FAREHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Fareham Borough Retail Health Check

Summary Paper 2016

1. INTRODUCTION

This summary paper provides an annual update on the retail health of the Borough's main shopping centres, which are defined as:

- Fareham Town Centre
- Portchester District Centre
- Locks Heath District Centre
- Stubbington Local Centre
- Park Gate Local Centre

The Retail Health Check (RHC) provides a quantitative assessment overview of the retail health of the Borough's core retail centres based on: ground floor unit occupancy; performance against adopted local plan policies that relate to retail development; and footfall (Fareham Town Centre only). The paper also provides a comparative analysis of the retail health of the Borough's core centres on previous years. The first retail health check was undertaken by the Council in 2009.

The RHC plays an important part in informing the development of the Local Plan through the monitoring of the Borough's core retail centres. The information is also used to help inform development management decisions on planning applications and can be used to inform town centre management. The RHC is not however intended to be viewed as a retail study.

2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) sets out key performance indicators (KPIs) which can be used to monitor the 'health' of town centres. The table adjacent sets out how these KPIs are captured as part of the retail health check and other evidence studies.

KPI	Definition/Function	Timescale	Method of Data Collection
Diversity of uses	The amount of space in use for different uses such as offices; shopping; leisure, cafes and hotels.	Annually (September) expect for Fareham TC (6 monthly)	Review of units in town centre by observation. GIS used to calculate total floor-space.
Proportion of vacant street level property	The ratio of vacant ground floor units to the total number of issues.	Annually (Summer) except for Fareham TC (6 monthly)	Review by observation
Commercial yields on non-domestic property	Demonstrates the confidence of investors in the long-term profitability of the centre for retail, office and other commercial developments.	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.
Customers' views and behaviour	Regular surveys to help authorities in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of town centre improvements and in setting further priorities.	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.
Retailer representation and intentions to change representation	Existence and changes in representation of retailer, including street markets, and the demand of retailers wanting to come into the centre.	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.
Commercial rents	Demonstrates the confidence of investors in the long-term profitability of the centre for retail, office and other commercial developments.	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.
Pedestrian flows	A key indicator of the vitality of shopping streets, measured by the numbers and movement of people on the streets.	6 monthly for Fareham Town Centre	Footfall counts at set locations.
Accessibility	Ease and convenience of access by a variety of travel options, including – the quality, quantity and type of car parking; the frequency and quality of public transport, the quality of provision for pedestrians, cyclists and disabled people.	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.
Perception of safety and occurrence of crime	Views and information on safety and security, and where appropriate, information for monitoring the evening and night-time economy.	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.
State of town centre environmental quality	Includes information on problems (air pollution, noise, clutter, litter and graffiti) and positive factors (trees, landscaping and open spaces).	Long-term	New/updated Local Plan evidence studies.

The majority of the KPIs were already monitored through the RHC, prior to the publication of the PPG in March 2014, with exception only to the commercial yields on non-domestic property and shopping rents. It is therefore proposed that the current monitoring framework remains unchanged, as historically it has been difficult to obtain accurate and reliable information on the commercial yields on non-domestic property and shopping rents. Maintaining the same indicators also allows for a more accurate long-term comparison of data.

3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY CONTEXT

Core Strategy (2011)

The Core Strategy contains one strategic policy pertaining to retail health, Policy CS3; whilst all lower level retail policies are set out in the Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (DSP) Plan. The primary concern of the Core Strategy policy is to maintain the overall retail hierarchy of the Borough's Centres, with Fareham Town Centre remaining as the largest. Core Strategy Policy CS3 is set out below.

CS3: Vitality and Viability of Centres

Development proposals within the Borough's identified centres will be encouraged to promote competition and consumer choice, whilst maintaining and strengthening the individual character, vitality and viability of the centre. Development will be permitted provided it maintains the current hierarchy of the retail centres:

- *Town Centre - Fareham*
- *District Centres - Locks Heath, Portchester, North of Fareham Strategic Development Area*
- *Local Centres - Stubbington, Broadlaw Walk (Fareham), Highlands Road (Fareham), Gull Coppice (Whiteley), Titchfield, Warsash and Park Gate*

Whilst each centre will be developed to promote its unique identity, the overall retail hierarchy should be adhered to.

Further policies from the Core Strategy (2011) that also make reference to retail health are listed below.

- **CS8** Fareham Town Centre
- **CS9** Development in the Western Wards and Whiteley
- **CS11** Development in Portchester, Stubbington and Titchfield

The Core Strategy (2011) can be accessed from:
http://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/CoreStrategyAdopted.pdf

Development Sites and Policies (DSP) Plan

The DSP Plan, adopted in June 2015, contains a number of policies that are aimed at maintaining and improving the retail health of the Borough's centres. The policies in the Core Strategy and DSP Plan have replaced the Local Plan Review (2000) Saved Policies. Policies from the DSP Plan that make reference to retail health are listed below.

- **DSP20** New Retail Development in Fareham Town Centre
- **DSP21** Primary Shopping Area
- **DSP22** Secondary Shopping Area
- **DSP27** Market Quay
- **DSP34** Development in District Centres, Local Centres and Local Parades
- **DSP35** Locks Heath District Centre
- **DSP36** Portchester District Centre
- **DSP34** Development in District Centres, Local Centres and Local Parades
- **DSP38** Local Shops
- **DSP37** Out-of-Town Shopping

N.B.: The performance indicator used for the monitoring of Local Plan Review (2000) Policy S7 remains applicable to the performance monitoring of DSP34: Development in District Centres, Local Centres and Local Parades.

The DSP Plan can be accessed from:

http://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/LP2DSPAdopted.pdf

4. DIVERSITY OF USES

The diversity of town centre uses is assessed based on observation by Council officers. This exercise collects data on the use of each unit, from which we can ascertain the split of use classes within both the Primary and Secondary Shopping Areas.

The basic definitions of the use classes frequently referred to in this document are:

A1	Shops for retail sale or the display of goods (other than hot food), Sandwich shops, hairdressers, funeral directors, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, hire shop for domestic or personal goods, showrooms, pet shops and internet cafes.
A2	Financial or professional services (other than health/medical services) or any services including betting office.
A3	Restaurant and Cafes. Sale of food and drink for consumption ON the premises.
A4	Pubs, bars or other drinking establishments.
A5	Takeaways. Sale of hot food for consumption OFF the premises.
B1	Business. Office (other than an A2 use), research and development of products and processes, studios, laboratories, high tech, any light industry.
B2	General Industry. Industry other than that falling within B1.
C1	Hotel, boarding or guest house where no significant element of care is provided.
C2	Residential accommodation and care to people in need of care, hospital nursing home or residential school.
D1	The provision of health services, crèche, day nursery/centre, for providing education, place of worship, public exhibition hall, museum, library and art galleries.
D2	A cinema, concert hall, bingo hall/casino, swimming pool, dance hall, skating rink, gym or other area for indoor or outdoor sports/recreation.
Sui-generis	Uses that do not easily fall into any of the use class listed above, such as car showrooms/repair facilities, nail bars etc.

Floorspace calculations were taken as the total floorspace of each unit as calculated by FBC GIS mapping. Whilst this does not take account of differences between total and sales floorspace figures it does provide a consistent approach to floorspace calculations.

As well as looking at the use class, each unit was classified depending on the type of occupier. The categories for the different types of occupier were:

- Vacant
- Automotive (inc. car sales and repair)
- Clothing (inc. jewellery, shoes and accessories)
- Convenience (inc. food stores, bakers, butchers)
- Eating Out (inc. takeaways, restaurants, pubs)
- Home & Electronics (furniture and appliances, mobile phones)
- Mixed Retail (department stores, charity shops, large supermarkets)
- Other (inc. church, vets and others that fit no other category)
- Recreation (inc. sporting goods, cinemas, gyms)
- Services (inc. banks, estate agents, hotels)
- Wellness (inc. dentists, hairdressers, opticians)

5. CENTRE ANALYSIS

Fareham Town Centre

Fareham Town Centre is the Borough's largest and most diverse shopping destination. It serves not only the Borough, but a wider catchment area including parts of Gosport, Winchester, Portsmouth and Southampton. The centre benefits from having almost 4,000 office workers within walking distance.

