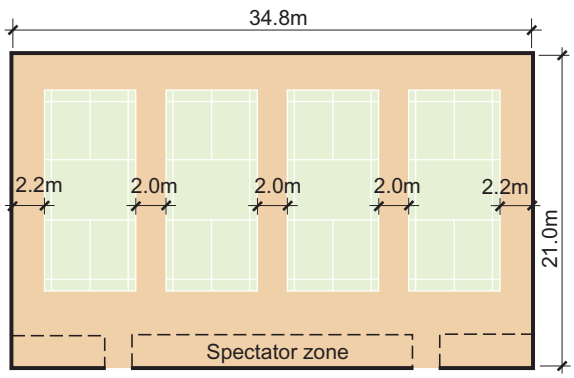
Notes

- A minimum height of 7.6m must be provided over the whole badminton court area and 7m minimum for most team games including basketball and volleyball.
- The 33 x 18m dimensions allow four doubles play badminton courts with a central division net.
- County standard badminton requires a length of 34.8m and a height of 9.1m.
- The 18m width is ideal for several of the smaller space sports. A full-length fencing piste, short mat bowls carpet and up to four table tennis tables can be accommodated across the width of the hall.
- Badminton courts can be central in the hall or offset to provide a narrow circulation zone to the entrance side of the hall.
- Bagged cricket and hall division netting can be stowed outside the critical play areas for most sports but for five-a-side football which utilises the whole space nets must be hoisted above shoulder height.
- Basketball benefits from an increase in width to 19m to allow full side margins or, alternatively, the minimum margins plus officials' space.

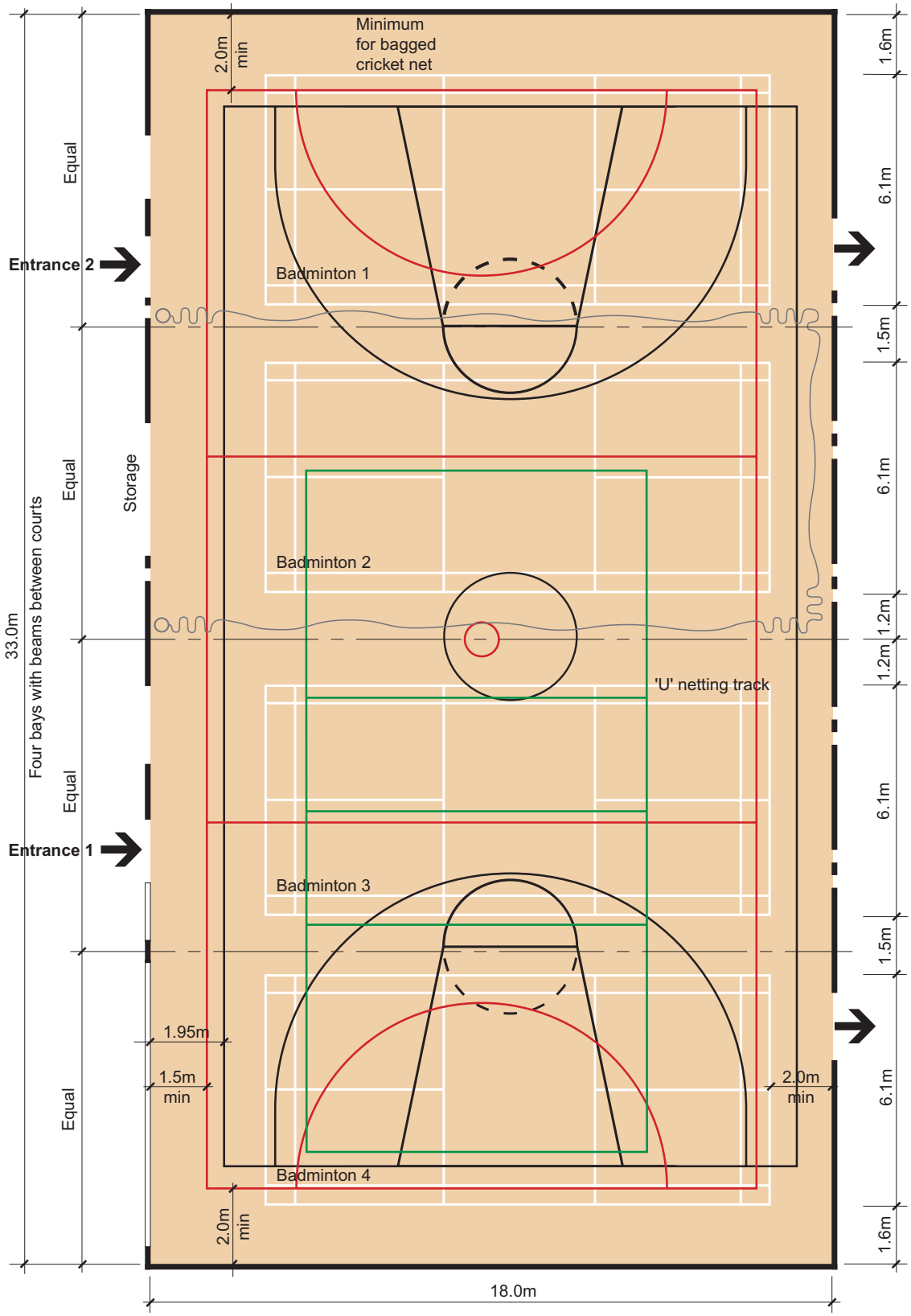
The diagram on page 5 shows the full markings typically used in a four-court hall with key setting out dimensions. Recommended line colour is shown on a background that denotes a beechwood floor. Preferred positions for door openings and viewing panels are included around the perimeter. The netball play area is shown reduced to allow full safety margins. Smaller scale diagrams for individual sports are shown later in the Guidance Note. They provide background on the possibilities and restrictions inherent in planning multi-purpose spaces but do not show all line markings. **Consult governing body handbooks for this level of detail**.



Different uses of a four-court hall.



An example of enhanced dimensions for county level badminton – also ideal for netball.



A 33 x 18 x 7.6m four-court hall.

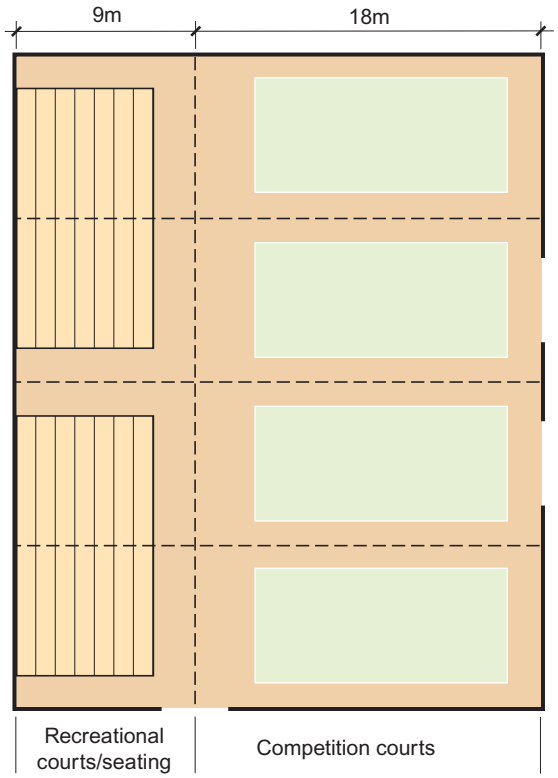
Six-court hall

The 33/34 x 27 x 7.6/8.4m hall creates two team sports zones or a competition play area aligned with spectator seating. The 3 + 3 badminton court arrangement is recommended in preference to the 4 + 2 layout originally used in this type of hall. The 34m length provides the required safety margin behind the badminton courts. Further increases in length will be required for county standard play.

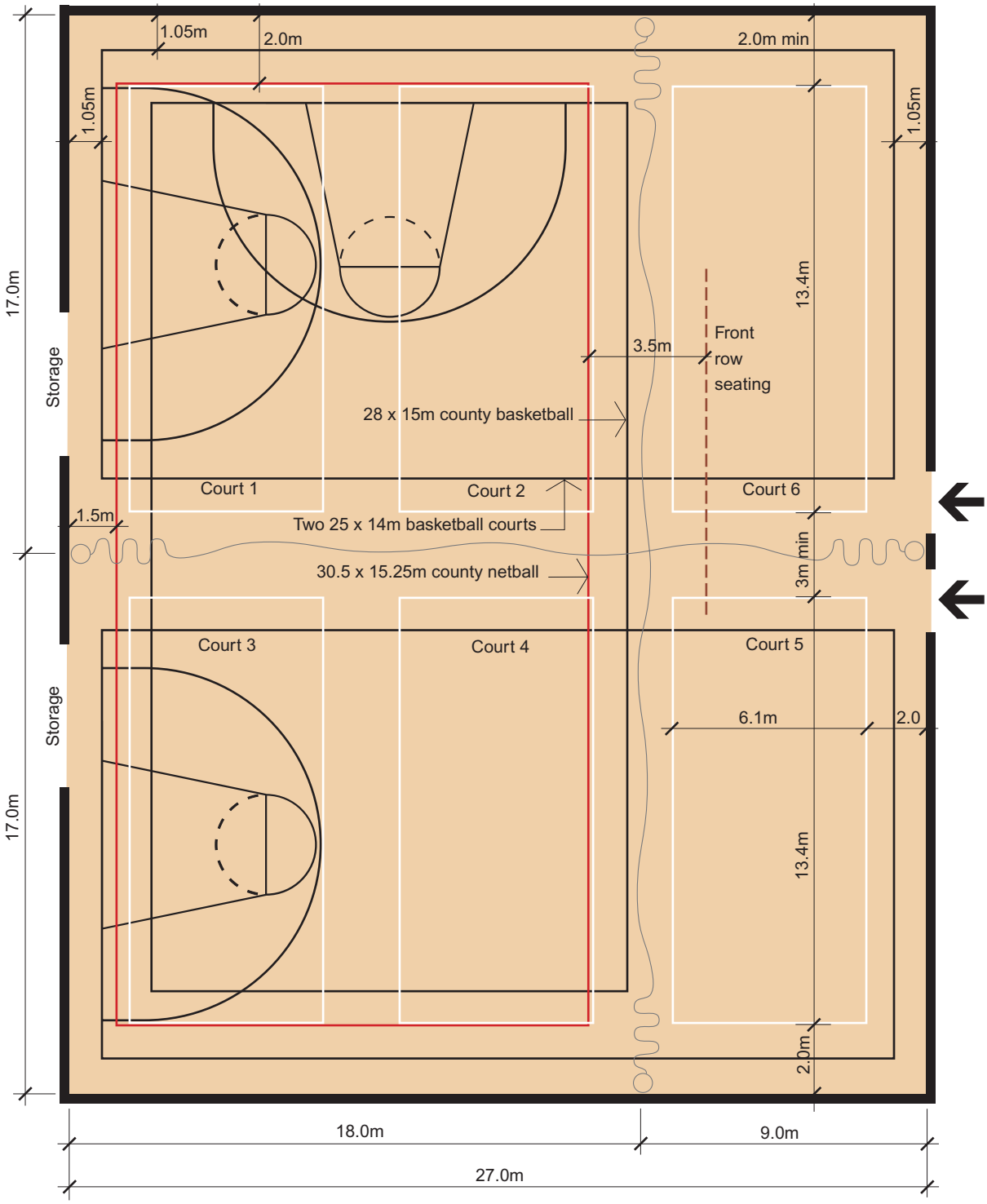
Notes

- Align structure between badminton courts to provide three full-span bays or introduce a primary beam across the centre of the hall.
- Division netting is hung between the three rows of courts. It can also be considered between two end courts but this zone is usually designated for retractable seating.
- A height of 9.1m and extra length is required for county standard badminton.
- Two standard basketball courts or two reduced five-a-side football courts can be laid across the hall with modified 'D' end markings.
- Wider pitches for recreational handball, hockey and korfball are possible in the six-court hall as well as more space for sports hall athletics.
- The 4 + 2 badminton court arrangement requires a four-bay structure to ensure that lighting and transverse netting accord with the four primary courts.
- In the 4 + 2 layout shown there is insufficient length to accommodate the full run-back to end-on courts in the 9m zone.

Large halls can be divided into two or more team game or competition zones.



The traditional 33 x 27m layout gives a longer competition court for team games but structure must run between the four primary badminton courts.



A 33/34 x 27 x 7.6/8.4m six-court hall. The minimum area for six badminton courts and ball games.

