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North Tyneside Council Built Sports Strategy June 2016

Contents

Contents.....	2
1. Vision for sport in North Tyneside	4
Scope.....	4
Structure of the strategy.....	5
2. Health and North Tyneside	5
3. Strategic framework for built sports facilities, improvements and maintenance	6
4. Policy context.....	7
North Tyneside Local Policy	8
National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs)	9
Sports Participation in North Tyneside.....	13
7. Literature Review	17
Sport England Strategy (2011/12 – 2014/15).....	17
Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (2014).....	17
Provides a way in which a ‘robust’ and ‘up to date’ indoor sports facilities strategy can be developed in line with NPPF; in part replacing the previous guidance “ <i>Assessing needs and Opportunities: a Companion Guide to PPG17</i> ” (DCLG, 2001).	17
Outlines ways in the which ‘protect, enhance, provide’ can be affected.	17
Outlines how a meaningful document can be developed to ensure indoor sport provision is assessed in terms of supply and future demand.	17
8. Assessment of current Swimming Pools	19
Current Provision	19
Available pool space.....	20
Demand for Swimming Pools.....	22
Supply & Demand Balance	24
Satisfied Demand- demand from North Tyneside residents currently being met by supply	25
Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities	30
Key Findings	33
9. Assessment of current provision of Sport Halls	36
Supply of Sports Halls.....	36
Demand for Halls	38

Supply & Demand Balance	38
Satisfied Demand- demand from North Tyneside residents currently being met by supply	39
Unmet Demand - demand from North Tyneside residents not currently being met	40
Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?	43
Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities	47
North Tyneside Local Plan Pre Submission Draft	49
Key Findings	49
Table 1: showing some key demographic indicators for North Tyneside	11
Table 2: Showing some key participation indicators for sport in North Tyneside.	13
Table 3: Showing all of the swimming pools in North Tyneside - * indicates location has more than one pool.....	19
Table 4: Showing the swimming pool supply and demand for North Tyneside in comparison to, regional and other local authority comparators.	20
Table 5: Showing the population, number of swims demanded, water space with comfort factor and the percentage of the population without access the a car	22
Table 6: showing supply of pool space in m2 compared to the demand for pool space.....	24
Table 7: SHOWING THE LEVEL OF STAISFIED DEMAND FOR EXISTING STOCK.....	25
Table 8: showing unmet demand data	26

1. Vision for sport in North Tyneside

1.1 The vision set out by North Tyneside Council (NTC) for 2030 is for:

‘North Tyneside to be a place of opportunity, prosperity and vibrancy. A place where people are happy, healthy, safe, able to participate in a flourishing economy and achieve their full potential’

1.2 The Sport and Leisure mission statement (including built sports) is:

‘To continuously develop quality leisure opportunities that meets the needs and circumstances of people in North Tyneside’ (North Tyneside Council, 2014).

1.3 This strategy aims to identify how NTC and its partners can affect ‘protect, provide, enhance’ for built sports provision in North Tyneside. It is essential to ensure the sustainability of the sport and active leisure infrastructure in North Tyneside, which includes the provision of high quality facilities and strong clubs. To do this, we need set out a clear understanding of the current level and quality of facility provision and the future needs and ambitions for the facilities that we have, as well as the needs and ambition of the sports which use our facilities.

1.4 This strategy is currently in draft form and will be subject to amendment following the Local Plan consultation held from November 2015 to early December 2016. This strategy will be amended in line with any new sources of evidence and from consultation responses.

Scope

1.5 This document is designed to support the Council’s Local to guide planning decisions and consider the provision of the following facilities:

- Swimming Pools
- Sports Halls

1.6 The range of facilities outlined above has been agreed after consultation with the Sport and Leisure Team at North Tyneside Council and Sport England. The aim of this strategy is to ensure that alongside the Playing Pitch Strategy 2013; there is a strategic vision for all the sporting facilities.

Structure of the strategy

- 1.7 The strategy has been developed from research and analysis of built sports facility provision and usage within North Tyneside and provides:
- A strategic framework for provision, development, improvement, maintenance, and, as appropriate, recommendations for built sport facility stock.
 - A strategic vision for the future improvement and prioritisation of indoor facilities.
 - Robust evidence to support the Local Plan and recommend any actions that need to be taken forward.
 - A site-specific action plan (where action is deemed necessary to maintain or improve quality and accessibility).
- 1.8 This document is designed to be used as a supporting document for North Tyneside's Local Plan and as an aid to facility development. The strategy also aims to:
- Provide a clear supply assessment of built sports facilities within North Tyneside. This will involve assessing the quantity, accessibility and availability of North Tyneside's indoor sports provision;
 - Provide a clear framework for all built sports facility providers; including the public, private and third sectors;
 - Clearly address the demand for built sport facilities in North Tyneside, and outline local issues;
 - Outline issues of accessibility, quality and management with regard to built sports facility provision.
- 1.9 NTC would seek to address shortfalls in provision resulting from identified current, future and latent demand (as a result of population growth) with developers, facility providers in the public, private and voluntary sectors, National Governing Bodies (NGBs) and other interested parties as resources allow.
- 1.10 It is important to recognise the health and well-being benefits that are gained through participation in sport. The need for the Council to promote healthy lifestyles and opportunities to sporting activities is essential; particularly in areas with high levels of deprivation.

2. Health and North Tyneside

- 2.1 The North Tyneside Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2013 is an overarching assessment of the health and wellbeing needs of North Tyneside's population across the wider health and social care economy. There are some key messages from the JSNA which should be viewed alongside the potential health benefits that North Tyneside's built facilities help to provide; these are:

- North Tyneside as a whole is now one of the least deprived areas in the North East of England. However, stark inequalities persist within North Tyneside in relation to income, unemployment, health and educational attainment;
 - The economic downturn and the current welfare reforms are impacting on the income of residents with the inevitable consequences for their health and wellbeing;
 - The principal cause of premature death in North Tyneside is cancer, followed by cardiovascular disease;
 - People are living longer in North Tyneside, with the average life expectancy being 79 years (77 years for males and 81 for females nationally);
 - The gap in life expectancy within North Tyneside is wide (11.6 years for males and 9.2 years for females) and has also remained constant throughout the last decade;
 - Smoking is the major contributor to cancer and cardiovascular disease mortality and morbidity and accounts for half the gap in life expectancy between the most and least affluent groups;
 - 1 in 5 children and young people live in poverty in North Tyneside;
 - The number of people aged 85 and over is projected to increase in North Tyneside by 46% by the year 2030 creating additional demand for social care, housing, support, and health services.
- 2.2 The key messages above outline that North Tyneside is a diverse area, with pockets on affluence and deprivation, not unlike the city of Newcastle. It is important for facility providers across the borough to recognise this as part of the ongoing development of their facilities.

3. Strategic framework for built sports facilities, improvements and maintenance

- 3.1 The objectives within this strategy have been developed through information gathered during consultation, site visits and desktop analysis. They reflect key areas to be addressed over the strategies lifetime, which is 10 years. However, implementation must be considered in the context of financial implications and the need for some proposals to also meet planning considerations.
- 3.2 Currently the Council is reviewing the maintenance costs and condition of all of its assets, with this information contributing to a new database that will allow easier access to all of the information. This information will help to inform the forecasted cost of maintenance that is associated with each of the built sports facilities that are Council owned, which contributes significantly to North Tyneside's indoor sports provision, and will also include an analysis of the quality of the facilities which is key to understanding any improvements required. At this time, detailed information in this

new form is not available. However, as information does become available, this strategy will be updated as well as the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

- 3.3 The provision of high quality and accessible built sports facilities at a local level is a key requirement for achieving the targets set out by the Government and Sport England. It is vital that this strategy is aware of and works towards these targets in addition to local priorities and plans.
- 3.4 The following section summarises the key strategic documents relevant to this strategy and link, where appropriate, to the aims and objectives set out later.

4. Policy context

National Policy

- 4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the reformed planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities. From this, the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) supplements policies set out in NPPF, and offers more detailed guidance.
- 4.2 The NPPF states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It establishes that the planning system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.
- 4.3 Under the promoting healthy communities theme, it is set out that 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. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.
- 4.4 Chapter 8 of the NPPF which refers to promoting healthy communities sets out the guidance relating to the importance of sport. As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation sites, including built sports facilities, should not be lost unless:
 - An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown the site 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.
 - The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.
- 4.5 Relating to the NPPF, this strategy has been developed to inform the decision making process in relation to indoor sports provision in North Tyneside.

North Tyneside Local Policy

- 4.6 The North Tyneside Local Plan sets out number of homes to be delivered in the coming years as well as setting targets for employment land and retail facilities, which needs to be accompanied by a range of infrastructure improvements to 2032. The North Tyneside Local Plan Policies Map details all of the main proposals.
- 4.7 The Local Plan proposes to deliver some 17,388 homes from 2011/12 to 2031/32 at an annual average of 828 new homes per year. Discounting existing commitments, the borough would look to deliver some 10,557 new homes to 2032.
- 4.8 It is the Council's aim to work closely with developers to ensure that community sports provision is addressed for new future developments.
- 4.9 This strategy will inform the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which sets out the infrastructure needed for the proposed development number, and amendments within this strategy will be updated within the IDP. Policy S7.1 set out the framework and checks for new Infrastructure and Funding. The policy seeks to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is delivered to support new developments and where appropriate the Council will seek to improve deficiencies in current levels of provision.
- 4.10 It is clear due to the transport links and the relationship that North Tyneside has with the surrounding authority areas that there is an element of provision sharing. Duty to Cooperate meetings have been held with Newcastle City Council as they are also in the process of developing an indoor sports strategy assessment.

5. Consultation

- 5.1 Consideration has been given throughout the development of this strategy to national governing body facility strategies. A summary of each is summarised below.
- 5.2 **Sport England** are a statutory consultee, and their guidance documents 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities' (2014) sets out guidance on how an 'up to date and robust' assessment of the built sports provision, in line with paragraph 73 of NPPF can be developed. This report has been prepared in conformity with the guidance and the Council has liaised with Sport England during the preparation, including using Sport England modelling and data available.

