

## Appendix 3

# Selby District: Audit and Assessment for Swimming Pools and Sports Halls

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*Neil Allen Associates Registered Office:  
20 Brook Road, Lymm, Cheshire, WA13 9AH  
A limited company, registered in  
England and Wales no. 616528*



## Introduction

3.1 This appendix is the facility audit and assessment report for swimming pools and sports halls. The content sequence of the appendix is:

- National Planning Policy framework – application to indoor sports facilities
- Planning tools and techniques applied to undertake the assessment for swimming pools and sports halls
- Audit and assessment report for swimming pools
- Audit and assessment report for sports halls.

### ***National Planning Policy framework – application to indoor sports facilities***

3.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (March 2012) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, It sets out how Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their local councils can produce their own local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

3.3 Paragraphs 73 and 74 of the NPPF are most relevant to the development of the assessment of need, evidence base for the Selby strategy.

#### Paragraph 73

3.4 Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.

#### Paragraph 74

3.5 Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields should not be built on unless:

- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements;
- the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.

- 3.6 The methodology for developing the assessment which preceded the NPPF was Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation. The companion guide to PPG 17 set out the methodology and recommended approach to local authorities to develop the assessment.
- 3.7 Once PPG 17 was withdrawn the Department of Local Government and Communities suggested that Sport England as the lead organisation for sport and recreation develop new guidance to develop the approach set out by the NPPF.
- 3.8 Sport England in 2013 – 14 undertook a review of the effectiveness of PPG 17 and consulted on a proposed new methodology for needs assessments for indoor and built facilities. The review was across the industry and involved all practitioners and organisations interested in developing or applying needs assessments. The guidance was published in 2014 and is titled Assessing Needs and Opportunities (ANOG).
- 3.9 The Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities (ANOG) guidance has four headings:
- **Quantity** – which includes the quantitative findings for the supply and demand for sports facilities
  - **Quality** – which includes a qualitative assessment of the age and any modernisation of any facility alongside with any local data on the quality of buildings
  - **Accessibility** – this is an assessment of how accessible sports facilities are based on the location of the facility, travel patterns and the amount of demand which can access a venue based on the catchment area of a facility and where the demand is located
  - **Availability** – this is an assessment of how much of the sports facility capacity is used and if there is unused capacity, or are sports facilities full?

***Planning tools and techniques applied to assess supply and demand for swimming pools and sports halls***

- 3.10 Sport England has developed an extensive database with a facility supply, demand, and access and availability data for both sports halls and swimming pools. This is because they represent between 60% - 70% of community sports and physical activity participation and are the bedrock of indoor community sports and physical activity provision.
- 3.11 Sports halls provide for up to 15 individual and team sports as well as being a venue for exercise and fitness classes.
- 3.12 Swimming pools are the only facility type which is genuinely cradle to grave in terms of age participation. They are also the facility type where female participation is higher than male participation. Finally, they are the facility type which has the highest provision and swimming pools have the highest operating costs. So the need to assess in detail the current and future provision for this facility type is most important.
- 3.13 The Sport England 2015 data set for swimming pools did not include the new Selby Leisure Centre and therefore the data analysis of supply and demand for swimming pools was very inaccurate. To rectify this omission a specific bespoke analysis of the

supply and demand for swimming pools for Selby and in the surrounding local authorities including the new Selby Leisure Centre was undertaken.

- 3.14 This has produced more detailed mapping and data to the output for sports halls. There is nothing missing in the sports halls data and maps, just for swimming pools because a bespoke analysis was undertaken it provides more detailed information.
- 3.15 The sources of data for the development of the evidence base is set out in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1: Sources of data and consultations applied in the assessment for each sports facility type**

Source of data for the method of assessment	Swimming Pools	Sports Halls	School swimming and sports halls	Based pools and sports halls
Sport England Active Places Power database	✓	✓	✓	
Sport England data and analysis based on the facility planning model and based on ANOG headings	✓	✓	✓	
Local survey data. Consultations with providers, National Governing Bodies of Sport, local schools/colleges. local sports clubs and public bodies/stakeholders	✓	✓	✓	
Survey data on facility condition	✓	✓		

**Assessment structure, content and reporting of findings**

- 3.16 The assessment presents the findings on the 2015 current quantity (supply and demand), quality, and accessibility and availability for both facility types. It provides a baseline assessment of what things look like in 2015. For each heading the report sets out a table of findings for each heading and then provides a commentary on those findings.
- 3.17 The findings for two of Selby’s ONS comparator authorities of Melton Mowbray and NW Leicestershire are included in the assessment as these two authorities have a similar demographic and economic profile to Selby. The findings for the neighbouring authority of East Riding together with North Yorkshire County and Yorkshire Region are also included. Where relevant comparative comments to the Selby findings are made.
- 3.18 Customers of swimming pools and sports halls do not reflect local authority boundaries. Whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which swimming pools and sports halls people will choose to use.
- 3.19 These are based on: how close the swimming pool is to where people live; travel patterns for work for example commuters using a pool in another authority to where they live because it fits in with their work routine; the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness; other facilities within/on the site such as a fitness suite; and personal and family choice liking a particular pool.

- 3.20 Consequently, in determining the position for Selby District, it is very important to take full account of the swimming pools and sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities to Selby. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities located in Selby and those located outside the authority. The nearest facility for some Selby residents may be located outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest swimming pool or sports hall is inside Selby (known as imported demand).
- 3.21 The data provides information on the amount of Selby demand for swimming pools and sports halls which is retained in Selby, the amount which is exported (reported under the accessibility heading) and the amount of demand which is imported into Selby (reported on under the availability heading).
- 3.22 The demand for and capacity/supply of swimming pools and sports halls pools is measured in visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp). (Note: now referred to as either visits or visits per week).

# Assessment Report for Swimming Pools

## QUANTITY (Supply)

3.23 The assessment describes the supply and demand for swimming pools in Selby District in 2015 and incorporates the most up to date audit of swimming pools in the area.

**Table 3.2: Total Supply of swimming pools**

Total Supply	Selby	Doncaster	East Riding	Harrogate	Leeds	Wakefield	York	YORKSHIRE TOTAL
Number of pools	8	20	22	13	40	16	16	289
Number of pool sites	6	12	16	10	29	13	11	203
Supply of total water space in sqm	1634	3720	4550	2378	9532	3761	3712	63162
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (	1177.5	2956.5	4040.2	1846.3	7599.6	3108.8	3320.1	53005.0
Supply of total water space in visits	10209	25633	35028	16007	65889	26953	28785	459553
Waterspace per 1000 pop.n	18.93	12.23	13.37	14.88	12.29	11.32	18.18	11.71

3.24 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity from the swimming pools which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a pool can accommodate in the peak period.

3.25 In 2015 there is a total of 8 swimming pools in Selby on 6 sites. So almost one pool per site. All existing pools are included in the statement of supply. The total supply in water space from these 6 pools is 1,634 sq metres of water. However, when the water space is assessed based on the number of pools available for public use and the hours for public use in the peak period, the supply is reduced to 1,177 sq metres of water.

3.26 This is a reduction of some 457 sq metres of water, or 27.9% of the total water space. This is a considerable difference between the total water space and the supply which is available for community use. It reflects the reduced hours of access to the three school pools for community use outside of school hours. The pools being Barlby High School Pool (196 sq m of water); Queen Margaret School (325 sq m of water); and Read School (120 sq m of water). (Note: for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is 212 sq m of water. An initial view is to see if any unmet demand can be met by increasing access to existing swimming pools as a management approach to increasing the existing supply. This will be assessed under the availability heading.

- 3.27 A comparative measure for pool provision is water space per 1,000 population. Applying this standard shows that across Selby there are 18.9 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. This is higher than North Yorkshire County and Yorkshire Region which have 11, 6 and 14.1 sq metres of water respectively.
- 3.28 Selby's provision is also higher than: East Riding's at 13.3 sq metres of water; Doncaster at 12.3 sq metres of water; Leeds at 12.2 sq metres of water; and just higher than York's at 18.1 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. So in terms of quantity of provision Selby has the highest level than these four geographical neighbours.
- 3.29 The details of swimming pools in Selby District is set out in Table 3.3 below.

**Table 3.3: Selby District Swimming Pools Supply 2015**

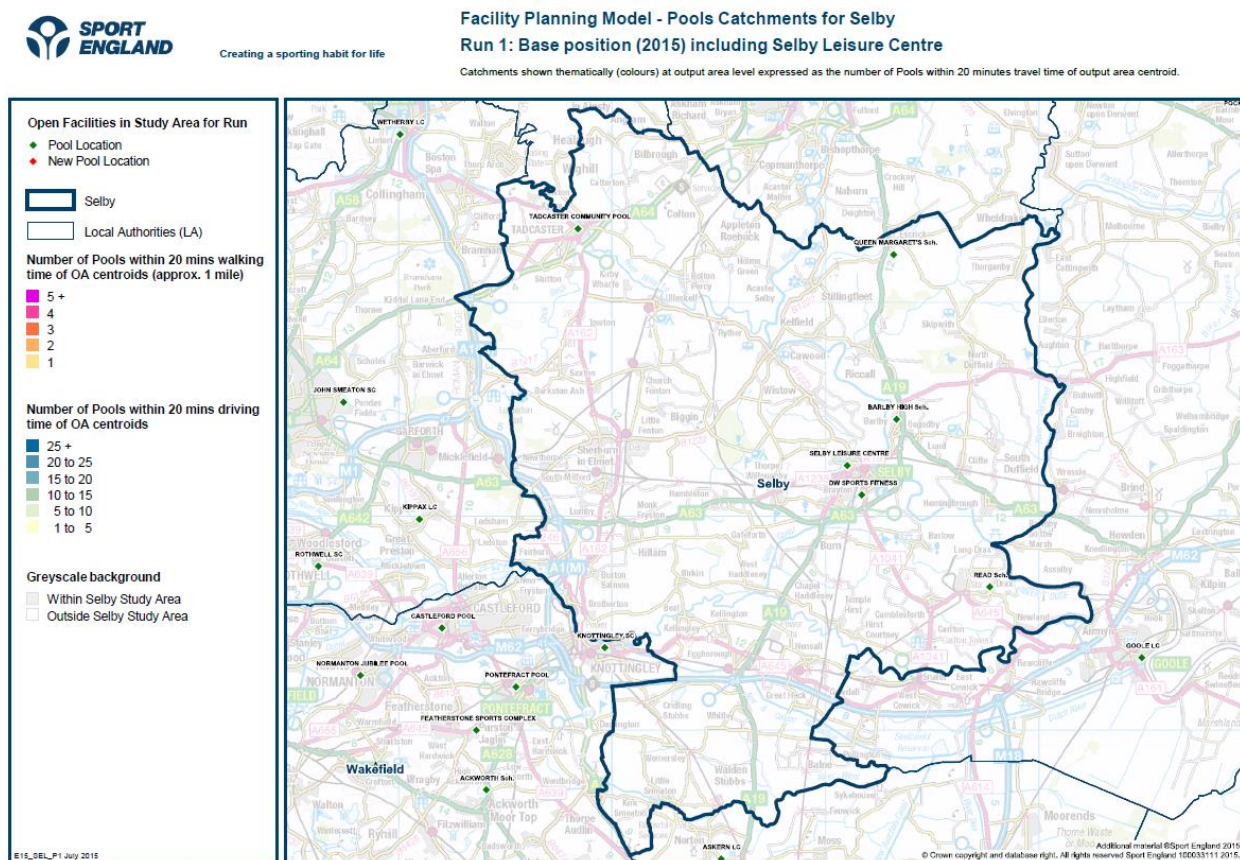
Site Name	Facility Sub Type	No of lanes	Area	Length	Width	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	4	196	19.6	10	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1989
DW SPORTS FITNESS (SELBY)	Main/General	1	180	20	9	Commercial	Commercial Management	2006
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main/General	6	325	25	13	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	2000
READ SCHOOL	Main/General	0	120	20	6	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1992
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	6	312.5	25	12.5	Local Authority	Trust	2015
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	80.5	11.5	7	Local Authority	Trust	2015
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	4	120	15	8	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1970
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	6	325	25	13	Local Authority	Trust	1994
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	96	12	8	Local Authority	Trust	1994

- 3.30 The table shows that ALL sites have one main pool tank varying in size from the smallest of 120 sq metres at Read School and Sherburn High School, so a 20m x 3 lane pool, to 325 sq metres of water and a 25m x 6 lane pool at Queen Margaret School and at Tadcaster Community Swimming pool. The new Selby Leisure Centre is slightly smaller at 312 sq metres of water for the main pool.
- 3.31 Tadcaster Community Swimming Pool and the Selby new leisure centre are two sites which have a dedicated teaching/learner pool. So both main towns do have a teacher learner pool.
- 3.32 The only commercial membership pool is the DW Sports Fitness pool in Selby which is a 180 sq metres pool. So in keeping with most commercial pools it is of a 20m x 4 lane scale.
- 3.33 In terms of ownership there are two local authority owned pools, one commercially owned pool; two community school owned pool (in effect state schools); and two independent schools. So there are four different types of pool ownership in Selby.

3.34 In terms of management there are two trusts: WLCT who manage Selby Leisure Centre; Tadcaster Community Swimming Pool Trust who manage the Tadcaster venue; four venues are managed in house by schools and one is commercial management.

3.35 Map 3.1 below shows the location of swimming pool provision in Selby District 2015 and the pools in neighbouring authorities closest to the Selby boundary. This map is simply a locational map the findings on the location related to demand and access are reported on in subsequent sections. The nearest pools to Selby are located in Doncaster at Ashkern Pool, Knottingley Sports Centre in Wakefield and Goole Leisure Centre in the East Riding. (Note: it is recognised that the map does not reproduce too clearly in an A4 report format. A full set of maps will be provided to the District Council as free standing maps).

**Map 3.1: Location of swimming pools in Selby District 2015**



**QUANTITY (demand)**

3.36 **Definition of total demand** – it represents the total actual demand from both genders and across all ages. The rate of swimming participation by gender and in each of 14 five year age bands from 0 – 70+ is generated in terms of the percentage for each age band/gender that participates. To this is added the frequency of participation in each age band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure which is expressed in visits per week in the weekly peak period.



**Table 3.4: Total demand for Swimming in Selby 2015**

Total Demand	Selby	Doncaster	East Riding	Harrogate	Leeds	Wakefield	York	YORKSHIRE TOTAL
Population	86304	304189	340241	159761	775616	332251	204196	5395411
Swims demanded –visits	5442	19120	20685	9865	50302	21036	12989	343051
Equivalent in waterspace	903.2	3173.2	3432.9	1637.2	8347.9	3491.1	2155.6	56931.8
% of population without access to a car	14.2	27.1	16.7	15.3	31	25.9	25.1	26.7

3.37 Population totals are the start point for then determining the percentage of the population who swim and how frequently. In 2015 the total population in Selby is 86,304 people.

3.38 In terms of the total demand generated for pools and based on the visits per week in the weekly peak period, Selby has a total demand of 5,442 visits. So the total population of 86,304 people converts into 5,442 visits to swimming pools in the weekly peak period.

3.39 Selby has a lower population and demand than its ONS comparators of Melton which has 51,608 people and a total swimming demand of 3,218 visits but NW Leicestershire has a higher population of 95,197 people and a higher demand of 5,984 visits in the weekly peak period.

3.40 The scale and location of demand for swimming is set out in Map 3.2 overleaf. The demand is expressed in sq metres of water in one kilometre squares across the district. The lowest value squares are shaded purple and in these squares – which are the most numerous in Selby the amount of demand for swimming in that area is between 0 – 10 sq metres of water. The next value squares are shaded mid blue and represent between 10 – 20 sq metres of water. There are five of these squares close to Selby Leisure Centre and to squares close to Barlby School and Tadcaster Community Pool.

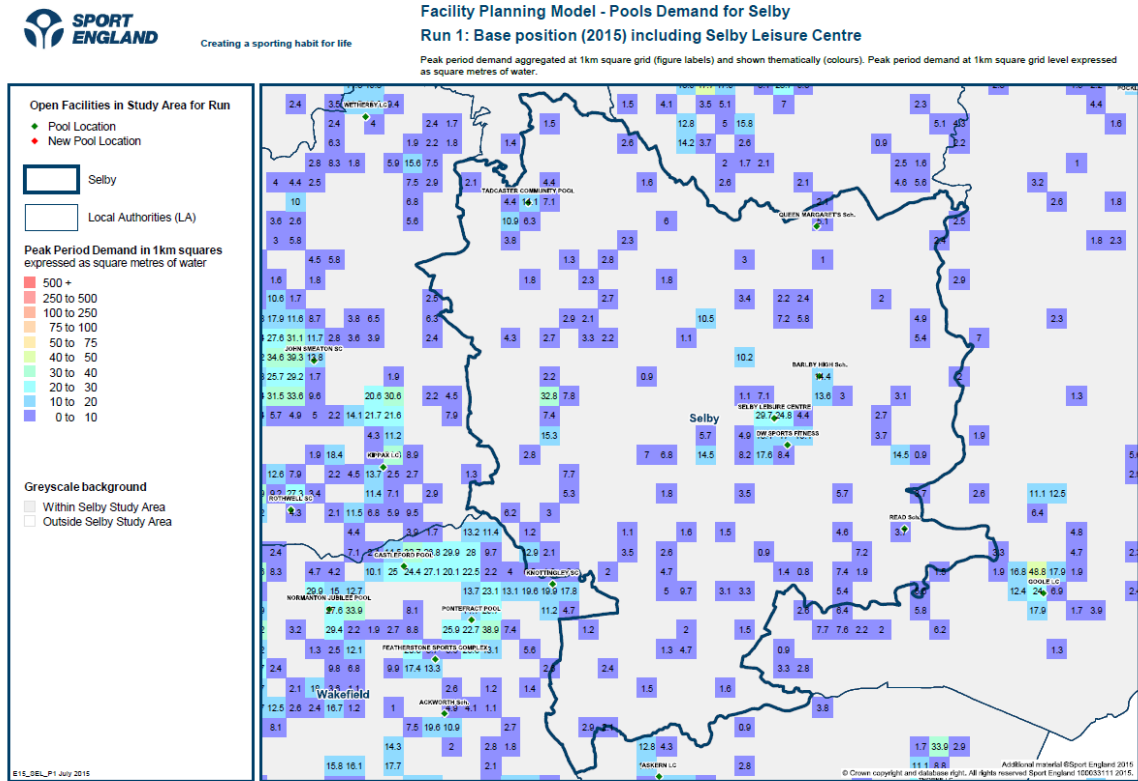
3.41 There are then two light blue squares which have values of between 20 – 30 sq metres of water and located where Selby Leisure Centre is located. The highest value swimming demand is one green square which is due east of the Selby Leisure Centre and close to the Wakefield boundary which has a value of 33 sq metres of water.