Sports hall activities in order of popularity

Activity	Hall visits (%)
Badminton	24.4
Keep fit/aerobics/step/yoga	23.6
Indoor five-a-side football	18.3
Martial arts	6.3
Carpet/mat/short bowls	6.1
Gymnastics	3.6
Basketball	2.3
Netball	2.1
Table tennis	1.9
Dance	1.8
Trampolining	1.8
Indoor hockey	1.6
Tennis/short tennis	1.5
Roller skating/roller blading	1.2
Indoor cricket	1.0
Multi-sports session	0.7
Racquetball	0.6
Volleyball	0.6
Boxing	0.4
Archery	0.2
Fencing	0.2
Indoor golf	0.1
Roller hockey	0.1
Other in hall	1.1

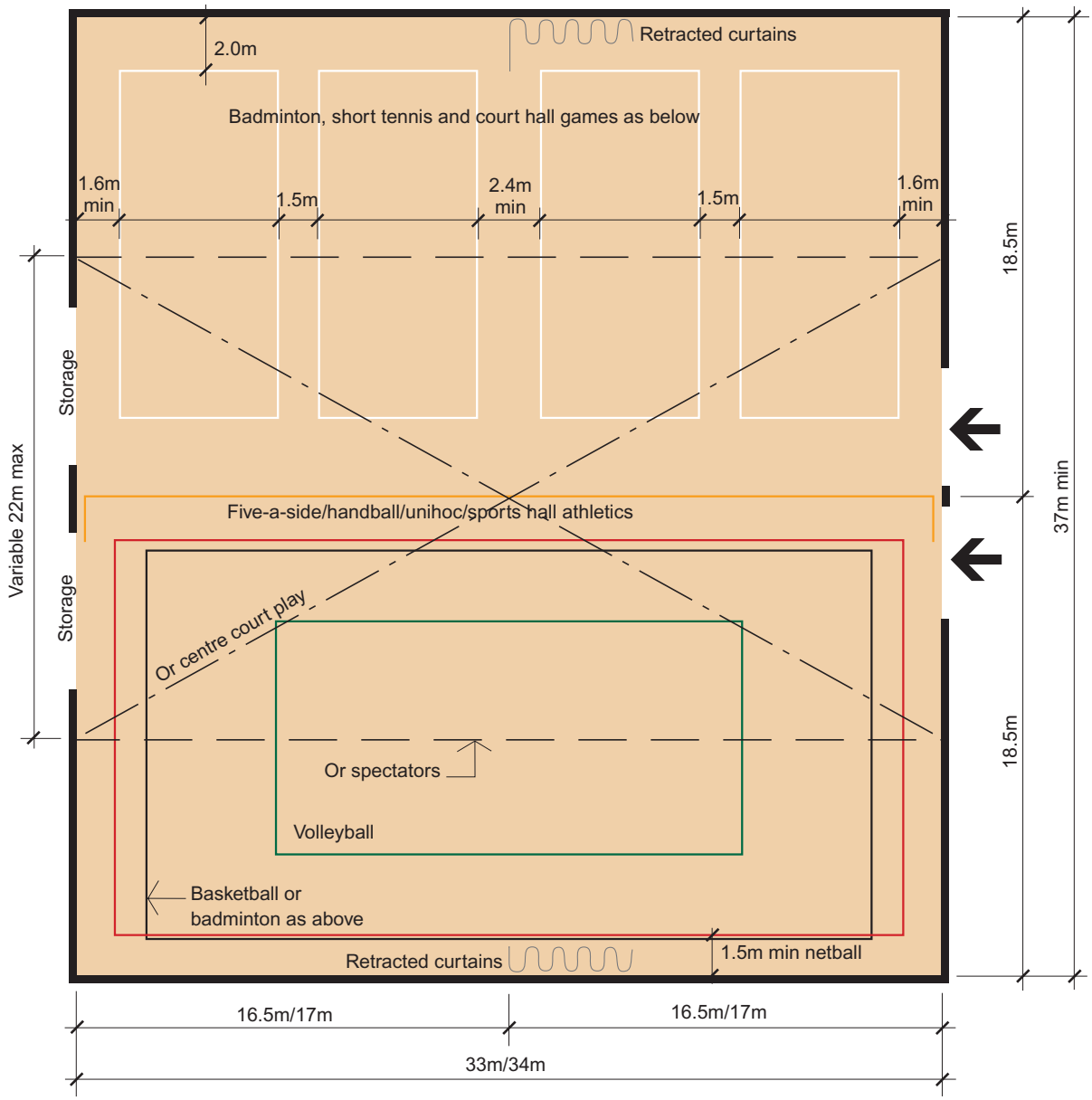
Base: All sports hall visits.
Note: Percentages add up to more than 100% as a user could take part in more than one activity during a visit.
Source: *Survey of Sports Halls and Swimming Pools in England*, Sport England (1999).

Eight-court hall

The critical dimensions are 37 x 33/4 x 7.6 or 9.1m. This hall can be divided into two full-size play zones for most sports hall team games. Height requirements become more demanding as hall size increases and the environmental impact of extra high halls has to be weighed against more restricted use and possible ball damage in too low a hall.

Notes

- This size is particularly suitable for county netball and top division basketball. For netball the court would be marked out to take advantage of the 37m dimension or, preferably, width would be increased.
- Align structure between badminton courts to provide four full bays or introduce a central primary beam.
- Four county standard badminton courts can be marked out or rolled down and require a clear height of 9.1m.
- To accommodate a minimum size indoor hockey pitch, handball or korfball, length must be increased to 39m.
- These halls can seat upwards of 1,000 spectators for a table tennis final or for other sports with limited space requirements. Escape routes from the hall must take this capacity into account.
- Invariably, eight-court halls are used for non-sports events and access for users and equipment requires extra consideration. An increase in overall area is sometimes justified.



A 37 x 33/34 x 7.6/9.1m eight-court hall. The minimum area for two full zones for ball games. County standard badminton courts would align along the hall length.

Spectator seating

Spectator requirements should be established at the outset as seating capacity is a major determinant in selecting hall dimensions. Additional space can often be justified to increase income or to add flexibility for both sports and non-sports events. Spectator provision can take several forms:

- Chairs or benches lined along the side of the hall and outside the critical overall sports space.
- Casual viewing via glazed screens or a spectator paddock at hall level.
- Retractable units with benching or fold-down chairs mounted in recesses or kept in a separate store. The fold-back units will have a depth of at least 1m which must be added to the hall's dimensions. Seating stores should have external access for delivery and extra high doors may be required.
- Other types of demountable seating stored on site or hired when required.

The critical factors in specifying seating are to provide unobstructed viewing and to maintain spectator safety. Specific provision must be included for viewing from wheelchairs.

Bleacher seating: mobile pull-out units can be arranged around different competition court layouts.

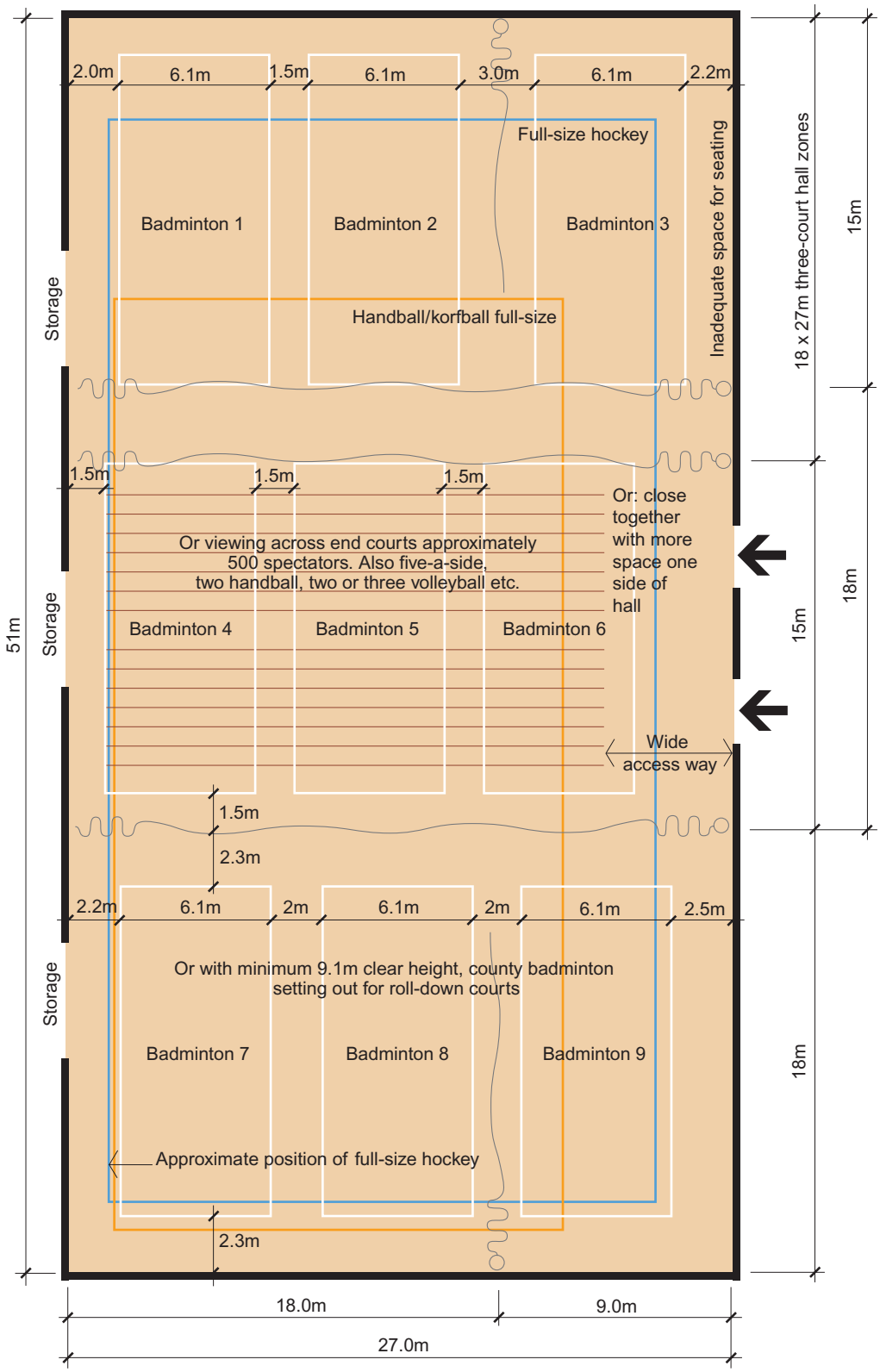
Nine-court hall

This 51 x 27 x 9.1m high hall is suitable for club standard indoor hockey, handball, korfball and five- or six-a-side football. Its elongated dimensions also provide more scope for sports hall athletics and gymnastics. Spectator capacity within the hall is limited for long pitch games when extra width may be considered worthwhile.

A smaller hall 47m in length would be suitable for a full-size indoor hockey pitch with 1.5m end run-outs but does not provide such a space-efficient layout for badminton.

Notes

- Hall area is 11% greater than the eight-court hall but there is greater sports capacity and, essentially, space for the three long pitch games.
- Run main structure to divide the hall into three zones with secondary structure between badminton courts.
- It can provide three to six activity zones with good access from a circulation route down the length of one side of the hall.
- There is space for six county standard roll-down badminton courts with seating for approximately 500 spectators in the central zone.
- The 27m width does restrict flexibility in laying out the smaller team games and results in more courts being run lengthwise down the hall.
- Narrower dimensions than for the eight-court hall can result in a more economical structural design.



A 51 x 27 x 7.6/9.1m nine-court hall for a full-size indoor hockey pitch and other big pitch sports.

Upgrading sports halls

Some sports halls built during the past 30 years do not conform to current recommended dimensions. Increasing the length is sometimes possible but it is unlikely that the width or clear height can be economically increased. It is never worth spending large sums of money on upgrading halls of substandard size or surrounding them with new accommodation. If they are too small they need to be replaced.

The following notes are offered as a guide to determining the viability of older halls:

- Check clear dimensions. Take site measurements rather than relying on old drawings then compare with current recommended standards.
- If the hall is undersize determine whether a revised court layout will permit current safety and officials' zones to be achieved.
- If clear height is significantly compromised consider a replacement hall as the first option. Anything below 7m over the playing area is now regarded as unsuitable for all but recreational levels of play for sports with specified height requirements.
- Check that safety margins can be met each side of division netting.

If hall dimensions appear suitable check that the following features already exist or can be incorporated:

- area elastic floor to conform to BS 4077: Part 4
- flush wall surfaces from floor to ceiling without recesses or projections and with 50% light reflectance
- outward opening doors flush with the surrounding wall surface
- compact fluorescent light fittings mounted between badminton courts.

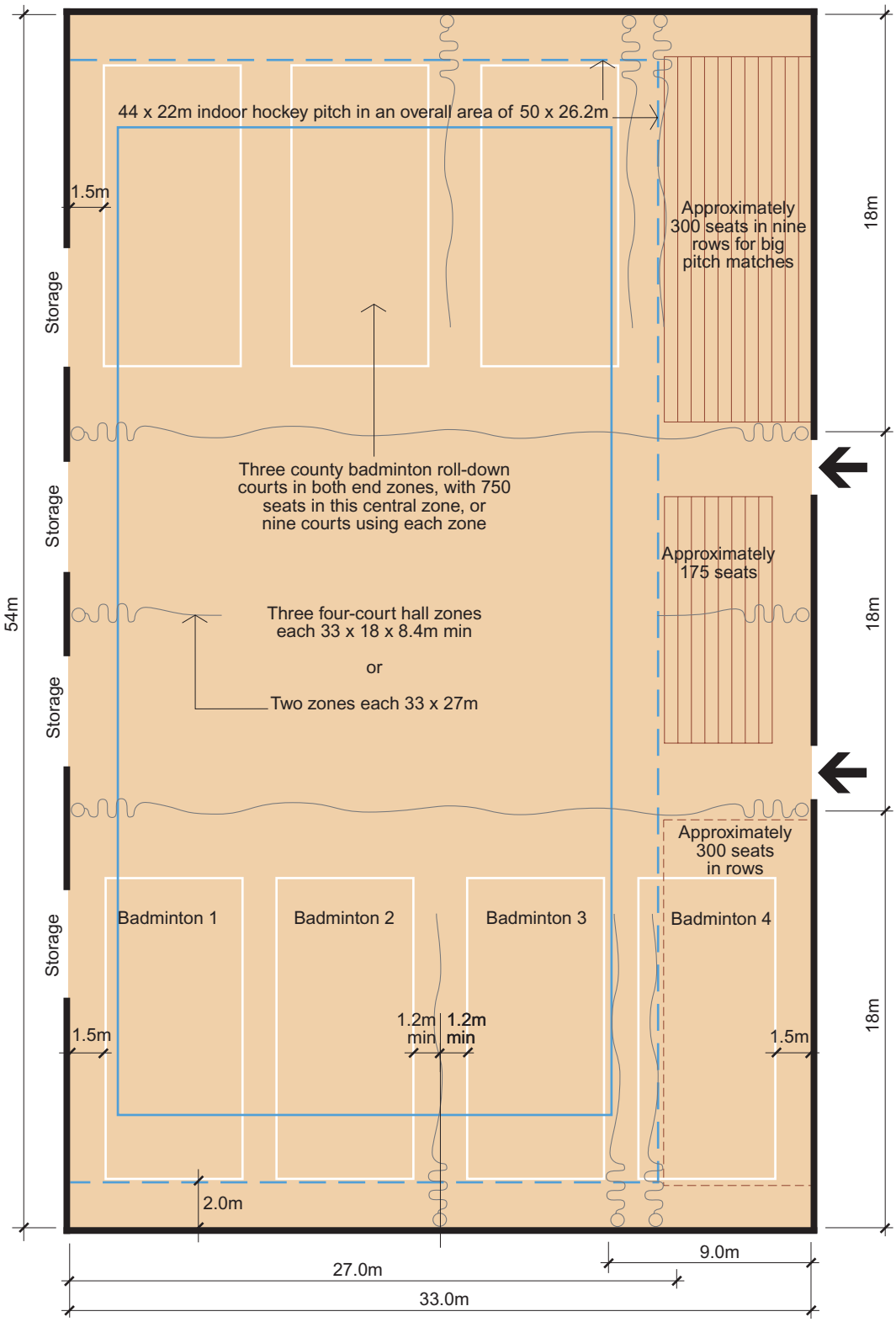
Twelve-court hall

At 54 x 33 x 9.1m this size has the capacity of a small regional arena, a spectator venue for local and county level competition. It is a larger version of the nine-court layout.