National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs)

- 5.3 In August 2014, the National Governing Bodies (NGBs) set out below were consulted as part of the development of this strategy. The main purpose of the consultation was to try to gain an insight into the requirements of their respective sports. This would then give us an understanding of how the demands of each NGB are being met by the provision that is existing in North Tyneside.

- Archery GB
- Badminton England
- England Basketball
- Bowls Development Alliance
- Exercise Movement & Dance
- British Gymnastics
- British Judo
- England Netball
- Pentathlon GB
- England Squash and Racketball Association
- Amateur Swimming Association
- British Weightlifting
- Tyne and Wear Sport
- England Athletics
- ABA of England Ltd
- British Fencing

- 5.4 As a result of this consultation responses were received from the England Badminton and also the England Squash and Racketball Association.
- 5.5 England Badminton provided information on the design requirements for new badminton courts.
- 5.6 The English Squash and Racketball Association (ESR) have outlined to us that there is a limited supply of squash courts in North Tyneside at present. There is one main squash club, which is the Tynemouth Squash Club which provides 5 courts. The club has been commended for their proactive and positive approaches to ensure community engagement. They were awarded funding from ESR in 2011, which they have used to expand community use and to engage young people in squash.
- 5.7 ESR has indicated there they have worked successfully with local authorities in the north east, and have given examples of these projects. They are keen to promote new 'state of the art' squash courts in the leisure centres, where there is the potential for moving walls to accommodate squash courts. They have cited an example of how they have worked with Sunderland City Council at the Washington Leisure Centre, which has been developed to include an educational use.
- 5.8 As part of the Local Plan Pre Submission Draft Consultation November 2015 the NGBs will again be consulted and given the opportunity to comment on the draft of this strategy.

6. A Picture of North Tyneside

6.1 This section aims to highlight key information about North Tyneside; population, demographic profile, local and regional context and to show how these relate to the built sports provision.

TABLE 1: SHOWING SOME KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS FOR NORTH TYNESIDE

Indicator	North Tyneside	Relationship to Built Sports Provision
Population	<p>The total population of North Tyneside was estimated at 201,000 in 2011, an increase of 3.4%, faster than the 3% growth experienced in the rest of Tyne and Wear from 2001.</p> <p>Within the Local Plan population growth is proposed to reach 224,857 by 2032. Population growth is something that is going to be considered within this strategy.</p>	The level of provision will have to be considered as demand for facilities is increased by the growth in population.
Employment	<p>Overall claimant unemployment, whilst lower than the Tyne and Wear and regional averages, shows that there are pockets of high unemployment. For the period ending March 2015, 103,900 people aged 16+ were economically active, which represents 79.8% of the population. This was lower than the equivalent figure for Great Britain of 77.4% but better than the rest of the north east as a whole at 74.7%.</p> <p>Of these people in employment, a high proportion of these are in lower paid and lower skilled work, with average weekly pay that is £16 lower than the average weekly pay in the North East and £59 per week lower than the average for Great Britain.</p>	Built sports provision providers in North Tyneside cater for low income households.
Deprivation	<p>There are stark contrasts in the levels of deprivation across North Tyneside. The most deprived areas are predominantly located between the A1058 Coast Road and along the River Tyne, as well as the west of North Tyneside. 23% of North Tyneside's population live among the 20% most deprived in England. This has associated issues related to poor health, and participation in education and attainment in education post 16 years old.</p> <p>There has been little change over the past 30 years regarding the areas of North Tyneside which are</p>	The existing built sports provision, where appropriate, must ensure that it is meeting the needs of its locality to maintain equality in service provision.



	most deprived.	
Car Ownership	North Tyneside has the highest level of car ownership in Tyne and Wear, with 68.4% of households with access to a car compared to 64.9% households in Sunderland, the area with the second highest rate of car ownership. The 2011 census showed a continued increase in car ownership over the previous 10 years in North Tyneside, increasing by 8%.	This highlights that a significant majority of households in North Tyneside have access to a car, making it easier to access sporting facilities.
Connectivity	Overall, the Borough has good transport links that contribute to its suitability as a location for new housing and economic activity. The Tyne and Wear Metro system, with 17 stations in North Tyneside, loops around the Borough, linking its town centres, riverside and the coastal area with Newcastle and other districts of Tyne and Wear. The Metro allows direct connections to the national rail service and Newcastle Airport. The Borough has external road links into Northumberland and South Tyneside via the A19(T) Tyne Tunnel. The Tyne Pedestrian and Cycle Tunnel also provide an important link between North and South Tyneside. The North West area of the Borough enjoys convenient access to the A1(T) and A19(T). The A1058 Coast Road provides a direct link to Newcastle City Centre.	Connectivity is a key strength. Having good connectivity and access shows that North Tyneside's built sport provision is widely accessible to the majority of people in North Tyneside.

Sports Participation in North Tyneside

6.2 Information has been made available by Sport England through the Active Places Power (APP) website which can be accessed from:
<https://www.activeplacespower.com/sign-in?redirectUrl=/areaprofiles>

TABLE 2: SHOWING SOME KEY PARTICIPATION INDICATORS FOR SPORT IN NORTH TYNESIDE.

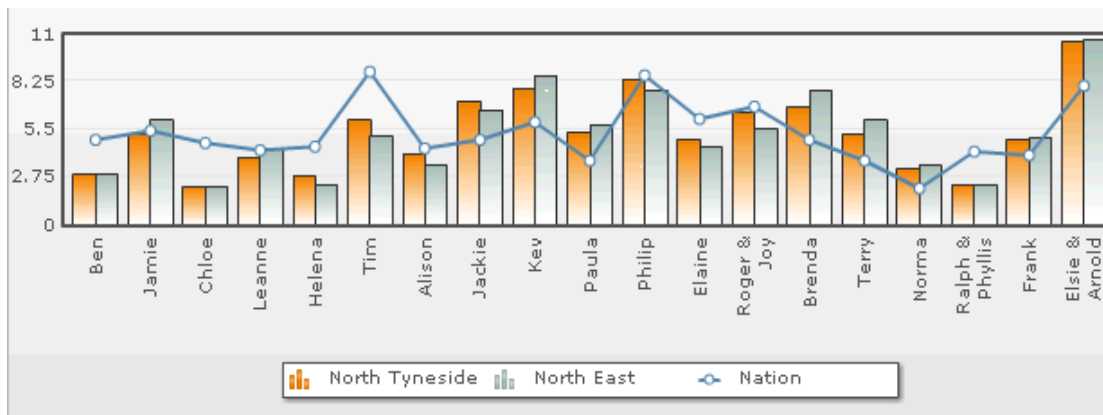
Indicator	North Tyneside	Implications
Adult (16+) participation in sport at least 1 time per week	36.1% of the adult population in 2012-2013. This is an increase of 2.8% from 2005-2006. This is higher than both the North East average (34.7%) and national average (35.7%)	North Tyneside has higher adult participation levels than the regional and national averages. This participation creates demand for facilities.
Proportion of the adult population doing zero sessions per week	45% of the adult population for 2012-2013. This has reduced significantly by 8.4% since 2005-2006. This is lower than the North East average (48.6%) and the national average (47%).	Overall adults in North Tyneside are better than average at getting involved in exercise.
Proportion of the adult population volunteering at least 1 hour per week	3% of the population of North Tyneside have been getting involved in volunteering in sport. This compares to national volunteering of 6% 2012-2013. This represents a fall in volunteering in North Tyneside by 3.2% since 2009-2010.	Volunteering is statistically lower than the national average.
Population aged 55+ participating in sport at least 1 time per week	24.2% of the 55+ community participate in sport at least once per week 2012-2013. This is an increase of 5.5% from 2005-2006. This is higher than the than the North East average	Adults aged 55+ are more likely to take part in sport at least once per week than the regional and national average. It is important for facility providers to continue to ensure that they plan for and maintain facilities that meet the needs of this group.

	(18.7%) and the national average (21.3%)	
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6.3 Overall, adult sports participation (16+) in North Tyneside is higher than the regional and national average. Providers should consider this within the development of their facilities. The figures also outline that there is higher participation in sport by the 55+ bracket. When looking at predicted population growth and demographics, this group will continue to increase in size, and as such there will be an impact on the type of users of facilities. Again this is something that should be considered by facility providers.

6.4 Statistics made available by Sport England outlines nineteen different market segments with certain sporting participation characteristics motivation for getting involved in sport. The Sport England market segmentation data is built primarily from the 'Taking Part' and 'Active People' surveys and is provides a useful insight into the predominant type of participation in sport by user type. For further information regarding Sport England's Market Segmentation, please refer to *Sport England Technical Report – Market Segmentation* available here <https://www.sportengland.org/research/about-our-research/market-segmentation/>

6.5 Each group is identified as having key attributes that distinguish them from other groups, and the prevalence or growth of each group will inform the forward planning sporting facilities in North Tyneside.