3.42 Overall the findings are that;

- most demand for swimming is in the lowest value squares of between 0 – 10 sq metres of water;
- there is some demand at these values west of the Selby Leisure Centre pool and South of the Tadcaster Community pool which seems to be the highest cluster of demand that is furthest from a pool. it amounts to around 30 sq metres of water; and
- most of the demand is located immediately around the existing sites – especially at Tadcaster and Selby. So there is a close relationship between the location of the pools and the highest level of demand. The exception is the Queen Margaret School where the demand for swimming in the immediate location of the pool is

around 10 sq metres of water. However, this is a pool located on an independent school site and not part of the public pool provision.

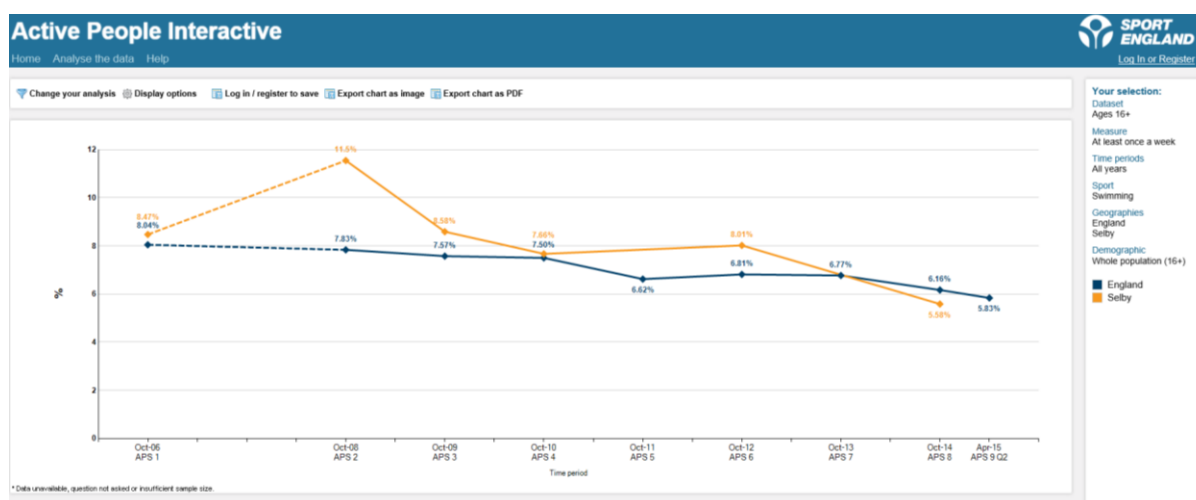
**Map 3.2: Scale and location of demand for swimming Selby 2015**



- 3.43 It is important to understand the trends in demand for swimming across Selby. How the profile of participation in swimming has changed over the 2006 – 2015 period of the Active People surveys. This past trend data is a good indicator of the potential change in demand for swimming from participation.
- 3.44 Set out below is the benchmark measure of once a week measure of swimming participation for Selby District over the period of the Active People surveys 1 – 8 for 2006 – 2014. (Note: the Active People 9 findings for October 2014 – April 2015 are available but always a six month set of findings vary considerably from the annual findings and so the last set of annual data for AP 8 is used. Secondly it is noted the clarity of the charts do not produce too clearly in an A4 report the actual data/findings and so this is described in more detail).
- 3.45 The findings for England wide are also include in the chart for comparative purposes, given the recent publicity about falling rates of swimming participation at all geographic levels.
- 3.46 Chart 3.1 overleaf is the once a week rate of swimming participation in Selby (yellow line) in 2006 was 8.4% of the adult population swimming at least once a week, it being 8% England wide. In 2014 the Selby rate of participation was 5.6% of the Selby adult population swimming at least once a week and it was 6.1% for England wide.

- 3.47 So the Selby rate has declined by 2.6% over the eight years, after peaking at 11.5% of adults swimming at least once a week in 2008. The England rate has declined by nearly 2% over the eight years and 2006 was the highest participation rate.
- 3.48 These findings of an eight year trend of a small decline in swimming participation can also be related to the projected changes in population for Selby set out in the demographic section of the assessment report but repeated below. Swimming is the one activity that includes all age ranges and both genders. It is also more popular with females than males and so it is the facility type that offers most scope to increase participation.

**Chart 3.1: Rate of once a week sports participation for swimming. Active People surveys for Selby District 2006 – 2015.**



(Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006 – 2015)

- 3.49 Table 3.5 below shows the total population increase of 8.9% up to 2025 and a small fall in the most active population (5 – 54) of 0.8% but large increases in the less active population (55- 64) 21.7% and the inactive population (0 – 4 and 65+) of 23.5%.

**Table 3.5 (repeat): Population change by age bands for Selby District 2015 - 2026**

Age group	Change 2015-2020	Change 2015-2026
<b>Total population</b>	+4.2%	+8.9%
<b>Active population (5-54)</b>	-0.5%	- 0.5%
<b>Less active population (55 – 64)</b>	+13%	+21.7%
<b>Inactive population (0-4, 65+)</b>	+11.5%	+23.5%
<b>Junior sport (10-19)</b>	+6.4%	+ 13.9%
<b>Adult indoor sports (20-44)</b>	0%	-4%

- 3.50 Swimming is the most popular activity in the 55 – 64 and 65+ age group and given the big increases in population in these age bands there is every opportunity for the once a week rate of swimming participation to increase – based on the demographics.
- 3.51 Also Selby has just opened the new Selby Leisure Centre and for Selby and the pool's catchment area it is reasonable to assume provision of a new facility will increase participation – a new facility does usually achieve this outcome. Sustaining this increase is dependent on the pool management and operation.

3.52 So a mixed picture - evidence of a decline in swimming participation between 2006 – 2014 of 2.6% in Selby and which is also happening nationally. The reasons for the declining swimming participation are unclear and subject to research by both the ASA and Sport England.

### Supply and Demand Balance Findings

3.53 **Definition of supply and demand balance** – the supply and demand balance section of the report provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares total demand generated within Selby for swimming with the total supply of pools within Selby. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming in Selby is met by ALL the supply of swimming pools in Selby.

3.54 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the pools are located and their catchment area extension into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Selby. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. These more detailed and catchment area assessments are set out under the accessibility and availability headings.

3.55 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of swimming pools compares with THEIR total demand for swimming. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.

**Table 3.6: Supply/Demand Balance for Swimming Selby 2015**

Supply/Demand Balance	Selby	Doncaster	East Riding	Harrogate	Leeds	Wakefield	York	YORKSHIRE TOTAL
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm)	1177.5	2956.5	4040.2	1846.3	7599.6	3108.8	3320.1	53005.0
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm)	903.2	3173.2	3432.9	1637.2	8347.9	3491.1	2155.6	56931.8
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of water.	274.32	-216.67	607.31	209.11	-748.29	-382.29	1164.49	-3926.79

3.56 The supply and demand balance findings are reported as the total supply and total demand in sq metres of water. Across Selby there is a positive supply and demand balance of 274 sq metres of water. The total supply for swimming is 1,177 sq metres which is available for community use. Whilst the total demand is for 903 sq metres of water in the peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days. So there is a positive balance for swimming in Selby in 2015 of 274 sq metres of water.

3.57 The key finding from this closed assessment is that there is no pressure to increase supply to meet a public swimming demand.

### QUALITY

#### Age and details of pool sizes

3.58 There are 2 public schools, 1 state school, 2 independent schools and 1 commercial pool in Selby.

3.59 The date of the pool opening and any major refurbishments are set out in Table 3.7 below.

**Table 3.7: Date of pool opening and modernisation in Selby District 2015**

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	196	1989	2007
DW SPORTS FITNESS (SELBY)	Main/General	180	2006	
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main/General	325	2000	
READ SCHOOL	Main/General	120	1992	2010
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	2015	
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	81		
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	325	1994	2008
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	96		

3.60 The Selby Leisure Centre is obviously very new having opened in 2015. The Tadcaster Community Pool opened in 1994 and was modernised in 2008. So the public stock is modern.

3.61 The state school pool at Barlby High school opened in 1989 and was modernised in 2007. So a 26 year old pool but which was modernised eight years ago. It is a small pool but of sufficient size to provide not just for learn to swim activity but also public swimming.

3.62 The commercial pool is quite recent having opened 9 years ago in 2006.

3.63 The two pools on independent school sites are also quite recent. The Queen Margaret School pool having opened in 2000. Whilst the Read School pool opened in 1992 but was modernised in 2010.

3.64 The size and configuration of the pools allows for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane swimming and swimming development through clubs to take place at Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Community Pool. Whilst the size of the pool at Queen Margaret School also allows this but the ownership on a private school site and limited public access for community use does preclude it.

3.65 The size of the other pools, especially at Barlby High School 196 sq metres and Read School 120 sq metres limits the range of swimming activities they can provide, especially at Read School. This is a 20m x 3 lane pool suitable for learn to swim programmes.

3.66 Overall Selby does have a very good range of pools in terms of size, configuration and scope to provide for the full range of swimming activities and in both the main towns. The pool stock is modern and the average age of the pool sites is 15 years and the two oldest pools 1989 and 1994 have been modernised.

3.67 Add text on quality from site visits.

## ACCESSIBILITY

- 3.68 **Definition of accessibility** - it represents (1) the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. Also (2) the proportion of total demand which can be met known as satisfied demand and (3) demand for swimming pools which cannot access a pool because it is either outside the catchment area of a pool or the pool is too full, known as unmet demand.

**Table 3.8: Accessibility to swimming pools Selby 2015**

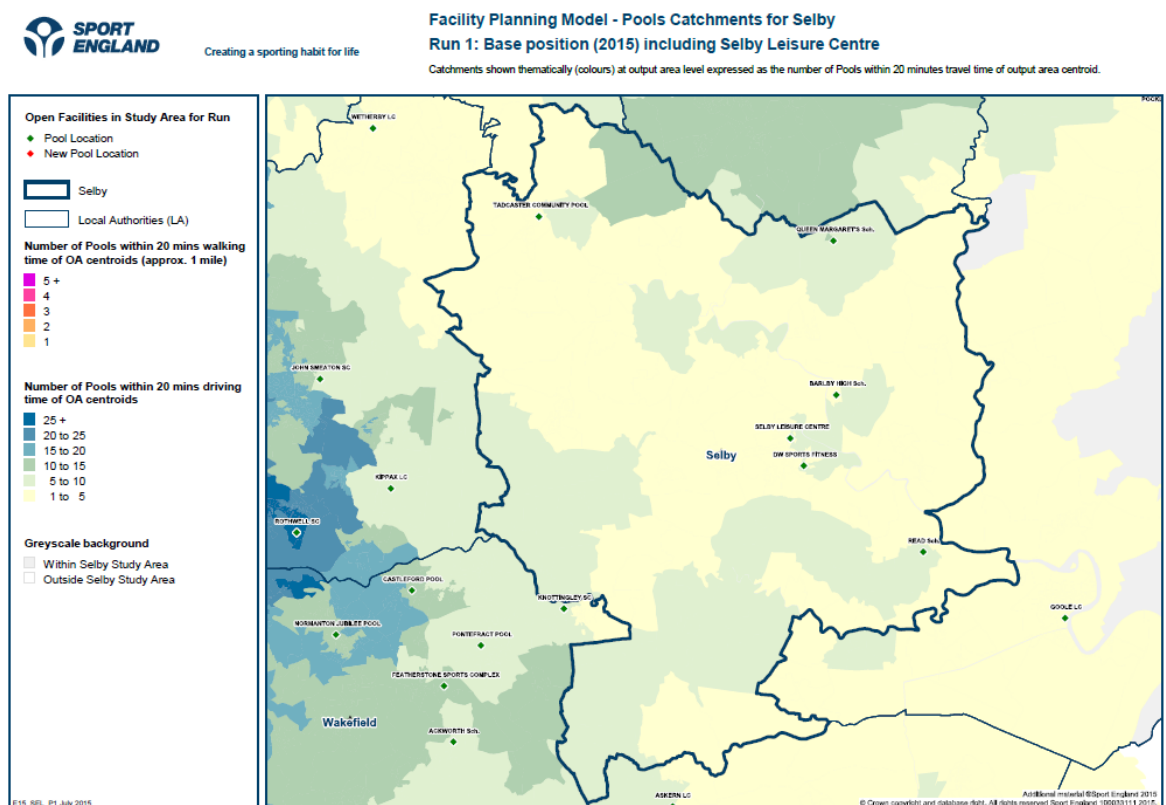
Accessibility Satisfied Demand	Selby	Doncaster	East Riding	Harrogate	Leeds	Wakefield	York	YORKSHIRE TOTAL
Total number of visits which are met	5039	17295	18578	9300	45879	19175	12496	308315
% of total demand satisfied	92.6	90.5	89.8	94.3	91.2	91.2	96.2	89.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	87.2	77.02	85.58	82.16	70.58	77.35	71.32	75.94
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	8.5	9.72	8.99	12.87	15.39	11.32	20.04	12.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	4.29	13.26	5.43	4.97	14.03	11.33	8.65	11.26
Demand Retained	3933	15751	15805	8416	39873	15366	12240	304646
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	78	91.1	85.1	90.5	86.9	80.1	97.9	98.8
Demand Exported	1107	1545	2773	884	6006	3810	256	3669
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	22	8.9	14.9	9.5	13.1	19.9	2.1	1.2

### **Access to swimming pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area**

- 3.69 The drive time catchment area of 20 minutes actual drive time is the accepted (based on Sport England research) catchment area for swimming pools for regular participation. Also car travel is the dominant travel mode with 92% of all visits to pools by Selby residents being by car.
- 3.70 The 2011 Census identified that 14.2% of the Selby population do not have access to a car. This is considerably lower than three of the four neighbouring authorities where in East Riding 16.7% of residents do not have access to a car; it is 27% in Doncaster; 31% in Leeds and 25% in York.
- 3.71 Given the lower comparative percentage of population without access to a car in Selby it explains the nearly nine out of ten visits to a pool by car in Selby.
- 3.72 So in determining how accessible the public swimming pools are to the residents of Selby Rother it is important to understand the extent of the drive time catchment area of the pool locations.

- 3.73 This is set out in Map 3.3 overleaf and it shows that in the areas shaded cream which is around 60% of the total land area of Selby residents in these area have access to between 1- 5 swimming pools (not all in Selby District) based on the location of the pools and the area covered by a 20 minute drive time of that location.
- 3.74 In the areas shaded light green residents around 35% of the total Selby land area residents in these area have access to between 5 – 10 pools. Whilst in the area shaded dark green, which is around 5% of the Selby land area and located to the north boundary with York, residents have access to between 10 – 20 pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the pool locations.

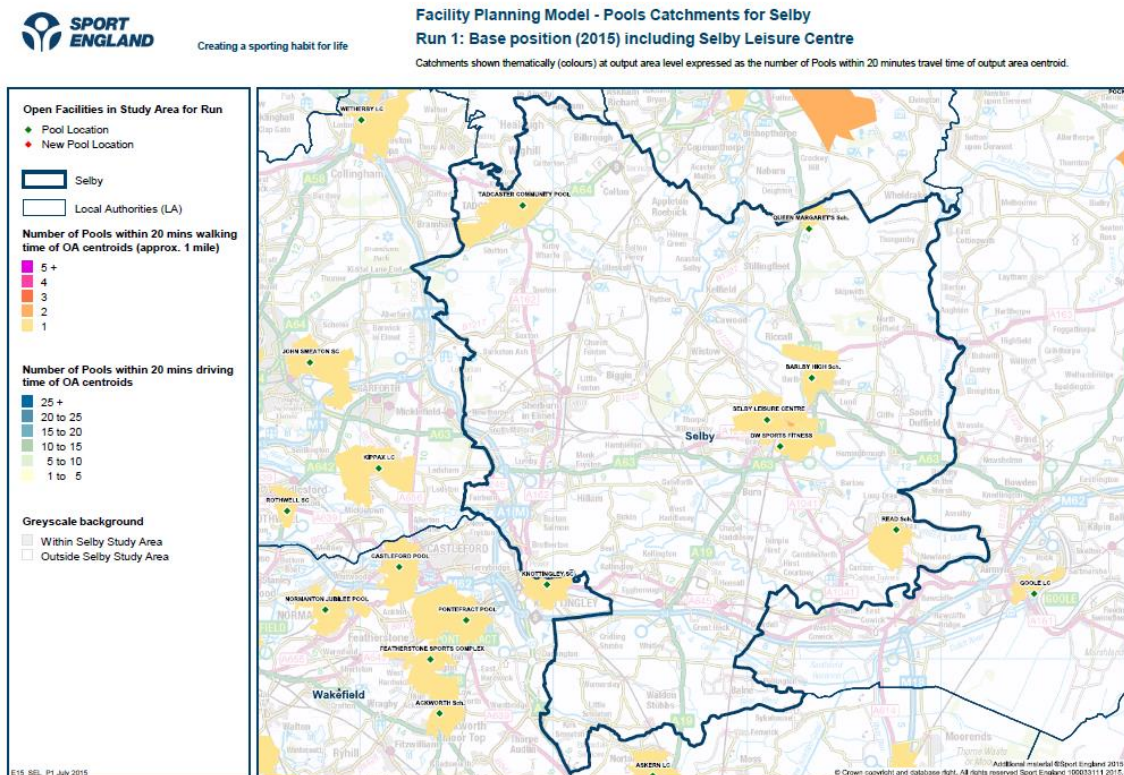
**Map 3.3: 20 minute drive time catchment area and number of accessible pools by car in Selby 2015**



**Access to swimming pools based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area**

- 3.75 The same mapped information can be presented for the WALK TO catchment area of a swimming pool. The walk to catchment area is defined by Sport England through its research of 20 minutes or 1 mile.
- 3.76 In 2015 some 8.5% of all visits to Selby's swimming pools are on foot. Selby has the lowest rate of walk to visits to swimming pools when compared with the neighbouring authorities.
- 3.77 Map 3.4 overleaf illustrates the area of the district which is inside the walk to catchment area of a swimming pool. Not surprisingly this is a small area of the district around the pool sites. Selby has the biggest land area but the extent of the Tadcaster Community Pool is quite extensive, especially when compared with that of Queen Margaret School and Read School.