Notes

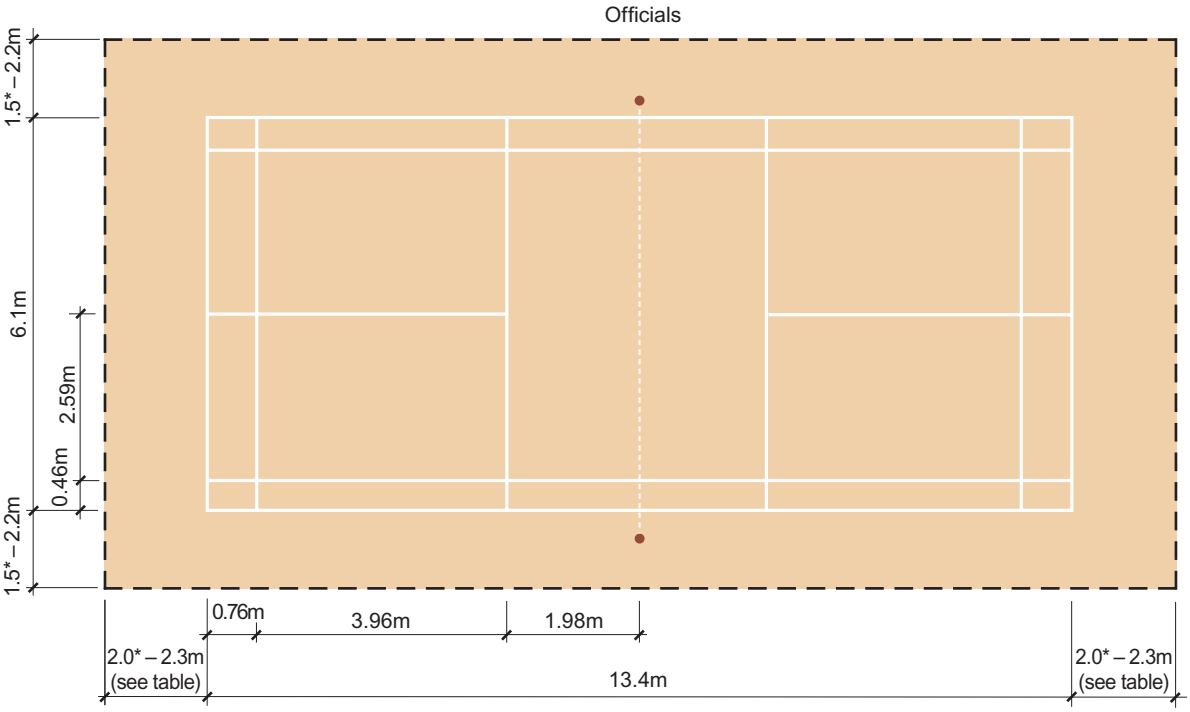
- Three modules of the four-court hall can be arranged by dividing the length into 18m (and variable) width zones or two six-court hall zones.
- Primary structure should run between these zones with secondary structure between badminton courts.
- Extra flexibility is provided by lengthwise subdivision.
- Over 700 seats can be aligned along one side of the hall for handball, hockey or korfball spectators and more for other sports or entertainment events.
- An increase in width permits banks of seating to each side and possibly also to each end of the competition pitch.

A first generation sports hall with lighting and structure that would be difficult to upgrade to meet current standards.



A 54 x 33 x 9.1m twelve-court hall, or the basis for a regional arena. Capacity includes three ball game zones each of four-court hall size, or divided into two zones of 33 x 27m with plenty of spectator seating for hockey and centre-court ball games using the whole hall.

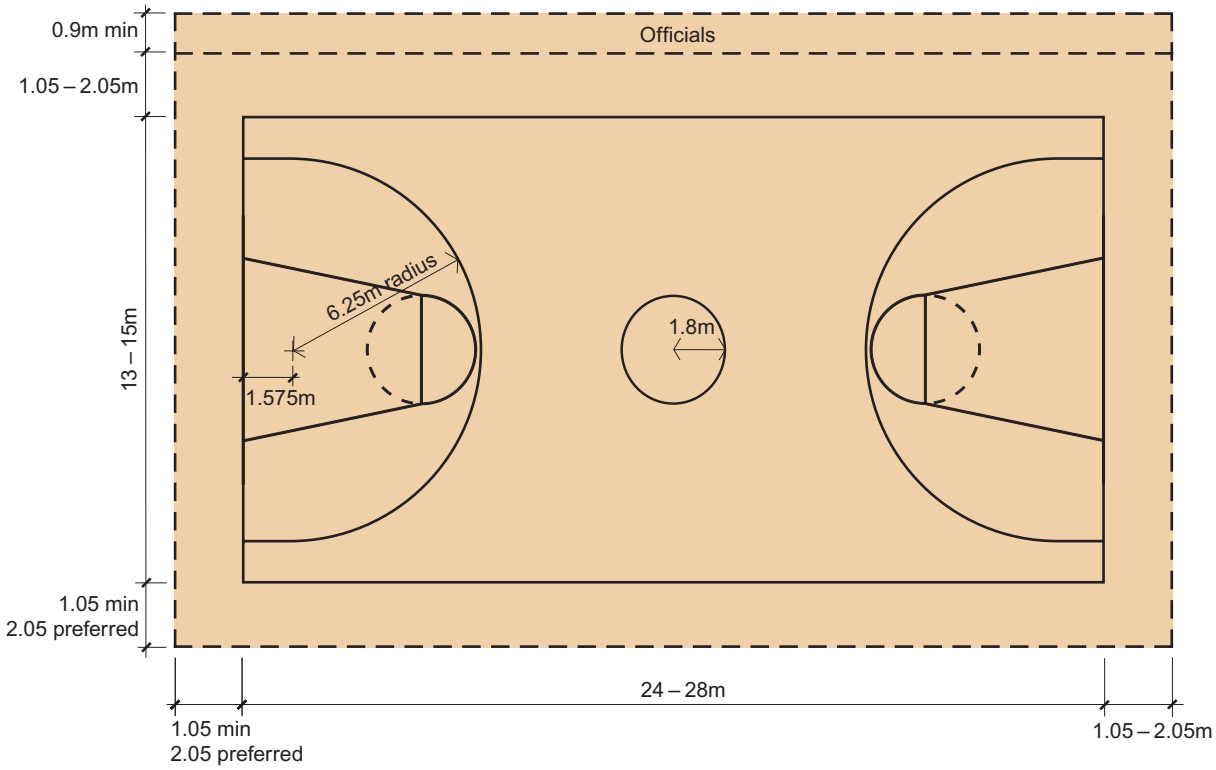
Dimensions for individual sports



Dimensions of a badminton court.

	Recreational/ Club	County/ Regional	National/ International
Minimum height over court	7.6	9.1	9.1
Playing area (doubles court)			
Length	13.4	13.4	13.4
Width	6.1	6.1	6.1
Wall from baseline, min	2.0*	2.3	2.3
Wall from sideline	1.5 min	2.2	2.2
Between parallel courts, min	1.5*	2.0	2.0
Minimum overall area			
For a single court	17.4 x 9.1	18 x 10.5	18 x 10.5
For a parallel pair	17.4 x 16.7	18 x 18.6	18 x 18.6
For each additional court	+7.6	+8.1	+8.1
*Baseline to division netting 1.5 min; sideline to division netting 1.2 min			

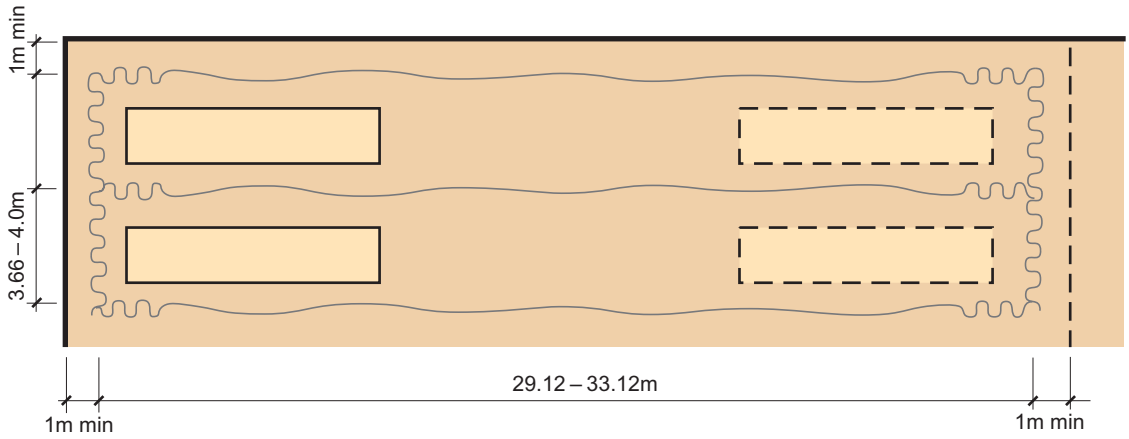
Badminton space requirements (m).



Dimensions of a basketball court.

	Recreational/ Club	County/ Regional	National/ International
Playing area			
Length	24–28	24–28	28
Width	13–15	13–15	15
Out-of-bounds surround	1.05 min	2.05	2.05 min
Extra one side for officials and team areas	0.9 min	3.0	3.0
Minimum overall space			
Area	R: 20.1 x 12.1 C: 30.1 x 18 to 26.1 x 16	32.1 x 22.1 to 28.1 x 20.1	32 x 22.1
Height	R: 6.7 C: 7.0	7.0	7.0

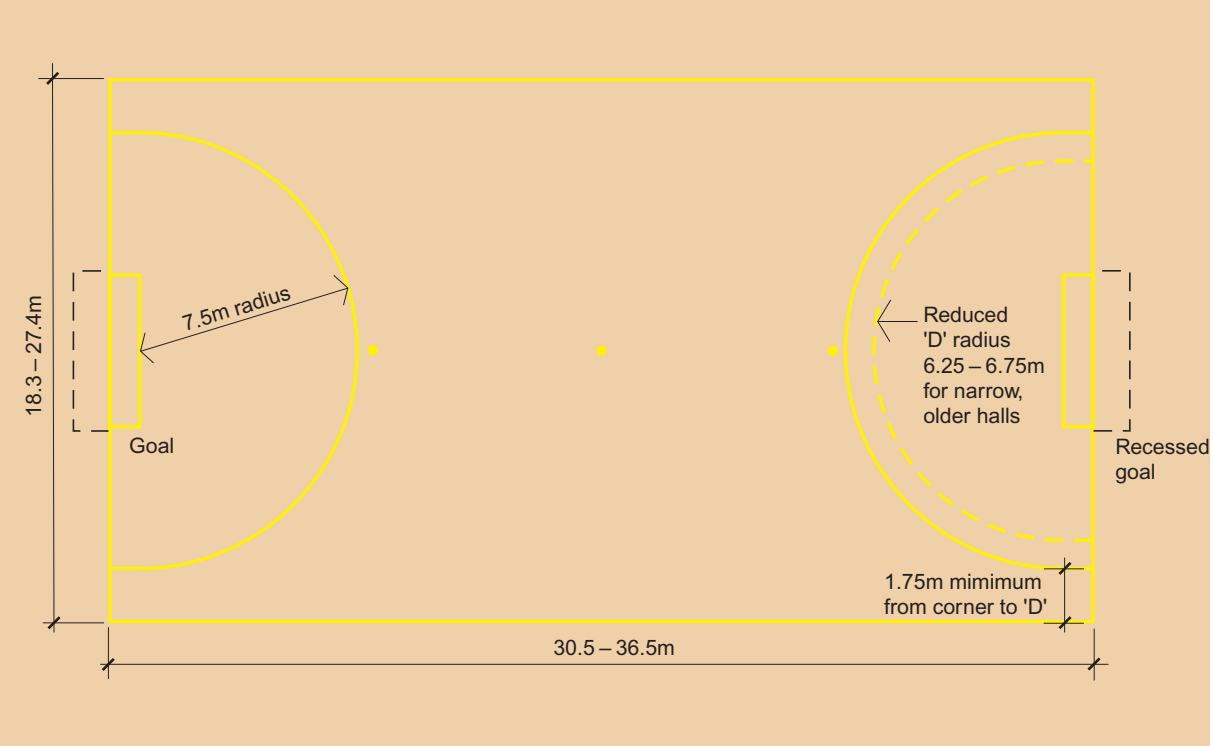
Basketball space requirements (m).