6.6 The information shows that there are five key groups that represent the main users of the sport provision in North Tyneside. The graph above shows the Sport England market segmentation data for North Tyneside, Newcastle and the England. What this shows is that that there are some

segments that are higher percentage in North Tyneside compared to the national average. These are the Jackie, Kev, Brenda, Terry and Elsie & Arnold segments. What is apparent from the graph is for these segments, there are also higher than national average numbers for Newcastle. It can be assumed that this could be a wider trend than just North Tyneside. The predominant and notable segments specific characteristics are set out in the table below:

Name	Age	Characteristics
Elsie & Arnold (Segment D 19)	Aged 66+	<p>Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range.</p> <p>They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury.</p> <p>10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% take part in bowls.</p>
Philip (Segment C11)	Aged 46-55	<p>Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average.</p> <p>Cycling is the top sport, and 16% of this segment do this at least once a month, almost double the national average.</p> <p>Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport</p>
Kev (Segment B09)	Aged 36-45	<p>Kev has average levels of sports participation.</p> <p>14% of this segment takes part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 12% of this segment takes part in football compared to 4% of all adults. In addition, 11% of people in this segment take part in cycling, and 10% go swimming.</p> <p>Kev may also take part in athletics or running, golf, angling, badminton, archery or martial arts/combat sports.</p>
Jackie (Segment B08)	Aged 36-45	<p>Jackie has above average participation in sport, although is less active than others in her age group.</p> <p>22% of this group take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 20% of this group take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults.</p> <p>In line with the general adult population, 9% of this segment take part in cycling; and 6% take part in athletics or running (compared to 5% of all adults).</p> <p>Jackie may also play badminton, go horse-riding, play tennis, football, rounders or netball.</p>
Tim (Segment B06)	Aged 26-45	<p>Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis.</p> <p>21% of this segment take part in cycling compared to 9% of all adults; 20% of this segment take part in keep fit/gym, compared to 17% of all adults.</p>



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Swimming, football and athletics or running are also popular sports for Tim. His participation in swimming is in line with that of all adults; however Tim is more likely than all adults to take part in football and athletics.

7. Literature Review

- 7.1 We have outlined and reviewed a wide range of policies, strategies, key actions and activities from organisations at a local and national scale that will have a level of influence on built sports within North Tyneside. A summary of each of the key documents reviewed is set out below.

Document	Key Points	Relationship to Built Sport Strategy
Sport England Strategy (2011/12 – 2014/15)	<p>'People, places, play' programme directs funding into increasing participation and supporting the facilities infrastructure to encourage and support increased participation in sport.</p> <p>Ensuring that the National Governing Bodies (NGBs) are funded appropriately until 2017 to deliver on key objectives and the NGBs are delivering the priorities for the future needs of their sports.</p> <p>Improving market intelligence and business effectiveness.</p>	<p>There is opportunity for existing and future facilities to engage in these programs to generate support (financial and in kind) from Sport England and other partner organisations.</p> <p>This allows them greater opportunities to work with NGBs to help them deliver their priorities in North Tyneside.</p> <p>Facility providers will need to fully understand their current and potential markets, to understand their users and the reasons for non usage. They will need to carry out effective business planning.</p>
Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (2014)	<p>Provides a way in which a 'robust' and 'up to date' indoor sports facilities strategy can be developed in line with NPPF; in part replacing the previous guidance "<i>Assessing needs and Opportunities: a Companion Guide to PPG17</i>" (DCLG, 2001).</p> <p>Outlines ways in the which 'protect, enhance, provide' can be affected.</p> <p>Outlines how a meaningful document can be developed to ensure indoor sport provision is assessed in terms of supply and future demand.</p>	<p>This document provides the framework for the development of this Strategy, and is the key guidance document, alongside the NPPF and NPPG.</p>
Sport England Youth and Community Strategy 2012 – 2017	<p>Launched in January 2012 the strategy sets out how Sport England will invest over £1 billion of National Lottery and Exchequer funding during the five year plan period. The investment will be used to create a lasting community sport legacy by growing sports participation at the grassroots level following the 2012</p>	<p>The aim by 2017 is to ensure that playing sport is a lifelong habit for more people and a regular choice for the majority. A specific target is to increase the number of 14 to 25 year olds playing sport.</p>

London Olympics.

<p>North Tyneside Council Sport and Leisure Vision and Objectives ****ADD IN THE SOURCE****</p>	<p>Deliver sustainable growth.</p> <p>Support people to be healthy and independent and protect the vulnerable.</p> <p>Protect & enhance the environment.</p> <p>Making change happen, improving customer service and facing up to our financial challenges.</p> <p>Delivering excellent education, skills & employment opportunities.</p> <p>Creating safe & secure communities.</p> <p>Helping people to make a positive contribution.</p>	<p>The overarching aim is to continuously develop quality leisure opportunities that meet the needs and circumstances of people in North Tyneside.</p>
<p>North Tyneside Council Final Playing Pitch Strategy April 2013 - 2023</p>	<p>Provides a clear investment strategy for playing pitch facilities within the North Tyneside area.</p> <p>Provides a clear framework for all playing pitch providers, including public, private and third sectors.</p> <p>Clearly addresses the needs of all identified pitch sports within the local area, picking up particular local demand issues.</p> <p>Addresses issues of accessibility, quality and management with regard to pitch provision.</p>	<p>This document provides the vision for playing pitches across North Tyneside, and alongside this strategy, ensures that all of the North Tyneside sport provision is represented in an up to date and robust strategy which is NPPF compliant.</p>

8. Assessment of current Swimming Pools

8.1 The information that is outlined in the following two sections has been prepared using data that has been provided by Sport England, from their Facilities Planning Model (FPM). At present we have engaged with Sport England and they have been able to provide information on how well the current facilities that we have in North Tyneside cater for the needs of the current population figure.

8.2 North Tyneside currently has 12 swimming pools which are a mix of facility types; public, members only fitness facilities, hotel pools, school pools with community access and private facilities. For the purpose of assessing the adequacy of the provision, only pools that allow public access have been included in the supply and demand analysis. There are also some other parameters which have been applied to the model:

- All of the data relating to facilities has been gathered from the National Facility Audit;
- Single pools of less than 180m² (tanks) or 200m² (leisure pools) are excluded from the model unless they are ancillary to a main pool of the minimum size;
- Provision provided by the private sector is included;
- Pools are considered to be at full capacity when they are used at 70% capacity, as this allows for the “comfort” factor.

Current Provision

8.3 The table below lists the swimming pools including within the assessment of supply and demand analysis.

TABLE 3: SHOWING ALL OF THE SWIMMING POOLS IN NORTH TYNESIDE - * INDICATES LOCATION HAS MORE THAN ONE POOL

Names of facility	Management	Year Built	Year Refurbished
DW SPORTS	Commercial	2005	
GOSFORTH FITNESS AND WELLBEING	Commercial	2002	
HADRIAN LEISURE *	Local Authority	2010	
LAKESIDE CENTRE *	Local Authority	2007	
TYNEMOUTH POOL *	Local Authority	1971	2006 & 2010

VELOCITY HEALTH & FITNESS	Commercial	2002	
WAVES *	Local Authority	1974	2009
WET 'N' WILD	Commercial	1993	2003

8.4 At present there are no planned new facilities that would contribute towards the overall supply of pool space in North Tyneside.

Available pool space

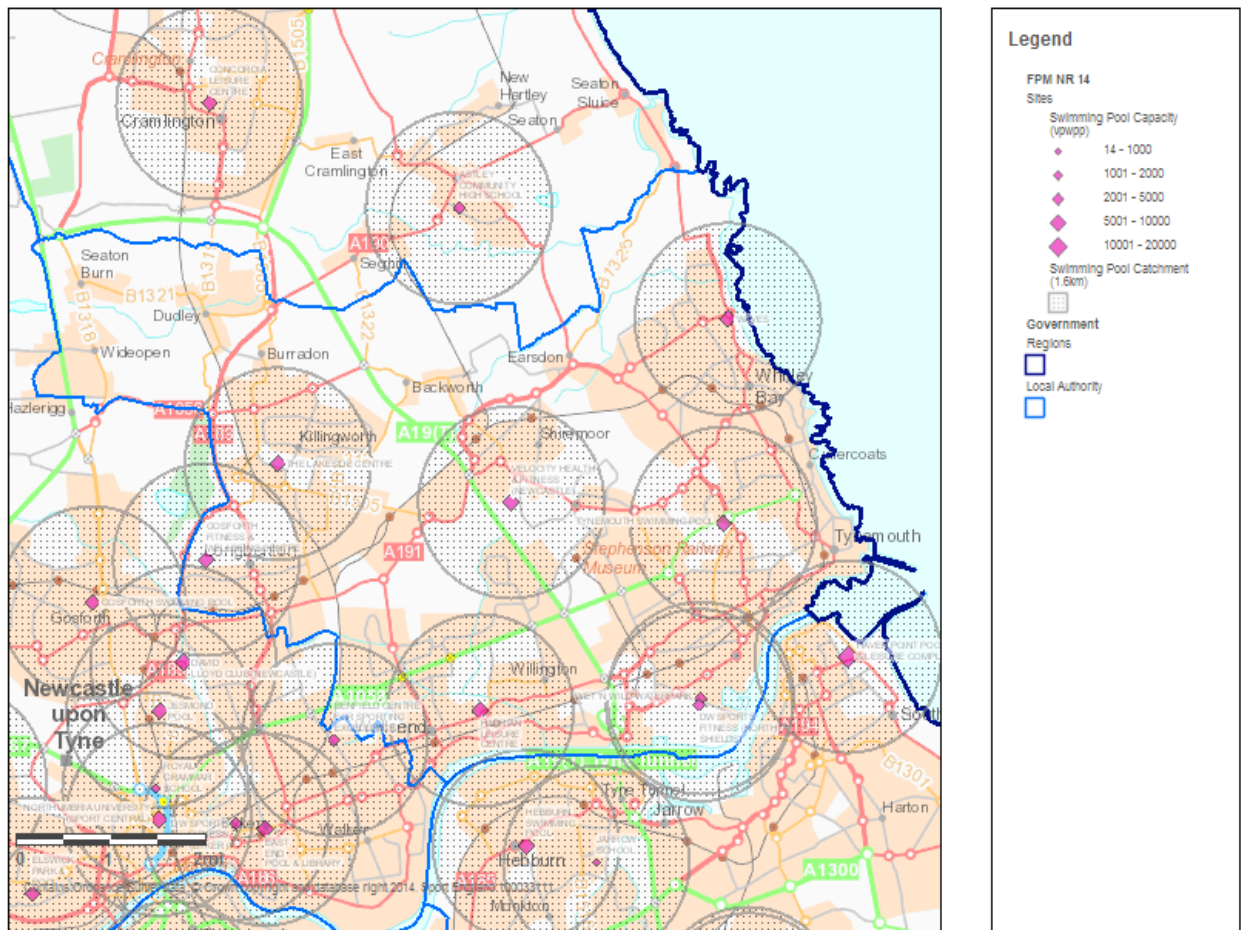
8.5 Table 5 sets out the total amount of water space in the borough across of the 12 swimming pools which meet the parameters of the facilities planning model. The table also shows the how many 'visits per week per person' (VPWPP) which can be accommodated by the existing swimming pool provision. The model has also provided comparison with the established national, regional and county averages.