**Map 3.4: 20 minutes/1 mile walk to time catchment area and number of accessible pools Selby 2015**



### **Satisfied demand by access to pools**

- 3.78 In 2015 some 5,342 visits or, 93.2% of the total demand for swimming across Selby is satisfied demand. Selby has the HIGHEST level of satisfied demand compared with the neighbouring authorities and the ONS comparator authorities. The lowest level of satisfied demand is in North Yorkshire County at still a high 89.9% of all demand for swimming pools can be met.
- 3.79 The impact of the finding that total demand for swimming is less than total supply (by 14 sq metres of water) is the reason that there is such a high level of satisfied demand.
- 3.80 Also the location and catchment area of the pools and the location of the demand means that 93% of the total demand for swimming lives inside the catchment area of a pool, and, there is enough capacity at the pools to absorb this 93% of total demand. Not all these pools are located in Selby however – next point.
- 3.81 Putting all the features together the finding is that the:
- number, location and catchment area of the pools;
  - plus the dominate travel mode to pools which is by car at 86% of all visits from Selby residents;
  - compared with the total demand for swimming, where this is located and how much is located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool - means that;

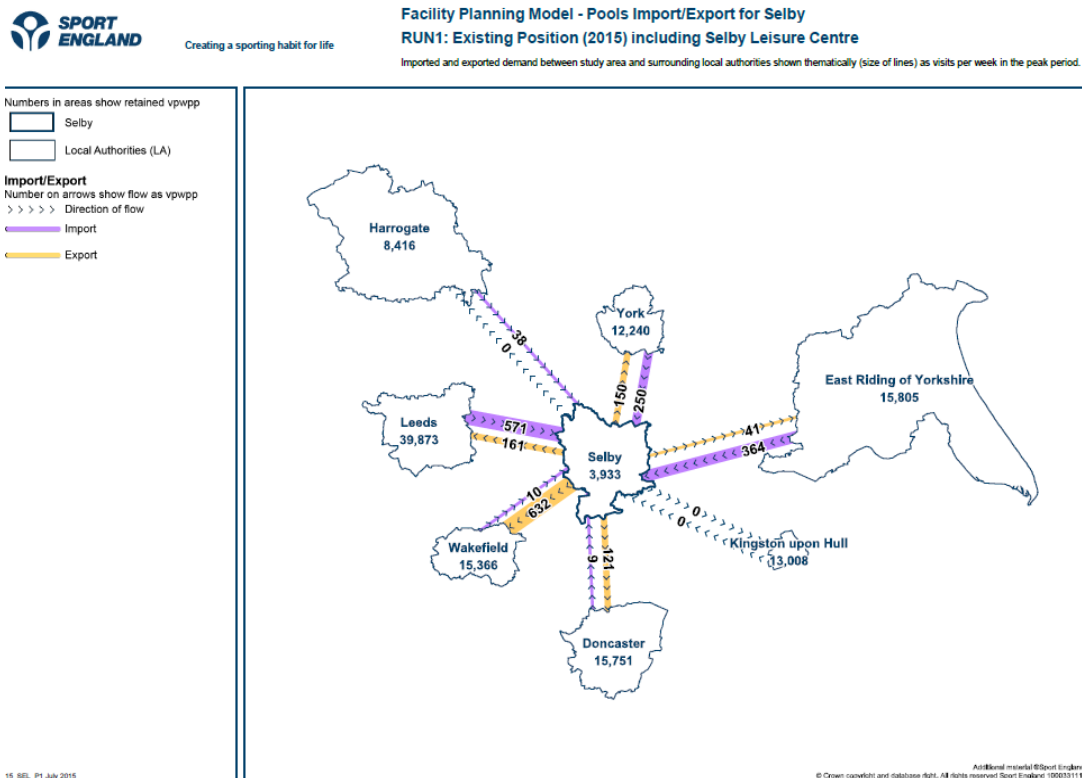


- 93% of the total demand for swimming by Selby residents can be met by the supply and location of the swimming pools. This is a very high level of accessibility satisfied demand.

### **Retained demand and exported demand**

- 3.82 There is a sub set of findings for accessibility and this is looking at how much of the Selby total satisfied demand is met by pools located in Selby? In short for how much of the Selby total demand for swimming goes to a pool in Selby, based on where residents live and the catchment area of the pools? This is known as retained demand.
- 3.83 Once this is established the data can then identify how much of the Rother demand is met outside the District. This is known as exported demand.
- 3.84 Selby's retained demand is 78% of the total satisfied demand for swimming from Selby residents. In short, for nearly eight out of ten visits to a swimming pool by a Selby resident it is to a pool located in Selby.
- 3.85 Selby does however have the second lowest level of retained demand of all the authorities. The lowest is in Melton at 77.5% and of the geographical comparators it is in East Riding at a much higher 85.1% of the authority's demand for swimming being retained in East Riding. For North Yorkshire it is 87 and for Yorkshire County it is a very high 98%.
- 3.86 In short, the location of the Selby swimming pools are reasonably well located so that for eight out of ten visits to pools the nearest pool for a Selby resident is a pool in the district. However, it does also mean that Selby is exporting some 22% of its demand for swimming and this is being met in pools in neighbouring authorities.
- 3.87 It is possible to set out how much of the Selby demand is being exported to which neighbouring authorities. This is set out in map overleaf. The purple chevron shows the amount of demand being exported to each authority in visits. Some 571 visits which is 51.5% of the Selby total exported demand goes to Leeds. Then it is 364 visits, some 30.8% of the Selby exported demand going to East Riding. Then 250 visits, some 10.5% of the Selby exported demand goes to York, with 38 visits, 6% going to Harrogate and finally 9 visits, 0.4% going to Doncaster.

### Map 3.5: Export of demand for swimming by Selby residents 2015



**Table 3.9: Accessibility (Unmet Demand) to swimming pools Selby 2015**

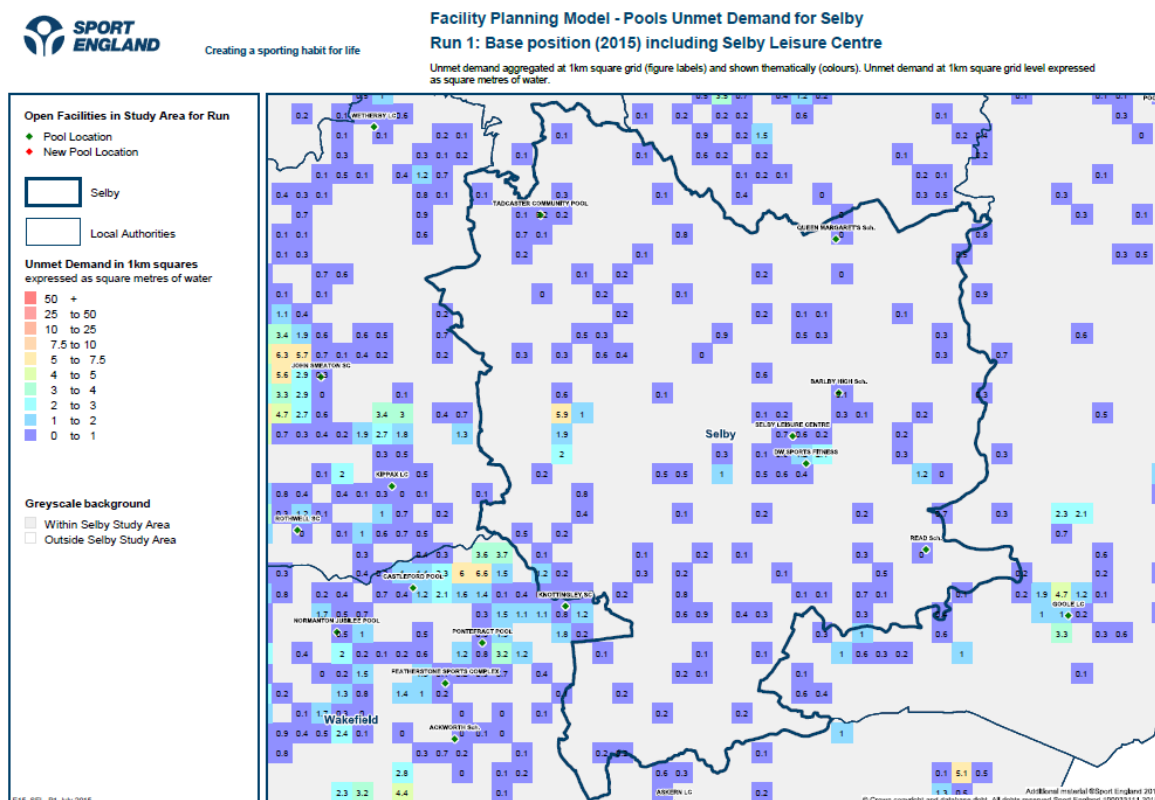
Accessibility Unmet Demand	Selby	Doncaster	East Riding	Harrogate	Leeds	Wakefield	York	YORKSHIRE TOTAL
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	403	1825	2107	565	4423	1860	493	34736
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.4	9.5	10.2	5.7	8.8	8.8	3.8	10.1
Equivalent in Water space m2 -	66.86	302.86	349.73	93.8	734.04	308.76	81.8	5764.71
% of Unmet Demand due to;								
Lack of Capacity -	0.7	0.5	4.5	0.0	16.9	0.7	0.0	9.8
Outside Catchment -	99.3	99.5	95.5	100.0	83.1	99.3	100.0	90.2

3.88 **Unmet demand definition has two parts to it** - demand for swimming which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and cannot access the pool – this is then classified as unmet demand.

3.89 Unmet demand under the first heading is dealt with under the availability heading. It could be under this definition there are individual pools where demand is greater than the capacity of that pool and creating unmet demand.

- 3.90 Unmet demand under the second heading is about access to pools based on location and demand being outside the catchment area – where and how much.
- 3.91 Unmet demand for pools in Selby in 2015 totals 403 visits, or, put another way 7.4% of the total demand for swimming from Selby residents. This is equivalent to 67 sq metres of water and for context a 25 metres x 4 lane swimming pool is 212 sq metres of water. Selby has 1,177 sq metres of water available for community use in 2015. This sets out the scale of unmet demand for swimming from Selby residents.
- 3.92 ALL but 0.7% of the total unmet demand for swimming is under the second definition of not being able to access a pool because the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool. This represents virtually all of the 67 sq metres of water.
- 3.93 There will be some unmet demand which is from residents who do not have access to a car and have to access pools by either walking or using public transport. It was established under this access heading that accessing pools by walking represents 8.5% of all demand and by public transport it is 4.2% - so not high levels.
- 3.94 It is inevitable that there will be some residents without access to a car who do live outside the walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. The small 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area and 15 minute public transport catchment area means it is not possible to get blanket coverage.
- 3.95 The significance of the unmet demand finding due to location and outside the catchment area of pools is not that there is unmet demand but the SCALE of it. At 67 sq metres of water it represents some 5.6% of the total Selby supply of water space. It is possible to show the spatial distribution of unmet demand for swimming and this is set out in Map 3.6 overleaf. The amount of unmet demand is shown in one kilometre grid squares and the value in each square is in sq meters of water.
- 3.96 The lowest value squares are shaded indigo and in these squares the value is between 0 and 1 sq metre of water. As the map shows these squares represent virtually all of the scale of unmet demand across Selby and make up over 50 sq metres of water of the total unmet demand of 67 sq metres of water.
- 3.97 There are only 8 squares which have a higher value of unmet demand. Also as the map shows the indigo squares are distributed across the district and there is no one area where there is a high level of unmet demand.
- 3.98 The next value squares are shaded light blue and these represent between 1 – 2 square metres of water of unmet demand. There are 4 of these squares with 2 located close to Selby Leisure Centre and two to the west of the centre close to the Wakefield boundary.
- 3.99 After that it is unmet demand shaded very light blue with a value of between 2 - 3 sq metres of water. There is only one of these squares and again in this small cluster to the west towards the Wakefield boundary.
- 3.100 The highest value square of unmet demand for swimming in Selby is shaded cream with a value of between 5 – 7.5 sq metres of water and there is one of these squares in the area close to the Wakefield boundary. In this cluster the total unmet demand which is located outside the catchment area of a pool is around 11 sq metres of water.

### Map 3.6: Location and scale of unmet demand for swimming Selby 2015



### AVAILABILITY

3.101 **Definition of availability (or used capacity)** is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. Sport England in undertaking the data analysis set a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the pools are too full. The assumption being that usage over 70% of the total swimming pool capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

**Table 3.10: Availability Findings for swimming pools Selby 2015**

Availability Used Capacity	Selby	Doncaster	East Riding	Harrogate	Leeds	Wakefield	York	YORKSHIRE TOTAL
Total number of visits used of current capacity	5177	17885	18379	8559	46207	18904	13658	308115
% of overall capacity of pools used	50.7	69.8	52.5	53.5	70.1	70.1	47.4	67
Visits Imported;								
Number of visits imported	1245	2134	2574	143	6334	3538	1418	3469
As a % of used capacity	24	11.9	14	1.7	13.7	18.7	10.4	1.1

3.102 The total used capacity of Selby's pools sites as a District average is 50.7% of the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period. In effect, the pools across Selby are estimated to be well within the Sport England "pools full" comfort level of 70% of used total capacity.

3.103 This district wide average of used capacity does reflect that demand for swimming is less than the total supply or capacity of swimming pools within Selby, as set out under the supply and demand balance findings. There are varying levels of used capacity in the other authorities, with the lowest being 47.4% in York and for North Yorkshire County it is 53% of pool capacity used at peak times. The highest level of used capacity is in Leeds at 70% of pool capacity used at peak times.

3.104 The Selby district average does however vary at individual pool sites and the percentages for used and unused capacity at each pool are set out in Table 3.11 below.

**Table 3.11-: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used and unused at each of the Selby District pool sites. 2015**

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished	Public / commercial	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used
<b>SELBY</b>						<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	196	1989	2007	P	48%	52%
DW SPORTS FITNESS (SELBY)	Main/General	180	2006		C	35%	65%
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main/General	325	2000		P	28%	72%
READ SCHOOL	Main/General	120	1992	2010	P	19%	81%
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	2015		P	91%	9%
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching /Training	81					
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	325	1994	2008	P	67%	33%
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Learner/Teaching /Training	96					

3.105 As Table 3.11 shows it is Barlby High School at 100% of capacity used and Selby Leisure Centre which have the highest used capacity at 100% and 91% respectively. Tadcaster Community Pool is also above the District wide average at 67% of capacity used. Public leisure centres have a very high usage level because most importantly they provide the full range of swimming activities from learn to swim, casual recreational swimming, lane fitness swimming, and swimming development through clubs.

3.106 Barlby Leisure Centre is located within a specialist sports college and it provides for learn to swim programmes. It does not offer public pay and play recreational swimming. The reason for the high used capacity of the pool is because of the level of access for a range of swimming programmes and the demand for swimming located in this part of the District. It is however an old pool and which has been well maintained within the constraints of County Education and now school capital and modernisation budgets

3.107 The Queen Margaret School pool is within a private independent school for boarding and day pupils. The Queen Margaret School does operate a learn to swim programme which is managed by the Carol Saunders Swim School and which also provides for a limited range of other swimming activities for the local village but not provide for club use or public recreational swimming. The level of occupancy reflects the types of programmes and access to the pool which is provided

3.108 Read School is a small pool of only 120 sq metres of water and in effect a learn to swim size pool. It is also located in a private independent school and does not provide for community access.

3.109 Tadcaster community swimming pool is operated by a trust and is based on membership of the centre. The centre provides general swimming, sessions for all ages, aquafit programmes, a disabled club, pool parties, a canoe club, a junior swim squad, parent and toddler sessions, adult lane swimming as well as an extensive swimming lessons programme. There are links to all the clubs who hire the pool from the Trust. There are swimming courses throughout the school holidays. In effect the pool provides for the full range of swimming activities, and operates, in terms of its programme, as a public swimming pool.

3.110 The final pool is located is the DW Fitness sports pool which is 180 sq metres of water. It is available on the ability and willingness to pay a membership and is available to the membership for casual recreational swimming. The estimated used capacity has been weighted down in the Sport England data to reflect the access and availability to the pool. It is not a public swimming pool available for pay and swim.

3.111 In summary the reasons for the variation in the in the estimated used capacity of individual pool sites are several

- the amount of demand in the catchment area of each pool varies which will obviously impact on how full any one pool is;
- there is possibly no other pools which shares some of the same catchment area and so all the demand is going to one pool;
- the age and condition of the pool meaning some pools are more attractive than others to use and draws demand to them, especially the new Selby Leisure Centre;
- the location of the pool and which makes it accessible to users at particular times of the day. For example, town centre pool sites which can attract demand from people before or after work;
- pools which offer more features than other pools for example a health suite or modern gym which increases their comparative attraction; and
- programmes of use, for example the programme offers different swimming programmes at times that suit and fits in with for example other family activities.

3.112 Most importantly public swimming pools provide for the full range of swimming programmes: casual swimming; fitness lane swimming; learn to swim programmes; and club development. Whereas commercial swimming pool sites are based on the willingness and ability to pay a membership. This means their use is restricted and therefore they cannot be compared with the full range of swimming programmes and usage of public pools. Hence to repeat, a main reason why the commercial pools have a much lower estimated used capacity.

