



COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

July 2014

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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PART 1: INTRODUCTION

This is the Indoor Sport Facilities Assessment Report prepared by Knight Kavanagh & Page (KKP) for Coventry City Council (CCC). It focuses on reporting the findings of the extensive research, consultation, site assessments, data analysis and geographic information system (GIS) mapping that underpins the study. This is the first stage of the reporting process for this study, which will be followed by a Strategy for Coventry moving forward.

1.1: Scope of the project

The Assessment Report provides the detail as to what exists in the city, its condition, spread and overall quality. It also considers the demand for facilities based on population spread and planned growth, and also takes account of other factors such as health and economic deprivation. The Strategy (which will follow this assessment report) will provide direction on the future provision of accessible, high quality, financially sustainable facilities for sport and physical activity in Coventry.

The initial research for this study was undertaken during the period April 2010 to October 2010. However, significant political decisions at a national level embodied in the Comprehensive Spending Review of October 2010 (such as the cessation of the Government's Building Schools for the Future programme and, cessation of funding for School Sport Partnerships) and the City Council's required response to this, delayed this study for a period of time. Therefore, this assessment report builds upon this original research with an update in consultation with key organisations and further review and refinement of the facility audit results.

The scope of the work (covered in this assessment report) includes indoor private and public facilities, school leisure facilities (joint provision/dual use) and voluntary sports club provision.

This factual report provides a quantitative and qualitative audit based assessment of indoor sports facilities. It provides a robust and up-to-date assessment of the needs for indoor sports facilities and opportunities for new and rationalised provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform what provision is required. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Review current datasets on facilities and the profile of the city.
- ◀ Collate further data and intelligence where gaps are identified.
- ◀ Undertake further quality/condition assessments as required.
- ◀ Model demand (to include liaising with Sport England regarding National Facility Audit/Facility Planning Model runs as required and commissioned by the City Council).
- ◀ Reflect wider partner and public consultation.

The strategy will evaluate opportunities for the development of regional provision, city wide and local provision based on a hierarchy of facilities.

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1.2: Aspiration and need for facilities planning

The City Council has an aspiration, and need, to consider its facilities planning particularly in the context of the future growth and changing demographic profile of the city. The city has made initial steps to address some of its challenges with the decision to close Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre coupled with the development of a new aquatic facility at Centre AT7, and the closure of fitness facilities at the Ricoh Arena. In addition to this, the City Council will need to consider the future role of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, especially in light of a wider city centre regeneration master plan and the wider provision of swimming pools, sports halls and specialist sports facilities. Furthermore, there have been a number of challenges with respect to the management of the City Council owned sports facilities which have resulted in greater collaboration and strategic management through a consultancy service agreement with Coventry Sports Foundation.

Coventry is a key city in the West Midlands and has a strong sporting heritage. The City Council wants to build on this heritage to ensure that the city continues to be at the forefront of sports development and performance moving forward. Key examples of this have been the profile the city gained as a host city for the London 2012 Olympic Games and more recently as a host for Davis Cup tennis.

However, like many other cities in the country, Coventry has limited resources available and needs to ensure these are maximised for the benefit of residents and visitors to the city. A key driver for the city is that its sports facilities are used to deliver against some of the wider social challenges that the city has, including health inequalities, deprivation and community cohesion.

1.3: Report structure

Indoor sports facilities

This report considers supply and demand issues for indoor sports facilities in Coventry. Each part contains specific data relevant to a range of types of indoor sports facilities. Descriptions of the methodologies used are detailed within Part 3 of this report. The report as a whole covers the predominant issues for each of the typologies as follows:

- ◀ Sports halls
- ◀ Swimming pools
- ◀ Health and fitness gyms
- ◀ Indoor bowls
- ◀ Indoor tennis
- ◀ Ice rinks and ice facilities

This report is supplemented by Sport England Facilities Planning Modelling which was commissioned separately by the City Council to determine the specific challenges around facility provision in the city. This report models future potential scenarios and provides a theoretical impact assessment of the potential closure of specific facilities (which are either coming to the end of their lifespan or are part of a wider redevelopment and will not be replaced) and the potential development of others.

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The resulting strategy will consider the city's sports development requirements and also take into account other significant factors such as competition and performance, training, health, deprivation and funding drivers.

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PART 2: CONTEXT

Consideration of the national context is paramount. The following section outlines a series of national, regional and local policies pertaining to the study and which have an important influence on the Strategy.