TABLE 4: SHOWING THE SWIMMING POOL SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR NORTH TYNESIDE IN COMPARISON TO, REGIONAL AND OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY COMPARATORS.

Supply	North Tyneside	England	NE region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
No of pools	12.00	3,086.00	154.00	66.00	18.00	6.00
No of pool sites	8.00	2,187.00	100.00	42.00	11.00	4.00
Total water space (m²)	2,841.70	688,869.80	32,647.60	14,895.90	3,789.70	1,396.80
Total publically available water space (m²)	2,569.03	571,371.75	27,276.00	12,428.26	2,957.56	1,157.41
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	22,265.00	4,951,889.00	236,392.00	107,712.00	25,632.00	10,031.00
Water space per 1,000	13.83	12.65	12.38	13.26	13.17	9.30

- 8.6 As the facilities planning model looks at peak time supply, the amount of water space in North Tyneside has also been scaled back by the proportion of peak period hours that pools are available for use. When this is applied the water space available in this period reduces to 2,569 sq.m which represent a drop of just under 10%. This shows that at peak times the current provision can accommodate 22,265 visits per week per person (VPWPP).
- 8.7 What the evidence shows is that North Tyneside has more pool provision per capita than the bordering areas of Newcastle and South East Northumberland. Taking this into account it is important to evaluate the accessibility of this provision.
- 8.8 The accessibility of the pool sites within North Tyneside (and immediate neighbours) is displayed overleaf with a 20 minute walking catchment applied. This shows that swimming pools are widely accessible across North Tyneside, with very little overlap in provision. The map shows that the North West areas of Wideopen, Seaton Burn and Dudley do not have access to a swimming pool within walking distance. The North West of North Tyneside has a strong relationship to the north of Newcastle due to road links such as the A1 and the A189, with both of these routes being well services by public transport. There is a pool located at Greenfields Primary School in Wideopen which does have some community however the pool is not recognised within the Facilities Planning Model due to it being less than 200sq.m in size. The map also displays the relationship between the swimming pool provision in North Tyneside and in Newcastle. This is particularly evident in the Longbenton – Gosforth area and the Wallsend – Walker area.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2014



Demand for Swimming Pools

8.9 In relation to the demand for swimming pool space, the Facilities Planning Model estimates that residents in North Tyneside currently generate a demand of 13,167 swims per week in the peak period which relates positively to the amount of swims available in North Tyneside which is 22,265 swims per week in peak periods.

TABLE 5: SHOWING THE POPULATION, NUMBER OF SWIMS DEMANDED, WATER SPACE WITH COMFORT FACTOR AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION WITHOUT ACCESS THE A CAR

Demand	NT	England	NE region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Population	205,516.00	54,472,081.00	2,637,224.00	1,123,107.00	287,674.00	150,216.00
Swims demanded	13,167.00	3,515,618.00	166,686.00	72,430.00	18,934.00	9,568.00

- VPWPP						
Equivalent water space – comfort factor included	2,170.34	579,497.43	27,805.44	11,939.00	3,120.94	1,577.19
% of population without access to a car	30.30	24.90	30.30	35.50	40.20	25.90

- 8.10 Table 6 above outlines the demand created for water space by the current population of North Tyneside. With the ‘comfort factor’ applied 2,170sq.m of water space would be required to satisfy the level of demand created. This compares positively to the amount of water space that is publicly available in Table 5, which outlines that at peak times 2,569sq.m of water space is available in North Tyneside.
- 8.11 Following on from this statistics it is important to consider the accessibility of the current provision. Map 1 shows that the current swimming pool provision is spread across the borough evenly and without too much overlap. When considering the accessibility of the current provision the location and proximity to existing metro station within North Tyneside is important as the borough is well serviced by the metro service.
- 8.12 Table 5 also sets out the percentage of the population without access to a car gives an indication as to the mobility of the population and their ability to reach the local pool. In North Tyneside the number of people without access to a car is 30.3% which higher than the national average and South East Northumberland, but lower than the figure for Newcastle. It is considered that were there is no access to a car, the importance of walking distances to facilities and the access to public transport and the metro system increases in importance.
- 8.13 Overall it is considered that the current swimming pool provision is well spread across the borough. Whilst car ownership is lower than the national average, it is at the highest level in the North East. The public transport system in the borough is seen as strength, with the metro in particular adding to the accessibility of provision. Where there are parts of the borough which are not located within walking distance of a

swimming pool, the strategic road network and public transport system ensures that the accessibility is not a significant barrier to swimming pool use.

Supply & Demand Balance

TABLE 6: SHOWING SUPPLY OF POOL SPACE IN M² COMPARED TO THE DEMAND FOR POOL SPACE

Supply/Demand Balance	NT	England	North East	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE N'land
Supply in m ²	2569.03	571371.8	27276	12428.26	2957.56	1157.41
Demand in m ²	2170.34	579497.4	27805.44	11939	3120.94	1577.19
Provision available m ²	398.69	-8125.68	-529.44	489.26	-163.38	-419.78

- 8.14 Having established how much water space North Tyneside's pools supply across peak hours, and how much water space would be required to meet North Tyneside's residents peak time demand for swimming this section compares the current level of supply with the current level on demand.
- 8.15 What the above table shows is that within North Tyneside there is currently a 398.69 m² of pool space which is a surplus. Comparatively North Tyneside's provision also compares very favourably with the nearby local authorities of Newcastle and South East Northumberland, and also compares favourably with the rest of England. Only the Tyne & Wear Metropolitan County displays a positive surplus, like North Tyneside. It is noted that that the positive figure for the Tyne and Wear Metropolitan County would also include the figure for North Tyneside.
- 8.16 Overall North Tyneside does have a surplus in the amount of available pool space when comparing the supply and demand of the provision. This analysis does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. The following sections sets out more detailed modelling which takes this into account.

Satisfied Demand- demand from North Tyneside residents currently being met by supply

TABLE 7: SHOWING THE LEVEL OF STAISFIED DEMAND FOR EXISTING STOCK

Satisfied Demand	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Total number of visits which are met	12092	3212349	150744	66708	17750	8577
% of total demand satisfied	91.8	91.4	89.4	92.1	93.7	89.6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	71.91	75.74	71.75	65.07	57.42	78.14
% of demand satisfied by foot	13.37	14.97	16.43	20.41	28.63	13.06
% of demand satisfied by public transport	14.72	9.29	11.82	14.52	13.95	8.79
Demand Retained	9243	3210450	150451	63743	13309	5959
Demand Retained and a % of Satisfied Demand	76.4	99.9	99.8	95.6	75	69.5
Demand Exported	2849	1899	292	2964	4441	2619
Demand Exported as a % of Satisfied Demand	23.6	0.1	0.2	4.4	25	30.5

- 8.17 Within the Facilities Planning Model the location of swimming pools and the relationship this has to the supply and demand data can be compared. This analysis shows that 91.8% of demand for pools in North Tyneside is currently being met by supply (this includes facilities both within the local authority area and those in adjoining areas which are accessible to North Tyneside residents).
- 8.18 Table 8 above shows that the level of satisfied demand is above the national and regional average. It is however slightly below the Tyne and Wear average, and that of neighbouring Newcastle.
- 8.19 When comparing the ways in which residents in North Tyneside are accessing the current swimming pool provision it shows that 71.91% are travelling to the facilities by car, which is consistent with the regional average and lower than the national average.

8.20 The data shows that there is a strong relationship between the surrounding local authorities, with 23.6% of the demand for pool space in North Tyneside is exported to neighbouring authorities of Newcastle and South East Northumberland. This figure is lower than it is for Newcastle and South East Northumberland but comparatively the data establishes that swimming pool provision is shared across neighbouring boundaries which is to be expected when considered the strong relationship and resident movement across authority boundaries.

TABLE 8: SHOWING UNMET DEMAND DATA

Unmet Demand	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE North
Total number of visits in the peak time not currently being met	1075	303269	17943	5722	1184	991
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.2	8.6	10.6	7.9	6.3	10.4
Equivalent in water space m2 -with comfort factor	177.21	49989.43	2957.57	943.23	195.14	163.31
% Unmet Demand due to;						
Lack of capacity	0.3	11.6	1	0.9	1.5	0
Outside catchment	99.7	88.4	99	99.1	98.5	100
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	94.59	68.83	80.88	94.02	94.08	90.06
% Unmet demand who do have access to a car	5.16	19.54	18.14	5.04	4.38	9.94
Lack of capacity	0.3	11.6	1	0.9	1.5	0
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	0.24	9.06	0.85	0.88	1.44	0
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0.02	2.57	0.13	0.07	0.09	0

8.21 The Facilities Planning Model suggests that approximately 1000 swims per week in the peak period go unmet. It suggests that the unmet demand in North Tyneside is not attributable to a lack of pool space, but instead that this could be