3.113 Overall the key finding on availability and used capacity is that across the District Tadcaster pool is at 67% of capacity used at peak times; Selby Leisure Centre is at 91% and Barby High School is estimated to be at 48% of capacity used.

3.114 There appears little no scope to redistribute demand around other pools so as to reduce the used capacity of these centres. This is because of the restricted access to the pools on the independent school sites. Whilst the Tadcaster pool has almost a unique catchment area and the DW Fitness pool is based on an ability and willingness

to pay a membership. So for all the other pool sites there are valid reasons for very limited scope to re-distribute demand.

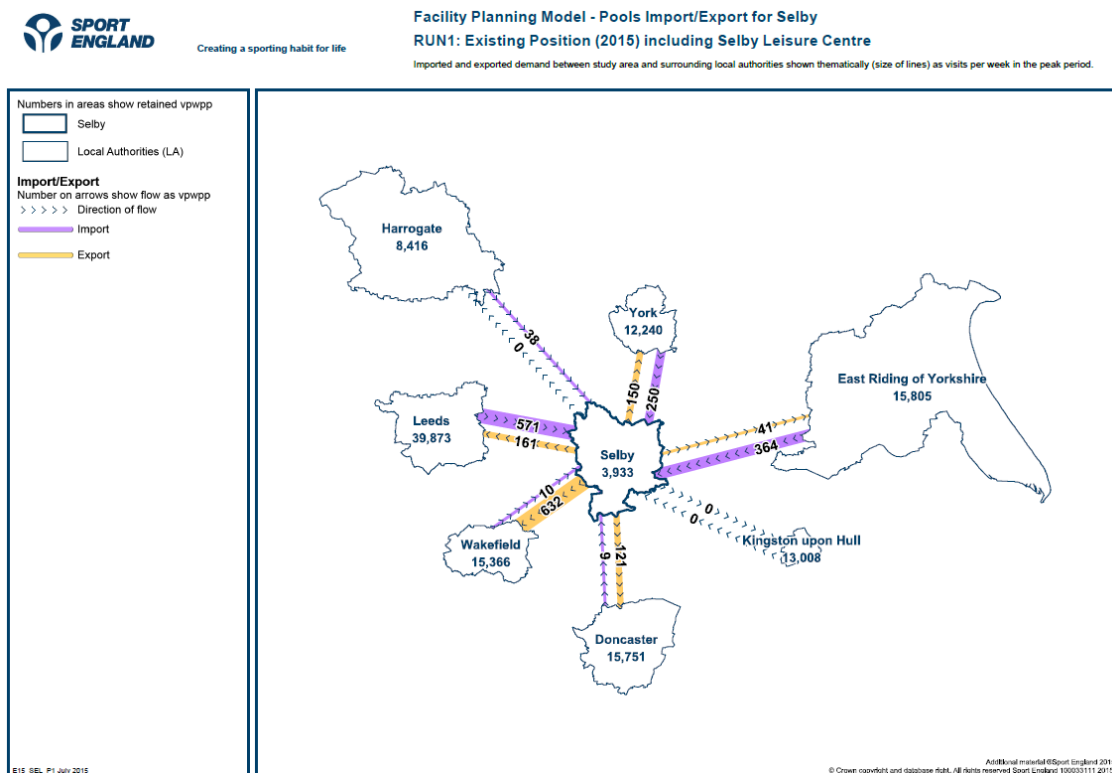
### Imported demand for swimming

3.115 The level of demand for swimming which is imported into Selby is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because it is based on residents who live outside of the district but the nearest pool to where they live is located inside Selby. In this instance the demand is distributed to pools in Selby and so it becomes part of the used capacity of the Selby pools.

3.116 In 2015 imported demand is 24% of the used capacity of the Selby pools. This is not an unusual level of imported demand at one in four visits to a pool in Selby being from outside the District.

3.117 The largest amount is from Leeds at 45% of the total imported demand, followed by East Riding at 29%, York at 20%, Harrogate at 3% and 1% each from Doncaster and Wakefield.

**Map 3.7: Imported Demand for swimming**



3.118 Finally, under used capacity it is possible to bring together the combined figures for retained, exported and imported demand for swimming in Selby and this is expressed in visits and presented in Table 3.12 overleaf. As the table shows Selby is almost in balance and there is net import of 138 visits only, a negligible amount.

**Table 3.12: Number of visits for retained, exported and import demand in Selby 2015**

	Retained visits	Exported visits	Imported visits	Net Import/Export
Selby	3,933	1,107	1,245	Net importer 138 visits

### Summary of findings on swimming pools under quantity, quality, access and availability

#### QUANTITY OF PROVISION (Supply and demand)

**Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity from the swimming pools which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. Supply is expressed in number of visits that a pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period (5pm – 9.30pm week day evenings and 9am 4pm weekend days).

In 2015 there are 8 swimming pools in Selby on 6 sites. So almost one pool per site. All existing pools are included in the statement of supply. The total supply in water space from these 6 pools is 1,634 sq metres of water. However, when the water space is assessed based on the number of pools available for public and club use in the peak period, the supply is reduced to 1,177 sq metres of water. The difference is created by the reduced access to school/college pools in the weekly peak period for club use.

This is a reduction of 457 sq metres of water, or 28% of the total water space. It reflects the reduced hours of access for community use outside of school hours. The pools being Barlby High School Pool (196 sq m of water); Queen Margaret School (325 sq m of water); and Read School (120 sq m of water). (Note: for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is 212 sq m of water. An initial view is to see if any unmet demand can be met by increasing access to existing swimming pools as a management approach to increasing the existing supply. This will be assessed under the availability heading.

A comparative measure for pool provision is water space per 1,000 population. Applying this standard shows that Selby has the highest level of pool provision in the surrounding area.

North Yorkshire County and Yorkshire Region have 11, 6 and 14.1 sq metres of water respectively.

Selby's provision is also higher than: East Riding's at 13.3 sq metres of water; Doncaster at 12.3 sq metres of water; Leeds at 12.2 sq metres of water; and just higher than York's at 18.1 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.

This does not mean that Selby is over provided because the supply depends on the demand for swimming across Selby. It is simply a statement of comparative geographical supply based on the same population threshold.

There is quite a variation on the pool sizes at the Selby sites. ALL six sites have one main pool tank varying in size from the smallest of 120 sq metres at Read School and Sherburn High School, so a 20m x 3 lane pool, to 325 sq metres of water and a 25m x 6 lane pool at Queen Margaret School and at Tadcaster Leisure Centre. The new Selby Leisure Centre is slightly smaller at 312 sq metres of water for the main pool.

Tadcaster Leisure Centre and Selby Leisure Centre are the two sites which have a



dedicated teaching/learner pool as well as a main pool.

The only commercial membership pool is the DW Sports Fitness pool in Selby which is a 180 sq metres pool. So in keeping with most commercial pools it is of a 20m x 4 lane scale.

In terms of ownership there are two local authority district council owned pools, one commercially owned pool; two community school owned pool (in effect state schools); and two private independent schools. So there are four different types of pool ownership in Selby.

**Definition of total demand** – Is the demand for all swimming activities from both genders and across all ages. The rate of swimming participation by gender and in each of 14 five year age bands from 0 – 70+ is generated in terms of the percentage for each age band/gender that participates. To this is added the frequency of participation in each age band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure which is expressed in visits per week in the weekly peak period, the same measure as supply.

Selby has a total demand of 5,442 visits. So the total population of 86,304 people converts into 5,442 visits to swimming pools in the weekly peak period.

The scale and location of demand for swimming is set out in [Map xx](#) in the main report. The demand is expressed in sq metres of water in one kilometre squares across the district. Most demand for swimming is in the lowest value squares of between 0 – 10 sq metres of water. Most of the demand is located immediately around the existing sites – especially at Tadcaster and Selby. So there is a close relationship between the location of the pools and the highest level of demand. There is also quite a high level of demand located around the Queen Margaret School site. After that demand for swimming is dispersed across the District and in relation to the size of the population settlements.

It is important to understand the trends in demand for swimming across Selby. How the profile of participation in swimming has changed over the 2006 – 2015 period of the Active People surveys. This past trend data is a good indicator of the potential change in demand for swimming from participation.

In 2006 8.4% of the Selby adult population swam at least once a week, (it being 8% England wide). In 2014 the Selby rate of participation was 5.6% of the Selby adult population swimming at least once a week and it was 6.1% for England wide. So the Selby rate has declined by 2.6% over the eight years, after peaking at 11.5% of adults swimming at least once a week in 2008. The England rate has declined by nearly 2% over the eight years and 2006 was the highest participation rate. (Note: the Active People 9 findings for October 2014 – April 2015 are available but always a six month set of findings vary considerably from the annual findings and so the last set of annual data for AP 8 is used)

The reasons for a national decline in swimming participation are not clear The Amateur Swimming Association and Sport England are conducting research to try and establish the reasons. Certainly a decline in the number of school pools and lower levels of school aged children meeting the national curriculum requirement to be able to swim by key stage 2 is a factor. Changing lifestyles and less family based activities is also thought to be a factor.

The projected changes in the Selby population over the 2015 – 2025 period provide the demographic data for what could happen to swimming participation over the next 10 years. Swimming is the one activity that includes all age ranges and both genders. It is also more popular with females than males and so it is the facility type that offers most scope to increase participation. The table in the demographic profile of the District shows a total population increase of 8.9% up to 2025 and a small fall in the most active population (5 – 54) of 0.8% but large increases in the less active population (55- 64) 21.7%

and the inactive population (0 – 4 and 65+) of 23.5%.

Swimming is the most popular activity in the 55 – 64 and 65+ age group and given the big increases in population in these age bands there is every opportunity for the once a week rate of swimming participation to increase – based on the demographics.

So a mixed picture - evidence of a decline in swimming participation between 2006 – 2014 of 2.6% in Selby and a decline in swimming participation which is also happening nationally. The reasons for the declining swimming participation are unclear and subject to research by both the ASA and Sport England.

### **Supply and Demand Balance**

**Definition of supply and demand balance** – supply and demand balance compares total demand generated within Selby for swimming with the total supply of pools within Selby. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming in Selby is met by ALL the supply of swimming pools in Selby.

In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the pools are located and their catchment area extension into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Selby. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. These more detailed and catchment area assessments are set out under the accessibility and availability headings.

The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of swimming pools compares with THEIR total demand for swimming. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.

The supply and demand balance findings are reported as the total supply and total demand in sq metres of water. Across Selby there is a positive supply and demand balance of 274 sq metres of water. The total supply for swimming is 1,177 sq metres which is available for community use. Whilst the total demand is for 903 sq metres of water in the peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days. So a positive balance for swimming in Selby in 2015 of 274 sq metres of water.

### **QUALITY**

**Definition of quality is the age and modernisation of pools in the Sport England ANOG assessment.** To this however for Selby the findings from the WLCT 2014 – 15 annual report on customer surveys have been included to provide a customer assessment of quality.

The Selby Leisure Centre is obviously very new having opened in 2015. The Tadcaster Community Pool opened in 1994 and was modernised in 2008. So the public leisure centre stock is modern.

The state school pool at Barlby High School opened in 1989 and was modernised in 2007. So a 26 year old pool but which was modernised eight years ago. It is a small pool of 200 sq metres of water but of sufficient size to provide not just for learn to swim activity but also recreational swimming.

The commercial pool at DW Fitness is quite recent having opened 9 years ago in 2006.

The two pools on independent school sites are also quite recent. The Queen Margaret School pool having opened in 2000. Whilst the Read School pool opened in 1992 but was modernised in 2010.

The size and configuration of the public leisure centre pools allows for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane swimming and swimming development through clubs to take place at Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Community Pool. Whilst the size of the pool at Queen Margaret School also allows this but the ownership on a private school site and limited public access for community use does preclude it.

The size of the pool at Read School of 120 sq metres limits the range of swimming activities it can provide. This is a 20m x 3 lane pool suitable for learn to swim programmes.

Overall Selby does have a very good range of pools in quality terms of size, configuration and scope to provide for the full range of swimming activities and in both the main towns. The pool stock is modern and the average age of the pool sites is 15 years and the two oldest pools 1989 and 1994 have both been modernised.

There were no specific comments in the WLCT annual report related to customer findings on swimming pools. The improvements in the quality of the venues in 2014 – 15 related to Tadcaster Leisure Centre, given the new Selby Leisure Centre only opened at the end of the year. At Tadcaster fitness suite was had new lighting and refurbishment of the reception area, gym and multi-purpose space. 39 fitness machines from Profiles in Selby were moved in to increase the capacity of the gym and offer a better and newer standard of equipment for the customers.

Feedback showed that user satisfaction rates at Tadcaster had increased from the 2013/14 survey and that satisfaction was above the accepted APSE industry standard. The lowest-performing areas were in regard to the quality of the fitness equipment provided, and in response to that the newer range of stock from the Profiles site was installed at the end of 2014/15. The Sports Hall floor was re-furbished inclusive of new line marking to fit with the current sporting activity and potential new developments.

Customer complaints totalled 23 in 2014/15 relating to cleanliness of the sites and opening times (4) closure of crèche and the activity programme (3) faulty lighting (1) promotional material (1), class cancellations (10), customer service and membership eligibility (2) car parking and information provided to a customer (2).

## **ACCESSIBILITY**

**Definition of accessibility** - it represents (1) the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. Also (2) the proportion of total demand which can be met known as satisfied demand and (3) demand for swimming pools which cannot access a pool because it is either outside the catchment area of a pool or the pool is too full, known as unmet demand.

The drive time catchment area of 20 minutes actual drive time is the accepted (based on Sport England research) catchment area for swimming pools for regular participation. Car travel is the dominant travel mode with 92% of all visits to pools by Selby residents being by car.

The 2011 Census identified 14.2% of the Selby population do not have access to a car. This is lower than three of the four neighbouring authorities, in East Riding 16.7% of residents do not have access to a car; it is 27% in Doncaster; 31% in Leeds and 25% in York.

Given the lower comparative percentage of population without access to a car in Selby it explains why nine out of ten visits to a pool in Selby are by car.

There are no problems in accessing a high number of swimming pools by Selby residents based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of a swimming pool. 60% of the total land area of Selby is covered by access to between 1- 5 swimming pools (not all in Selby District) for Selby residents. Furthermore, within 35% of the total Selby land area there is access to between 5 – 10 pools. Whilst in the area located to the north boundary with York, residents have access to between 10 – 20 pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the pool locations.

The WALK TO catchment area of a swimming pool is defined by Sport England through its research of 20 minutes or 1 mile. In 2015 some 8.5% of all visits to Selby's swimming pools are on foot. Selby has the lowest rate of walk to visits to swimming pools when compared with the neighbouring authorities.

By definition walk to access to a swimming pool is a small area and only covers around 10% of the land area of Selby District. It is most extensive around Selby itself given the four pool locations in the town. The Tadcaster Community Pool walk to catchment is quite extensive.

In 2015 some 93% of the total demand for swimming across Selby is satisfied demand. Selby has the HIGHEST level of satisfied demand compared with the neighbouring authorities. The lowest level of satisfied demand is in North Yorkshire County but still 90% of all demand for swimming pools in county is satisfied demand.

The reason for such high satisfied demand is because supply of pools is greater than demand and the location of the pools sites means that 93% of the total demand for swimming lives inside the catchment area of a pool, and, there is enough capacity at the pools to absorb this level of total demand. (Not all these pools are located in Selby however).

In summary putting all the features together the finding is that the:

- number, location and catchment area of the pools;
- plus the dominate travel mode to pools which is by car at 86% of all visits from Selby residents;
- compared with the total demand for swimming, where this is located and how much is located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool - means that;
- 93% of the total demand for swimming by Selby residents can be met by the supply and location of the swimming pools. This is a very high level of accessibility satisfied demand.

#### *Retained and exported demand*

The sub set of findings for accessibility looks at how much of the Selby total satisfied demand is met by pools located in Selby? This is known as retained demand. Selby's retained demand is 78% of the total satisfied demand for swimming from Selby residents. In short, for nearly eight out of ten visits to a swimming pool by a Selby resident it is to a pool located in Selby. This does also mean that Selby is exporting some 22% of its demand for swimming and this is belong met at pools in neighbouring authorities.

Some 51% of the Selby total exported demand goes to Leeds, with 31% of the Selby exported demand going to East Riding, followed by 11% of the Selby exported demand

going to York, and 7% going to Harrogate.

**Unmet demand definition has two parts to it** - demand for swimming which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area (dealt with under the availability heading); or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and cannot access the pool – this is then classified as unmet demand.

Unmet demand under the second heading is about access to pools based demand being outside the catchment area – where and how much?

Unmet demand for pools in Selby in 2015 is 7% of the total demand for swimming from Selby residents. This is equivalent to 67 sq metres of water and for context a 25 metres x 4 lane swimming pool is 212 sq metres of water. Selby has 1,177 sq metres of water available for community use in 2015. This sets out the scale of unmet demand for swimming from Selby residents.

ALL but 0.7% of the total unmet demand for swimming is under the second definition of not being able to access a pool because the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool.

There will be some unmet demand which is from residents who do not have access to a car and have to access pools by either walking or using public transport. Accessing pools by walking represents 8.5% of all demand and by public transport it is 4.2% - so not high levels.

It is inevitable there will be some residents without access to a car who do live outside the walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. The small 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area and 15 minute public transport catchment area means it is not possible to get blanket coverage.

The significance of the unmet demand finding due to location and outside the catchment area of pools is not that there is unmet demand but the SCALE of it. At 67 sq metres of water it represents some 5.6% of the total Selby supply of water space and so is very small. The spatial distribution of this unmet demand for swimming is set out in Map 3.2. There are no hot spots/clusters of unmet demand.

## AVAILABILITY

**Definition of availability** is a measure of usage at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. Sport England in undertaking the data analysis set a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the pools are too full. The assumption being that usage over 70% of the total swimming pool capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. This is because the pool itself is too full and restricts swimming activity, despite pool management. Plus, the changing and circulation areas are too full. For all these reasons an over full pool can detract from participation.