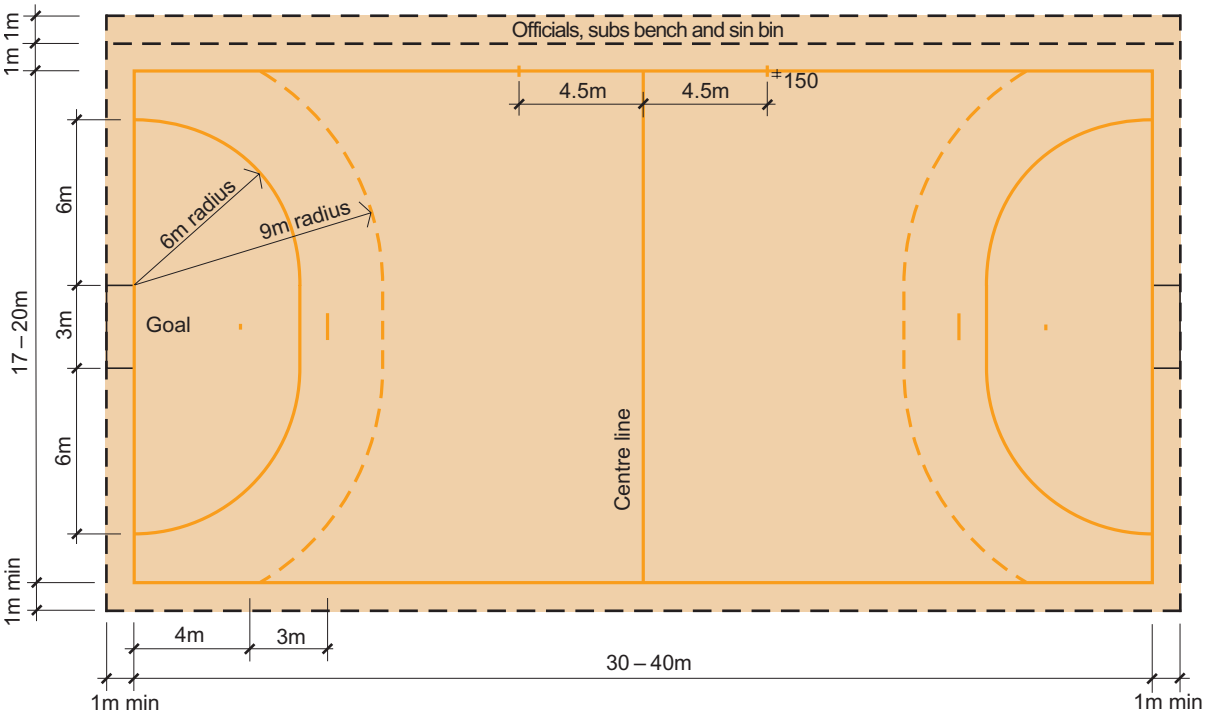
Dimensions for cricket practice.

	Minimum	Recommended maximum
Length	29.12	33.12
Width	3.66	4.0
Height of horizontal top net	4.0	4.5
Safety margin surrounds	1.0	

Cricket practice space requirements (m).



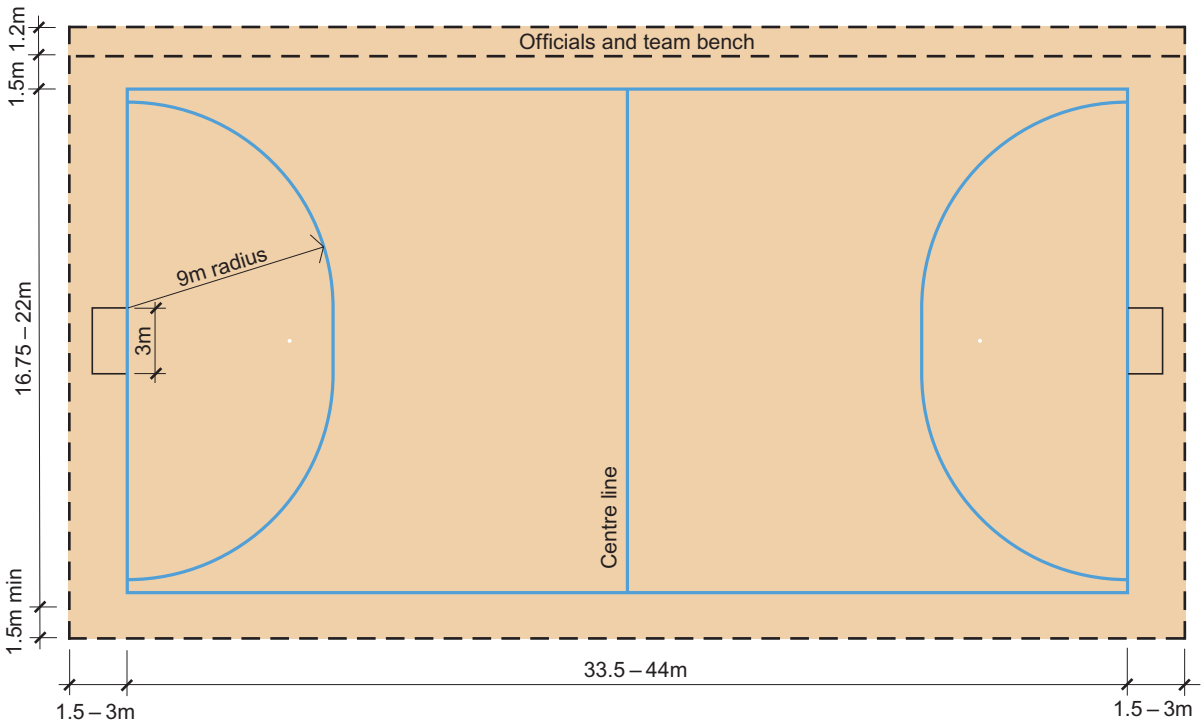
Dimensions of a five-a-side football pitch.



Dimensions of a handball court.

	Recreational	Club/ County/ Regional	National/ International
Playing area			
Length	30	34.5–40	40 min
Width	17 min	18–20	20
Side margins, min	None	1.0	1.0
Officials/team bench space, additional one side	–	1.0	1.0
End margins, min	–	1.0	1.0
Minimum overall space			
Area	32 x 17	36.5–42 x 21–23	42 x 23
Height	6.7–7.6	7.6–9.0	9.0

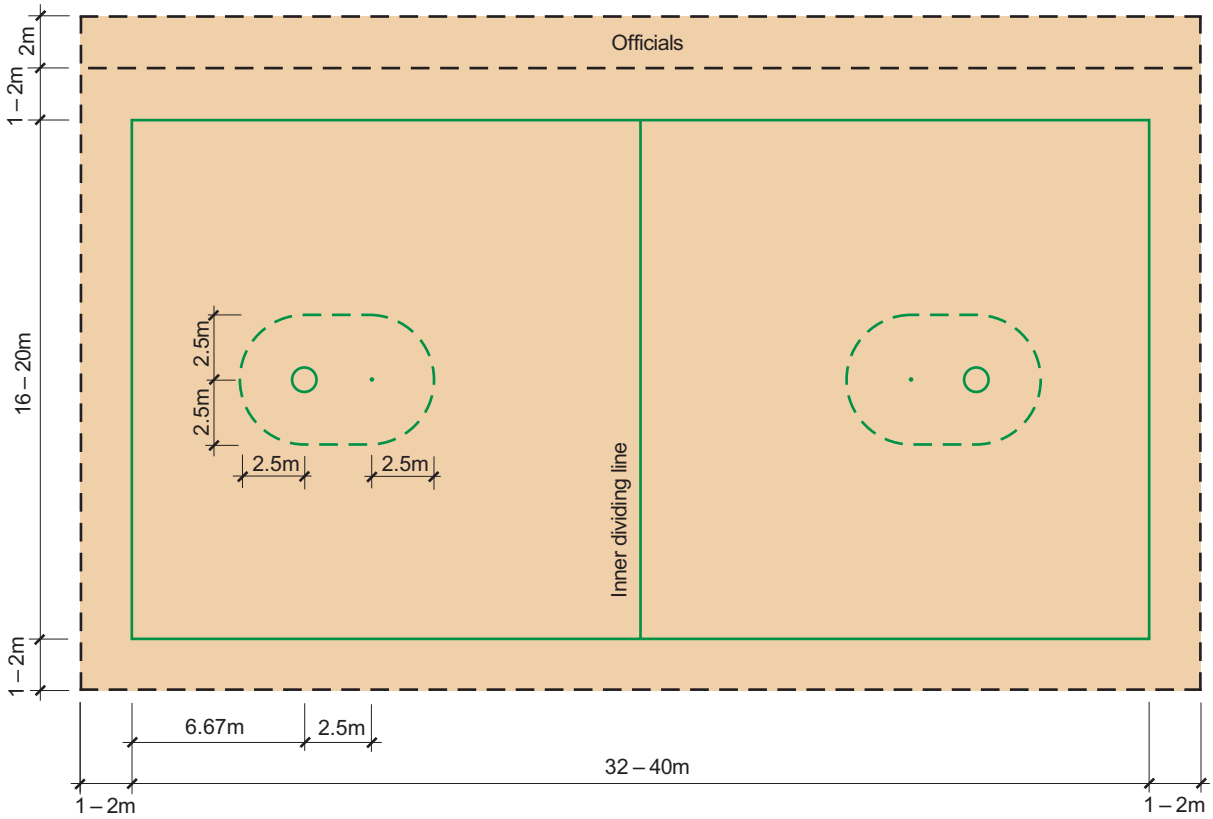
Handball space requirements (m).



Dimensions of a hockey pitch.

	Recreational	Club/ County/ Regional	National/ International
Playing area			
Length (including back lines)	2:1 length/width	36–44 or 33.5	36–44
Width (including 100 x 100mm side boards)	18–22	18–22 or 16.75	–
Run out behind back lines	1.5	1.5–3.0	3.0
Clearance outside side boards	–	1.5 min	1.5 min
Officials' table and team benches (additional clearance on one side)	–	1.2	1.2
Overall area	2:1	39–50 x 22.2–26.2 or 36.5 x 21	42–50 x 22.2–26.2
Height	No prescribed minimum height		

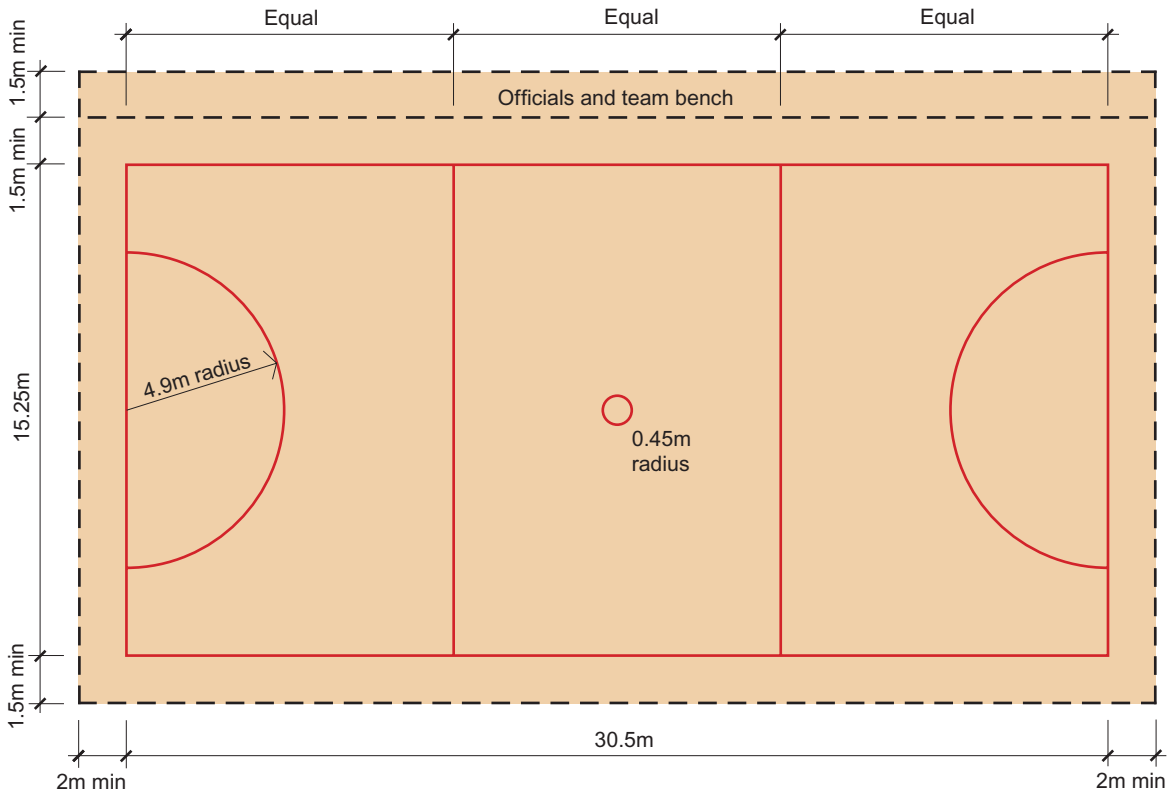
Hockey space requirements (m).



Dimensions of a korfball pitch.

	Recreational	Club/ Intercounty	National/ International
Playing area			
Length	32–36 min	36–40	40
Width	16–18 min	18–20 min	20
Side margins	1–2.0	2.0	2.0
Extra margin for table and bench	–	2.0	2.0
End margins	1–2.0	2.0	2.0
Minimum overall space			
Area	34 x 22 to 49 x 22	40 x 22 to 44 x 26	44 x 26
Minimum height	7.0	9.0	9.0

Korfball space requirements (m).