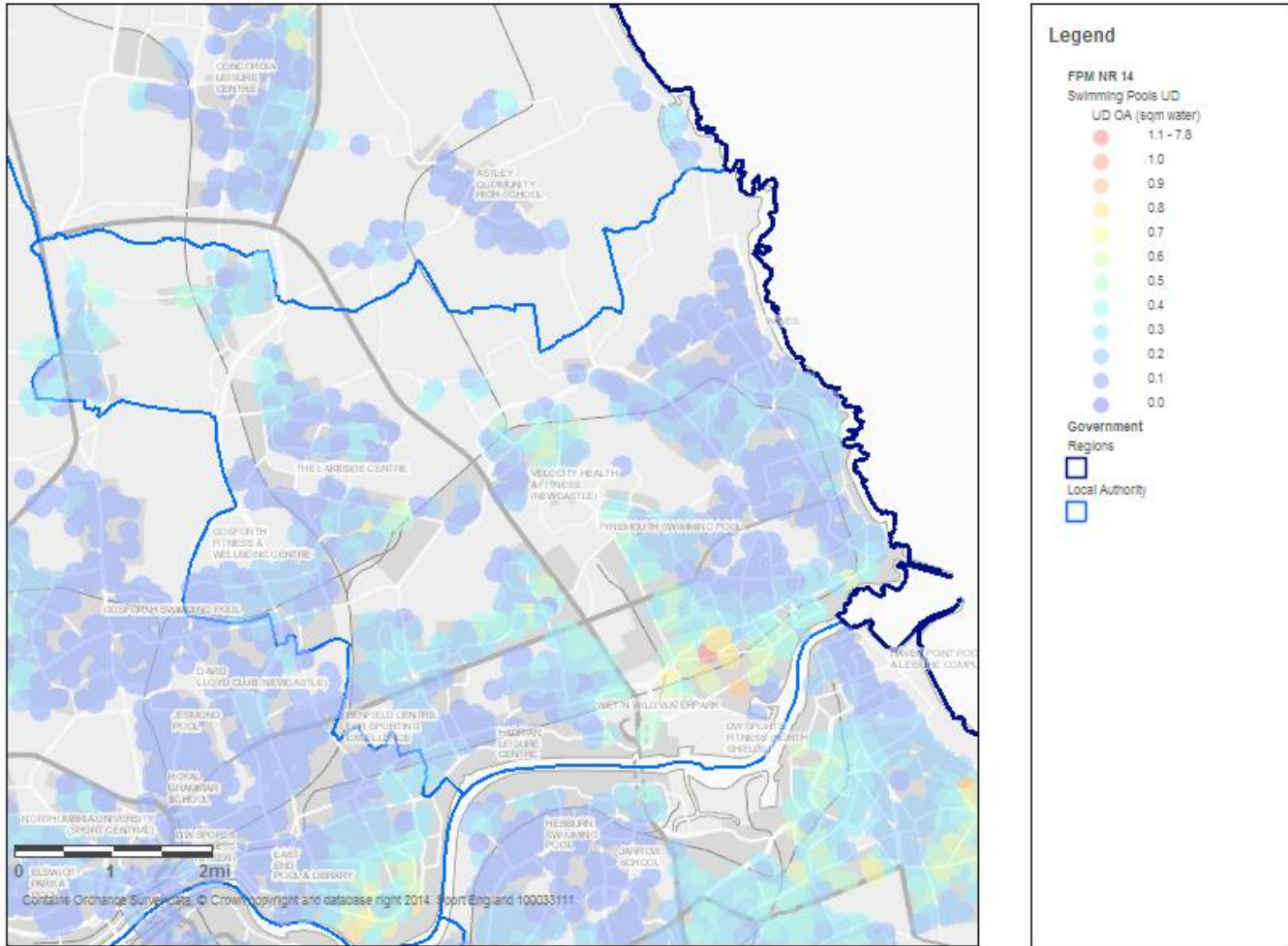


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attributable to the local pool being too far away. The lack of access to a car was the overwhelming reason that swimmers could not reach their local pool. The map overleaf shows the spatial distribution of unmet demand across North Tyneside. The 'yellow', 'orange' and 'red' dots highlight areas where there are higher levels of unmet demand. It highlights that the areas where there is unmet demand is predominantly focused on the Percy Main area, with a small pocket of unmet demand in the Shiremoor area.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2014 Unmet Demand

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



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Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

8.22 The model estimates that on average 58% of North Tyneside’s pools peak time capacity is utilised, which is lower than the average for the comparator areas. However, this figure is an average figure across the entire pool stock in North Tyneside and there is variation in capacity across pool sites. The table below sets out the capacity at each of the pools in North Tyneside.

Name of facility	Facility capacity vpwpp	% capacity used	% capacity not used	Facility capacity used in peak times	Annual throughput
NORTH TYNESIDE	22265	59	41	13093	1003912
DW SPORTS	1733	14	86	241	19663
GOSFORTH FITNESS AND WELLBEING	2167	67	33	1451	118341
HADRIAN LEISURE	3605	78	22	2797	211983
LAKESIDE CENTRE	3360	76	24	2537	186907
TYNEMOUTH POOL	2659	95	5	2519	188928
VELOCITY HEALTH & FITNESS	2167	29	71	633	54613
WAVES	4573	58	42	2666	204903
WET 'N' WILD	2000	12	88	248	18567

Used Capacity	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE North
Total number of visits used of current capacity	13093	3212760	151411	69756	17728	6587
% of overall capacity of pools used	58.8	64.9	64.1	64.8	69.2	65.7
% of visit is made to pools by walkers	12.6	15	16.4	19.5	28.5	17
% of visits made to pools by road	87.4	85	83.6	80.5	71.5	83
Visits imported;						
Number of visits imported	3851	2310	960	6013	4419	628
As a % of used capacity	29.4	0.1	0.6	8.6	24.9	9.5
Visits retained						
Number of visits retained	9243	3210450	150451	63743	13309	5959
As a % of used capacity	70.6	99.9	99.4	91.4	75.1	90.5

- 8.23 Sport England have outlined that the optimal level of used capacity is considered to be 70% as at this level swimmers enjoy sufficient space to swim comfortably.
- 8.24 The model suggests that the pool at Tynemouth is almost full to capacity (to the point that some swimmers find it overly busy and use other pools or don't swim at all). Other pools managed by North Tyneside Council at Hadrian Leisure Centre, The Lakeside Centre are busy as is the commercially managed Gosforth Fitness and Wellbeing Centre are all busy. Waves is shown to have additional capacity.
- 8.25 Currently other commercially managed swimming pools in North Tyneside are shown to be under utilised without exception.
- 8.26 The pools which have the highest levels of annual patronage are those at Hadrian Leisure Centre and Waves. The former facility is still relatively new and will still be a strong draw for swimmers in the area.

Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

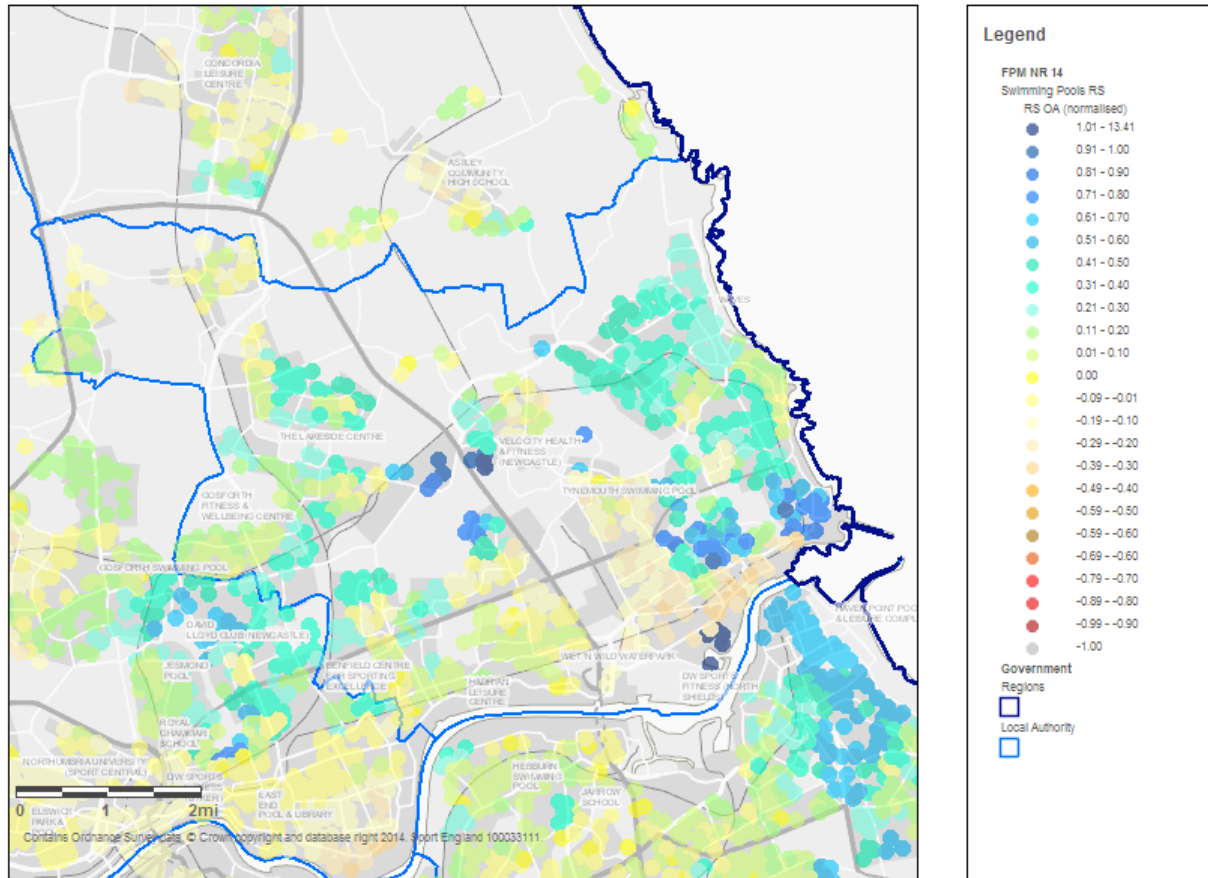
Relative Share	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE North
Score with 100 = FPM Total	116.7	99.1	100.9	108.8	97.4	77.2
FPM Total	16.7	-0.9	0.9	8.8	-2.6	-22.8

- 8.27 Relative share looks at what level of access users would experience. It does so by allocating everyone to their nearest facility, then establishing what share of that facility they would enjoy. This helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision – or access to provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100.
- 8.28 North Tyneside residents enjoy a relative share that is 16% better than the national average. This is the highest level of relative share in the local study area - with neighbouring South East Northumberland's relative being nearly 23% poorer than the national average.