There were 365 ground floor units recorded in the Town Centre, of which 31 (8.5%) were observed to be vacant. The most dominant use is retail A1, with A2 uses being the second most prevalent. 'Services' are the largest retail group with 76 units (22.8%); however there are four fewer units than recorded in the Summer 2015 RHC. Conversely, there are 34 (10.2%) 'Clothing' units, four more than last year. The second largest retail group is 'Eating Out' with 54 units (16.2%). Fareham Town Centre includes both Primary and Secondary Shopping Areas.

Policy Monitoring

Policy DSP34: Development in District Centres, Local Centres and Local Parades seeks to avoid the unacceptable continuous grouping of non-A1 retail uses in District Centres, Local Centres and Parades. Current unit occupancy complies with policy DSP34

Table 1: Fareham Town Centre Groundfloor Unit Occupancy

	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Total	**365**	**-4**	
Occupied	334	-5	91.5
Vacant	31	+1	8.5
Use Class	**No. of units**	**Change**	**% of occupied units**
A1	160	0	47.9
A2	58	+1	17.4
A3	32	+1	9.6
A4	9	0	2.7
A5	14	0	4.2
B1	10	-4	3
B2	1	0	0.3
C1	2	0	0.6
D1	22	+1	6.6
D2	8	0	2.4
Sui Generis	19	-3	5.7
Retail Group	**No. of units**	**Change**	**% of occupied units**
Automotive	6	0	1.8
Clothing	34	+4	10.2
Convenience	16	+1	4.8
Eating Out	54	+1	16.2
Home & Electronics	21	0	6.3
Mixed Retail	38	-1	11.4
Other	13	-4	3.9
Recreation	27	+1	8.1
Services	76	-4	22.8
Wellness	50	-2	15