2.1: National context

Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)

In 2017, five years after the London Olympic and Paralympic Games, Sport England aspires to transform sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. The strategy will:

- ◀ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life.
- ◀ Create more opportunities for young people.
- ◀ Nurture and develop talent.
- ◀ Provide the right facilities in the right places.
- ◀ Support local authorities and unlock local funding.
- ◀ Ensure real opportunities for communities.

Sport England Strategy (2011/12 – 2014/15)

The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ◀ Maximise value from current NGB investment.
- ◀ Places, People, Play.
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence.
- ◀ Set criteria and support system for NGB 2013-17 investment.
- ◀ Market development.

Sport England Youth and Community Strategy 2012 – 2017

Launched in January 2012, it sets out how Sport England will invest over one billion pounds of National Lottery and Exchequer funding during the five year plan period. The investment is to be used to create a lasting community sport legacy by growing sports participation at the grassroots level following the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

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. To accomplish these aims the strategy sets out a number of outcomes:

- ◀ 4,000 secondary schools in England to be offered an 'on-site' community sport club with a direct link to one or more NGBs, depending on local clubs in a school's area.
- ◀ County Sports Partnerships to be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community.
- ◀ All secondary schools, who wish to do so, will be supported to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen.

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- ◀ At least 150 further educational colleges will benefit from a full time sports professional who will act as a College Sport Maker.
- ◀ Three quarters of university students aged 18-24 will get the chance to take up a new sport or continue playing a sport they played at school or college.
- ◀ A thousand of our most disadvantaged local communities will get a Door Step Club.
- ◀ Two thousand young people on the margins of society will be supported by the Dame Kelly Holmes Legacy Trust into sport and to gain new life skills.
- ◀ Building on the success of the Places People Play, a further £100 million will be invested in facilities for the most popular sports.
- ◀ A minimum of 30 sports will have enhanced England Talent Pathways to ensure young people and others fulfil their potential.

National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out 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. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of sustainable development:

- ◀ Economic.
- ◀ Social.
- ◀ 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.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessments of need 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.

Investment in school sport

In March 2013 the Government announced its funding for school sport (Sport Premium) which sees £150 million per annum invested over the next two years. This will be made up of funding from various Government departments including Department for Education (£80m), the Department of Health (£60m) and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (£10m). The Government's strategy sees funds go directly into the hands of primary school head teachers for them to spend on sport.

Schools will be measured by Ofsted on how well they use their Sport Premium to improve the quality and breadth of PE and sporting provision, including increasing participation in PE and sport so that all pupils develop healthy lifestyles and reach the performance levels they are capable of.

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2.2: Coventry Context

Coventry Partnership

The Coventry Partnership is the Local Strategic Partnership for the city and comprises representatives from across the public, private, community and voluntary sectors. The Partnership brings organisations together to improve the quality of life of local residents and to improve the city as a place to live, work and play.

The Partnership manages and supports implementation of the Coventry Sustainable Community Strategy 2011-2014 with the following vision:

“Coventry proud to be a city that works...”

- ◀ To create growth, jobs and enterprise, particularly through advanced manufacturing and green technologies.
- ◀ To make the city more vibrant.
- ◀ To reduce health inequalities.
- ◀ To improve Children and Young People’s education and opportunities

With regards to culture, sport and physical activity the city’s aspiration is to develop **“a creative, active and vibrant Coventry.”**

The city has further outlined the following priorities:

- ◀ Improve equality of access so that all communities can participate in cultural, sports and physical activities.
- ◀ Raise Coventry’s cultural profile and reputation with local communities, visitors and tourists.
- ◀ Make the city centre a vibrant cultural centre.

In order to deliver these priorities the city identified a number of key actions for delivery, including the following:

- ◀ Promote cultural opportunities for the whole community and broaden cultural and sports participation.
- ◀ Work with universities, schools, colleges and other partners to facilitate and support the development of the cultural, sporting and creative sector and its businesses.
- ◀ Promote the city’s role as a sub-regional centre for culture and sport.

The city recognises that it cannot create a vibrant and active Coventry on its own and that it will require residents to play an active role in their city by becoming volunteers, visiting attractions and becoming physically active.