- 8.29 From the finding of the Facilities Planning Model residents of North Tyneside will feel that they enjoy a good level of swimming provision.
- 8.30 The geography of relative share is shown in the map overleaf. Positive relative is shown through a colour pallet ranging from greens through to dark blues (with the latter being the highest relative share) whilst negative share is shown by colours ranging from yellows, through browns to red (with red being the lowest).
- 8.31 Only small areas of Percy Main and North Shields show minor levels of negative relative share, with the remainder of the District displaying modest positive relative share. There are some areas which show a really high level of positive relative share and these are Tynemouth and into North Shields, Shiremoor and Palmersville, and parts of Whitley Bay and Monkseaton.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2014 Relative Share

Share of water divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (1.14 sqm per visit per week). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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North Tyneside Local Plan

8.32 The growth scenario proposed within the Local Plan would support slightly greater population growth figure than set out by the Office of National Statistics, with population predicted to increase by approximately 23,000 people and a population of 224,857 by 2032. The Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator sets out based on population the number of facilities that would be required to provide for this need.

Swimming Pools	
Demand adjusted by	0%
Square meters	2,359.35
Lanes	44.41
Pools	11.10
vpwpp	14,211
Cost	£33,259,186

- 8.33 Currently there is 2,841 sq.m of pool space currently in North Tyneside, which compares to 2,359 sp.m which would be required to ensure that there is enough pool space to meet the population projections for the borough. This shows that if the accessibility was not a consideration, there would be sufficient pool space to support the increase in population set out within the Local Plan Pre Submission Draft.
- 8.34 When relating this back to the proposals set out within the Local Plan the Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor strategic housing sites would together contribute the most to the overall population figure for North Tyneside. The closest swimming pool facility to would be the Velocity Swimming Pool which is located in the Village Hotel. The Village Hotel is sited almost equidistant between the two sites. From the data that has been set out in the Facilities Planning Model, it sets out that currently 29% of the capacity of the pool is being utilised.
- 8.35 Following discussion with North Tyneside Council Sports and Leisure Team they have outlined that at present they are happy with the level of pool provision in North Tyneside. They are keen to ensure contributions are received to maintain and enhance existing facilities. This is something that would be delivered through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and in particular through Policy S7.1 General Infrastructure and Funding from the Local Plan.

Key Findings

- 8.36 North Tyneside's pool provision is portrayed very positively within the Sport England Facilities Planning Model. By a range of measures North Tyneside shows good levels of per capita provision of waterspace, low levels of unmet demand and strong positive relative share. Whilst there is some unmet demand it is a relatively small amount in physical terms

(under 180 sq.m of waterspace) and this is thinly spread across the borough. Measures to increase the opening times of pools across the peak hours are likely to be able to address this. This is particularly the case with Tynemouth Pool, which is modelled to be running at 95% of utilised capacity at peak times despite only being open for use for three quarters of a week's peak hours.

8.37 Given the district's location within the Tyneside conurbation the model identifies strong movements across local authority boundaries to use pools in neighbouring areas. This flow works both ways and there is no suggestion from the model that North Tyneside residents have to rely unduly on pool provision an adjoining authority area.

8.38 Analysis of the proposed level of population using the Sports Facilities Calculator also shows that the level of swimming pool provision in North Tyneside would be able to support the level of growth proposed with the Local Plan Pre Submission Draft.

Recommendations

8.39 Overall there North Tyneside residents currently enjoy a good level of swimming pool provision. Also when considered the accessibility and availability of the swimming pool provision, this portrays a positive picture. There are however specific actions which could be implemented to improve the use of the existing swimming pool stock, and to try to address the small pockets where there is unmet demand.

8.40 Figures outlined within the Facilities Planning Model suggest that there is little capacity at Tynemouth Pool, to the point where people would be more likely to swim elsewhere or not swim at all. Currently the opening hours at the pool are limited following the recent budget review that the Council has undertaken. It is considered that by increasing the opening hours of the site, this would release capacity at the pool. Tynemouth Pool is also the closest and most accessible pool to the area of Percy Main, and there is good road links and public transport connections between the two locations. It is considered that by extending the opening hours at the pool and increasing the capacity, this could help to address the unmet demand at Percy Main.

8.41 When assessing the North West of the borough it is evident that currently there is not a swimming pool of a significant scale to benefit the local community. It is considered that the North West of the borough has a strong relationship with the Gosforth area of Newcastle. When reviewing

the unmet demand data, this shows currently there a small amount of unmet demand. Through further iterations of the Built Sports Strategy further swimming pool provision in the North West would be considered, however at this time it is thought that through the existing strategic road network and public transport, demand for swimming provision can be catered for through the use of existing provision and cross boundary provision.

- 8.42 The impact of the proposed strategic sites of Murton Gap and Killingworth Moor has been considered and it is considered that the Velocity Swimming Pool located at the Village Hotel would be the best placed facility to accommodate the demand created by the potential development of these sites. As there is currently spare capacity at the Velocity facility, promotion of pay per swim and swim only membership could be considered to cater for additional demand.

9. Assessment of current provision of Sport Halls

- 9.1 This section has been prepared using data provided by Sport England using their Facilities Planning Model (FPM). This section and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for sports halls in North Tyneside.
- 9.2 Through the Facilities Planning Model comparison has been made with neighbouring local authorities, as well as regionally and nationally.

Supply of Sports Halls

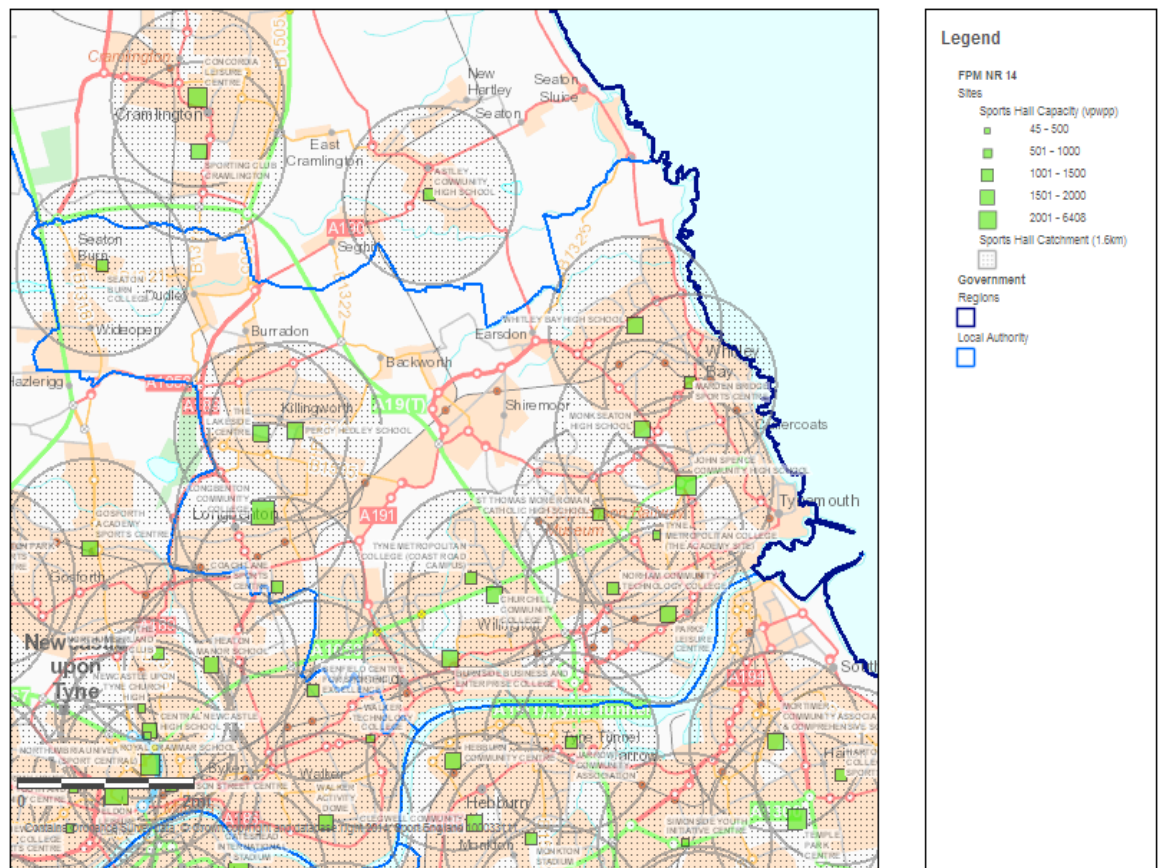
Current Supply	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
No of Halls	28	5584	335	125	30	20
No of Hall sites	16	3985	230	89	25	15
Supply of total hall space in courts	107.8	21,321.6	1321.3	511.90	137.60	90.20
Supply of publicity available hall space in courts	85.93	16,317.16	1,003.32	376.14	100.22	72.69
Supply of total hall space VPWPP	17,400	3,304,225	203,172	76,168	20,295	14,719
Courts per 1,000	5.25	3.91	5.01	4.56	4.78	6.00

- 9.3 Currently there are 28 sports halls in North Tyneside located at 16 separate sites. In total the halls provides 108 courts. 13 of the sites and 25 of the sports halls are located on education sites; the remaining 3 sites which have 3 halls are located at Local Authority centres.
- 9.4 The majority of the provision of sports halls is located at education sites. The Facilities Planning Model has taken into account the opening hours and this outlined that 86 courts are available in North Tyneside at a peak times.
- 9.5 The table above shows that the sports halls in North Tyneside can accommodate a total of 17,400 visits per week in the peak periods which is higher than South East Northumberland, but lower than the

city of Newcastle. The table also shows that North Tyneside residents enjoy a level of provision of 5.25 courts per 10,000 population. This is notably higher than the national average and with the exception of South East Northumberland is the highest level in the study area.