The total used capacity of Selby's pools sites as a District average is estimated to be 50.7% of the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period in 2015. In effect, the pools across Selby are estimated to be well within the Sport England "pools full" comfort level of 70% of used total capacity. Of note is that this estimate is not based on the usage of the new Selby Leisure Centre and the 2016 finding is going to be significantly higher, given it is a new pool and it will have an attraction factor. Plus, WLCT will set performance targets to increase usage over and above the levels of the former pool.

This district wide average of used capacity does reflect that demand for swimming is less than the total supply or capacity of swimming pools within Selby, as set out under the supply and demand balance findings. There are varying levels of used capacity in the other authorities, with the lowest being 47.4% in York and for North Yorkshire County it is 53% of pool capacity used at peak times. The highest level of used capacity is in Leeds at 70% of pool capacity used at peak times.

The Selby district average does vary at individual pool sites and the percentages for used and unused capacity at each pool are set out in Table 3.13 below.

**Table 3.13: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used and unused at each of the Selby District pool sites. 2015**

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished	Public / commercial	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used
<b>SELBY</b>						<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	196	1989	2007	P	52%	48%
DW SPORTS FITNESS (SELBY)	Main/General	180	2006		C	35%	65%
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main/General	325	2000		P	28%	72%
READ SCHOOL	Main/General	120	1992	2010	P	19%	81%
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	2015		P	91%	9%
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	81					
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	325	1994	2008	P	67%	33%
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	96					

As Table 3.13 shows Selby Leisure Centre has the highest used capacity at 91%. Tadcaster Community Pool is also above the District wide average at 67% of capacity used. These centres have a very high usage level because most importantly they provide the full range of swimming activities from learn to swim, casual recreational swimming, lane fitness swimming, and swimming development through clubs.

Also they have large scale main pools and each has a separate teaching/learner pool and so as a venue they can accommodate a range of swimming activities at the same time.

Barlby Leisure Centre is located within a specialist sports college and it provides for learn to swim programmes, and swimming club development. It does not offer public pay and play recreational swimming.

The school pools are located at private independent schools for boarding and day pupils. The Queen Margaret school does operate a learn to swim programme which is managed by the Carol Saunders Swim School but not public recreational swimming. The level of usage/occupancy reflects the types of programme and access to the pool which is provided.

Read School is the final education site and this is a small pool of only 120 sq metres of water and in effect it is a learn to swim size pool. It is also located in a private independent school and does not provide for community access.

The final pool is located is the DW Fitness sports pool which is 180 sq metres of water. It is available on the ability and willingness to pay a membership and is available to the membership for casual recreational swimming. The estimated used capacity has been weighted down in the Sport England data to reflect the access and availability to the pool. It is not a public swimming pool available for pay and swim.

In summary the reasons for the variation in the in the estimated used capacity of individual pool sites are several:

- the amount of demand in the catchment area of each pool varies which will obviously impact on how full any one pool is;
- there is possibly no other pools which shares some of the same catchment area and so all the demand is going to one pool;
- the age and condition of the pool meaning some pools are more attractive than others to use and draws demand to them, especially the new Selby Leisure Centre;
- availability of pools – this seems to be particularly relevant in Selby. Whilst there are six swimming pool sites, the effective supply is three pools at Barlby High School, Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Community Swimming Pool. There are two pools on independent school sites and one pool is a commercial pool. These last three pools have restricted access for public use and at the Queen Margaret school there is only organised access for learn to swim and swimming development. Hence the reason why the estimated used capacity of the public pools is much higher and the pools are very full;
- the location of the pool and which makes it accessible to users at particular times of the day. For example, town centre pool sites which can attract demand from people before or after work;
- pools which offer more features than other pools for example a health suite or modern gym which increases their comparative attraction; and
- programmes of use, for example the programme offers different swimming programmes at times that suit and fits in with for example other family activities.

Most importantly public swimming pools provide for the full range of swimming programmes: casual swimming; fitness lane swimming; learn to swim programmes; and club development. Whereas commercial swimming pool sites are based on the willingness and ability to pay a membership. This means their use is restricted and therefore they cannot be compared with the full range of swimming programmes and usage of public pools. Hence to repeat, a main reason why the commercial pools do have a much lower estimated used capacity.

Overall the key finding on availability and used capacity is that across the District the main public pool at Selby Leisure Centre at 91% of capacity used at peak times is estimated to be above the Sport England level of pools comfortably full at 70% of their total capacity at the peak times of weekday evenings and weekend days. Tadcaster pool is at 67% of capacity used at peak times so just on the Sport England pools full comfort level.

There appears little no scope to redistribute demand around other pools so as to reduce the used capacity of these centres. This is because of the restricted access to the education sites and the Tadcaster pool location is on the periphery of the catchment

area for Selby town demand.

#### *Imported demand for swimming*

The level of demand for swimming which is imported into Selby is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because it is based on residents who live outside of the district but the nearest pool to where they live is located inside Selby. In this instance the demand is distributed to pools in Selby and so it becomes part of the used capacity of the Selby pools.

In 2015 imported demand represents 24% of the used capacity of the Selby pools. This is not an unusual level of imported demand at one in four visits to a pool in Selby being from outside the District.

The largest amount is from Leeds at 45% of the total imported demand, followed by East Riding at 29%, York at 20%, Harrogate at 3% and 1% each from Doncaster and Wakefield.



# Assessment Report for Sports Halls

## Introduction

3.119 The assessment report for sports halls follows the same sequence of reporting as for swimming pools.

## QUANTITY

3.120 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity from the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the peak period.

**Table 3.14: Total supply of sports halls Selby 2015**

Quantity Supply	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Number of halls	12	49	89	595	6	9
Number of hall sites	9	32	62	402	5	7
Supply of total hall space in courts	50.3	188.7	381.6	2508.4	23	38.4
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts	22.31	136.79	238.87	1749.64	19.1	30.49
Supply of total hall space in visits	6091	37345	65212	477653	5214	8324
Courts per 10,000 population	5.83	5.55	6.29	4.65	4.46	4.03

3.121 Selby has 12 sports halls on 9 sites. This compares with 49 sports halls on 32 sites in the unitary authority of East Riding. Compared with the Selby ONS comparators it has a much higher provision of sports halls, there are 6 sports halls on 5 sites in Melton and 9 sports halls in NW Leicestershire.

3.122 The total number of badminton courts across the 9 sports hall venues in Selby 50 badminton courts. However, when this is assessed based on the number of sports halls available for community use in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days this reduces to a much lower 22 courts So there are 28 badminton courts or 56% of the total supply which is not available for public or club use in the weekly peak period. It is most likely that school/college based venues are restricting the amount of time available for community use outside of school time.

3.123 Based on a comparative measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Selby's provision stands up well to comparison with other authorities. It has 5.8 courts per 10,000 population, whilst East Riding has 5.5 courts, Yorkshire County has 6.2 courts, Yorkshire region has 4.6, Melton has 4.4 courts ad NW Leicestershire has 4 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

3.124 The breakdown of the location of the sports halls, ownership and access for community use is the most significant finding under the supply of sports halls. This is set out in Table 3.15 below.

**Table 3.15: Details of location and ownership of sports halls Selby District 2015**

Site Name	Facility Type	Sub	Length	Width	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year	
							Year Refurbished	
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main		33	17	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1989	n/a
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall		18	10	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1960	n/a
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Main				Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall				Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1980	n/a
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main				Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall		18	17	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1967	n/a
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main		33	17	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1985	n/a
READ SCHOOL	Main		40	20	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1997	2011
SELBY COLLEGE	Main		33	17	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main		33	17	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1978	2010
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall		18	17	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1978	n/a
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Main		33	17	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1970	n/a
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall		20	10	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1970	n/a
TADCASTER LEISURE CENTRE	Main				Local Authority	Trust	1984	1996

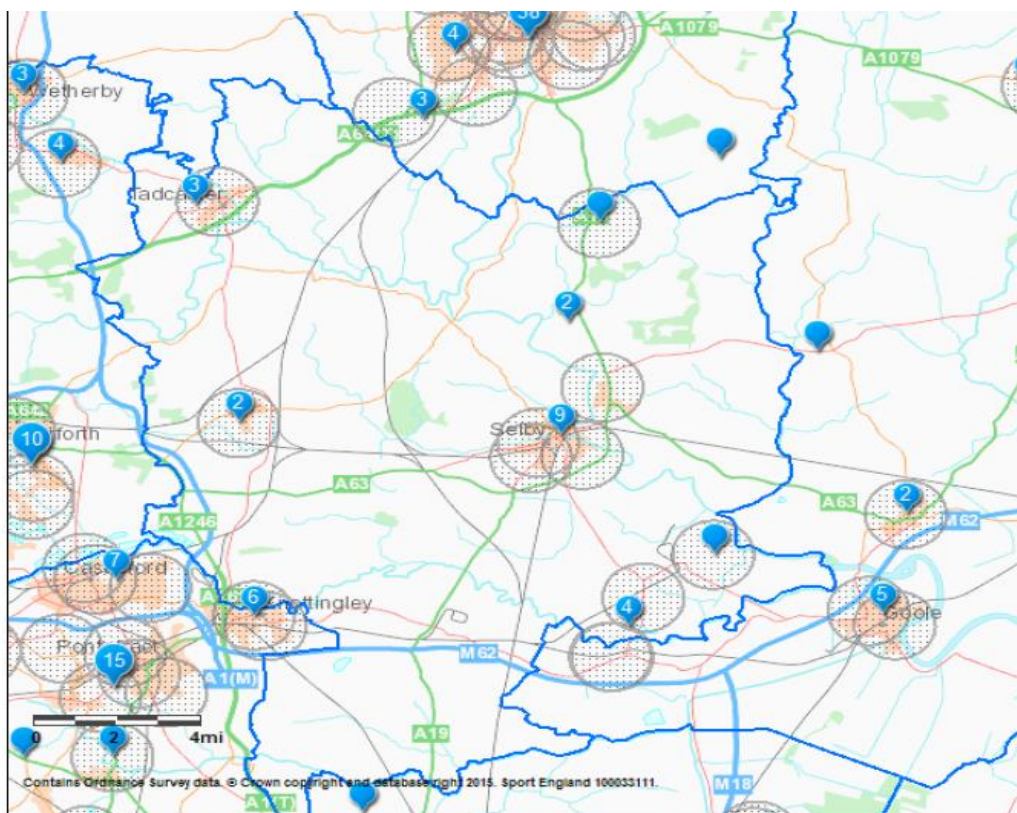
3.125 As Table 3.15 above shows there are 2 of the 9 sites at Sherburn High School and Tadcaster Leisure Centre which are managed by the local authority and provide for the full range and opening hours for club and pay and play use. However, it is only Tadcaster Leisure Centre which is owned by the local authority.

3.126 There are 3 sites which are community schools and all under North Yorkshire County Council, there are no academies status schools in Selby according to North Yorkshire County Education.

3.127 There is 1 voluntary aided school but again under NYCC control. There are 2 independent private schools and there is 1 further education venue.

- 3.128 All in all it is very mixed pattern of ownership of the school sites with sports halls. In effect the ownership does mean there is a very high degree of independence in determining the supply for community use of the buildings. In effect there are 7 different organisations across the 9 sites who can determine the type and level of supply of sports halls for community use.
- 3.129 This very varied pattern of ownership and supply accounts for the total supply of badminton courts across these 9 sites being 50 badminton courts but the actual supply for community use weekday evenings and weekend days is only 22 courts. There being a difference of 28 courts in total supply and effective supply for community use.
- 3.130 The majority of the provision is on sites which are owned and operated by individual schools or colleges who determine the type and hours of community use independently of each other. Maintaining community use and access to these venues will be dependent on the policy and approach of each school/college. As will the balance between club use and pay and play access at venues. It is very unlikely there will be pay and play at the school/college venues. Leaving the supply for pay and play to be at the two venues, Sherburn and Tadcaster.
- 3.131 The location of the sports halls in Selby District is set out in Map xxx below. The circles are the notional 1 mile/20 minutes walking catchment area. (Note: the map key is not available from the dataset).
- 3.132 The noticeable feature of the locations map is the cluster of sports halls in and around Selby. Whilst the remaining 7 venues are all located around the periphery of the district.

**Map 3.8: Location of sports halls in Selby 2015**



Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on this map/report. This information is taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply.  
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**Table 3.16: Total Demand for Sports Halls Selby 2015**

Quantity Demand	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Population	86303.	340,241	606,647	5,395,410	51608	95196
Visits demanded	5729	21840	39352	365773	3381	6318
Equivalent in courts	26.24	100	180.19	1674.79	15.48	28.93
% of population without access to a car	14.2	16.7	16.8	26.7	14.4	15

3.133 Population totals are the start point for then determining the percentage of the population who play sport and how frequently. In 2015 the total population in Selby is 86,303 people.

3.134 **Definition of total demand** – it represents the total actual demand from both genders and across all ages. The rate of participation in hall sports by gender and in each of 14 five year age bands is generated in terms of the percentage for each age band/gender that participates. To this is added the frequency of participation in each a band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure which is expressed in visits per week in the weekly peak period.

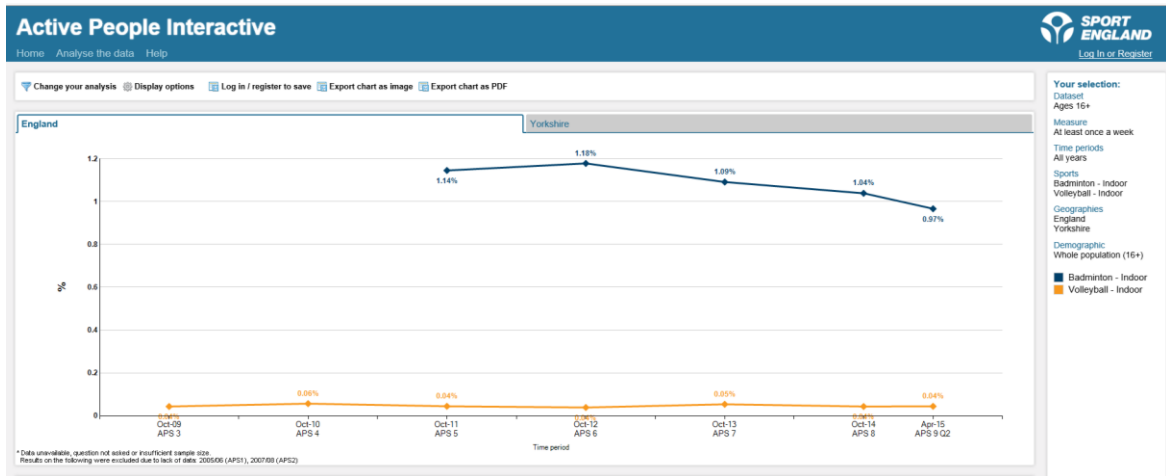
3.135 In terms of the total demand generated for sports halls and based on the visits per week in the weekly peak period, Selby has a total demand of 5,729 visits. So the total population of 86,303 people converts into 5,279 visits to sports halls in the weekly peak period.

3.136 It is important to understand the makeup of the demand for sports halls across Selby and the key findings from the participation profile for sports halls are set out here as context for the demand assessment.

3.137 The data for the once a week adult participation rate by facility types is not that extensive in the Active People survey, when assessed at individual local authority level. The reason is the sample size of the AP survey coupled with the low participation rate for particular sports, for example badminton or volleyball, means that in any one Active People survey there are maybe only 2-3 respondents who play a particular hall sport. This makes assessments about participation rates from such a small sample unreliable. The participation rates for these sports have to be developed at the national level or sometimes at regional level where there is a sufficient number of respondents to generate rates of participation.

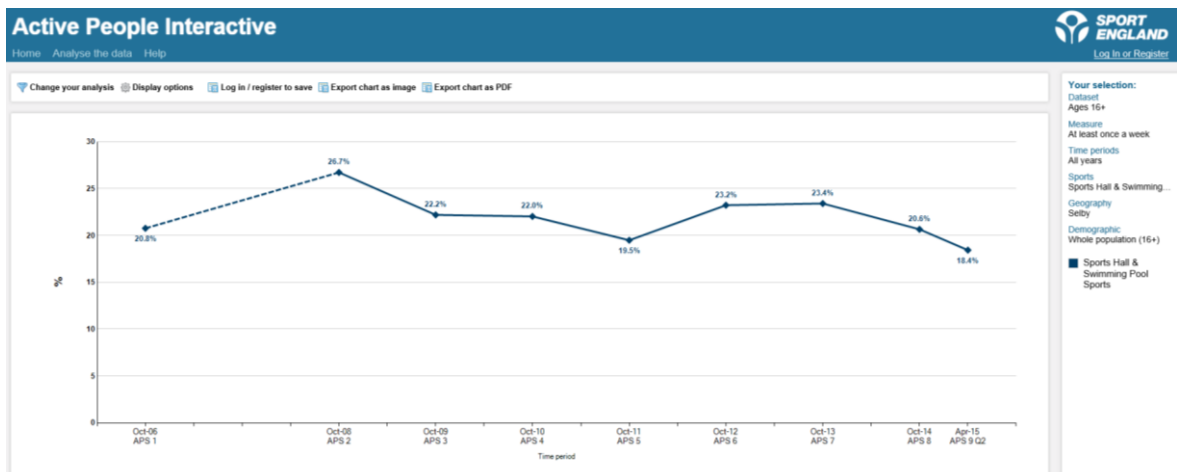
3.138 As an example the once a week participation data for badminton (blue line) and volleyball (yellow line) at Yorkshire Region level are set out overleaf. The rate for badminton was 1.1% of the adult population in 2011 and 1% in 2014. For volleyball the area has been unchanged at 0.04% of the adult population playing at least once a week from 2006 to 2014. So for both sports very low levels of participation.

**Chart 3.2: once a week participation in badminton and volleyball Yorkshire Region level 2006 - 2014**



- 3.139 For these reasons Sport England does not categorise the AP findings by all individual facility types or sports. Sports halls are NOT included as a category on their own but ARE included in a category with swimming pools.
- 3.140 So by taking the known participation rate for swimming out of the joint hall sports and swimming assessment it is possible to get a “proxy” assessment of the rate of participation in hall sports.
- 3.141 For the joint sports halls and swimming pools facility category it shows participation has fluctuated little over the eight years of the APS surveys. Starting at 20.8% of adults using swimming pools or sports halls at least once a week in 2006. Then peaking at 26.7% in 2007 and by 2014 the rate is virtually the same as in 2006 at 20.6% of the Selby adult population participating at least once a week. This is set out in Chart 3.3 below.