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Coventry City Council Plan (2014-2024)

The Council Plan highlights that Coventry is 'open for business' with a vision to be:

- ◀ Globally connected – Promoting the growth of a sustainable Coventry economy
- ◀ Locally committed – Improving the quality of life for Coventry people
- ◀ Delivering our priorities – through:
 - ◀ - Maximising the use of our assets; reducing operating costs
 - ◀ - Active citizens; strong and involved communities

Within the Council Plan, it is clear that culture, sport and events have a significant contribution to make in promoting the growth of a sustainable Coventry economy that benefits the city and in improving the quality of life for Coventry residents. Specifically, this will include:

- ◀ Raising the profile of Coventry through promoting Coventry as a visitor destination and centre for arts and events.
- ◀ Increasing the range of opportunities for people to access arts and cultural events.
- ◀ Improving the health and wellbeing of local residents by helping them lead healthier lifestyles
- ◀ Reducing health inequalities by giving our children the best start in life.

2.3 Demographic profile

Like many other cities in the country Coventry has a number of challenges.

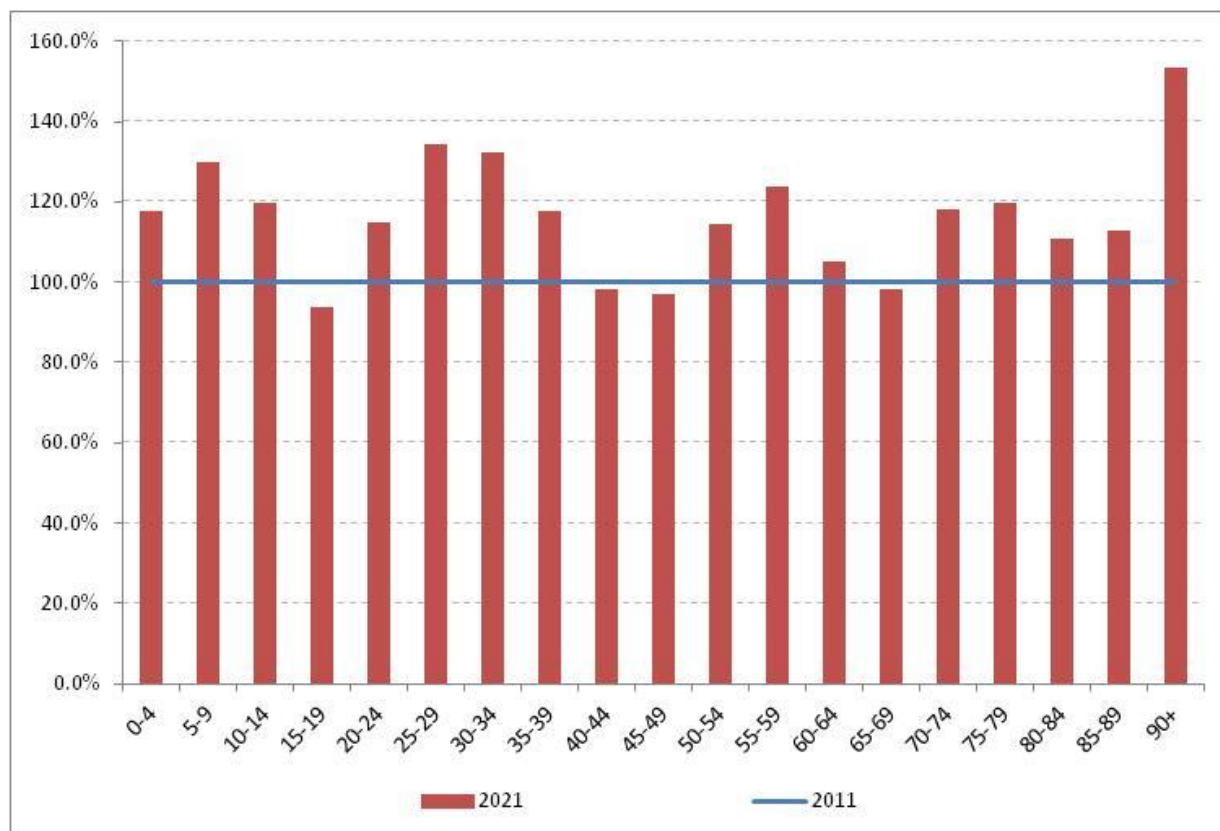
Population

Around 323,100 people are currently resident in Coventry (2013 mid-year estimate based on ONS population data for cities). This compares with 300,848 in 2001 - an increase of 22,252 (+7.4%). It is anticipated that the population will continue to grow through to 2021 and that the profile of the age groups within the city will change significantly. The following chart identifies the recent changes in specific age bands, with the most notable change being the relative growth in the 90+ age group, but also compared to wider growth the slight reduction in the 15-19, 40-44, 45-49 and 65-69 age groups.