- 9.6 The map overleaf shows the location of sports halls in North Tyneside and neighbouring authorities with a 20 minute walking catchment superimposed. The map shows that the majority of the District lies within walking distance of at least one sports hall, whilst a large number of areas are served by more than one. The exception to this rule seems to be the Shiremoor / Holystone / Palmersville area, and part of Dudley.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2014



Demand for Halls

Demand	NT	England	North East	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Population	205516	#####	2637224	1123107	287647	150216
Visits demanded VPWPP	9186	2483519	118386	51436	13925	6640
Equivalent in courts	56.7	15330.36	730.76	317.5	85.95	40.99
% of population without access to a car	30.3	24.9	30.3	35.5	40.2	25.9

- 9.7 Using nationally established use parameters, The Facilities Planning Model outlines that North Tyneside's population is estimated to demand 9,185 hall visits per week during the peak period. After applying a comfort factor (which take into account transition periods to allow set up / removal of equipment between sessions), it would require 14 four court sports halls operating across all the peak period hours to meet demand.
- 9.8 The percentage of the population without access to a car gives an indication as to the mobility of the population and their ability to reach the local sports hall. In North Tyneside the percentage of people without access to a car is 30.3%, which is higher than the figure for South East Northumberland, but lower than the figure for Newcastle. It is considered that that were there is no access to a car, the importance of walking distances to facilities and the access to public transport and the metro system increases in importance.
- 9.9 In North Tyneside's case, personal mobility is lower than the national average, but on a par with regional average. The strategic road network and public transport system is considers to be a key strength. As such, the location of facilities to Metro stations is something that is important to consider as this would increase the accessibility of the facility.

Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	NT	England	North East	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Supply of Hall provision	85.93	16317.16	1003.32	376.14	100.22	72.69

(courts)						
Demand of Hall Provision (courts)	56.7	15330.36	730.76	317.5	85.95	40.99
Supply/Demand balance	29.23	986.8	272.56	58.5	14.27	31.7

9.10 The table above shows that in North Tyneside at peak hours there are just under 86 courts available. Currently there is demand for 57 courts, which means that there is a healthy supply and demand balance in relation to sports hall provision of 29 courts.

9.11 Overall North Tyneside does have a surplus in the amount of available sports hall space when comparing the supply and demand of the provision. This analysis does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. The following sections sets out more detailed modelling which takes this into account.

Satisfied Demand- demand from North Tyneside residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Total number of visits which are met	8621	2263744	108789	47695	13060	6265
% of total demand satisfied	93.9	91.2	91.9	92.7	93.6	94.4
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	69.8	77	71.1	65.8	59.6	73.5
% of demand satisfied by foot	20.1	15.4	19.1	22.7	28.7	19
% of demand satisfied by public transport	10.1	7.6	9.8	11.6	11.6	7.5
Demand Retained	6730	2262834	108737	45572	10496	5624
Demand Retained and a % of Satisfied Demand	78.1	100	100	95.5	80.4	89.8
Demand Exported	1891	910	52	2123	2564	640
Demand Exported as a % of Satisfied Demand	21.9	0	0.2	4.5	19.6	10.2

- 9.12 Within the Facilities Planning Model the location of sports hall and the relationship that this has to the supply and demand data can be compared. This suggests that 93.9% of demand for hall use generated by North Tyneside residents is satisfied by local provision.
- 9.13 The model shows that North Tyneside’s level of satisfied demand is much higher than both the national and regional averages, and barring the figure for a sub-area of Northumberland, is the highest level in the study area.
- 9.14 The model suggests that all demand will have been satisfied in North Tyneside halls, particularly given the relationship that with Newcastle and parts of South East Northumberland. The model suggests that just over 78% of demand for hall use from North Tyneside residents is met by halls within the borough. This figure is slightly lower than neighbouring Newcastle and South East Northumberland and suggests and relatively small net outflow of users to these neighbouring areas.
- 9.15 The model also identifies the ways in which residents of North Tyneside access sports halls. The data shows that approximately 70% travel by car, whilst 20% walk and 10% use public transport. Given that just over 30% of North Tyneside residents do not have access to a car, the travel patterns are what would be expected.

Unmet Demand - demand from North Tyneside residents not currently being met

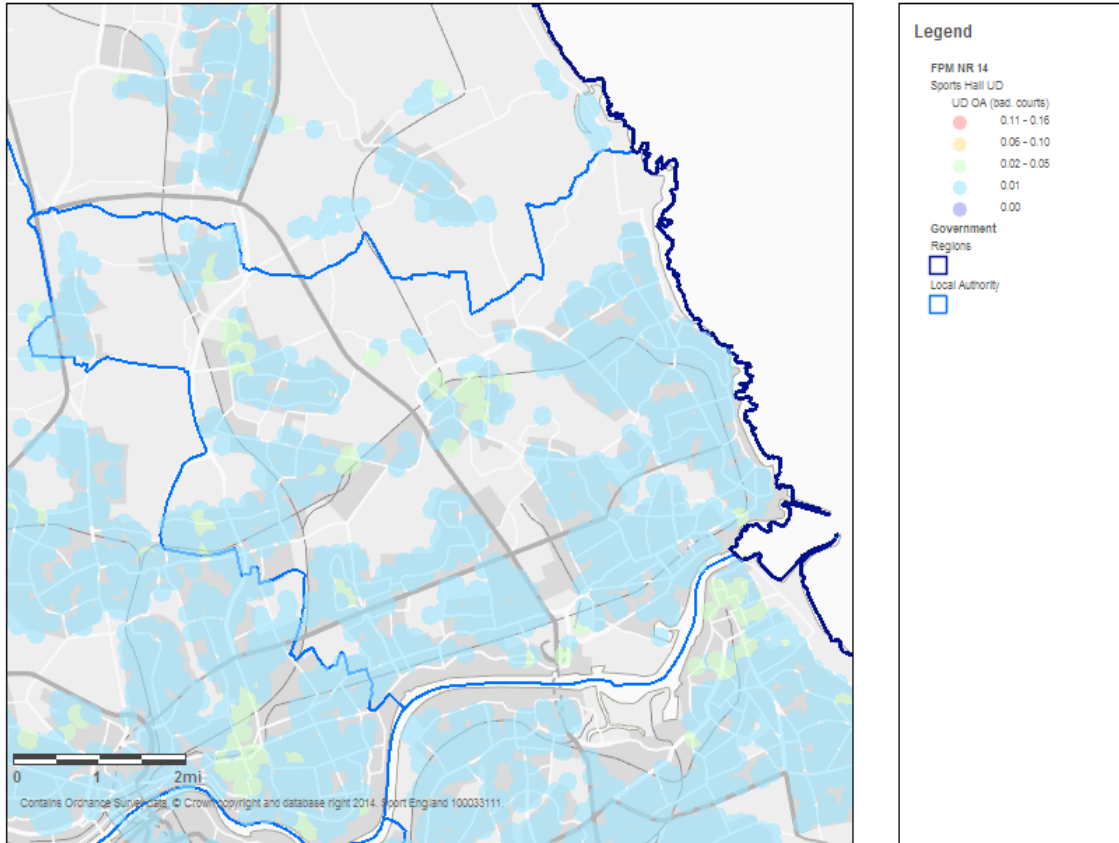
Unmet Demand	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE North
Total number of visits in the peak time not currently being met	564	219775	9595	3741	864	375
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	6.1	8.8	8.1	7.3	6.2	5.6
Equivalent in courts-with comfort factor	3.48	1356.64	59.23	23.09	5.34	2.31
% Unmet Demand due to;						
Lack of capacity	0.1	27.5	1.4	2.2	1.2	0

Outside catchment	99.9	72.5	98.6	97.8	98.2	100
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	96.9	64.5	86.4	95.4	96.6	95.3
% Unmet demand who do have access to a car	3	8	12.2	2.5	2.2	4.7
Lack of capacity	0.1	27.5	1.4	2.2	1.2	0
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	0.1	23.2	1.3	2.1	1.1	0
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0	4.4	0.1	0.1	0	0

- 9.16 The Facilities Planning Model suggests that approximately 564 visits per week are currently not being met by the current sports halls provision. Taking into account and looking at the figures for neighbouring authorities it is through that this Unmet demand is relatively low in North Tyneside, but consistent with other authorities. The model suggests for current levels of demand to be met, a further 3.5 courts would need to be made available at peak time (although spread over the District rather than in one location)
- 9.17 The model also suggests that the predominant reason for demand being unmet in North Tyneside is 99.9% attributable to the facility being located too far away and not related to any perceived lack of capacity.
- 9.18 The map overleaf shows the spread of unmet demand across North Tyneside, with each of the dots representing a super-output-area. The map shows that the unmet demand is spread thinly across North Tyneside with only the areas of Shiremoor and Camperdown showing higher levels of unmet demand.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2014 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).



Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Used Capacity	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Total number of visits used of current capacity	8670	2265043	109499	47837	13730	6622
% of overall capacity of halls used	49.8	68.5	53.9	62.8	67.7	45
% of visits made to halls by walkers	20.1	15.4	18.9	22.6	27.4	18.1
% of visits made to pools by road	79.9	84.4	81.1	77.4	72.6	81.9
Visits imported;						
Number of visits imported	1940	2210	762	2265	3234	998
As a % of used capacity	22.4	0.1	0.7	4.7	23.6	15.1
Visits retained						
Number of visits retained	6730	2262834	108737	45572	10496	5624
As a % of used capacity	77.6	99.9	99.3	95.3	76.4	84.9

- 9.19 When considered that peak time capacity of the current provision of sports halls, it sets out currently just under 50% of their peak time capacity of sports halls is being utilised. This low level of utilisation compared to the national and regional averages. Whilst it might be expected that areas with good per capita levels of provision and low levels of unmet demand might have lower levels of used capacity the relationship is not as simple as different sides of the same coin. It might also give an indication that there is overlap of provision. The average used capacity figure can be broken down to individual sites.