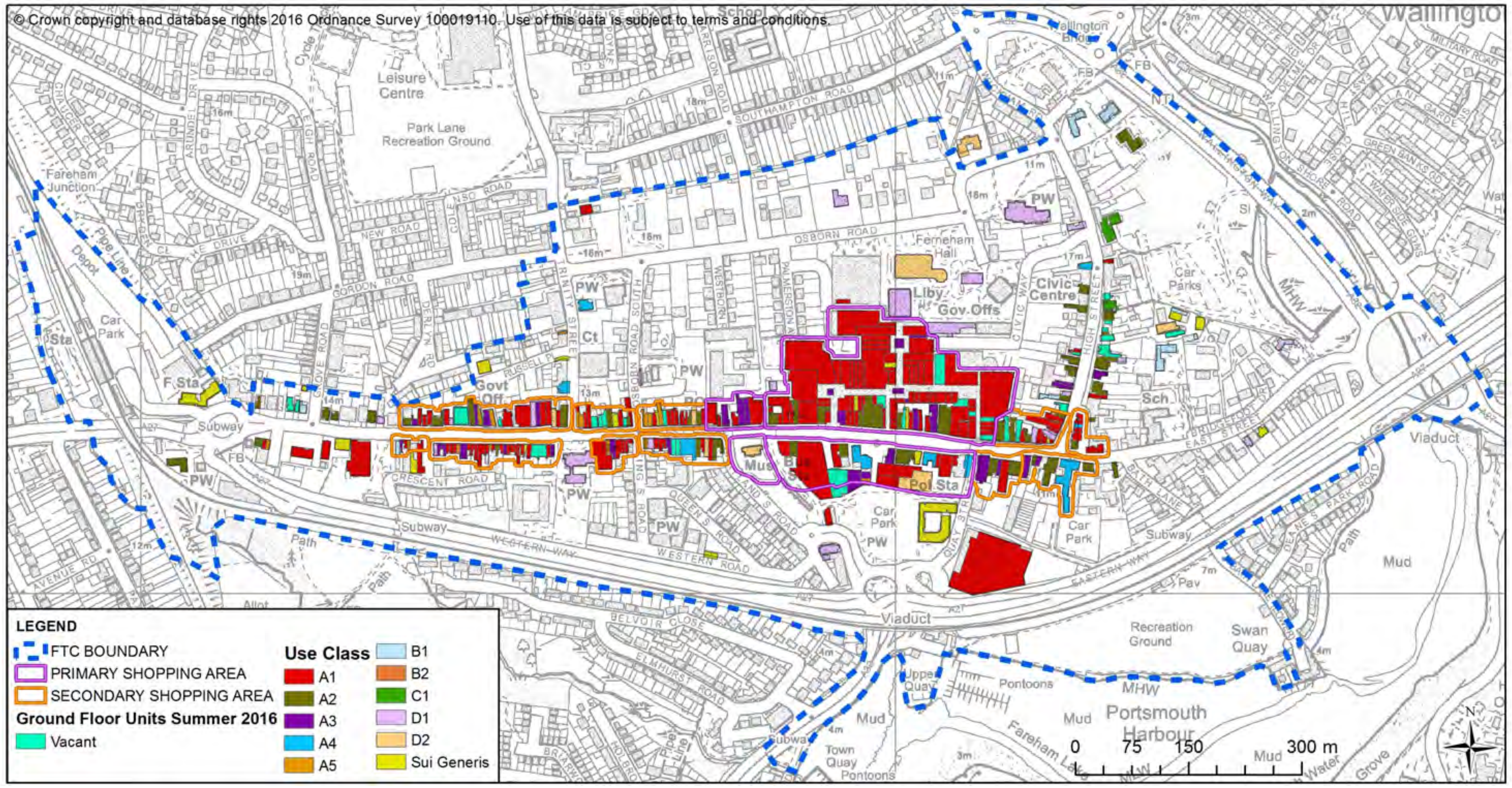


Figure 1: Fareham Town Centre Retail Use Classes

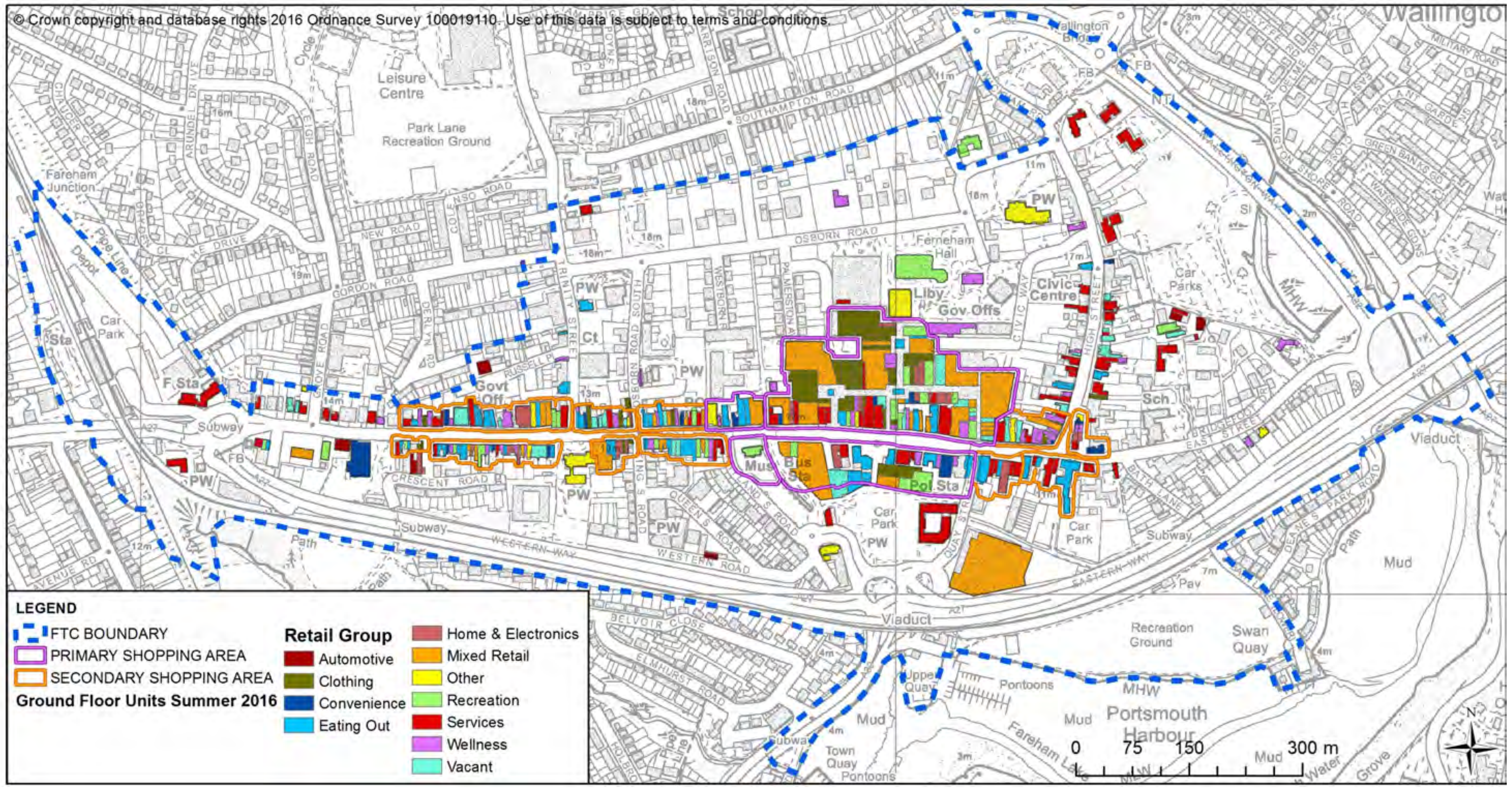


Figure 2: Fareham Town Centre Retail Uses

Primary Shopping Area

There have been no major changes in the Primary Shopping Area since the Summer 2015 RHC. The Centre retains larger chain retail outlets such as BHS, M&S, Wilko (formerly Wilkinson), Boots, Next, New Look and TK Maxx. 128 units were recorded in the Primary Shopping Area, which is unchanged since the Summer 2015 RHC. However there are 3 more vacancies, resulting in a total of 8 (6.25%), closer to the total of 9 recorded in 2014.

Although this is a relatively small percentage, clustering of vacant units can have a significant impact on pedestrian activity and economic performance in those areas. 6 of the 8 vacant units are located in the indoor shopping centre, which predominantly comprises A1 shops plus a number of cafés and a beauty salon. There are also some temporary uses throughout the shopping centre that add to its vitality. The pedestrianised area of West Street offers a more varied mix of uses including a concentration of banks and building societies in the central area. Future RHCs will carefully monitor the vacancy rate of units in the indoor shopping centre.

Table 2: Primary Shopping Area groundfloor unit occupancy

	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Total	**128**	**0**	
Occupied	120	-3	93.75
Vacant	8	+3	6.25
Use Class	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
A1	84	0	70
A2	13	0	10.8
A3	13	0	10.8
A4	3	0	2.5
A5	1	0	0.8
B1	0	-2	0
B2	0	0	0
C1	0	0	0
D1	0		0
D2	2	0	1.7
Sui Generis	4	-1	3.3
Retail Group	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
Automotive	0	0	0
Clothing	23	+3	19.2
Convenience	5	0	4.2
Eating Out	17	0	14.2
Home & Electronics	10	0	8.3
Mixed Retail	23	-4	19.2
Other	2	-1	1.7
Recreation	13	+2	10.8
Services	15	-2	12.2
Wellness	12	-1	10

Secondary Shopping Area

The catchment area for the Secondary Shopping Area is larger. Consequently, there are a greater number of units (237) than the Primary Shopping Area. There are 23 vacant units, 2 fewer than recorded in the Summer 2015 RHC. Despite this, the percentage of vacant units (9.7%) remains higher than the percentage recorded in the Primary Shopping Area (6.25%). There have only been minor land use changes, the most significant being 3 additional 'Mixed Retail' units since the previous year.

It is important to recognise that the Secondary Shopping Area accommodates a significant number of smaller/ independent retailers and start-up businesses. Therefore, this is an area that experiences rapid turnovers of occupiers as well as high levels of temporary vacancies.

Table 3: Secondary Shopping Area groundfloor unit occupancy

	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Total	**237**	**-4**	
Occupied	214	-2	90.3
Vacant	23	-2	9.7
Use Class	No. of units	Change	% of total units
A1	75	-1	35
A2	45	+1	21
A3	19	+1	8.9
A4	6	0	2.8
A5	13	0	6.1
B1	10	-2	4.7
B2	1	0	0.5
C1	2	0	0.9
D1	22	+1	10.3
D2	6	0	2.8
Sui Generis	15	-2	7
Retail Group	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Automotive	6	0	2.8
Clothing	10	0	4.7
Convenience	11	+1	5.1
Eating Out	37	+1	17.3
Home & Electronics	11	0	5.1
Mixed Retail	15	+3	7
Other	11	-3	5.1
Recreation	14	-1	6.5
Services	61	-2	28.5
Wellness	38	-1	17.8

Floorspace distribution

Analysing the distribution of floorspace by use class provides a more accurate representation of land use than the unit numbers alone.

The data reveals that retail A1 uses occupy the largest proportion of floorspace in both the Primary (77.05%) and Secondary Shopping Areas (36.93%). Comparing the two figures below demonstrates the greater variety of land uses in the Secondary Shopping Area.

Figure 3: Primary Shopping Area floorspace

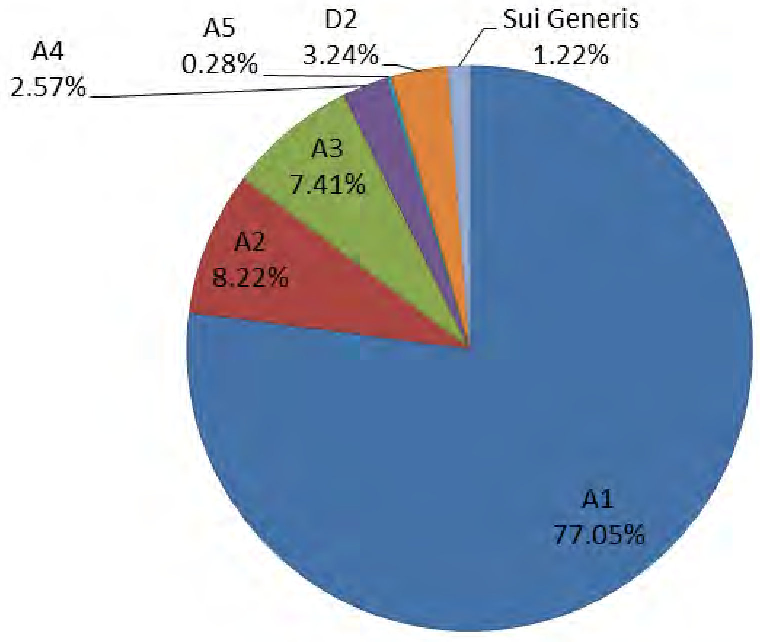
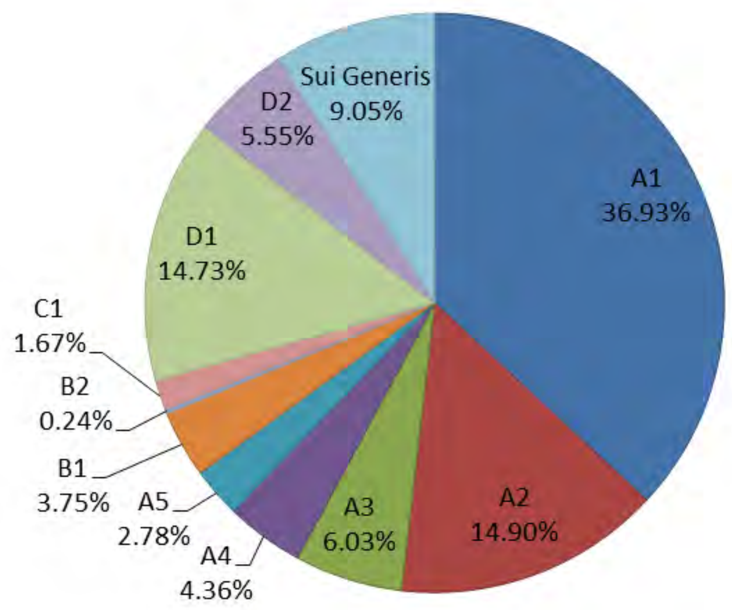