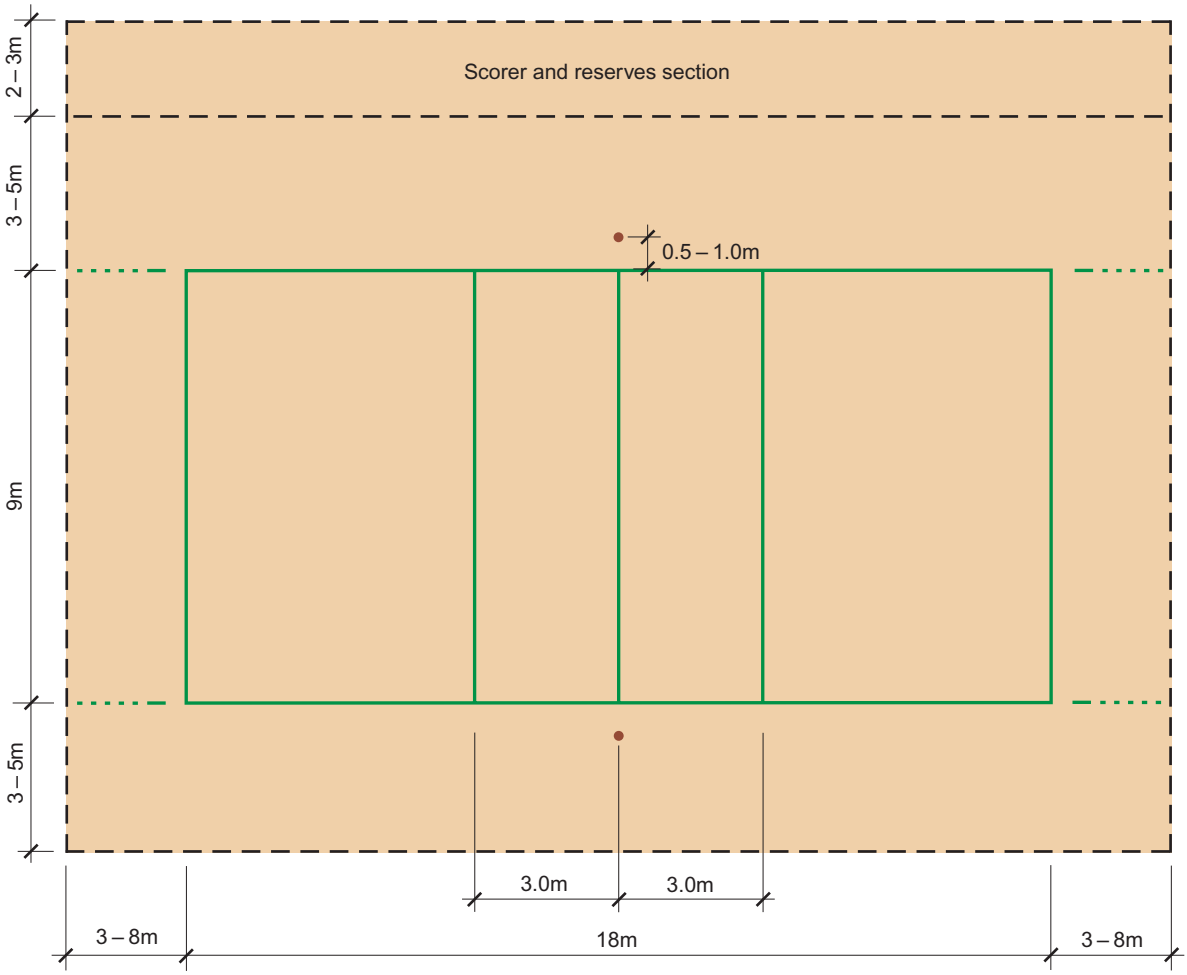
Dimensions of a netball court.

	Recreational	Club	County	Regional/ National
Playing area				
Length	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5
Width	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
Margin along sidelines	1.5*	1.5*	1.5*	1.5–2.0*
Extra margin for match tables and team benches	–	–	1.5 min	1.5
Margin space behind goal lines, min	2.0+	2.0+	2.0+	2.0+
Overall area	34.5 x 18.25	34.5 x 18.25	34.5 x 19.75 min	34.5 x 19.75–20.75
Minimum height	6.7–7.0	7.0–7.6	7.6	7.6

* 2m between parallel undivided courts
+ 3m between end-on courts

Note: In standard and undersize sports halls, court size must be reduced to maintain minimum run-off margins.

Netball space requirements (m).



Dimensions of a volleyball court.

	Recreational	Club/ County/ Regional	National	International
Playing area				
Length	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Width	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Backline clear space	3.0	3.0	5.0	8.0
Sideline clear space	3.0	3.0 min	3.0 min	5.0
Officials' space (additional on one side)	–	2.0	2.0	3.0
Spectators' margin (additional on the other three sides)	–	–	2.0	3.0
Minimum overall space				
Area	24 x 15	24 x 17	28 x 19	40 x 25
Clear height	7.0	8.0	10.5	12.5

Volleyball space requirements (m).

Court markings show up well on this beech floor and the badminton court zones are clearly defined.

Sport England aims to lead the development of sport in England by influencing and serving the public, private and voluntary sectors. Our aim is:

more people involved in sport

more places to play sport

more medals through higher standards of performance in sport

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Design

Guidance Note

Village and Community Halls

SPORT ENGLAND

Introduction

Village and community halls are the smallest buildings that can accommodate a sports programme alongside the customary social and arts pursuits. There are a wide variety of types and sizes, all with the following in common – a main activity and assembly space together with ancillary accommodation that might include additional small halls. Whatever the content, design must ensure that a full range of activities can be carried out without detriment to each other.

It is vital to allow sufficient time to get the building brief right and to select an appropriate and accessible site at the heart of the community. The resultant building should be aesthetically pleasing and reflect the care taken to produce a quality facility capable of meeting the evolving needs of the community and the services it needs. A new stand-alone building is often the preferred solution but there are other options that may be more economical:

- Extension and upgrade of an existing community hall to improve environmental standards and permit more activities.
- Addition of a hall, store and revised circulation to a refurbished sports pavilion.
- Inclusion of a community hall in a sports and leisure centre.
- Planning for community use of new schools (primary or secondary) by upgrading some of the accommodation.

Interior of a typical village hall with dimensions suitable for sport and with a stage for drama.

Site planning

Location

A central location with sufficient car parking is best, close to shops and other well-used facilities and to public transport. A site that is equally accessible to established and new areas of development can instill a sense of ownership across the community.

If the preferred site is in a conservation area the proposed building form and external finishes may be subject to planning requirements that could have a significant impact on development costs. The same potential restrictions apply to any outdoor play area or pitch where floodlighting might be a contentious issue.

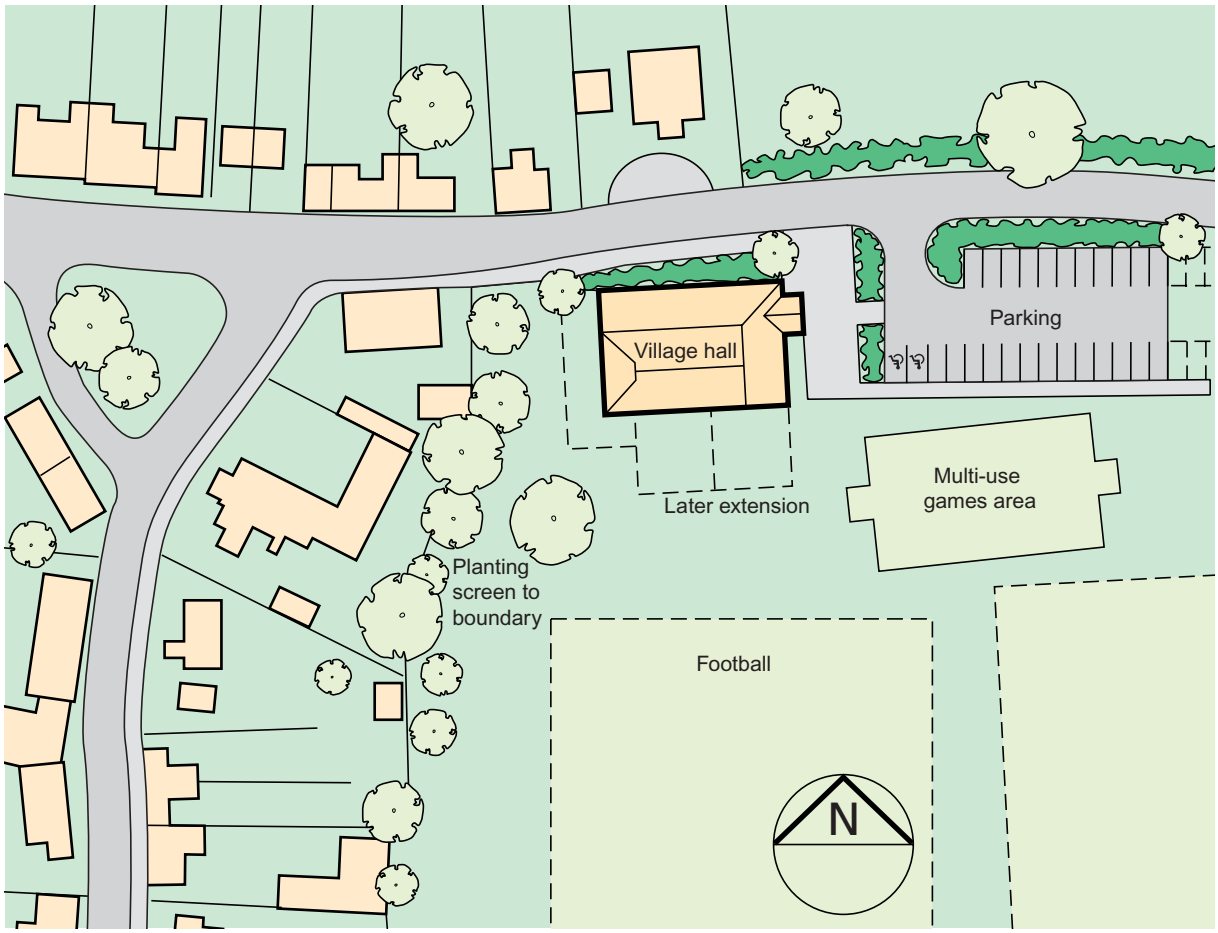
Proposals to locate community buildings close to residential areas or elderly people's housing can encounter opposition. The size of a potential site might allow the building and related parking to be set at a reasonable distance from boundaries, or there may have to be some plant screening.

Sport's requirements are often best served where there is sufficient space for an outdoor multi-use games area to supplement activities taking place in the hall. There is no point in replicating facilities provided nearby so a careful evaluation of need is important.

If the site provides for cricket, tennis or bowls the building could double as a pavilion and will have to be oriented so that changing exits and the 'club room' relate to the outdoor facilities. Where there are grass pitches, independent changing rooms will be required.

Proximity to existing services – electricity, gas (where available), water and mains drainage, and to an existing roadway – will all help to reduce cost. Any rights of way or other easements must be identified and their impact on the proposed development assessed. Level, well-drained sites are cheapest to develop.

Consider also if there is sufficient space to allow for car parking, development of outdoor facilities and subsequent extension of the building.



The hall should be close to the centre of the community and wherever possible have access to external play areas.

Car parking

Requirements for on-site parking vary according to location but there are several common design factors:

- Mark out bays for maximum utilisation and locate parking for disabled people close to the main entrance.
- Define separate pedestrian routes and install ramped curbs between disabled parking bays and the entrance. Changes of level around the building must be ramped and may require handrails.
- Make sure that service vehicles can turn within the site to access the entrance, refuse area and plant room.
- Provide lighting for security and safety.
- Car park noise is often a nuisance to nearby residents especially in the evening. Siting the building to screen neighbours from the car park can alleviate this problem.
- Provide bicycle lock-up parking close to the entrance where it can be overseen.

Landscaping

A planting scheme will help link the building to its surroundings and in urban projects can help create a more welcoming appearance to the entrance environment. Suitably selected shrub planting will provide a barrier to the building face, deter vandalism and give more privacy and security to glazed accommodation. All new planting will need initial barrier protection.

Parking and landscaping are covered in detail in a separate Guidance Note.

The building

Accommodation

Each location has individual requirements but 'core' accommodation for the smallest hall or community centre will include:

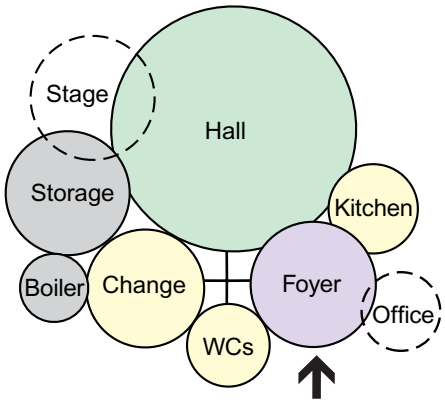
- main activity and assembly space
- entrance foyer
- equipment and furniture store
- kitchen
- toilets, including facilities for disabled people
- changing provision
- cleaner's store
- boiler or plant room.

This core accommodation can be expanded to include:

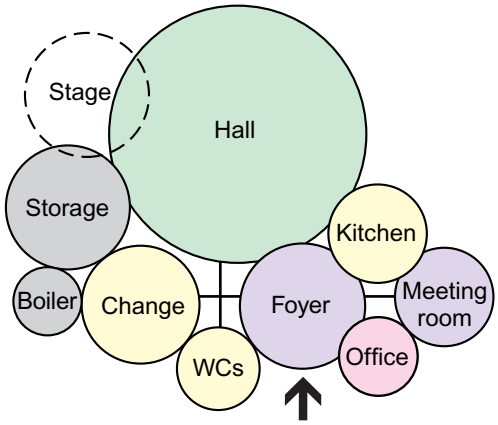
- an office
- changing or dressing rooms and showers
- more or larger activity spaces
- licensed bar
- permanent stage
- meeting or club rooms.

And, in certain situations:

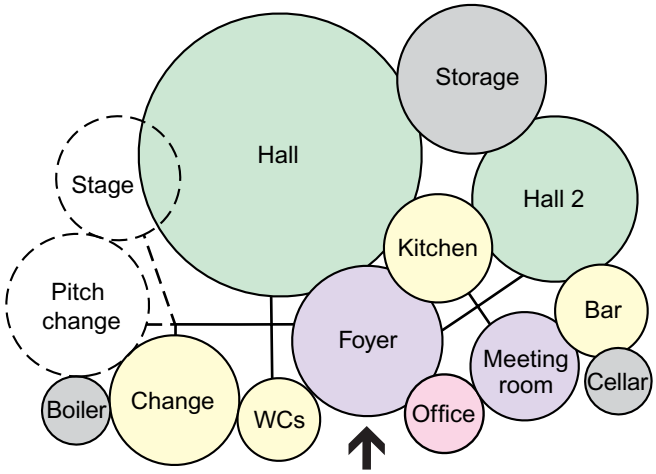
- grass pitch changing rooms
- fitness training room
- billiards and snooker room
- community health facilities
- daytime centre for the elderly
- information technology room
- village shop
- post office.