Name of facility	FPM Courts	Year built	Year refurb	Hrs in NPP	Community Hrs available	Facility capacity vpwpp	% capacity used	Annual throughput
NORTH TYNESIDE						17400	50	538076
BURNSIDE BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	6	2004		31	34	1220	79	50811
CHURCHILL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	6	1950	1996	29	30	1140	31	18020
COACH LANE SPORTS CENTRE	4	2001	2003	38	87	760	48	33043
JOHN SPENCE COMMUNITY COLLEGE	8	2005		33	51	7850	49	54795
Longbenton Community College	6	1975	2005	33	38	2365	29	36966
MARDEN BRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE	6	2001	2009	32	39	945	99	53492
MONKSEATON HIGH SCHOOL	4	2009		36	46	1065	50	31000
NORHAM COMMUNITY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	4	1972	2005	23	23	725	46	16854
PARKS LEISURE CENTRE	6	1998	2005	38	64	1140	67	54092
PERCY HEDLEY SCHOOL	4	2005		38	41	1140	33	19838
SEATON BURN COLLEGE	4	1980		20	20	600	29	8709
ST THOMAS MORE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	3	1992		38	41	950	46	23036
THE LAKESIDE CENTRE	6	2007		38	93	1140	80	86073



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TYNE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE (COAST ROAD)	4	2002		38	43	760	43	17745
TYNE METROPOLITAN COLLEGE (THE ACADEMY SITE)	4	2000		25	30	500	54	15234
WHITLEY BAY HIGH SCHOOL	4	1965	2013	28	28	1100	33	18369

- 9.20 The table highlights how well used each of the individual sports hall sites are used across North Tyneside. The Lakeside Centre is the busiest single site with an annual sports hall patronage of over 86,000. Seaton Burn College is estimated to have considerably fewer patrons than any other site, with a possible explanation for this being the relationship that the area has with the north east of Newcastle and also the lower level of population compared to other residential areas in North Tyneside.
- 9.21 When considered the utilised capacity there is a similar high level of variation between the sites. The Marden Bridge Sports Centre is modelled to be at 99% capacity during peak times. The Lakeside Centre, which has the highest level of patronage is modelled to operate at the optimal level of 80%. One thing that is shown in the utilisation data is that in general sports halls located at education facilities and schools have more utilised capacity. In particular Churchill Community College, Longbenton Community College, Percey Hedley School, Seaton Burn College and Whitley Bay High School are all operating at around a third of their utilised capacity. Sports halls managed by North Tyneside Council tend to be better utilised than sports halls on education facilities, which could be attributed to them being more actively managed and better promoted.
- 9.22 Currently there are no sports halls in North Tyneside which are open through the peak periods each day. In relation to Marden Bridge Sports Centre being modelled at capacity, it is considered that there might be flexibility to increase hours at sites in proximity of Marden Bridge Sports Centre in order to relieve some of the pressure on that facility.

Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

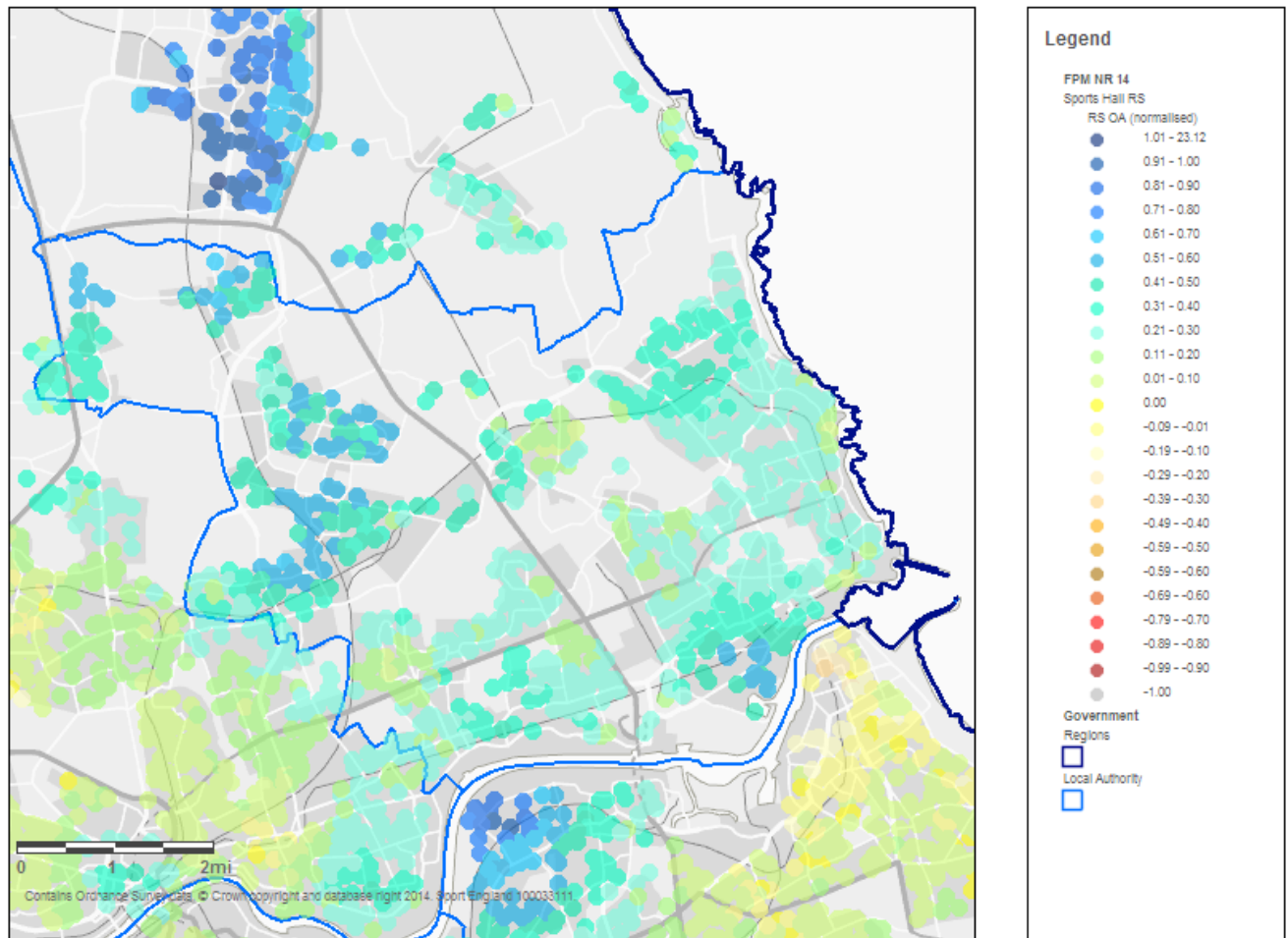
Relative Share	NT	England	North East Region	T&W Met County	Newcastle	SE Northumberland
Score with 100 = FPM Total	130.9	100	129.6	113.6	116	158
FPM Total	30.9	0	29.6	13.6	16	58

- 9.23 The Facilities Planning Model is able to consider that perceived level of access users of sports halls in North Tyneside experience. The model does this by allocated the number of residents to the space at their local facility. This helps to show which area of North Tyneside have a better or worse share of the current provision of Sports Halls. Travel models are also considered within the model such as for example residents propensity to travel to sports halls by car. For comparison the national score for relative share is set at 100.
- 9.24 When this is considered in the model it shows that North Tyneside residents enjoy an extremely good level of access to sports halls with relative share being just under 31% higher than the national average, which is also higher than the North East regional average.
- 9.25 The map overleaf shows the spatial relationship between the relative share data and super output areas within North Tyneside. The legend for the map shows that positive relative share is shown through a colour pallet ranging from greens through to dark blues (with the latter being the highest relative share) whilst negative share is shown by colours ranging from yellows, through browns to red (with red being the lowest).

9.26 This shows that based on the current population and levels of provision none of North Tyneside's super output areas display a negative relative share. The least positive relative share is in the Shiremoor area, and Westholme Farm area of Wallsend. The areas with the best relative share are Longbenton / Forest Hall / Killingworth / Camperdown, and Chirton Dene.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2014 Relative Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (0.81 capacity units per demand units). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



North Tyneside Local Plan

9.27 The growth scenario proposed within the Local Plan and would support a slightly greater population growth figure than set out by the Office of National Statistics, with population predicted to increase by approximately 23,000 people. This would increase the population of the borough to 224,857 by 2032. The Sport England Sports Facilities Calculator outlined the number of facilities that would be required to provide for this need.

Sports Halls	
Demand adjusted by	0%
Courts	68.64
Halls	17.16
vpwpp	14,991
Cost	£43,037,299

9.28 Currently there are 108 courts across 25 sports halls in North Tyneside which compares favourably with the 69 courts required as set out in the Sports Facilities Calculator. This shows that if accessibility and the location of the facilities was not a consideration, there would be sufficient sports hall provision to support the increase in population set out within the Local Plan Pre Submission Draft if provision remained at current levels.

9.29 Following discussion with North Tyneside Council Sports and Leisure Team they have outlined that they are happy with the level of sports hall provision within North Tyneside. They would seek to ensure contributions are received to maintain and enhance existing facilities. This is something that would be affected through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and in particular through Policy S10.1 Infrastructure and Funding from the Local Plan.

Key Findings

9.30 The Facilities Planning Model data portrays the amount of sports halls provision within North Tyneside very positively. Provision in the District compares very favourably on per capita levels, satisfied demand and relative share.

- 9.31 Whilst there is some unmet demand, it is low in magnitude and very thinly spread across the District. As such it could not be tackled by new provision. Instead the existing stock has the potential to be open for a greater range of peak hours where needed.
- 9.32 There is a mixed picture as to how well the sports halls are used across the Borough. Marden Bridge Sports Centre's hall is modelled to be effectively full through all of the peak hours. Whilst it might have potential to extend its peak hours liaison is needed with hall providers in the area to see whether they can offer capacity to relieve some of this pressure.
- 9.33 The level of used capacity for the majority of remaining sports halls is such that there is the opportunity to offer capacity to uses such as boxing, gymnastics, trampoleening etc and offer flexible programming. This 'slack in the system' will also mean that there is the capacity to absorb some housing growth within the Borough.



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