Figure 4: Secondary Shopping Area floorspace



Portchester District Centre

Table 4: Portchester District Centre Groundfloor occupancy			
	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Total	70	-1	
Occupied	69	+2	98.6
Vacant	1	-3	1.4
Use Class	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
A1	35	0	50.7
A2	13	+1	18.8
A3	4	0	5.8
A4	1	0	1.4
A5	3	0	4.3
B1	0	0	0
B2	0	0	0
C1	0	0	0
D1	4	0	5.8
D2	1	0	1.4
Sui Generis	8	+1	11.6
Retail Group	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
Automotive	1	0	1.4
Clothing	2	+1	2.9
Convenience	6	+1	8.7
Eating Out	8	0	11.6
Home & Electronics	2	-2	2.9
Mixed Retail	8	0	11.6
Other	4	0	5.8
Recreation	8	0	11.6
Services	16	+1	23.2
Wellness	14	+2	20.3

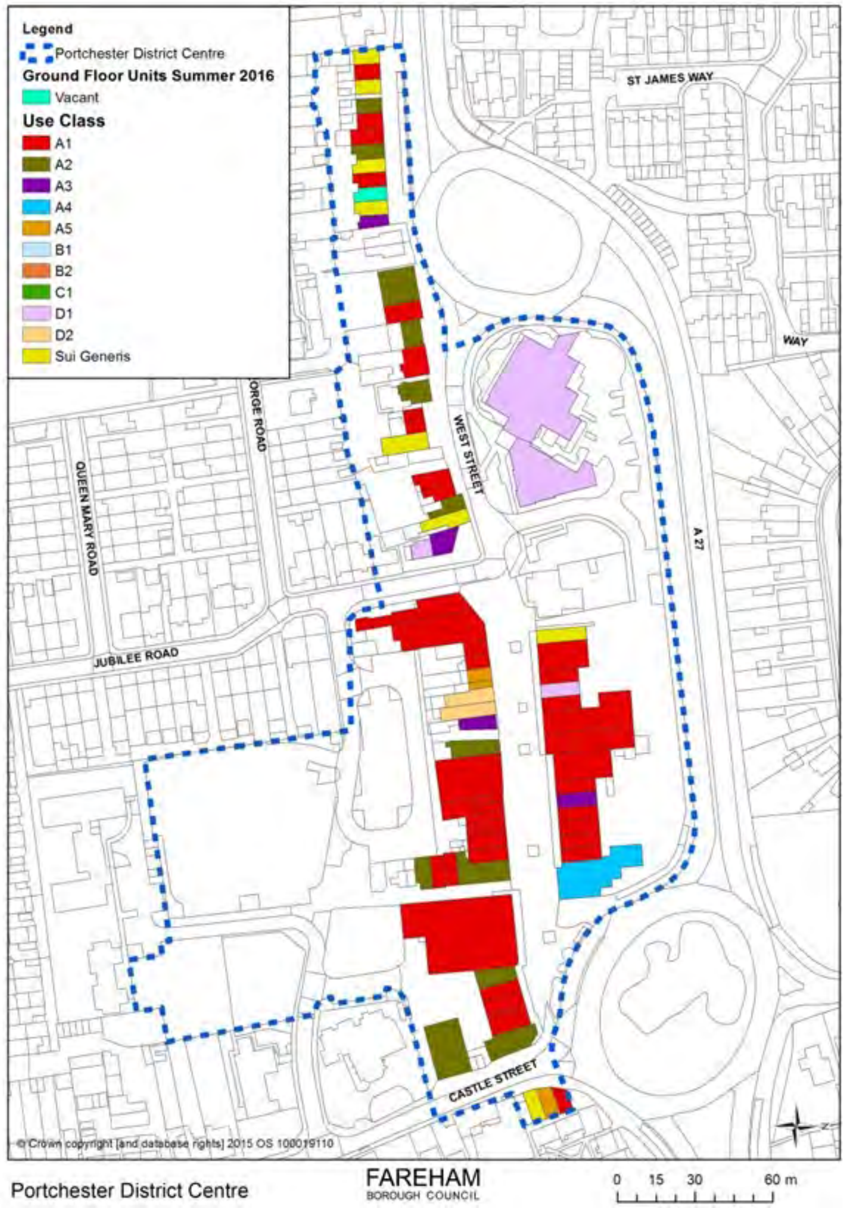


Figure 5: Portchester District Centre Retail Use Classes

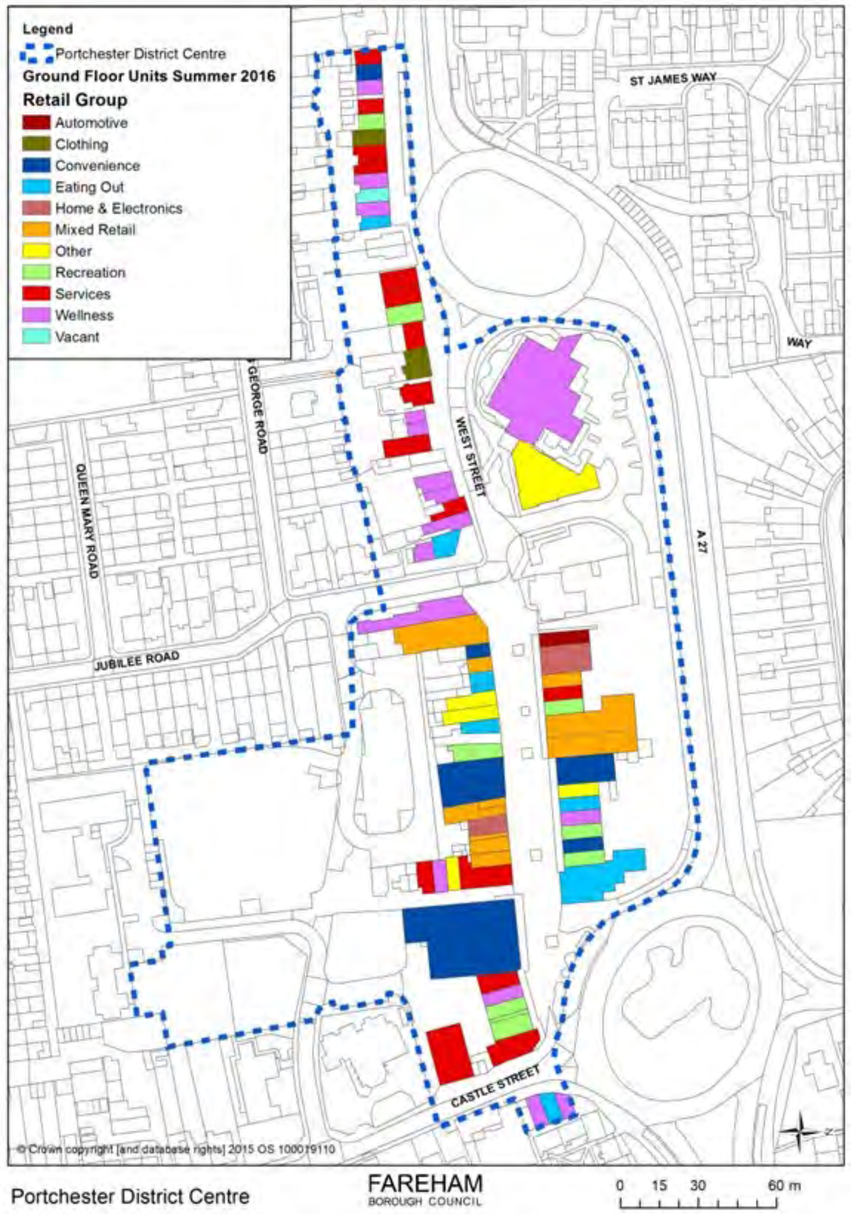


Figure 6: Portchester District Centre Retail Uses

Overview

Portchester is a District Centre which principally serves the residents of Portchester, as well as residential areas to the east, within Portsmouth. The Centre has 70 units, making it the second largest Centre in the Borough, with only one unit observed to be vacant, three fewer than the Summer 2015 RHC, resulting in a vacancy rate of 1.4%