Smallest viable community centre or village hall.

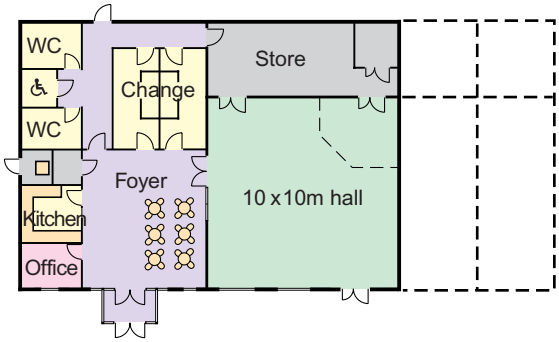


Next stage up with the addition of a meeting room.

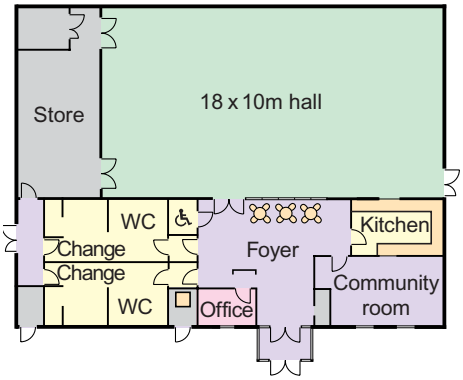


Larger village or community centre with a second hall and changing for outdoor sport.

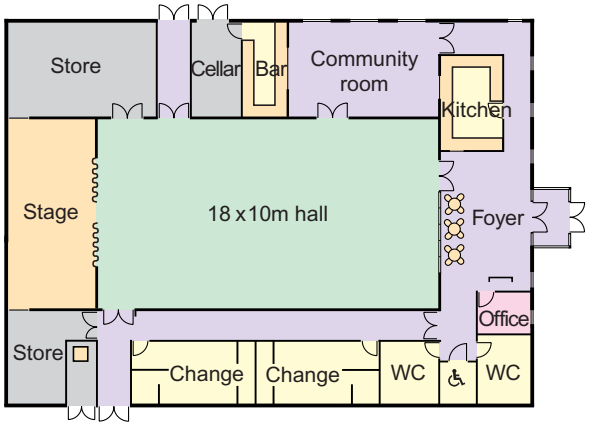
Spatial arrangement diagrams for different scales of accommodation.



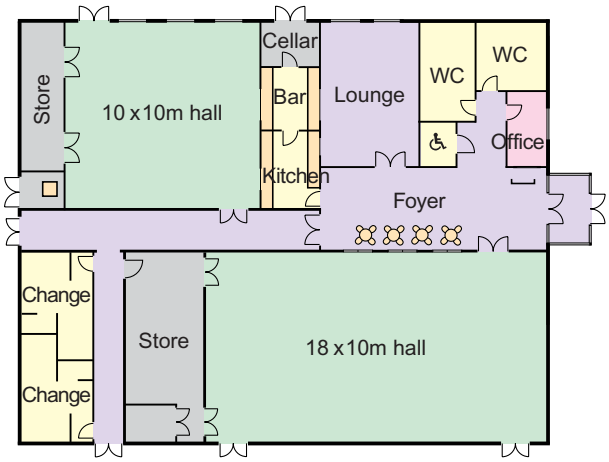
Smallest hall with the minimum support accommodation shown with potential extensions.



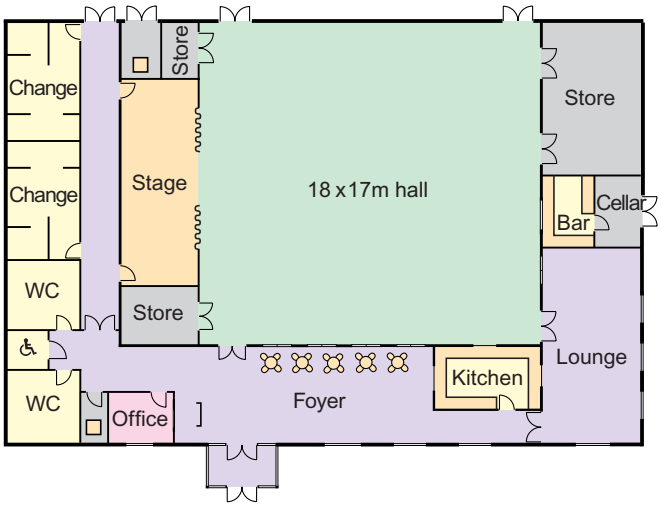
One-court badminton size hall with compact ancillaries including combined WCs and changing.



Symmetrical support accommodation around a hall with a separate stage.



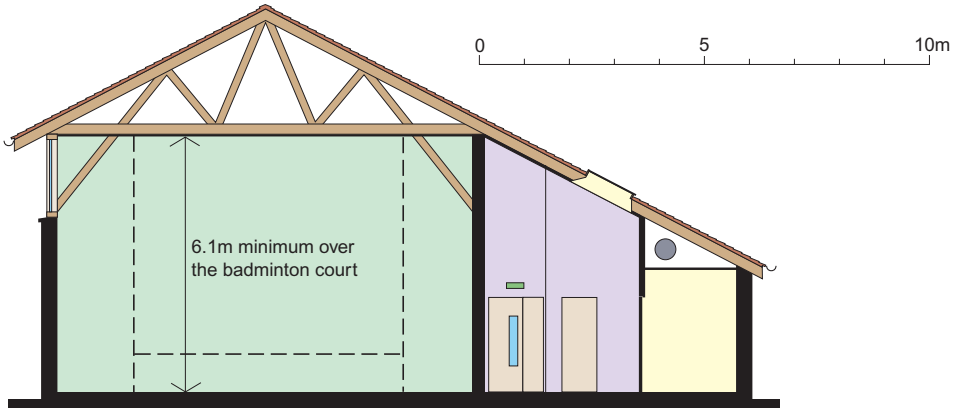
Centre with a second hall and a lounge/meeting room served by a bar as well as a kitchen.



Two-court badminton size hall with separate stage and a lounge/meeting room.

Five plans showing different sizes of hall planned in accordance with the principles set out in this publication.

Section



Plan

Plan and section of an economically designed hall layout. The double set of corridor doors would allow the changing rooms to be used for stage productions.

Planning

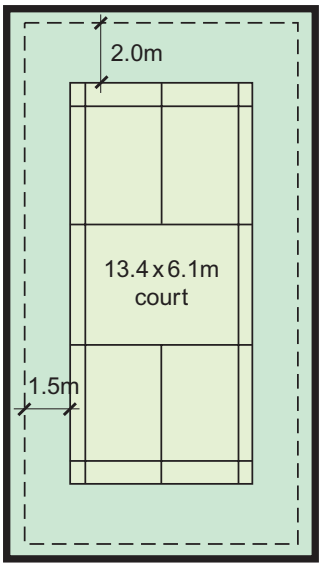
The proposed functions of the building must be carefully considered to achieve an efficient plan form that permits flexibility and concurrent occupation by different user groups – a drama rehearsal in the main hall and a simultaneous yoga class in a smaller, nearby room, for example.

Good acoustic separation is essential and is achieved through careful planning and specification of construction materials. Implementing separation is made more difficult by the need to arrange for the kitchen, and perhaps a bar, to serve two or more spaces. Lobbied or back-to-back double doors can help isolate noise.

Routes through the building should allow for reasonable segregation of user groups. On no account should the main hall or other public rooms be used for general access, and stores should always be directly accessible from the spaces they serve.

Summary of key internal planning issues:

- Plan the main activity spaces to conform to recognised sports dimensions.
- Include at least one meeting room. A main hall with supplementary rooms offers far more flexibility than a sub-divisible main space.
- Locate an office by the main entrance to overlook the building approach, foyer and main circulation.
- Locate toilets, including the disabled people's unit, close to the foyer.
- Allow storage space for pushchairs and coats close to the main entrance.
- Ensure wheelchair access throughout the building.
- Plan the kitchen with counters serving two or more public areas.
- Consider the benefits of linking adjoining assembly spaces with acoustically treated double doors.
- Locate equipment and furniture stores to be directly accessible to the spaces they serve.
- Site changing rooms so that they can serve the backstage area.
- If changing rooms are used for grass pitches at weekends ensure they are accessible for indoor use at other times and that supplementary changing is provided.
- Plan temporary bars to be adjacent to stores fitted with water and drainage services.
- Site and plan the building to allow later extension.



Badminton/short tennis

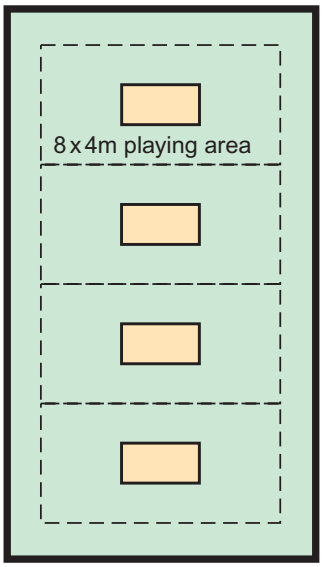
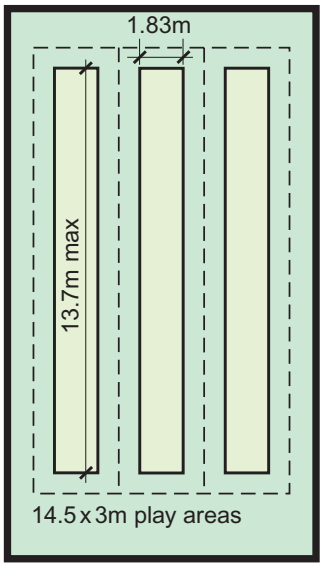


Table tennis – four tables



Short mat bowls – three carpets

The most popular sports in a one-court hall.

Schools

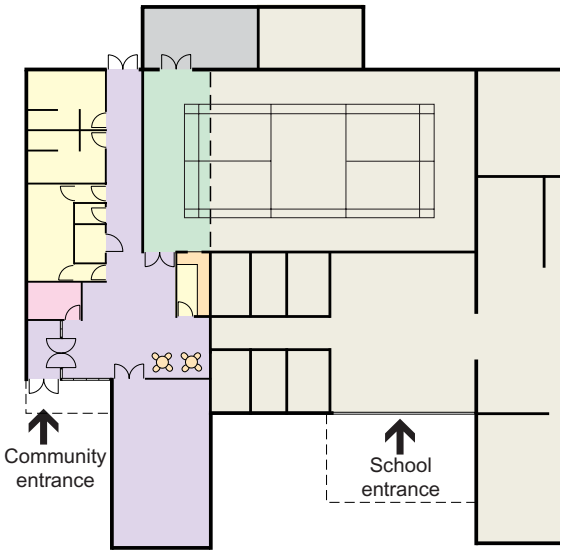
New primary schools can provide opportunities to cater for community needs, especially in rural areas. Hall size will be increased over the normal educational standard and more storage will be required, but the school benefits from extra space and the community from a better quality building than might otherwise be achieved. A kitchenette, community room and extra adult toilets and changing will enable public facilities to operate independently from the rest of the accommodation.

Converting a hall in an existing primary school is seldom practical as it is normally at the core of the accommodation. It may be possible to add a community room but the opportunities for indoor sport will be restricted. Issues to consider when examining opportunities for community use of new primary schools include:

- Community elements must be designed so that education use is not compromised.
- Hall size will need to be increased from the minimum 140m² to 180m² and 6.1m high.
- Plan to ensure that discrete school accommodation can be locked and secured outside school hours.

Hall in a rural primary school lengthened and heightened for community use.

- Increased parking may be necessary and should be lit for safe evening use.
- The community entrance must be well-signposted and lit, and must be welcoming.
- Provision for use by disabled people must be incorporated.
- Storage provision must be increased for adult-size equipment and furniture.
- A small kitchenette directly serving the hall will avoid encroaching on the school's catering arrangements.
- The need to provide adult toilets and changing to avoid shared use of children's accommodation.
- A community room 30–35m² that can be used by the school.
- Wall-hung equipment in the hall should be protected to ensure a safe, rectangular activity space.
- Separate metering of heating and lighting so that running costs can be properly apportioned.
- Outdoor surfaced play areas dimensioned for netball or tennis.



Adding extra length and height to the standard primary school hall provides opportunities for community use. Extra changing, storage, community rooms and, ideally, a separate entrance will be required.

Building construction

Traditional domestic construction is often the most appropriate method for village and community halls. The clear span and height of the main hall are usually the only aspects that demand upgrading of normal domestic building techniques. Timber frame construction is worth considering as an alternative to load bearing masonry.

There is an extensive range of modular buildings on the market. Evaluation of these systems should cover durability, robustness and appearance as well as the maintenance requirements of their internal and external finishes. Some components may not be suitable for heavily used wet areas and acoustic separation of rooms may be inferior to purpose-designed buildings. Any structural constraints must be fully understood so that space standards are not compromised and costly modifications can be avoided.

The steel portal frame, a common economic form of construction for light industrial buildings, is sometimes considered for village and community halls but can produce a building of alien shape and scale unless suitably modified. Promised cost savings can disappear when structural components have to be encased and concealed.

Flat roofs should generally be avoided whatever construction method is used, and the number of external openings carefully controlled. The need to provide good quality of light and ventilation must be balanced against heat loss, summer heat gain and security. Carefully specified roof lighting can be used to illuminate and ventilate internal spaces.