**Chart 3.3: Rate of once a week sports participation for sports halls and swimming pool. Active People surveys for Selby District 2006 – 2014.**



- 3.142 The rate of once a week adult swimming participation in Selby was 8.4% in 2006 and this had declined to 5.6% in 2014. So extracting that from the joint survey suggests participation in hall sports was 12.4% of the Selby adult population doing one or more of hall sports at least once a week in 2006. Then by 2014 the rate is 15% of adults playing at least one indoor hall sport at least once a week. So an increase of 3.4% in

participation in hall sports and other activities that take place in sports halls over the eight years.

### Supply and demand balance

3.143 **Definition of supply and demand balance.** Supply and demand balance is based on the assumption that all the demand for sports halls in Selby is met at the Selby sports halls sites where there is public access in the weekly peak period. So it does not take account of the location, catchment area, type of sports hall and whether residents are choosing to go to venues outside the District, based on the venues in neighbouring authorities being more modern, or, offering a different programme of activity that meets their requirements.

3.144 The reason for presenting this closed assessment of the Selby demand for sports halls going to Selby venues is because some local authorities like to see how their demand matches their own supply. Supply and demand balance presents this assessment.

3.145 Also a closed assessment can be compared subsequently with how demand is re-distributed when it is based on the location and catchment area of venues and the Selby demand being distributed to the nearest sports hall to where residents live. In short does Selby import more demand than it exports or vice versa and by how much? These findings are set out under the access and availability headings.

**Table 3.17: Supply & Demand Balance for sports halls in Selby 2015**

Quantity Supply/Demand Balance	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	22.31	136.79	238.87	1749.64	19.1	30.49
Demand - Hall provision (courts)	26.24	100	180.19	1674.79	15.48	28.93
Supply / Demand balance	-3.93	36.79	58.68	74.85	3.62	1.56

3.146 Selby's resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 26 badminton courts (rounded). This compares to a current available supply of 22 badminton courts which are available in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days for public and club use.

3.147 So overall for Selby there is a negative supply/demand balance of 4 badminton courts (rounded) in 2015. In effect the hard evidence data findings are that supply and demand are close to balance with a small deficit.

3.148 The total supply of badminton courts in Selby as mentioned is 50 courts and to achieve a supply and demand balance it would require four of the courts currently not available for community use to become available. Under the availability heading it will establish the locations and sites that where this would be most advantageous to do this to match demand with supply.

### QUALITY

3.149 Quality of sports halls is assessed by Sport England as the age of the venues and the dates of any major modernisation. Also how fit for purpose the sports halls are.

3.150 Details of the dimensions, area and sports which can be accommodated at each of the sports halls are set out in Table 3.18 below.

**Table 3.18: Size of sports halls and sports which can be accommodated Selby 2015**

Site Name	Unit	Number	Area	Basketball courts	Clearance exists	Cricket nets	Length	Netball courts	Volleyball courts	Width
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	4	33	1	1	17
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	1	180	0	Yes	0	18	0	0	10
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	594	1	Yes	2		1	1	
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	594	1	Yes	2		1	1	
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	0	306	0	Yes	0	18	0	0	17
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	0	33	1	1	17
READ SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	800	1	Yes	2	40	1	1	20
SELBY COLLEGE	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	3	33	1	1	17
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	3	33	1	1	17
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	2	306	0	Yes	0	18	0	0	17
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	2	33	1	1	17
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	1	200	0	Yes	0	20	0	0	10
TADCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Badminton courts	1	180	0		0		0	0	
TADCASTER LEISURE CENTRE	Badminton courts	4	594	1	Yes	3		1	1	

3.151 This table shows that the four badminton size sports halls (main halls) can accommodate the main indoor hall sports of badminton with four courts and basketball with the height clearance, netball and volleyball all with one court. They can also accommodate cricket nets ranging from one net at six venues, two nets at two venues and four nets at one venue Barlby High School.

- 3.152 There are nine venues which are 4 badminton court size sports halls. There are a range of sizes for 4 badminton court size sports halls. Some are 27m x 18 and are most usually the size in education site sports halls constructed in the 1970's – 1990's. They are limited in run off areas and the full range of hall sports they can accommodate.
- 3.153 The standard size of a four badminton court size sports hall is 32m x 17/18m and this is the recognised size of community level sports halls to provide for the full range of indoor hall sports. All the Selby venues are this size. One of the four badminton court venues at Read School is a much larger 9 and unusual 40m x 20m.
- 3.154 In 2011 Sport England and the National Governing Bodies of Sport for hall sports determined the size of sports halls to accommodate all their sports at community level of operation. The recommended dimensions for a 4 badminton court size sports halls to accommodate hall sports and provide for sufficient run off areas is 33m x 18m.
- 3.155 The guidance also sets out larger size 4 badminton court sports halls to accommodate competitions and provide for more run off area between and behind courts. This is a 34.5m x 20 m court sports hall. The dimensions for a six badminton court size sports hall which allows for flexibility of use with more than one activity taking place at any one time is 34.5m x 27m. Selby does not have any of these larger size sports halls.
- 3.156 The age of the sports halls and date of any modernisation is set out in Table 3.19 overleaf. This is for the main halls only. As the table shows the sports halls stock is quite old and they opened 1970 – 2010. The date of the Brayton High School Sports Hall opening is unknown. Two sports halls opened in the 1970's and three in the 1980's. There was then one opened in each of the 1990 – 2010 decades. The average age of the eight sports halls is 24 years old.
- 3.157 Three of the sports halls have been modernised with two of the five 1970's – 1980s buildings modernised. The oldest venue at Sherburn High School has not been modernised.
- 3.158 At Tadcaster Leisure Centre WCLT have made quality improvements to the centre in 2014 – 15. The sports hall floor has new line marking to suit both the current sporting activity and potential new developments to the activity programme. In addition, works were carried out to refurbish the reception area and staircase inclusive of floor coverings and decorations. In addition, WCLT funded refurbishment works to the first floor multi-purpose space and ground floor gym to create an enlarged Health and Fitness offer split across two floors and hosting 40 equipment stations.
- 3.159 The ground floor fitness suite has new lighting and fittings installed. In March 2015 some 39 fitness machines from Profiles in Selby were moved in to increase the capacity of the gym and offer a better and newer standard of equipment for the customers. This particularly reflected the feedback from customer satisfaction surveys held in 2014 – 15 using a mixture of traditional questionnaires and self-service automated service points. The feedback showed that user satisfaction rates at Tadcaster had increased from the 2013/14 survey and that satisfaction in all areas was above the accepted APSE industry standard. The lowest-performing areas were in regard to the quality of the fitness equipment provided, and in response to that the newer range of stock from the Profiles site was installed at the end of 2014/15. Members were offered a reduction in payments as a reflection of the temporary closure of the site during the refurbishment period.



**Table 3.19: Age of sports halls and modernisation Selby District**

Name of facility	Type	No of courts	Year built	Year refurbished
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	1989	
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	0	
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	2007	
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main	4	1985	
READ SCHOOL	Main	4	1997	2011
SELBY COLLEGE	Main	4	2010	
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	1978	2010
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	1970	
TADCASTER LEISURE CENTRE	Main	4	1984	1996

## ACCESSIBILITY

3.160 **Definition of accessibility** – accessibility to sports halls is assessed based on the catchment area of venues and travel patterns to sports halls by car, public transport and walking. This means the assessment works ACROSS local authority boundaries. The assessment sends the demand to the nearest sports hall to where a resident lives (say authority A) and it can calculate if this venue is in the same local authority as where the resident lives (RETAINED DEMAND), or, if the nearest sports hall to where a resident lives is in another authority (EXPORTED DEMAND).

3.161 The assessment also calculates if a resident lives in (say authority B) but the nearest sports hall to where they live is in authority A then it can calculate how much demand is exported from authority B and becomes (IMPORTED DEMAND) in authority A.

3.162 The findings on access to sports halls are set out in Table 3.20 below.

**Table 3.20: Accessibility to Sports Halls Selby 2015**

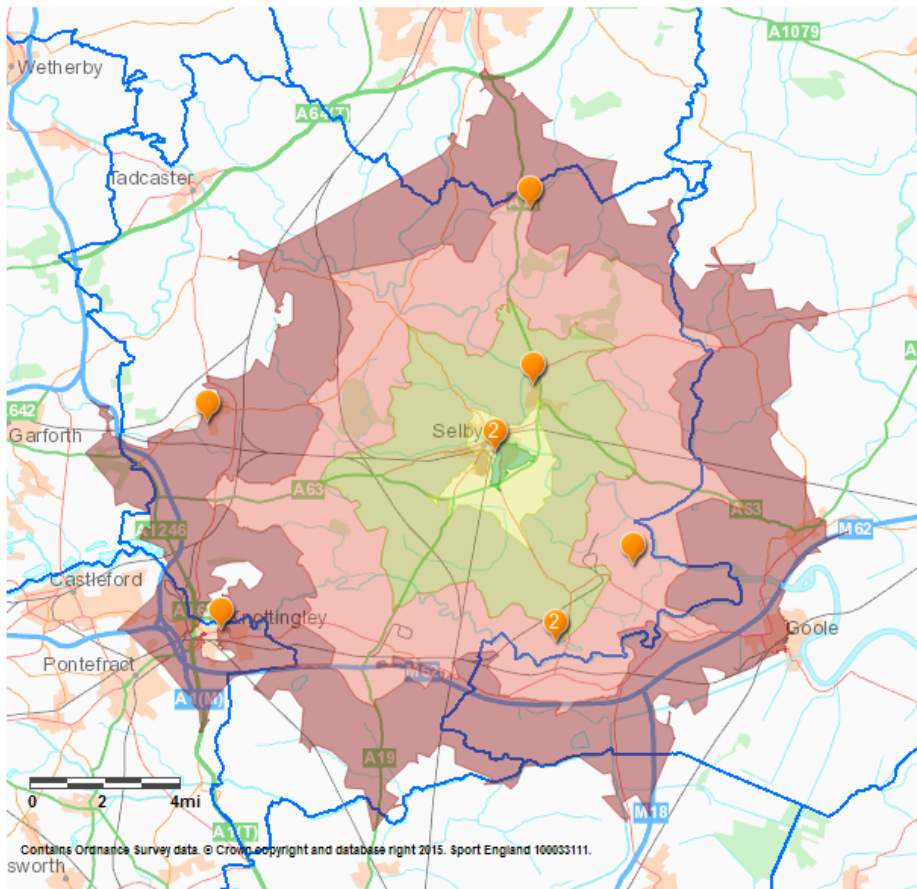
Accessibility Satisfied Demand	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Total number of visits which are met	5342	20153	35389	331964	3115	5843
% of total demand satisfied	93.2	92.3	89.9	90.8	92.1	92.5
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	86.52	82.82	83.83	73.2	84.93	85.68
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	8.64	11.49	10.26	16.13	9.84	9.39
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	4.83	5.69	5.91	10.67	5.23	4.93

Accessibility Satisfied Demand	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Demand Retained	3716	17190	31486	328149	2701	4467
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	69.6	85.3	89	98.9	86.7	76.5
Demand Exported	1626	2963	3903	3815	414	1376
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	30.4	14.7	11	1.1	13.3	23.5

### **Access to sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area**

- 3.163 The drive time catchment area of 20 minutes actual drive time is the accepted (based on Sport England research) catchment area for sports halls for regular participation, the same as for swimming pools. Also car travel is the dominant travel mode with 86% of all visits to sports halls by Selby residents being by car.
- 3.164 The 2011 Census identified that 14% of the Selby population do not have access to a car. This is some 14% below the national average and 12% below the Yorkshire Region average. It is 2% below the finding for East Riding. So given the high percentage of residents with access to a car then it follows that this is the dominate travel mode.
- 3.165 Some 8% of visits to sports halls are on foot and just under 5% are by public transport.
- 3.166 In terms of the area of Selby District covered by a 20 minute drive time the location of the Selby College venue has been selected because of its central location. The area of a 20 minute drive time in different coloured drive time bands is set out in Map 3.9 overleaf.
- 3.167 It shows that virtually all of the district is within a 20 minute drive time of the centre. The exception being the north east of the district towards Tadcaster.

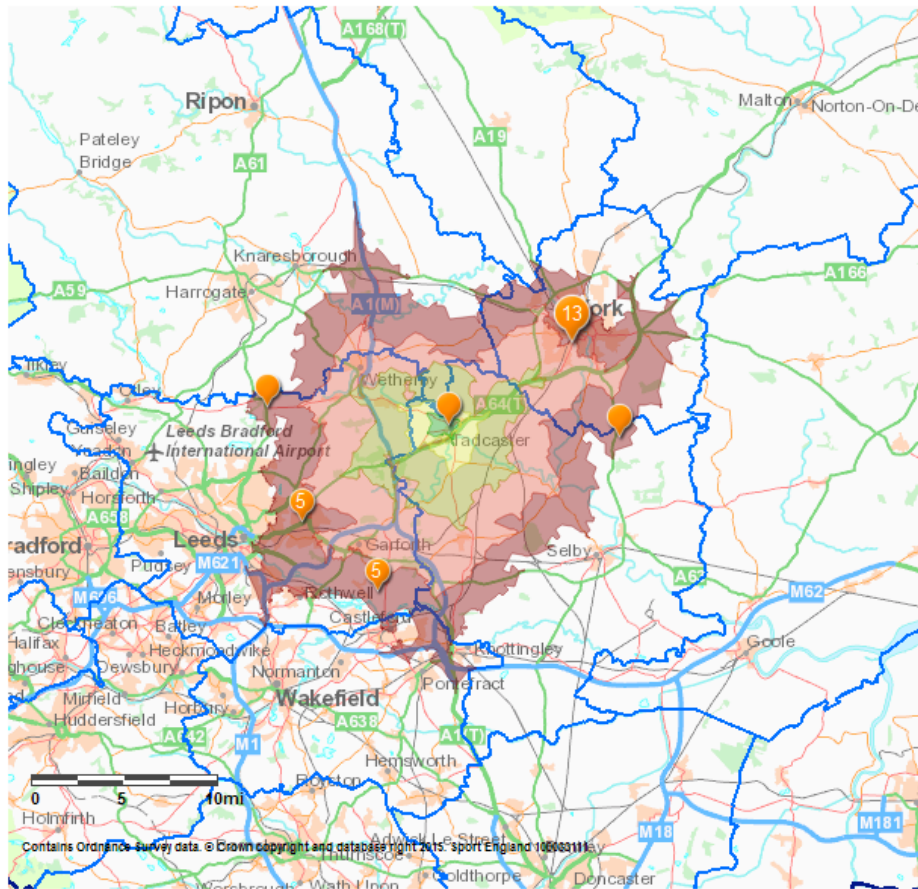
**Map 3.9: 20 minute drive time catchment area for Selby College Sports Centre**



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3.168 The same 20 minute drive time catchment area map for Tadcaster Leisure Centre shows that it alongside the Selby centres means that there is complete coverage of the District with all areas having access to at least one sports hall based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the centre locations and where residents live. The map for the drive time catchment area of the Tadcaster centre is set out in Map 3.10 overleaf.

**Map 3.10: 20 minute drive time catchment area for Tadcaster Leisure Centre**



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**Retained demand and exported demand**

- 3.169 The sub set of findings on accessibility identifies how much of the Selby total satisfied demand is met by sports halls located in Selby based on where residents live and going to the nearest sports hall to where they live. This is known as retained demand. Once this is established the data can then identify how much of the Selby demand is met outside the District. This is known as exported demand.
- 3.170 Selby's retained demand is 69.6% of the total satisfied demand for sports halls from Selby residents. This means the location and catchment area of the venues in Selby are well placed and accessible to Selby residents by one of the three travel modes to retain this level of sports hall demand. In short, the finding is that for seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Selby resident it is to a venue located in Selby.
- 3.171 Retained demand in East Riding is higher at 85% of the demand for sports halls in East Riding for their residents. In part because it has a coastline and also there are 49 sports halls at 32 sites in East Riding.
- 3.172 The amount of demand for sports hall which Selby is exporting and is met a sports hall in a neighbouring authority is 30.4% of the total Selby satisfied demand for sports halls. This is based on the nearest sports hall to where a Selby resident lives is located in another authority. This appears high but it has to be considered alongside the amount of

demand which Rother is importing based on the same premise of the nearest sports hall for residents outside Selby is a sports hall inside the District - this is set out under the availability heading.

3.173 East Riding because of its coastal location and high number of sports halls at 49 venues on 32 sites and the distribution across the authority is only exporting 14.7% of its own resident demand for sports halls.

3.174 **Unmet demand definition has two parts to it** - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular venue within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and cannot access the venue this is then classified as unmet demand.

3.175 Unmet demand under the first definition is considered under the availability heading. Unmet demand due to lack of access to sports halls is set out in Table 3.21 below.

**Table 3.21: Accessibility to sports halls (unmet demand) in Selby 2015**

Accessibility - Unmet Demand	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	388	1687	3962	33809	265	475
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	6.8	7.7	10.1	9.2	7.9	7.5
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	1.78	7.73	18.14	154.8	1.21	2.18
% of Unmet Demand due to;						
Lack of Capacity -	0.9	3	0.3	7.7	0	1.1
Outside Catchment -	99.09	97.02	99.66	92.28	100	98.94

3.176 As Table 3.21 above shows the total unmet demand for sports halls across Selby is 6.8% of total demand and this equates to 1.7 badminton courts – so very low levels of unmet demand. Virtually all of the unmet demand for sports halls, at 99%, is under the second definition of demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and only 0.9% is due to lack of sports hall capacity. In East Riding it is similar at 97% of unmet demand because of access and 3% because of lack of sports hall capacity.