Of the occupied units, A1 shops make up over half of the units (50.7%) and include all of the Centre's largest retail units: Superdrug, Iceland, and Co-op. A relatively high proportion (16.87%) of occupied floorspace is taken up by D1 uses, mainly because this includes large buildings, such as Portchester Health Centre and Portchester Library.

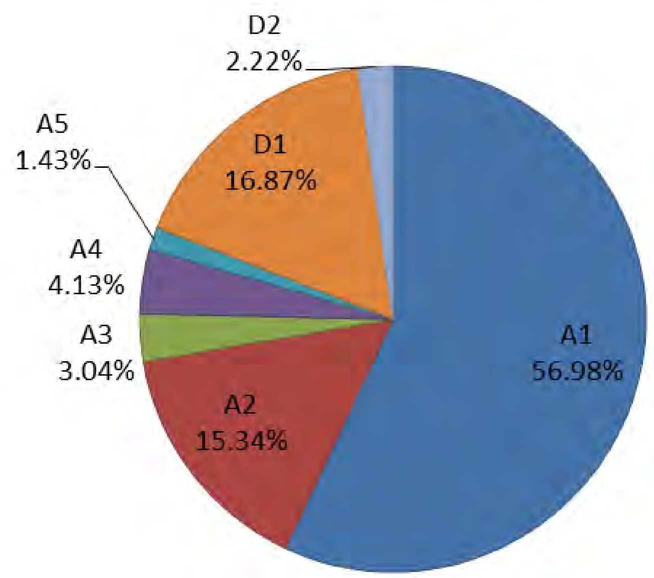
Portchester still has a high proportion of 'Service' units (23.2%) and 'Wellness' units (20.3%), with a low number of clothing, home and electronics, and other uses units. This indicates that Portchester is a provider of local convenience services rather than a destination for comparison shopping.

Policy Monitoring

Current unit occupancy complies with Policy DSP34, as the majority of units are occupied for retail uses.

Policy DSP36: Portchester District Centre relates to new development in Portchester District Centre. At the time of the survey, there was no new development being undertaken in Portchester District Centre. Future Retail Health Checks will provide an update as and when proposals for new development come forward.

Figure 7: Floorspace Use Class of Occupied Units



Locks Heath District Centre

Locks Heath District Centre Groundfloor unit occupancy			
	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Total	**28**	**+1**	
Occupied	28	+1	100
Vacant	0	0	0
Use Class	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
A1	18	+1	64.3
A2	3	0	10.7
A3	3	0	10.7
A4	1	0	3.6
A5	1	1	3.6
B1	0	0	0
B2	0	0	0
C1	0	0	0
D1	1	0	3.6
D2	1	0	3.6
Sui Generis	0	0	0
Retail Group	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
Automotive	0	0	0
Clothing	0	0	0
Convenience	6	0	21.4
Eating Out	6	+1	21.4
Home & Electronics	0	0	0
Mixed Retail	4	0	14.3
Other	4	0	14.3
Recreation	1	0	3.6
Services	4	0	14.4
Wellness	3	0	10.7

Overview

The Centre at Locks Heath is centrally located within the residential areas in the Western Wards of the Borough. It serves not only the residential population of Locks Heath, but also the neighbouring residential areas of Titchfield Common, Park Gate, Sarisbury and Warsash. The Centre was purpose built in the 1980's and is designed with a central pedestrianized courtyard.

In Locks Heath District Centre all 28 units are occupied. A1 shops account for over 64% of the units and just over 73% of the floorspace, with over half of this floorspace being used for mixed retail goods. The majority of the Centre's largest units are convenience units including Waitrose and Iceland. In a similar way to Portchester District Centre, Locks Heath provides residents with a choice in their daily convenience needs, but is not a main shopping destination for comparison goods. Locks Heath Centre continues to be a stable and well used centre.

Figure 8: Locks Heath Retail Use Classes

Figure 9: Locks Heath Retail Uses

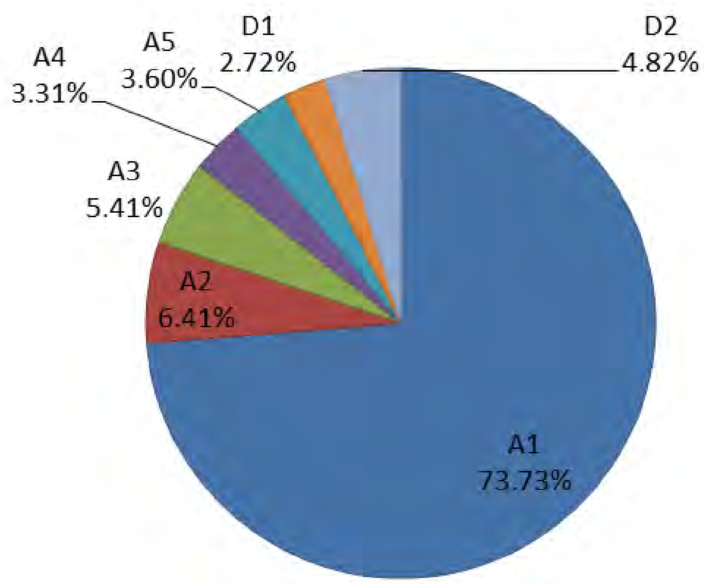
Policy Monitoring

Current unit occupancy complies with Policy DSP34 as the majority of units are occupied for A1 retail uses.

Policy DSP35: Locks Heath District Centre identifies the potential for the Centre to accommodate up to 2000 sq.m of additional convenience floorspace and additional cafés, restaurants and comparison retail units of a scale appropriate to the District Centre.

Since the Summer 2015 survey a Subway outlet ('Eating Out' unit) has been incorporated within McColl's Newsagents (formerly Martin's), however there has been no additional convenience floorspace developed. Future retail health checks will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates as appropriate.

Figure 10: Floorspace Use Class of Occupied Units



Stubbington Local Centre

Stubbington ground floor unit occupancy			
	No. of units	Change	% of total units
Total	**42**	**0**	
Occupied	40	-1	95.2
Vacant	2	+1	4.8
Use Class	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
A1	26	+1	65
A2	4	-3	10
A3	3	0	7.5
A4	1	0	2.5
A5	3	0	7.5
B1	0	0	0
B2	0	0	0
C1	0	0	0
D1	1	0	2.5
D2	0	0	0
Sui Generis	2	0	5
Retail Group	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
Automotive	0	0	0
Clothing	2	0	5
Convenience	7	0	17.5
Eating Out	7	0	17.5
Home & Electronics	0	-1	0
Mixed Retail	5	0	12.5
Other	4	0	10
Recreation	1	-1	2.5
Services	7	-1	17.5
Wellness	7	+2	17.5