Main hall

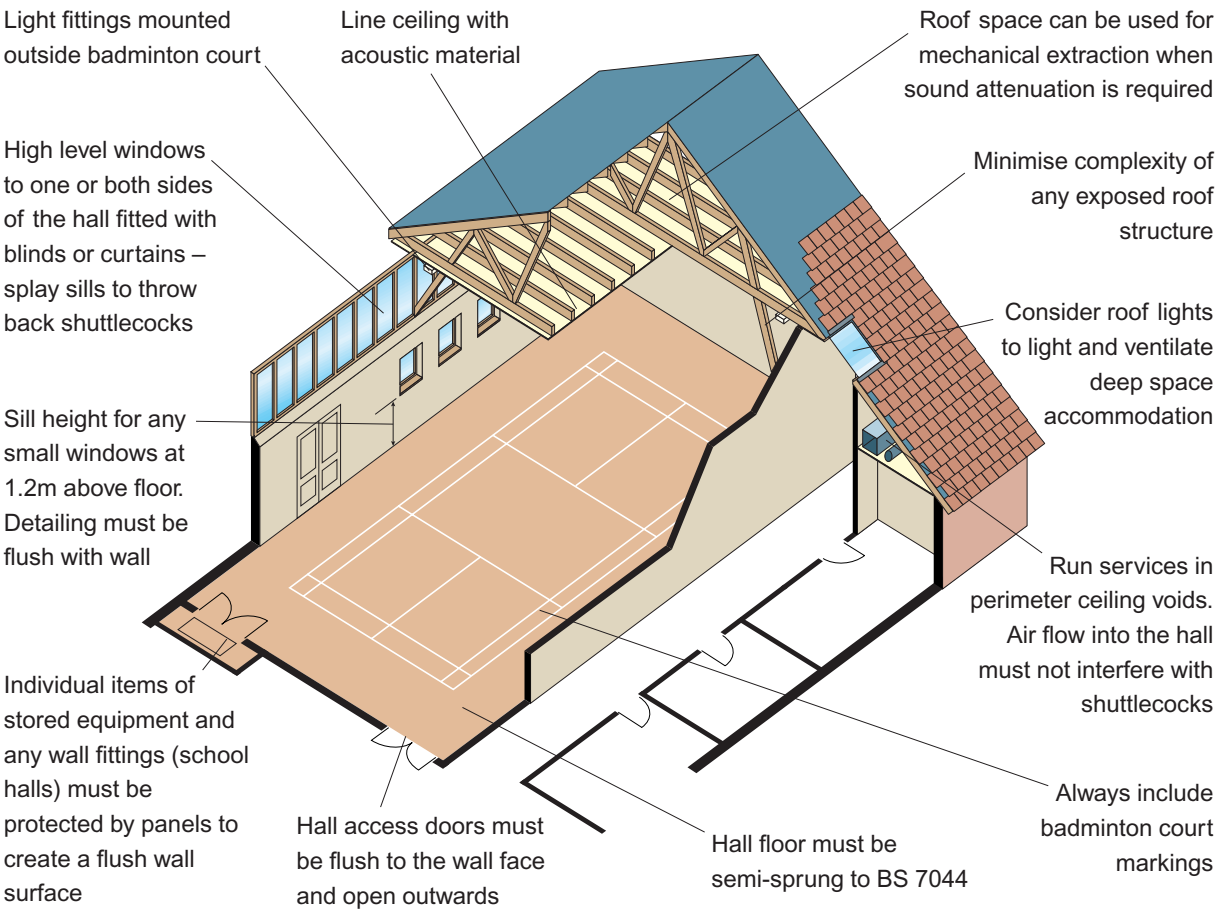
A one-court badminton hall 18 x 10 (17.6 x 9.1 min) x 6.1m minimum clear height accommodates the following range of activities as well as soft ball practice for a number of additional sports.

Sport/play	Other activities
Badminton	Clubs/societies
Short mat bowls	Concerts
Gymnastics	Conferences/meetings
Aerobics/keep fit	Dance/dance classes
Martial arts	Drama/films
Judo	Receptions
Yoga	Private functions
Playgroups	Auctions
Table tennis	Cheese and wine
Five-a-side (softball)	Women's Institute
Short tennis	Guides/scouts
Fencing	Discos

A two-court hall 18 x 17 (17.6 x 16.7 min) x 6.1–7.6m clear height will increase potential sports use and allow recreational mini-basketball, unihoc and five-a-side soccer. Additionally, audience capacity will be doubled from around 180 to over 300. This is usually the maximum size required, although three-court halls (27 x 18 x 7.6m) have been built. They are, however, small sports halls and invariably lack the flexibility for social and arts activities.

The recommended dimensions, based on the requirements of badminton, correspond closely to the size of many traditional halls. There is often a requirement for a stage, most usually in the traditional proscenium arch form. As a permanent feature a stage is an inflexible single-use area. The more economic alternative is modular platforms that create a stage of the required size in the required position, with or without surround curtaining.

The interior must be designed to be a suitable environment for all potential uses, with lighting that can be adapted to suit different activities and a safe and durable floor finish. It is recommended that hall finishes are specified to withstand games practice with soft balls only, as impact-resistant finishes and fittings severely



A cutaway view of a typical hall with key design and specification notes.

compromise the appearance of the hall for non-sports use. Hard ball games and practice should take place outdoors on a multi-use games area or in a purpose-designed sports hall.

Floor

- An 'impact energy-absorbing' floor as defined in British Standard 7044: Part 4 is essential for sports use and provides a safer surface for children's play. The term refers to floors that deflect over a given area rather than simply beneath the point of applied pressure.
- Semi-sprung beech, beech and maple veneer and various composition and synthetic surfaces can meet the criteria set out in the British Standard. This subject is covered in detail in a separate Guidance Note.
- The surface must be durable and warm with some slip for sport and fitness exercises, but must not be hazardous when wet from food or drinks spillage.
- Badminton court lines are normally the only permanently applied markings – these are also appropriate for short tennis.

Walls

- Must be flush-faced, smooth and impact-resistant. Fair-faced or plastered and painted brick or blockwork or robust timber or particle board linings are suitable materials. Any structural framing should protrude on the outside of the hall, never internally.
- A sound-absorbent finish can be used at high level to supplement the ceiling lining

when required. Alternatively some acoustic 'tuning' can be achieved by wall-hung, full-length curtains.

- Doors and low level glazing must be designed with safety in mind. Entry and external doors must open outwards. Internal doors between main spaces require vision panels. Frames and door leaves should be flush with the wall face or have splayed reveals to minimise the risk of injury.
- Fire escape doors should have recessed panic push bars or flush-mounted push pads.
- High-level side windows provide evenly distributed natural lighting. End glazing should be avoided, as it is a source of glare for players and audiences. Lower level glazing or glazed doorways must be detailed for safety, which may entail fitting foldback solid panels.
- Safety glazing will be required and blinds, curtains or shutters should be fitted for film, drama and discos.
- Wall colour must be light enough to create a bright interior but not so light as to require frequent redecoration or give insufficient contrast to shuttlecocks. A reflectance value of 50% is ideal.
- Fire extinguishers, sensors or other items of equipment should be recessed or mounted in the corners of the hall to minimise obstruction and possible damage.
- School halls sometimes have wall-hung, foldout PE equipment and may also have retractable roof fittings. Community use necessitates recessing wall equipment and concealing it behind flush door panels.

Ceiling and roof

- Incorporate an acoustic lining as part of the construction. It is false economy to ignore acoustic performance in the initial design and this oversight will lead to unnecessary expense later on. A reverberation time of 1.2–1.5 seconds at mid-frequencies is recommended.
- Exposed roof structure can add interest to the hall and help avoid a bland appearance. Keep the design simple to limit junctions and surfaces where shuttles and balls could become lodged and which create cleaning difficulties.
- Ceiling-mounted light fittings will give the simplest form of even distribution but should be mounted outside the badminton court sidelines.
- Ceiling colour should be white – approximately 90% reflectance value to minimise contrast and glare from the light fittings, and to reflect light downwards from high level wall glazing.
- If there is a roof void above the hall it can be used to house mechanical extraction equipment where it is necessary to provide sound attenuation to limit noise spillage from the building.

External and internal views of an urban sports community centre with main hall, fitness room and two all-weather play areas.

Small hall

Supplementing the main hall with a restricted range of use. For sports, 9 x 9m or preferably 10 x 10 x 3.5m high is recommended and will accommodate the following activities:

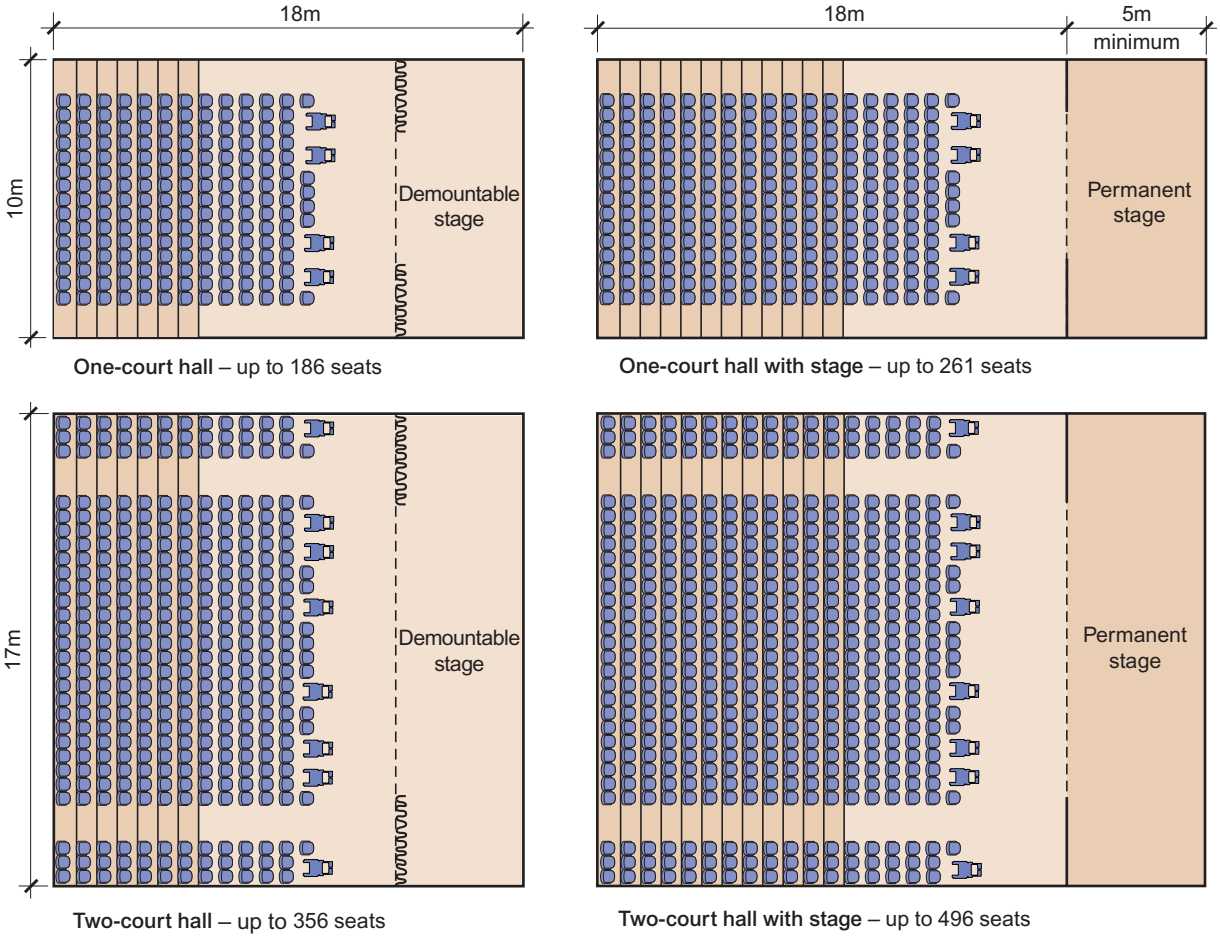
- aerobics
- keep fit
- martial arts
- boxing
- table tennis (2)
- darts matches.

Other activities suitable for smaller halls include:

- drama workshops
- clinics
- club meetings
- luncheon clubs
- playgroups
- craft shows
- whist drives.

Functional requirements are, in the main, the same as for main activity spaces. Safe design is vital as these rooms are often used by children:

- floor: impact energy-absorbing
- walls: flush and smooth without projections – any low level heating panels must be flush-faced and sized for safe surface temperature
- windows: designed to give an even light spread and efficient ventilation
- ceiling: 3.5m should be maintained over the central part of the room and should incorporate acoustic treatment.



Seating arrangements in one- and two-court halls with temporary or permanent stages.

Storage

Each multi-purpose room requires its own store for sports and play equipment and furniture. This is usually an open-plan space fitted with shelving but can include secure compartments for individual clubs' or playgroups' equipment. A fire-protected store with smoke detector and alarm may be required for certain items such as plastic foam mats.

- **Main hall**: generous storage is essential for a full range of activities. The minimum dimension for a badminton-sized hall is 40m^2 and more space may be required for stage props and other equipment. Doors must be wide enough to transfer the largest items. Consider incorporating a built-in sink and drainer to back up a temporary bar installation.
- **Second hall**: 10% of the floor area as a minimum requirement. Area can be saved and duplication avoided if both halls share a common store. Space will be used more efficiently if the floor is marked out for larger items of equipment.
- **Meeting and club rooms**: if there are alternative uses provide a store either in or close to the room.
- **Kitchen**: fitted low and high level units, some lockable, are generally all that is required.
- **Bar**: a permanent bar requires its own secure store with cold-water service and a wash-down gully.
- **Cleaner's store**: usually grouped with toilets or changing rooms and equipped with shelving and a bucket sink. Allow space for replacement items such as toilet rolls and lighting tubes and bulbs.
- **Refuse**: bins, empties and crates need to be secured in a compound that is usually located outside the building. Refuse vehicles should have direct access to the compound.
- High level or attic storage space can sometimes be utilised but access must comply with health and safety requirements.

The following table identifies some of the items that must be stored for a typical main hall:

Activity/function	Equipment
Badminton	Net and posts
Floor gymnastics	Crash mats
Judo	Crash mats
Martial arts	Crash mats
Table tennis	3 or 4 folding tables
Short tennis	Net and posts
Short mat bowls	2 or 3 roll-out carpets, mats and fenders
Demountable stage	Modular stage blocks
Banquets/displays	Folding tables
Seating	150+ stacking chairs

Storage will also be required for small items of sports equipment, clubs' and playgroups' individual equipment and the drama group's props and curtains. Crash mats must be stored in a separate one-hour rated enclosure vented to the external air and equipped with a smoke detection system.