3.177 Map 3.11 overleaf shows the location and scale of unmet demand for sports halls across Selby in 2015. (Note: it is recognised the map does not produce very well in the report format. A full set of maps will be provided to the District Council. Also the content of the map is therefore described).

3.178 The map illustrates the location and scale of unmet demand located across the district and this is on one kilometre grid squares. Each square has a value expressed in badminton courts. The lowest value square is shaded light blue and this has a value of between 0.01 – 0.1 of one badminton court. The highest value is salmon pink squares which have a value of between 1.01 – 2.8 badminton courts.

3.179 All the squares in Selby are shaded light blue and with the lowest value – not surprising given the total unmet demand for sports halls is only 1.7 badminton courts.

3.180 The biggest cluster of unmet demand is located around Selby and is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. It amounts to less than 0.5 of one

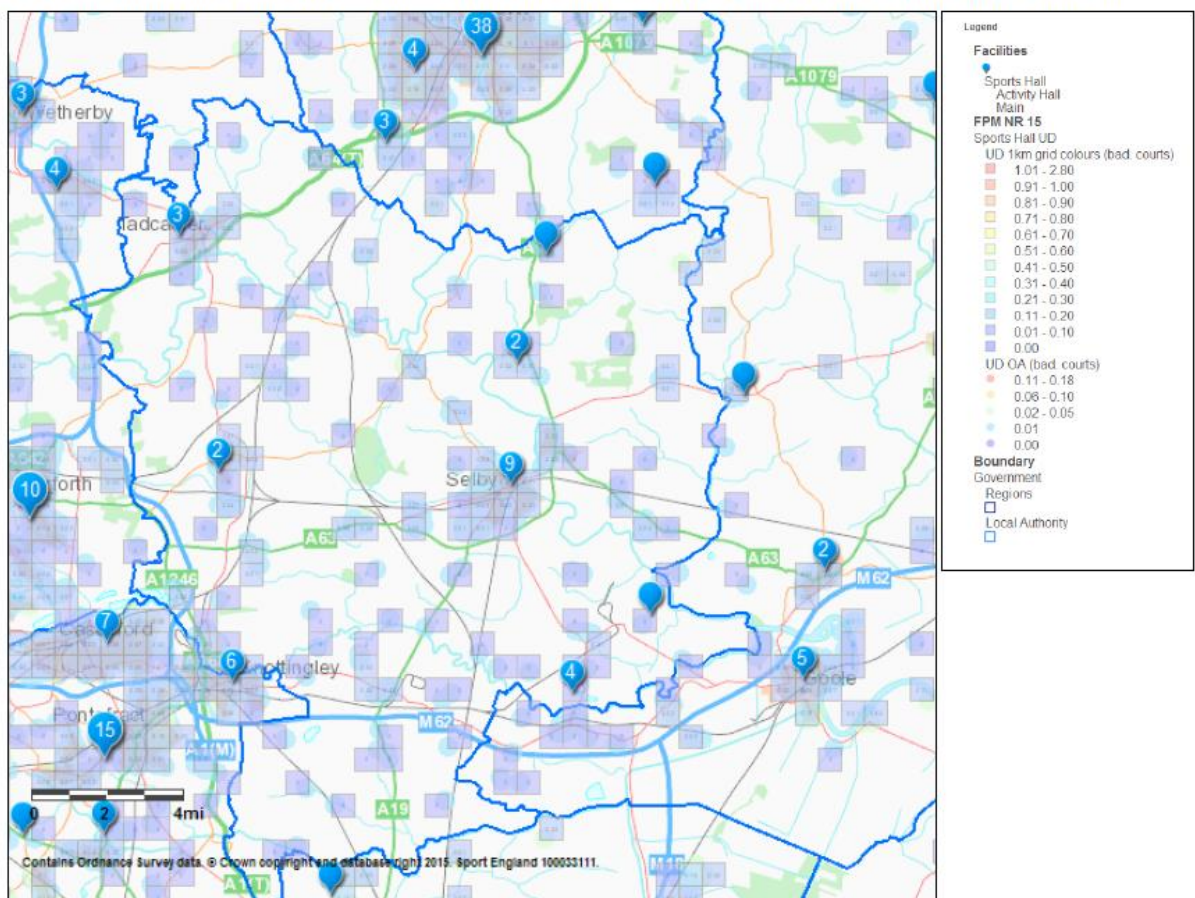
badminton court. It has already been established there is no area of the District which is outside the drive time catchment area of at least one sports hall.

3.181 The remaining 1.2 badminton courts of unmet demand is due to lack of access is distributed across the District in extremely low values of less than 0.01 of one badminton court. Of note is that the levels of unmet demand in the neighbouring authorities especially Doncaster and Wakefield close to the Selby boundary do have bigger clusters of unmet demand, However, this is also in the light blue squares with this lowest value of between 0.01 – 0.1 of one badminton court.

**Map 3.11: Unmet demand for sports halls due to lack of access Selby 2015**

**Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015 Unmet Demand**

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



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3.182 Overall the findings on unmet demand are:

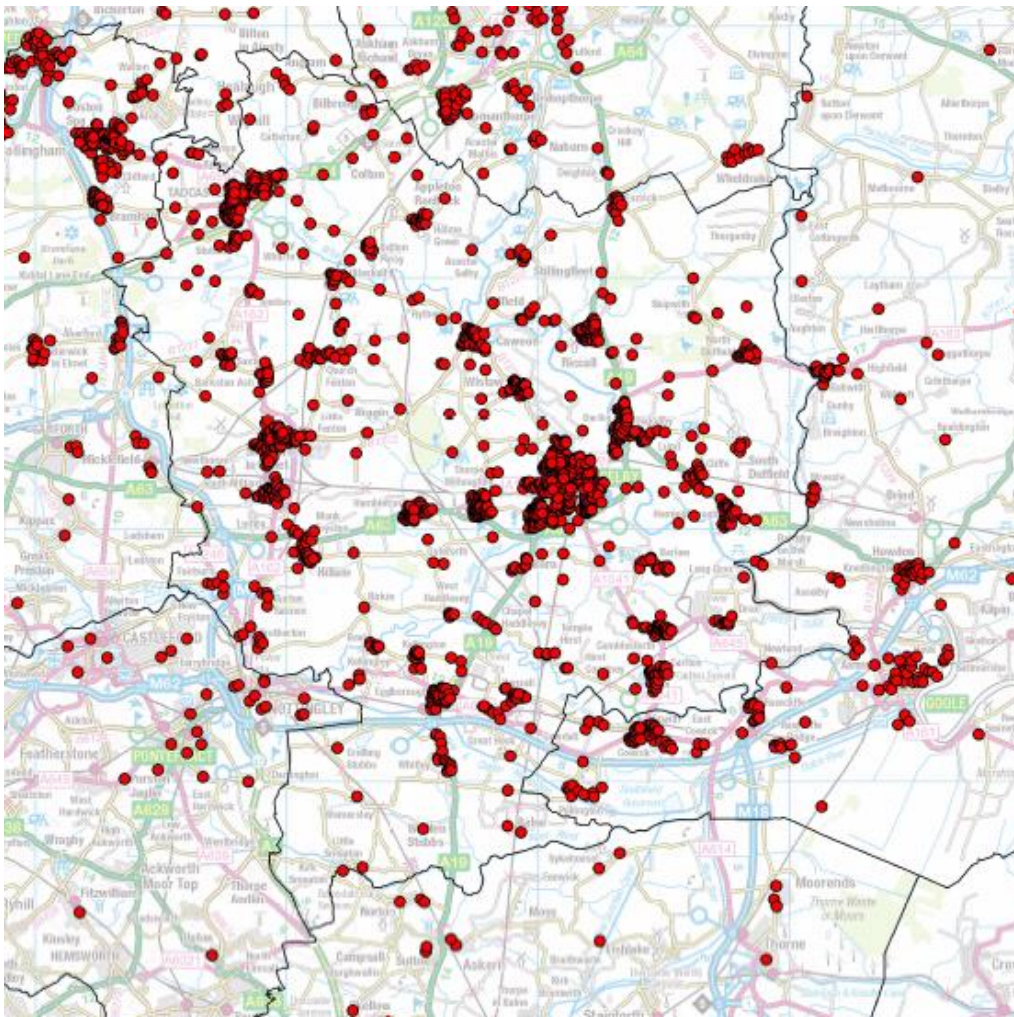
- in 2015 unmet demand is very low at 6, 8% of the Selby total demand for sports halls and this equates to 1.7 badminton courts. For context, Selby has a supply of 22 badminton courts available for public use at peak times;
- some 99% of the total unmet demand is locational and is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall;

- given the overall very low level of unmet demand there is no one area which could be described as a hot spot of unmet demand, the single biggest area of unmet demand is located around Selby but this only equates to 0.5 of one badminton court; and
- it is inevitable there will be some locations of unmet demand which is outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall, given it is only a 20 minutes/1 mile catchment area. It will also be from residents who do not have access to a car to get to a sports hall. The importance of the finding is not that there is unmet demand, it is the scale of it, and at a total of 1.7 badminton courts unmet demand is very very low.

3.183 The final part of accessibility is data relating to the home location of the membership of the SDC centres (this includes swimming pools as well as sports halls). The membership data is taken from the Lifestyle leisure centre membership card and from a range of outreach programmes, including Move It and Lose It, GP Referrals and Pitch up and Play. The map of the membership is set out in map xx below. It shows perhaps not surprisingly a cluster of members (in order of highest memberships) Selby, Tadcaster and Goole outside the District.

3.184 The size of the membership clusters does reflect the comparative size of each town. However, what is also noticeably is that there are members of the centres and or programmes located in all areas of the district and there is no one area of the District without members. Also there are quite a lot of members from outside the district, noticeably to the east but where the Selby Leisure Centre is the nearest centre to where these residents live.

**Map 3.12: Location of membership of the leisure centres in Selby District 2014 - 15**



(Source: WLCT Annual report 2014 -15)

## AVAILABILITY

3.185 **Definition of availability** – is the second most important category of findings after quantity and is defined on two counts: (1) the hours of community use which are available at each site and; (2) how full the sports halls are. The findings on availability of sports halls and imported demand are set out below in Table 3.22.

**Table 3.22: Availability of Sports Halls and Imported Demand Selby 2015**

Availability Used Capacity and imported demand	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Total number of visits used of current capacity	4074	19117	32913	331150	2906	5393
% of overall capacity of halls used	66.9	51.2	50.5	69.3	55.7	64.8
% of visits made to halls by walkers	11.3	11.5	11	16.2	10.5	10.1
% of visits made to halls by road	88.7	88.5	89	83.8	89.5	89.9
Visits Imported;						



Availability Used Capacity and imported demand	Selby	East Riding of Yorkshire UA	North Yorkshire County	YORKSHIRE REGION	Melton	North West Leicestershire
Number of visits imported	358	1926	1427	3002	205	926
As a % of used capacity	8.8	10.1	4.3	0.9	7	17.2
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	3716	17190	31486	328149	2701	4467
As a % of used capacity	91.2	89.9	95.7	99.1	93	82.8

3.186 It has already been established that the majority of sports halls are on school and college sites. These venues may not be available because they are not available for community use in the peak hours of weekday evenings and weekend days.

3.187 Under the quantity headings it was established that the total supply of sports halls in badminton courts is 50 courts but only 22 are available at the peak times so there is an extensive lack of availability of courts.

3.188 This is not as severe as it first sounds as the total demand for sports halls from Selby residents only equates to 26 badminton courts.

3.189 The second heading of availability is "how full are the sports halls" (referred to as used capacity). It is important to determine how full the venues are to see if there are pressure or pinch points at particular venues whereby some venues are fuller than others. If so there maybe the need to consider if intervention is need to re-distribute demand amongst venues to get a more even level of use, or increase provision.

3.190 Sport England advises on what is known as a "halls full comfort level" above which it considers venues become uncomfortably full. This is because of delays in accessing the sports hall because of change over in activities/equipment set up and take down, or over crowded changing and circulation areas. All of these detract from the activity itself and can discourage participation. Sport England sets the sports hall comfort level at 80% of the total capacity.

3.191 The findings on the estimated used capacity of all the sports halls in Selby are set out in Table 3.23 overleaf. As the table shows the District wide average for used capacity is 67% and so within the Sport England halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times.

3.192 The District wide average of used capacity does however vary at individual venues. It being highest at Selby High School at 100% of capacity used at peak times and 90% at Selby College. It is lowest at Read school with 20% of capacity used at peak times and at Queen Margaret School where there is an estimated 35% of capacity used at peak times.

3.193 At Tadcaster Leisure Centre the estimated used capacity is 66% of capacity used at peak times, so virtually in line with the Selby average of 67%.

3.194 The reason for the variation between the district wide average and individual venues is because of:

- variations in the amount of demand in each area, obviously areas with the highest population and bigger towns will have the highest demand;
- public leisure centres provide for the full range of sports activity – individual hall sports, as pay and play as well as for club use. Plus, possibly fitness and exercise

classes in the main hall as well as in ancillary halls. So there is a bigger range of activities at public centres as distinct from education venues which will most likely only provide for club use – hence a greater demand/pull to public centres; and

- the interaction of the distribution of demand across Selby and the differing levels of access and availability at the public and education sports halls is “distorting” the district wide average.

3.195 The usual intervention is to try and get a more even distribution of demand and reduce the used capacity at the highest venues. This usually involves a re-distribution of demand between public leisure centres by programming and activity changes. However, there is not the scope to do this because there is only one public leisure centre, located at Tadcaster.

3.196 The two venues with the highest used capacity are in Selby at the College and the High School, reflecting the concentration of the District's population in and around Selby. Both venues may consider they are in competition with each other and keen to protect their market.

**Table 3.23: Percentage of used and unused capacity for sports halls in Selby 2015**

Name of facility	Type	No of courts	Year built	Year refurbished	% of capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation
SELBY					67%	33%	4074	6
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	1989		100%	0%	402	-20
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	0		69%	31%	515	13
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	2007		49%	51%	140	2
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main	4	1985		35%	65%	232	6
READ SCHOOL	Main	4	1997	2011	20%	80%	137	2
SELBY COLLEGE	Main	4	2010		90%	10%	431	10
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	1978	2010	100%	0%	1057	-22
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4	1970		64%	36%	539	4
TADCASTER LEISURE CENTRE	Main	4	1984	1996	66%	34%	620	11

3.197 The data also identifies how much demand is available and within the catchment area of a sports hall but cannot access it because the venue is full and there are no alternative venues where the demand can be absorbed. This is the final column of Table 3.23 above and the column “demand redistributed after initial allocation”.

3.198 The minus sign for an entry identifies the amount of demand in visits that would like to use the sports hall but cannot because it is full. In effect it is the unmet demand due to lack of sports hall capacity.

3.199 This has been identified under the access heading as 0.9% of the total unmet demand for sports halls. As the table shows there are two venues where there is a capacity issue but it is very very small.

3.200 It is at Barlby High School where the unmet demand is 20 visits and the capacity of the sports hall is 402 visits in the weekly peak period. Also at Selby High School where there are 22 visits which cannot be accommodated and the total capacity of the venue at peak times is 1,057 visits. So at both venues very small numbers of demand which cannot be accommodated in total and in comparison to the capacity of the sports halls in the weekly peak period.

**Imported demand for sports halls**

3.201 The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Selby is reported in the availability category of findings. This is because it is based on residents who live outside of the district but the nearest sports hall to where they live is located inside Selby. In this instance the demand is distributed to venues in Selby and so it becomes part of the used capacity of the Selby sports halls.

3.202 In 2015 Selby is importing 358 visits which represents 8.8% of the used capacity of the Selby sports halls. This is a low level of imported demand. The data does not identify where this demand comes from nor how much demand is from each authority.

3.203 Finally, under this heading it is possible to bring together the combined figures for retained, exported and imported demand for sports halls in Selby and this is expressed in visits and presented in Table xxx below. As the table shows Selby is a net exporter of demand of 1,268 visits in the weekly peak period. This compares with the Selby total demand of 5,729 visits in the weekly peak period

**Table 3.24: Number of visits for retained, exported and import demand in Selby 2015**

	Retained visits	Exported visits	Imported visits	Net Import/Export
Selby	3,716	1,626	358	Net exporter of 1,268 visits

**Summary of findings on sports halls under quantity, quality, access and availability.**

**QUANTITY (Supply & Demand)**

**Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity from the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in this peak period

Selby has the lowest level of provision of sports halls, it has 12 sports halls on 9 sites. This compares with 49 sports halls on 32 sites in East Riding, 18 sports halls on 13 sites in Harrogate, in Wakefield it is 41 sports halls on 25 sites and in York it is 24 on 17 sites. However, based on a comparative measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population. Selby's provision stands up well to comparison with other authorities. It has 5.8 courts per 10,000 population, whilst East Riding has 5.5 courts, Harrogate has 5 courts, Leeds 4.9, Wakefield 4.7 and York 5 courts per 10,000 population.

There are 50 badminton courts across the 9 sports hall venues in Selby. However, when this is assessed based on the number of sports halls available for community use in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days this reduces to a much lower 22 courts. **Need to check with schools as to hours for community use.** So there are 28 badminton courts or 56% of the total supply which is not available for public or club use in the weekly peak period. It is most likely that school/college based venues are restricting the amount of time available for community use outside of school time.

The breakdown of the location of the sports halls, ownership and access for community use is the most significant finding under the supply of sports halls. This is set out in Table 3.25 below.

**Table 3.25: Details of location and ownership of sports halls Selby District 2015**

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Length	Width	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year	Year Refurbished
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33	17	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1989	n/a
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18	10	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1960	n/a
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Main			Community school	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall			Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1980	n/a
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main			Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2007	n/a
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18	17	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1967	n/a
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main	33	17	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1985	n/a
READ SCHOOL	Main	40	20	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1997	2011
SELBY COLLEGE	Main	33	17	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	2010	n/a
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33	17	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1978	2010
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18	17	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	1978	n/a
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33	17	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1970	n/a
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20	10	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1970	n/a
TADCASTER LEISURE CENTRE	Main			Local Authority	Trust	1984	1996

Tadcaster Leisure Centre is owned by SDC and managed on their behalf by WLCT. It provide for the full range and opening hours for club and pay and play use. However, it is only Tadcaster Leisure Centre which is owned by Selby District.