Figure 11: Stubbington Local Centre Retail Use Classes

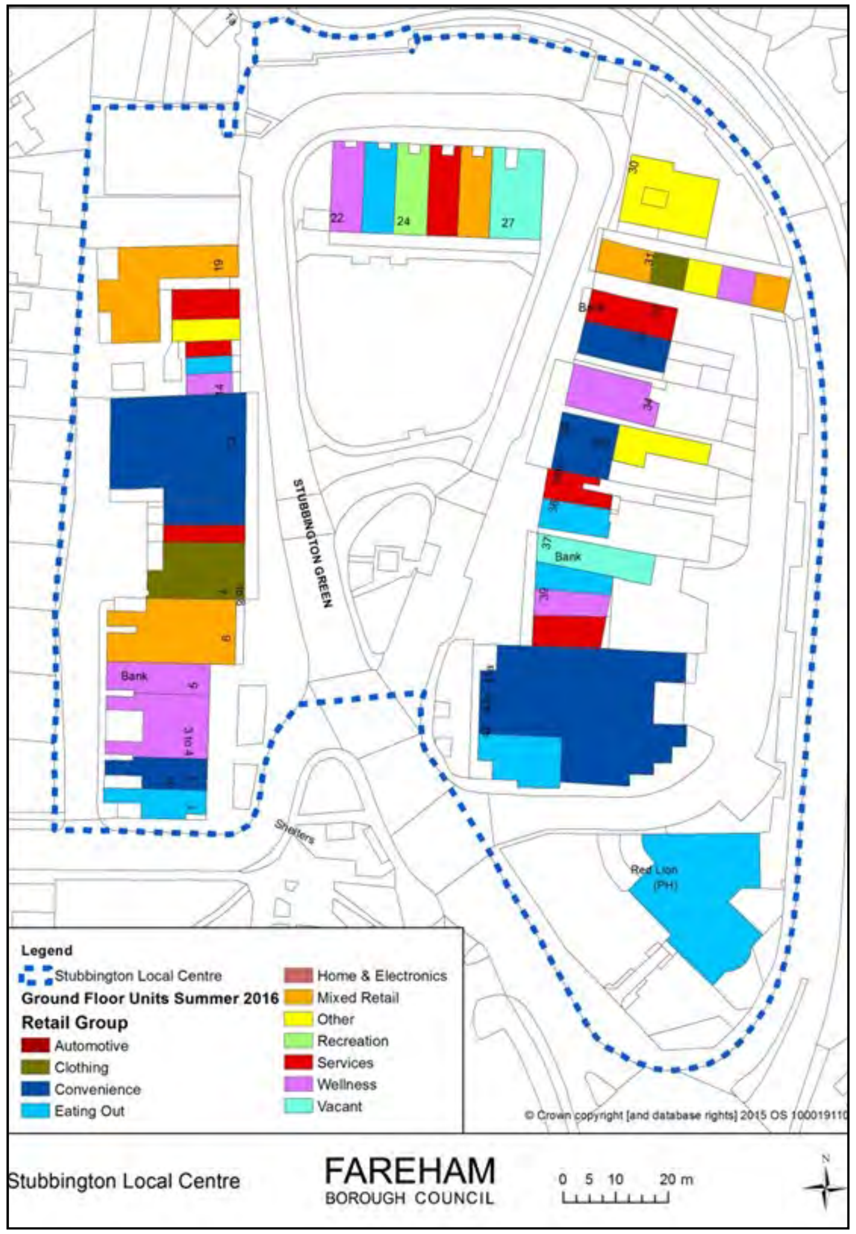


Figure 12: Stubbington Local Centre Retail Uses

Overview

The Local Centre in Stubbington is centrally located within the combined residential areas of Stubbington and Hill Head. The Centre is arranged in a horse shoe shape around public open space. Stubbington Local Centre currently has 42 units, only two of which are vacant. In recent years, the local centre has seen the departure of Budgens, which was subsequently split into two units, now occupied by the Co-op and Costa.

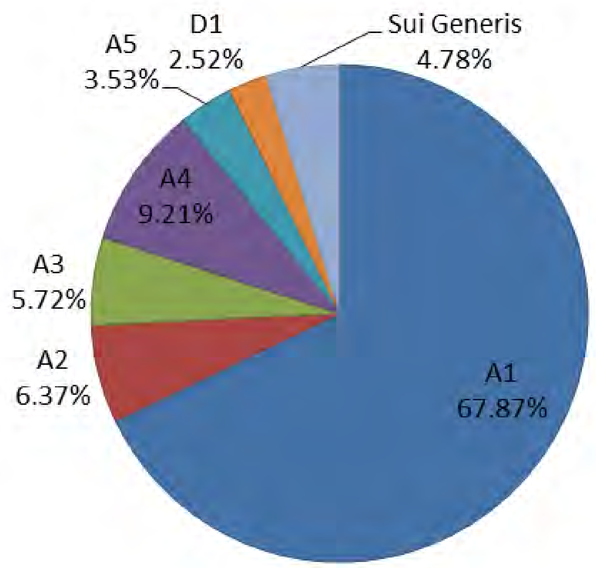
65% of the Centre's occupied units are A1 shops (nearly 68% of occupied floorspace). The Summer 2015 RHC indicated 20% of the occupied units to be for A2 uses, which is now down to 10% since losing 3 of the 7 units. Stubbing demonstrates a variety of retail groups, with the inclusion of two additional 'Wellness' units since the Summer 2015 survey, making it the largest retail group along with 'Convenience', 'Eating Out' and 'Services'.

It is evident that Stubbington Local Centre continues to be a stable and relatively successful retail centre.

Policy Monitoring

The current occupancy within Stubbington Local Centre is compliant with Policy DSP34 due to A1 retail being the dominant use class.

Figure 13: Floorspace Use Class of Occupied Units



Park Gate Local Centre

Park Gate Local Centre groundfloor unit occupancy			
	Number of units	Change	% of total units
Total	**56**	**0**	
Occupied	55	-1	98.2
Vacant	1	+1	1.8
Use Class	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
A1	20	0	36.4
A2	26	0	47.3
A3	3	0	5.5
A4	0	0	0
A5	2	0	3.6
B1	1	0	1.8
B2	0	0	0
C1	0	0	0
D1	3	0	5.5
D2	0	0	0
Sui Generis	0	-1	0
Retail Group	No. of units	Change	% of occupied units
Automotive	0	-1	0
Clothing	1	0	1.8
Convenience	2	0	3.6
Eating Out	5	0	9.1
Home & Electron-ics	5	0	9.1
Mixed Retail	0	0	0
Other	4	0	7.3
Recreation	3	-1	5.5
Services	30	+1	54.5
Wellness	5	0	9.1

Overview

In terms of numbers of units, Park Gate Local Centre is the third largest Centre in the Borough with a total of 56 units, 55 of which are occupied. A high proportion of the units are A1 (36.4%) and A2 (47.3%) uses and also make up the majority of the floorspace, 42.54% and 36.22% respectively.

Compared to other Centres in the Borough, Park Gate is much more service oriented. This is reflected by the fact that Service units account for nearly 54.5% of the units in occupation.

There are very few large retail units in the Centre; the new Sainsbury's Local store is by far the largest, covering over 700 sq.m. The Co-op (230 sq.m) and Lloyds TSB (250 sq.m) are the largest of the remaining units.