Bowls and badminton are the most popular hall sports. These two similar halls have excellent window and lighting arrangements.

Foyer

A foyer is essential, even for the smallest centre. This should be a comfortable meeting and assembly space where club and community notices can be displayed, a telephone located and giving access to toilets and the main hall.

The entrance should take the form of a draft lobby floored with barrier matting and must allow unimpeded access for wheelchairs. Storage space for pushchairs should be provided off the circulation area and separate cupboards for coats may be required.

Disabled user access must be provided throughout the building.

Office

In rural locations day-to-day management is normally via a rota of voluntary keyholders supplemented when necessary by paid, possibly part-time staff. In all but the smallest facilities some form of staffing will normally be required to take bookings, collect fees, supervise volunteers and ensure that the building is safe and secure.

An office is often included as a base for staff, a reception and bookings point, a records store and a location for the master heating and lighting controls and fire alarm board. Alternatively a reception desk or kiosk backed by lockable storage cupboards may be sufficient. In either case location should be in or off the foyer with views to the building forecourt and into the main circulation space.

Meeting and club rooms

These are smaller rooms but often multi-functional. If used by playgroups the usual care will be required in the detailing. The only sports potential is for table tennis and then only if room dimensions are at least 8 x 4 x 3m high. Billiards and snooker tables require a dedicated room of 7 x 5.2 x 3m minimum.

Kitchen

Locate the kitchen to directly serve the main hall and at least one other space. Whenever possible, position the kitchen on an external wall. Usual requirements are a large domestic kitchen equipped with four-ring cooker, double sink, fridge, freezer, microwave oven and possibly a waste disposal unit. A separate washbasin must also be included. Design should permit:

- Sufficient space between fittings for several volunteers to work simultaneously. The design must be suitable for use by outside caterers at specific events.
- Fitting heights and space standards to suit helpers in wheelchairs.
- Serving hatches with inward opening foldback doors and an uninterrupted surface to prevent spillage.
- Robust, low level shelving beneath the servery worktop if the kitchen is to double as a temporary bar.
- Provision of mechanical air extraction.
- Easily cleaned surfaces that minimise impact noise and a non-slip floor finish.
- Direct access to refuse bins.

Bar

A licensed bar can generate revenue to help offset running costs but may involve the appointment of extra staff. Additionally, increased security measures will be necessary throughout the building. Provision of a permanent bar can infringe charitable status so must be carefully assessed in the business planning process.

Local breweries may assist with fitting out costs. Temporary bars with an occasional licence are often the most practical answer for smaller halls.

Toilets

Plan male, female and disabled people's toilets close to the entrance foyer and consider the need for adjoining coat hanging space. The following figures taken from BS 6465: Part 1 1994 can be used as a guide:

Female

- 2 WCs for up to 50 persons
- 3 WCs for up to 100 persons
- 1 WC for each additional 40 persons
- 1 washbasin plus 1 per 2 WCs.

Male

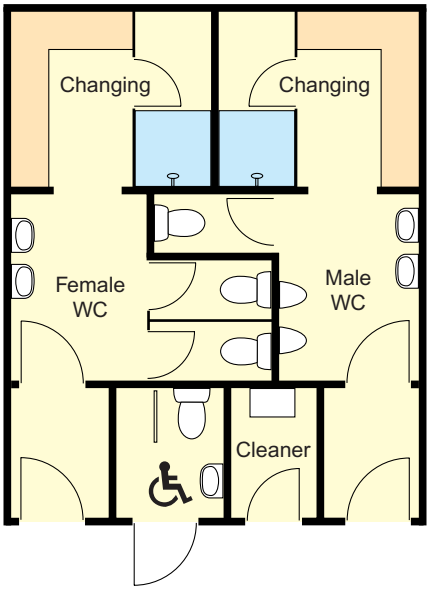
- 1 WC for up to 250 persons
- 1 WC for each additional 500 persons
- 2 urinals for up to 100 persons
- 1 washbasin per WC plus 1 per 5 urinals.

There should be at least one toilet for wheelchair users. Minimum dimensions for a unisex disabled people's unit are 2.0 x 1.5m. Increase size to 2.5 x 2.0m for an integral shower and changing bench. The door must open outward. A separate Guidance Note covers disabled requirements in detail.

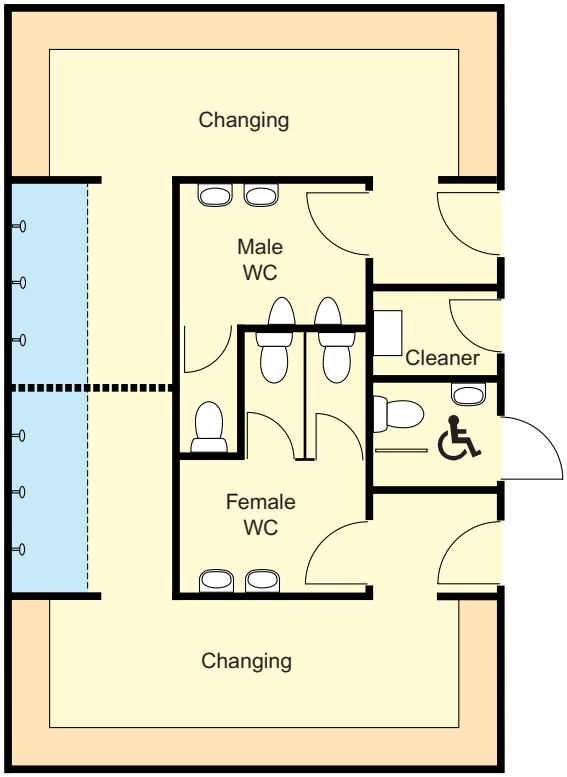
In addition there can be a requirement for:

- Children's toilets arranged off a room to be used for playgroups. Fittings will be of reduced size and there should be a nappy changing surface. Alternatively, provide nappy change in the disabled people's WC.
- A separate WC cubicle and washbasin in each changing room for use of players and performers.

All surfaces must be durable and easily cleaned. Cantilever basins mounted on a duct to conceal pipework are most easily maintained. If soap dispensers are required they can be located between basins.



Nominal changing provision accessed through the toilet area – acceptable only in the smallest schemes.



Another compact arrangement but main toilets could be provided separately where changing also serves as dressing rooms for stage productions.

Changing rooms

Buildings with main and secondary halls require between six and 12 changing spaces located close to a backstage area for male and female sports users and performers. Increased provision can be considered if there are adjacent tennis courts and will be needed if netball or cricket teams use the facilities or if there is an all-weather, multi-games area. Where there are grass pitches provide separate team-sized changing rooms.

Showers should be allocated on the basis of one for every six changing spaces for indoor use, and one for three to four changing spaces for outdoor sports.

Changing should be designed with adequate space for wheelchair access and with 0.45m deep benches cantilevered from the wall to ease floor cleaning. Allow 0.5m width of bench per person. Minimum plan dimensions are 2.5m benchback to benchback or 1.5m benchback to wall face.

Screened entrances are essential and showers and dry-off areas must be located at the far end of the changing rooms. Lockers are normally only required in urban locations or where there are multi-use outdoor facilities.

Finishes must be robust and easily cleaned. Daylighting will brighten up these small spaces but mechanical ventilation is essential for the showers. Changing room design is covered in more detail in a separate Guidance Note, *Pavilions and Clubhouses*.

A recently built village hall with an external form and finishes to suit its rural location.

Environmental services

High levels of comfort are essential to ensure full utilisation of the facility. People will not be encouraged to leave their homes in inclement weather or on dark evenings if they have to face a poorly heated and ventilated or gloomy environment.

Flexible response heating, lighting and ventilation systems are needed for activities ranging from strenuous to sedentary, some requiring high lighting levels and others only background lighting.

Parts of the building will attract only intermittent use so separate heating circuits should be considered and automatic controls deployed to ensure that systems are turned down or switched off when accommodation is unoccupied.

Heating

- A low-pressure hot water system fed from a central gas-fired boiler provides the best combination of flexibility and economy. Oil is an alternative on sites where gas is unavailable.
- Main hall heat sources need to be visually unobtrusive and deliver comfort conditions to these relatively high spaces. Under floor heating systems, ducted warm air or radiant panels above door head height are generally the most effective solutions.
- Pipe circuits in buildings with a central boiler should group together compatible zones. In schools or sports centres the community content should be zoned and metered separately.
- Electric convector or radiant heating is inexpensive to install but can incur high running costs even when operated with sophisticated controls.
- Master controls should be in a secure place by the final exit from the building.
- Whatever form of heating is used it is essential to have high levels of insulation and a well-sealed building envelope. The entrance doors should incorporate a draft lobby to help retain the thermal capacity.

Lighting

- A presence detection system should be used throughout the building for all primary light sources. Time clock or sensor control will be required for external illumination.
- The main and small hall will need an overall lighting system and will benefit from secondary 'decorative' lighting.
- Main hall lighting must not be mounted directly over the badminton court. Compact fluorescent fittings provide the best combination of economy, good colour rendering and ease of control.
- When it will be used for drama productions ensure the hall is equipped with power points located for temporary stage lighting installation.
- Emergency lighting will be required.

Ventilation

- Arrange windows to provide efficient ventilation with adequate security. Consider the benefits of controlled cross-ventilation throughout the building.
- Natural ventilation should be used wherever possible but kitchens, toilets, changing rooms and showers must have mechanical extraction.
- Fans and ductwork may have to be extended to the public areas if noise spillage from open windows is likely to be a problem.
- Fit changing room showers and the kitchen with humidistat switching to ensure proper ventilation with over-run.

Power

- Residual current circuit breakers should be specified for safety and guarded sockets are required where playgroups meet.

Water services

- Usually, water demand is low except when showers are included. Individual water heaters or a multi-point heater can offer economies over stored hot water supplied from a central boiler.

Protection

- Lightning protection may be advisable in certain rural locations where the isolation and height of the hall may make it vulnerable to lightning strikes.

Space	Temperature °C	Illuminance lux	Air change rate per hour
Main hall	12–20	300–400	1.5–3.0
Second hall(s)	18–21	300	1.5–3.0
Lounge(s)	21	200	
Foyer	18	200	
Office	21	500	
Bar	21	100–200	
Bar store	10	100	
Kitchen	18	500	20
Equipment store	10	100	
Changing rooms (toilets)	20–21	100	6–10

Summary of typical service performance levels.

- Electronic security sensors and alarms are appropriate on some sites, particularly where alcohol is stored. Proper fire protection must be included.
- Windows may require additional protection. Electrically operated external rolldown shutters offer the most effective security. However, their appearance when the building is closed must be carefully considered.

External play areas

Playground

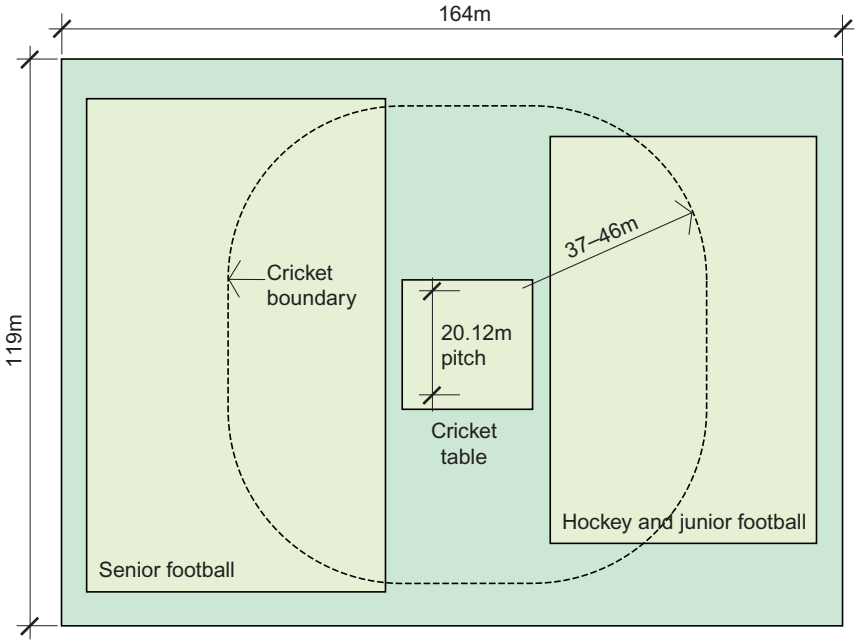
- Securely fenced and safely surfaced play area on the sunny side of the building approached from the room where playgroups meet. Ensure that some sun shading is incorporated in the design.
- Safe detailing is most important, especially around the access doors and thresholds. Make sure windows cannot be opened into the path of children.

Multi-use games area

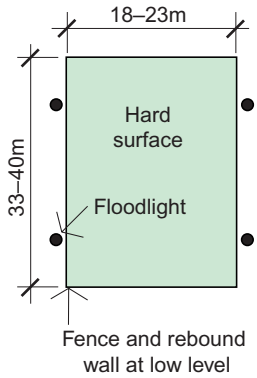
- A tennis court-sized, fenced, all-weather play area greatly extends the scope for sport and takes the more robust activities outside the building. It should be linked to the changing exit by a paved route suitable for wheelchairs and will benefit from floodlighting if planning conditions permit.
- An external equipment store can be incorporated into the building accommodation where it will be more secure and less obtrusive.

Grass pitches

- Good drainage is essential and correct orientation, around a north/south axis desirable. Include separate team changing rooms and officials' rooms. The sizes and construction of grass and synthetic playing surfaces for sport are covered in detail in separate Guidance Notes.



Typical layout of cricket field and winter games pitch.



A floodlit, fenced games area

Suitable for:
Five- and six-a-side soccer
Netball
Six-a-side hockey
Short tennis
Basketball
Roller skating

Dimensions for pitches.

A semi-sprung hardwood floor is ideal for sport and play.

Sport England aims to lead the development of sport in England by influencing and serving the public, private and voluntary sectors. Our aim is:

more people involved in sport

more places to play sport

more medals through higher standards of performance in sport

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