There are 3 sites which are community schools all under North Yorkshire County Council, there are no academies status schools in Selby according to North Yorkshire County Education.

There is 1 voluntary aided school but again under NYCC control. There are 2

independent private schools and there is 1 further education venue.

All in all it is very mixed pattern of ownership and management of the sports halls. In effect the ownership does mean there is a very high degree of independence in determining the supply for community use of the buildings. In effect there are 7 different organisations across the 9 sites who can determine the type and level of supply of sports halls for community use. Maintaining community use and access to these venues will be dependent on the policy and approach of each operator, predominately schools and colleges. This will influence the balance between club use and pay and play use at venues. It is very unlikely there will be pay and play at the school/college venues. Leaving the supply for pay and play to be at Tadcaster Leisure Centre.

**Definition of total demand** – it represents the total demand from both genders and across all ages. The rate of participation in hall sports by gender and in each of 14 five year age bands for the Selby population is generated based on Sport England research in terms of the percentage for each age band/gender that participates. To this is added the frequency of participation in each age band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure which is expressed in visits per week in the weekly peak period (the same as for supply).

Selby has a total demand of 5,729 visits. So the total population of 86,303 people converts into 5,279 visits to sports halls in the weekly peak period.

Based on the Active People survey participation across a collective grouping of the most popular hall sports suggests participation in hall sports was 12.4% of the Selby adult population doing one or more of hall sports at least once a week in 2006. By 2014 the rate has increased to 15% of adults playing at least one indoor hall sport at least once a week. So an increase of 3.4% in participation in hall sports over the eight years.

**Definition of supply and demand balance.** Supply and demand balance is based on the assumption that all the demand for sports halls in Selby is met at the Selby sports halls sites where there is public access in the weekly peak period. So it does not take account of the location, catchment area, type of sports hall and whether residents are choosing to go to venues outside the District, based on the venues in neighbouring authorities being more modern, or, offering a different programme of activity that meets their requirements.

As with swimming pools the reason for presenting this closed assessment is because some local authorities like to see how their demand matches their own supply. Supply and demand balance presents this assessment.

Selby's resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 26 badminton courts. This compares to a current available supply of 22 badminton courts which are available in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days for public and club use. So overall for Selby there is a negative supply/demand balance of 4 badminton courts in 2015.

The total supply of badminton courts in Selby as already mentioned is 50 courts and to achieve a supply and demand balance it would require four of the courts currently not available for community use to become available.

## QUALITY

Quality of sports halls is assessed by Sport England as the age of the venues and the

dates of any major modernisation. Also how fit for purpose the sports halls are.

Details of the dimensions, area and sports which can be accommodated at each of the sports halls are set out in Table 3.26 below.

**Table 3.26: Size of sports halls and sports which can be accommodated Selby 2015**

Site Name	Unit	Number	Area	Basketball courts	Clearance exists	Cricket nets	Length	Netball courts	Volleyball courts	Width
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	4	33	1	1	17
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	1	180	0	Yes	0	18	0	0	10
BRAYTON HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	594	1	Yes	2		1	1	
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	594	1	Yes	2		1	1	
HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	0	306	0	Yes	0	18	0	0	17
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	0	33	1	1	17
READ SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	800	1	Yes	2	40	1	1	20
SELBY COLLEGE	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	3	33	1	1	17
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	3	33	1	1	17
SELBY HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	2	306	0	Yes	0	18	0	0	17
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	4	561	1	Yes	2	33	1	1	17
SHERBURN HIGH SCHOOL	Badminton courts	1	200	0	Yes	0	20	0	0	10
TADCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Badminton courts	1	180	0		0		0	0	
TADCASTER LEISURE CENTRE	Badminton courts	4	594	1	Yes	3		1	1	

The table shows that the four badminton size sports halls (main halls) can accommodate the main indoor hall sports of badminton with four courts, basketball, netball and volleyball all with one court. They can also accommodate cricket nets ranging from one net at six venues, two nets at two venues and four nets at one venue Barlby High School.

There are nine venues which are 4 badminton court size sports halls. There are a range

of sizes for 4 badminton court size sports halls. Some are 27m x 18m and are most usually the size in education site sports halls constructed in the 1970's – 1990's. They are limited in run off areas and the full range of hall sports they can accommodate.

The standard size of a four badminton court size sports hall is 32m x 17/18m and this is the recognised size of community level sports halls to provide for the full range of indoor hall sports. All the Selby venues are this size. So there is a very good quality standard of provision in having 9 venues which can provide for the full range of indoor hall sports.

In 2011 Sport England and the National Governing Bodies of Sport for hall sports reviewed and determined the size of sports halls to accommodate all their sports at community level of operation. The recommended dimensions for a 4 badminton court size sports halls to accommodate hall sports and provide for sufficient run off areas is 32m x 18m.

The guidance also sets out larger size 4 badminton court sports halls to accommodate competitions and provide for more run off area between and behind courts. This is a 34.5m x 20m court sports hall. The dimensions for a six badminton court size sports hall which allows for flexibility of use with more than one activity taking place at any one time is 34.5m x 27m. Selby does not have any of these larger size sports halls.

The sports halls stock is quite old having opened between 1970 – 2010. The date of the Brayton High School Sports Hall opening is unknown. Two sports halls opened in the 1970's and three in the 1980's. There was then one opened in each of the 1990 – 2010 decades. The average age of the main sports halls in 2015 is 24 years old.

Three of the sports halls have been modernised with two of the five 1970's – 1980s buildings modernised. The oldest venue at Sherburn High School has not been modernised.

At Tadcaster Leisure Centre WCLT have made quality improvements to the centre in 2014 – 15. The sports hall floor has new line marking to suit both the current sporting activity and potential new developments to the activity programme. In addition, works were carried out to refurbish the reception area and staircase inclusive of floor coverings and decorations. In addition, WLCT funded refurbishment works to the first floor multi-purpose space and ground floor gym to create an enlarged Health and Fitness offer split across two floors and hosting 40 equipment stations.

The ground floor fitness suite has new lighting and fittings installed. In March 2015 some 39 fitness machines from Profiles in Selby were moved in to increase the capacity of the gym and offer a better and newer standard of equipment for the customers. This particularly reflected the feedback from customer satisfaction surveys held in 2014 – 15 using a mixture of traditional questionnaires and self-service automated service points. The feedback showed that user satisfaction rates at Tadcaster had increased from the 2013/14 survey and that satisfaction in all areas was above the accepted APSE industry standard. The lowest-performing areas were in regard to the quality of the fitness equipment provided, and in response to that the newer range of stock from the Profiles site was installed at the end of 2014/15. Members were offered a reduction in payments as a reflection of the temporary closure of the site during the refurbishment period.

## **ACCESSIBILITY**

**Definition of accessibility** – accessibility to sports halls is assessed based on the catchment area of venues and travel patterns to sports halls by car, public transport and walking. This means the assessment works ACROSS local authority boundaries.

The assessment sends the demand to the nearest sports hall to where a resident lives (say authority A) and it can calculate if this venue is in the same local authority as where the resident lives (RETAINED DEMAND), or, if the nearest sports hall to where a resident lives is in another authority (EXPORTED DEMAND).

The assessment also calculates if a resident lives in (say authority B) but the nearest sports hall to where they live is in authority A then it can calculate how much demand is exported from authority B and becomes (IMPORTED DEMAND) in authority A.

The drive time catchment area of 20 minutes actual drive time is the accepted (based on Sport England research) catchment area for sports halls for regular participation, the same as for swimming pools. Car travel is the dominant travel mode with 86% of all visits to sports halls by Selby residents being by car.

The 2011 Census identified that 14% of the Selby population do not have access to a car. This is some 14% below the national average and 12% below the Yorkshire Region average. So given the high percentage of residents with access to a car, then it follows that this is the dominant travel mode.

In 2015 some 8% of visits to sports halls are on foot and just under 5% are by public transport.

In terms of the area of Selby District covered by a 20 minute drive time the location of the Selby College venue has been selected because of its central location. This shows that virtually all of the district is within a 20 minute drive time of the centre. The exception being the north east of the district towards Tadcaster.

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The same 20 minute drive time catchment area map for Tadcaster Leisure Centre



shows that with the Selby centres there is complete coverage of the District with all residents having access to at least one sports hall based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the centre locations and where residents live.

The sub set of findings on accessibility identifies how much of the Selby total satisfied demand is met by sports halls located in Selby based on where residents live and going to their nearest sports hall. This is known as retained demand.

Selby's retained demand is 69.6% of the total satisfied demand for sports halls from Selby residents. This means the location and catchment area of the venues in Selby are well placed and accessible to Selby residents by one of the three travel modes. In short, the finding is that for seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Selby resident it is to a venue located in Selby.

Selby is exporting 30.4% of the total Selby satisfied demand for sports halls. This is based on the nearest sports hall to where a Selby resident lives is located in another authority. This appears high but it has to be considered alongside the amount of demand which Rother is importing based on the same premise of the nearest sports hall for residents outside Selby is a sports hall inside the District - this is set out under the availability heading. (Note; unlike for swimming pools the data does not identify where this exported demand goes to, only the total amount exported).

**Unmet demand definition has two parts to it** - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular venue within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and cannot access the venue this is then classified as unmet demand.

Unmet demand under the first definition is considered under the availability heading. The total unmet demand for sports halls across Selby is 6.8% of total demand and this equates to 1.7 badminton courts – so very low levels of unmet demand.

Virtually all of the unmet demand for sports halls, at 99%, is under the second definition of demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and only 0.9% is due to lack of sports hall capacity.

Given the low level of total unmet demand there is no cluster or hot spot of unmet demand. The biggest cluster of unmet demand is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall around Selby but it is less than 0.5 of one badminton court. It has already been established there is no area of the District which is outside the drive time catchment area of at least one sports hall.

The remaining 1.2 badminton courts of unmet demand is due to lack of access is distributed across the District in extremely low values of less than 0.01 of one badminton court.

Overall the findings on unmet demand are:

- in 2015 unmet demand is very low at 6, 8% of the Selby total demand for sports halls and this equates to 1.7 badminton courts. For context, Selby has a supply of 22 badminton courts available for public use at peak times;
- some 99% of the total unmet demand is locational and is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall;
- given the overall very low level of unmet demand there is no one area which could be described as a hot spot of unmet demand, the single biggest area of unmet demand is located around Selby but this only equates to 0.5 of one

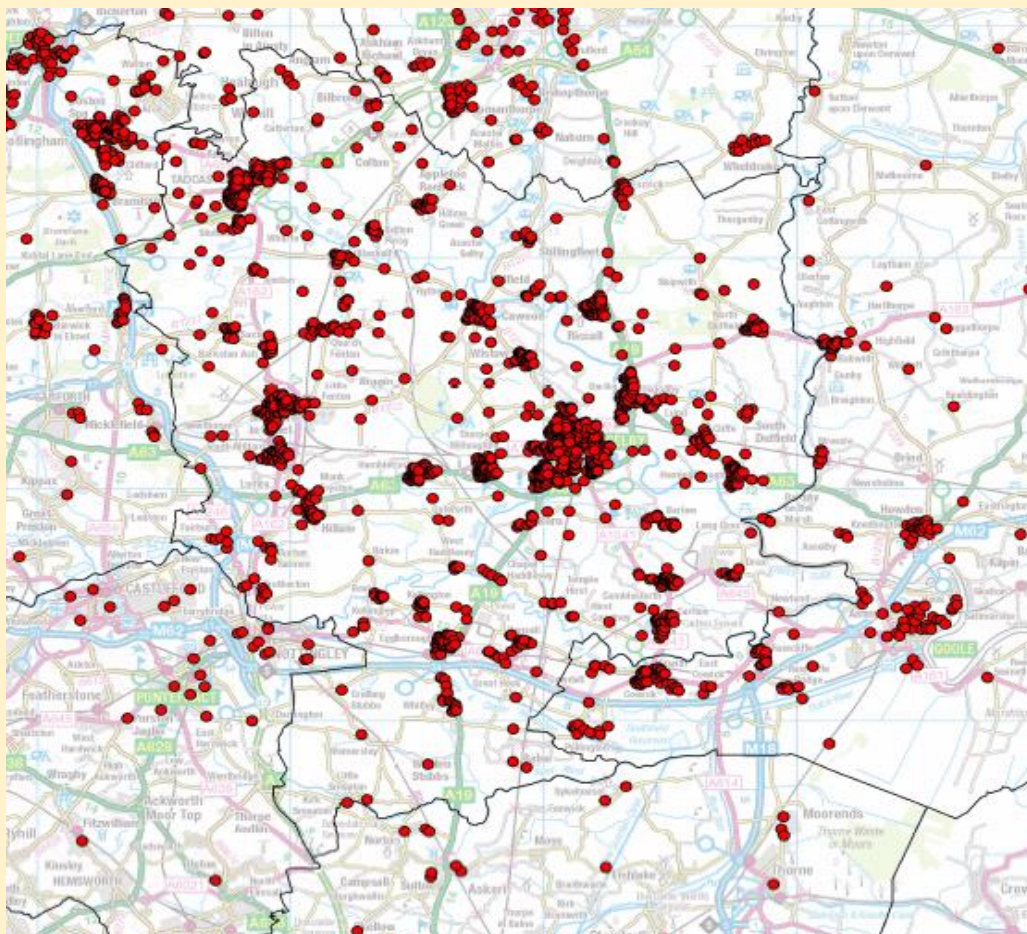
badminton court; and

- it is inevitable there will be some locations of unmet demand which is outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall, given it is only a 20 minutes/1 mile catchment area. It will also be from residents who do not have access to a car to get to a sports hall. The importance of the finding is not that there is unmet demand, it is the scale of it, and at a total of 1.7 badminton courts unmet demand is very low.

The final part of accessibility is data relating to the home location of the membership of the SDC centres (this includes swimming pools as well as sports halls). The membership data is taken from the Lifestyle leisure centre membership card and from a range of outreach programmes, including Move It and Lose It, GP Referrals and Pitch up and Play. The map of the membership is set out in map xx below. It shows perhaps not surprisingly a cluster of members (in order of highest memberships) Selby, Tadcaster and Goole outside the District.

The size of the membership clusters does reflect the comparative size of each town. However, what is also noticeably is that there are members of the centres and/or programmes located in all areas of the district and there is no one area of the District without members. Also there are quite a lot of members from outside the district, noticeably to the east but where the Selby Leisure Centre is the nearest centre to where these residents live.

**Map 3.13: Location of membership of the leisure centres in Selby District 2014 - 15**



## AVAILABILITY

**Definition of availability** – is the second most important category of findings after quantity and is defined on two counts: (1) the hours of community use which are available at each site and; (2) how full the sports halls are.

The majority of sports halls are on school and college sites and not extensively available for community use in the peak hours of weekday evenings and weekend days. Under the quantity headings it was established that the total supply of sports halls in badminton courts is 50 courts but only 22 are available at the peak times so there is an extensive lack of availability of courts.

This is not as severe as it first sounds as the total demand for sports halls from Selby residents only equates to 26 badminton courts. So only four of these 28 courts need to be made available to meet demand.

The second heading of availability is “how full are the sports halls” (referred to as used capacity). It is important to determine how full the venues are to see if there are pressure or pinch points at particular venues whereby some venues are fuller than others. If so there maybe the need to consider if intervention is need to re-distribute demand amongst venues to get a more even level of use, or increase provision.

Sport England advises on what is known as a “halls full comfort level” above which it considers venues become uncomfortably full. This is because of delays in accessing the sports hall because of change over in activities/equipment set up and take down, or over crowded changing and circulation areas. All of these detract from the activity itself and can discourage participation. Sport England sets the sports hall comfort level at 80% of the total capacity.

The District wide average for used capacity is 67% and so within the Sport England halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times.

The District wide average of used capacity does however vary. It being highest at Selby High School at 100% of capacity used at peak times and 90% at Selby College. It is lowest at Read School with 20% of capacity used at peak times and at Queen Margaret School where there is an estimated 35% of capacity used at peak times.

At Tadcaster Leisure Centre the estimated used capacity is 66% of capacity used at peak times, so virtually in line with the Selby average of 67%. The reason for the variation between the district wide average and individual venues is because of:

- variations in the amount of demand in each area, obviously areas with the highest population and bigger towns will have the highest demand;
- public leisure centres provide for the full range of sports activity – individual hall sports, as pay and play as well as for club use. Plus, possibly fitness and exercise classes in the main hall as well as in ancillary halls. So there is a bigger range of activities at public centres as distinct from education venues which will most likely only provide for club use – hence a greater demand/pull to public centres; and
- the interaction of the distribution of demand across Selby and the differing levels of access and availability at the public and education sports halls is “distorting” the district wide average.

The usual intervention is to try and get a more even distribution of demand and reduce the used capacity at the highest venues. This usually involves a re-distribution of demand between public leisure centres by programming and activity changes. However, there is not the scope to do this because there is only one public leisure centre, located at Tadcaster.

The two venues with the highest used capacity are in Selby at the College and the High School, reflecting the concentration of the District's population in and around Selby. Both venues may consider they are in competition with each other and keen to protect their market.

The very mixed pattern of ownership and management with 7 different organisations across the 9 sites determining the type and level of supply of sports halls for community use, it makes re-distribution of demand across venues very difficult to achieve. Furthermore, given the deficit of demand over supply is only four out of 28 badminton courts which could be made available, the more pragmatic approach is to try and increase access to more school/college venues for community use and accept that some venues will be more full than others.

#### ***Imported demand for sports halls***

The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Selby is reported in the availability heading. This is because it is based on residents who live outside of the district but the nearest sports hall to where they live is located inside Selby. In this instance the demand is distributed to venues in Selby and so it becomes part of the used capacity of the Selby sports halls.

In 2015 9% of the used capacity of the Selby sports halls is imported. This is a low level of imported demand. The data does not identify where this demand comes from nor how much demand is from each authority.

- 3.1 This completes the reporting of the detailed findings on the audit and assessment of sports halls. The key findings and options to address these findings are set out in the Strategy document.