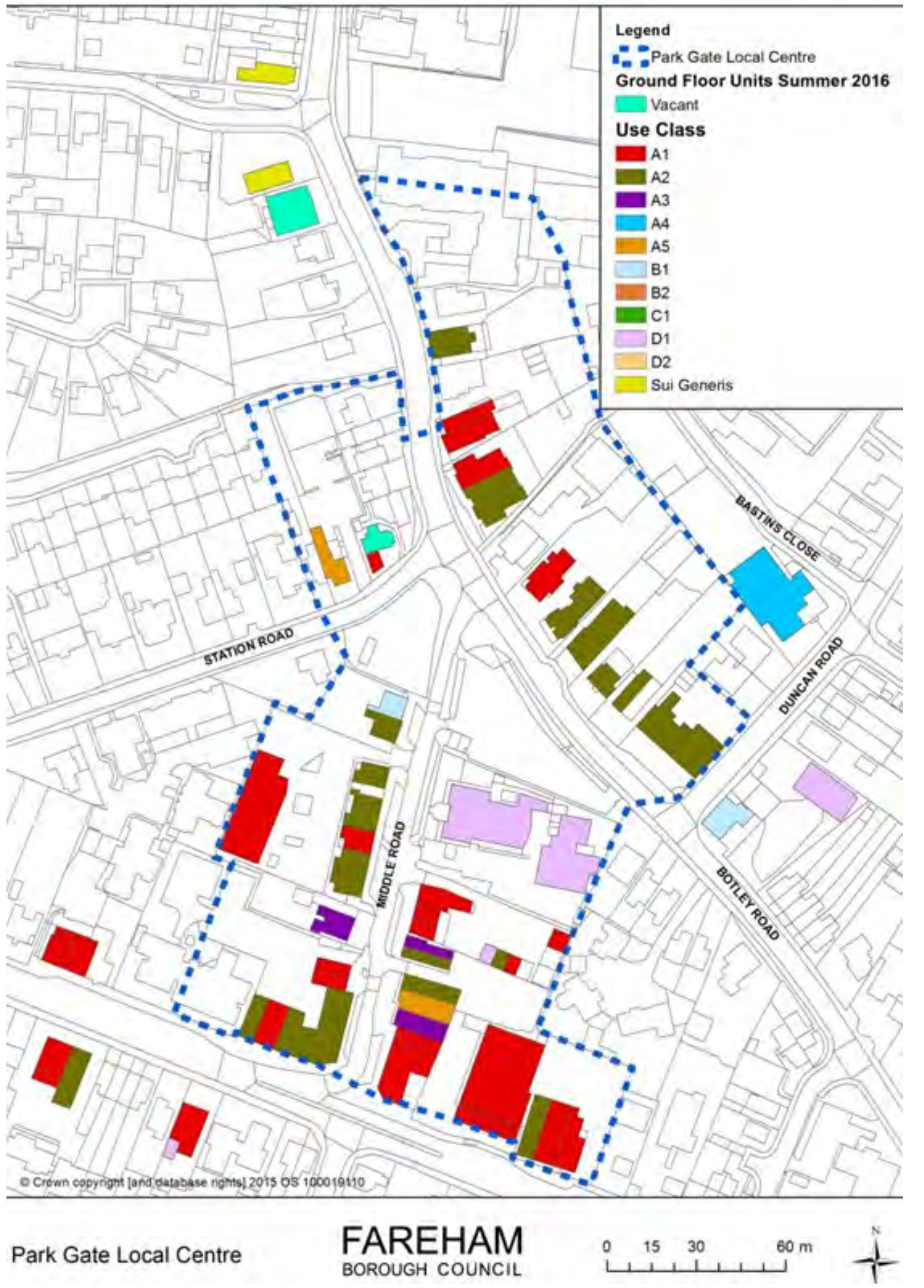


Figure 14: Park Gate Retail Use Classes

Policy Monitoring

It is recognised that Park Gate is predominantly Service (A2) based and has large groupings of non-retail uses; however it is still compliant with criterion **ii** of Policy DSP34 as the uses maintain active shop window displays.

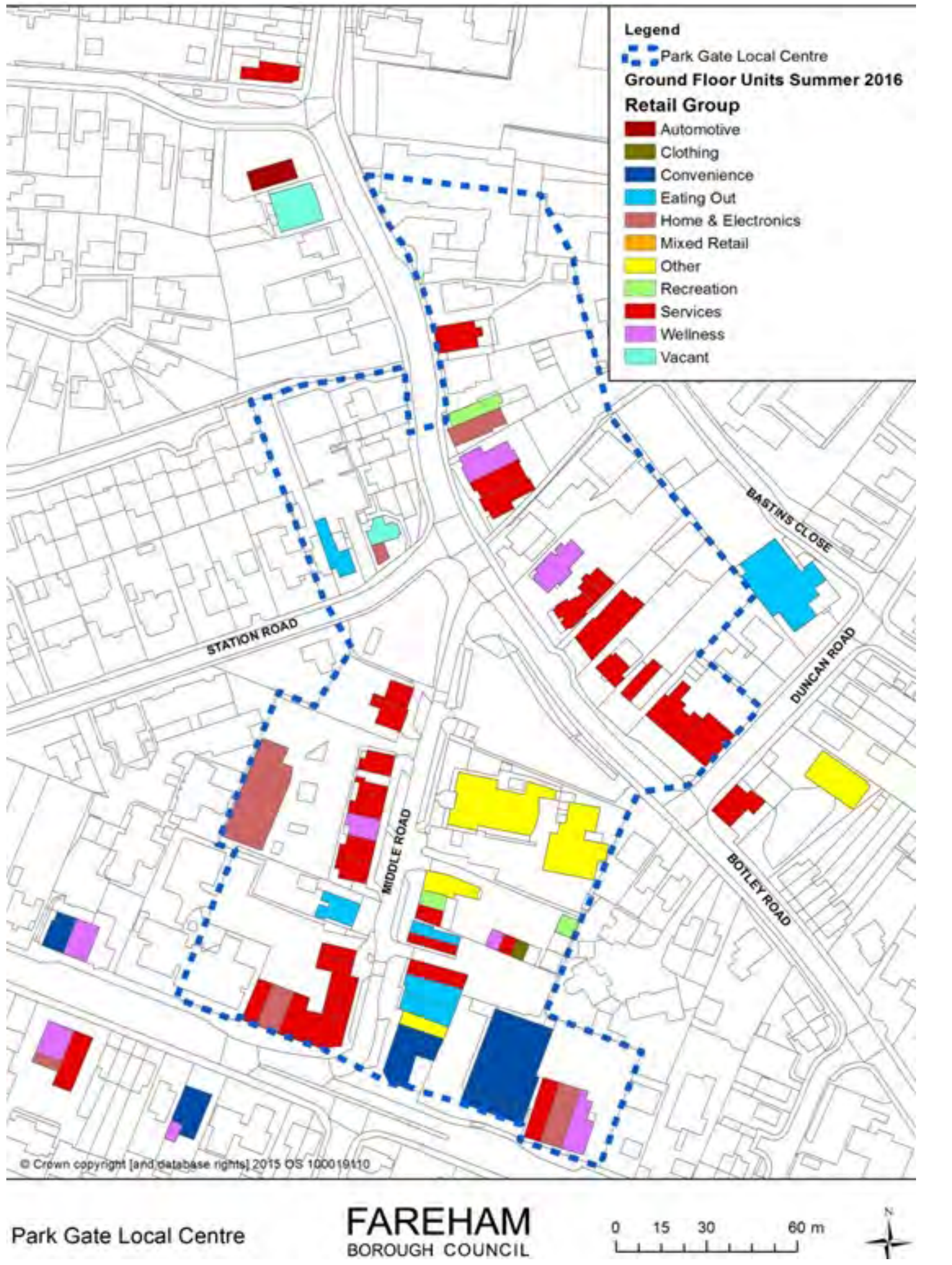


Figure 15: Park Gate Retail Uses

Figure 16: Floorspace Use Class of Occupied Units

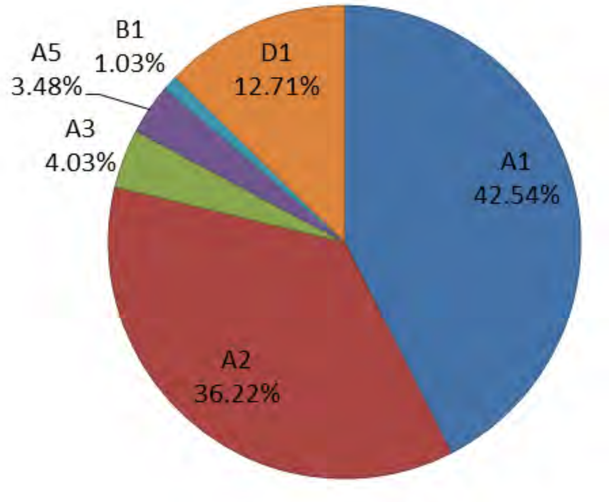
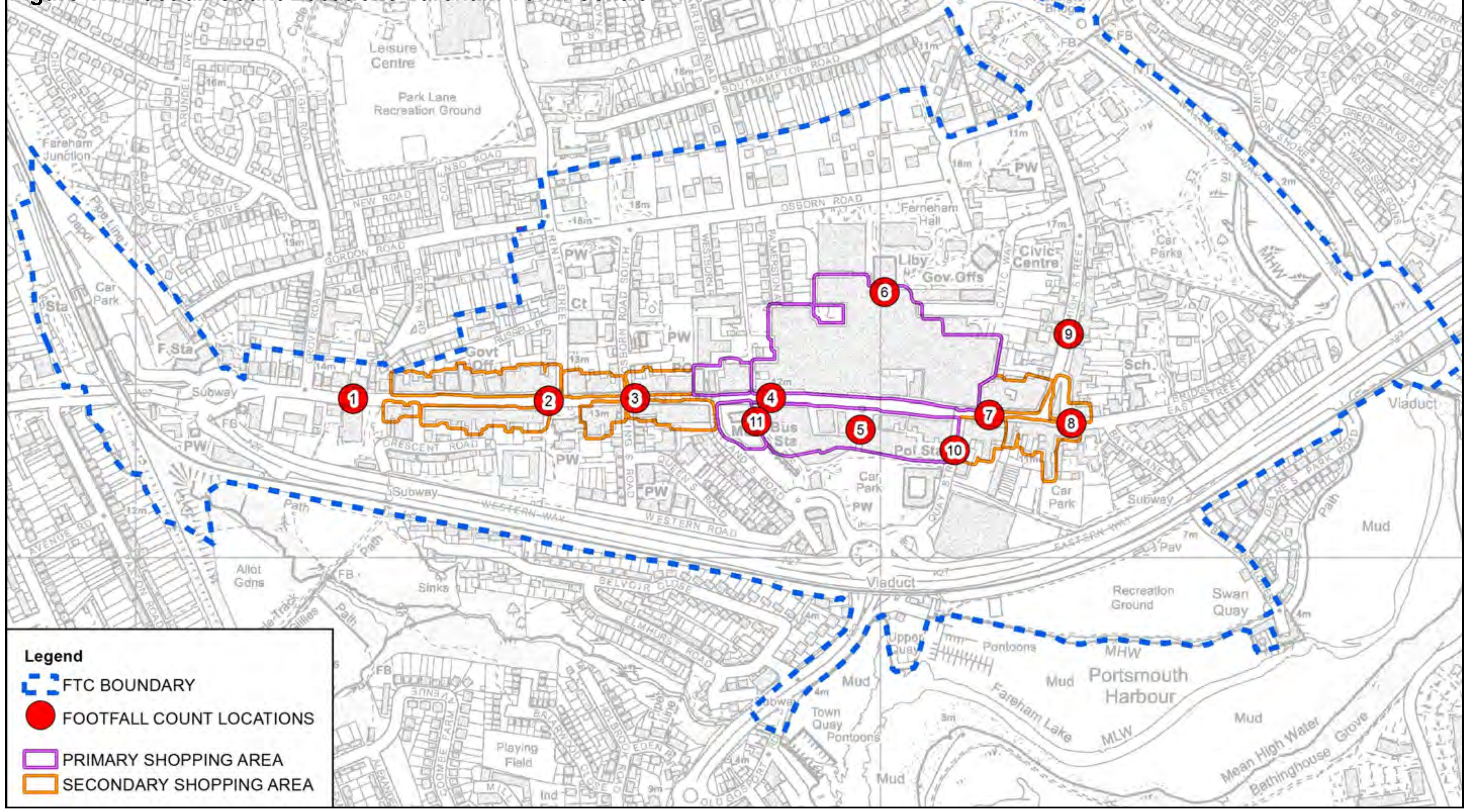


Figure 17: Footfall Count Locations Fareham Town Centre



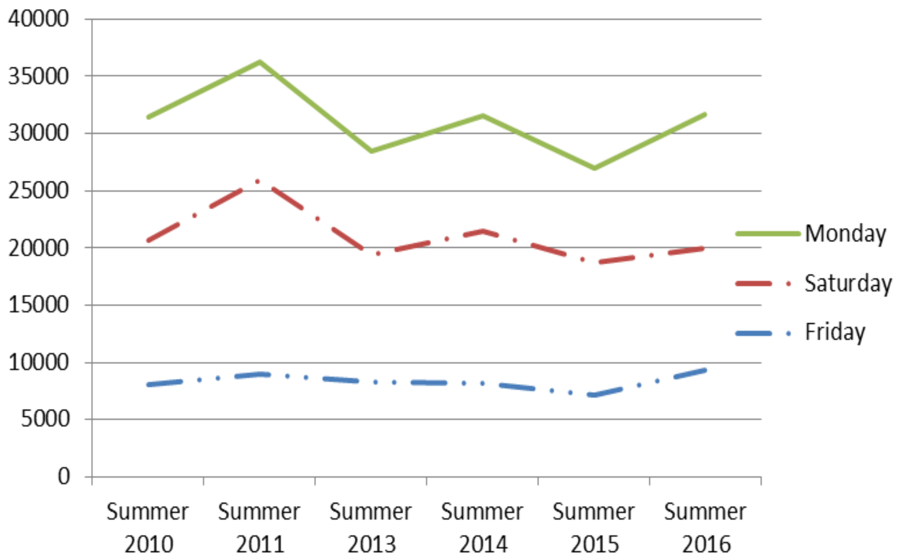
Analysis

Footfall counts were taken at the 11 locations shown in the map above. These locations were specifically selected as they represent the major entry and exit points of the Primary Shopping Area (location's 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) as well as points outside of the Primary Shopping Area along West Street (1 and 2), East Street (8) and High Street (9). Location 10, on Quay Street, leads to the Tesco store, and location 11, Hartland's Road, leads to Fareham Bus Station.

The footfall surveys were undertaken on Friday 22nd July, Saturday 23rd and Monday 25th July 2016. All counts were undertaken between 10am and 12am. The footfall counts were conducted over the 3 different days in order to ascertain the effect of Fareham's weekly market on pedestrian footfall in the Town Centre.

The data collected shows an overall increase in footfall compared to the Summer 2015 survey. The footfall counts for Friday and Monday were the highest recorded since Summer 2010, whilst the Saturday count was in fact the lowest recorded. Future RHCs will monitor if this decline in Saturday footfall persists. In general, the overall trend suggests that Fareham Town Centre is retaining relatively high activity.

Further work is being undertaken as part of the Local Plan Review to assess the current retail performance of Fareham Town Centre and recommend any relevant adjustment to Planning Policy, to encourage the appropriate mix of uses to optimise its vitality and viability.



Location	Footfall count per hour: Friday 22nd July 2016	
1	E: 312	W: 144
2	E: 324	W: 240
3	E: 492	W: 420
4	E: 1236	W: 792
5	N: 588	S: 672
6	N: 720	S: 972
7	E: 528	W: 468
8	E: 96	W: 36
9	N: 204	S: 84
10	N: 288	S: 264
11	N: 156	S: 312

Location	Footfall count per hour: Saturday 23rd July 2016	
1	E: 156	W: 144
2	E: 468	W: 252
3	E: 624	W: 552
4	E: 1320	W: 1200
5	N: 612	S: 756
6	N: 720	S: 768
7	E: 516	W: 456
8	E: 144	W: 96
9	N: 156	S: 84
10	N: 480	S: 504
11	N: 132	S: 468

Location	Footfall count per hour: Monday 25th July 2016	
1	E: 144	W: 156
2	E: 432	W: 420
3	E: 600	W: 564
4	E: 1308	W: 1464
5	N: 804	S: 948
6	N: 1092	S: 1080
7	E: 336	W: 264
8	E: 48	W: 144
9	N: 60	S: 84
10	N: 384	S: 612
11	N: 312	S: 396