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Figure 2.1: Age specific projections 2021 compared to an index of 100 for 2011: Coventry



Source: Derived from ONS 2011 based projections

Ethnicity

At the time of the 2001 Census, just under 1 in 6 of Coventry’s population (16%) classified themselves as ‘non-white’, the largest proportion being Asian (11.3%), which compared to national rates of 9.1% and 4.6% respectively.

By 2007 it was estimated that just over a quarter of the population in Coventry were from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Groups. Analysis of Coventry’s school population identified that about a third of children in Coventry’s schools were from a BME background. Coventry’s school population had become more diverse still. As a result of the younger age structure of the BME communities in Coventry it is anticipated that by 2031 just over a third (35%) of the city’s population will be people from a BME background.

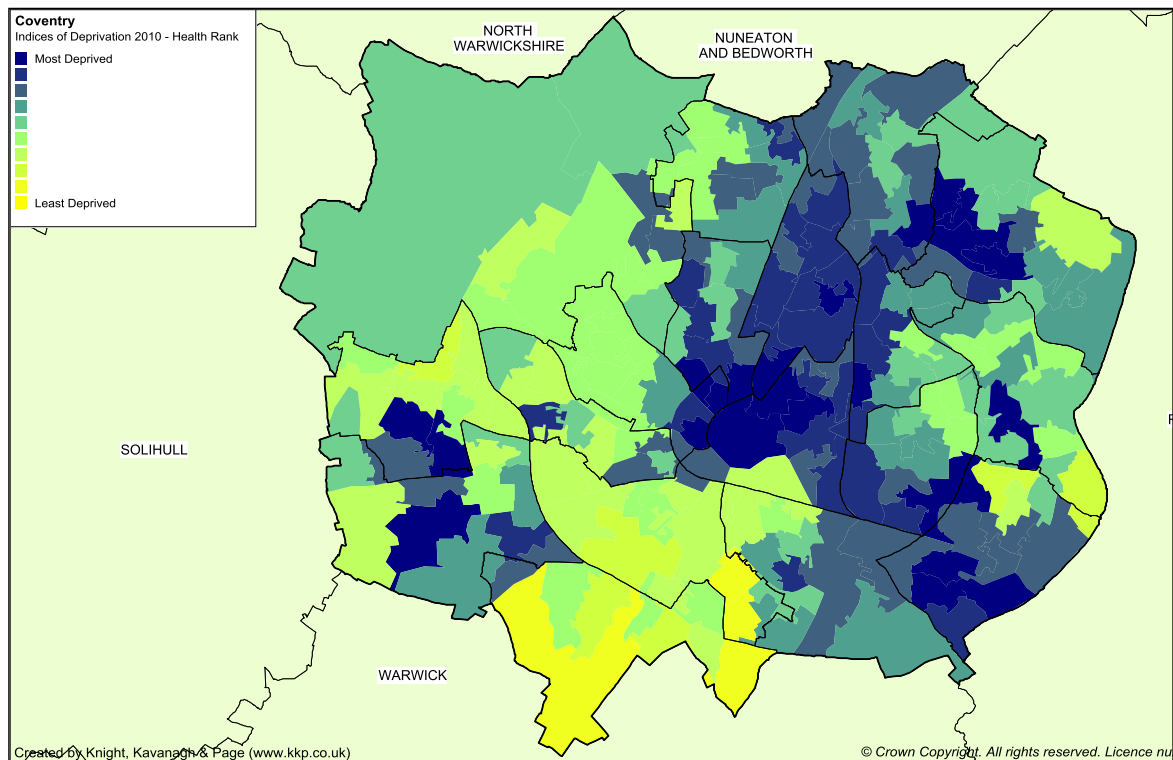
Health

26.8% of Coventry’s population live in areas with the highest levels of health deprivation compared to 19.7% nationally. The following map identifies the key communities facing health deprivation issues.

As can be seen by comparing the two facing maps against that of population density (see later), the areas with the largest numbers of people are often those experiencing the highest levels of deprivation.

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Figure 2.2: Indices of Deprivation 2010 – Health Rank



Obesity

Department of Health (DoH) data indicates that one in four (25.6%) of the city's adults are obese, which is slightly higher than the national average of 24.2%. Similarly, data on children indicates one in five (20.3%) to be obese, which is again higher than the national average of 18.7%.

Life expectancy

DoH data for life expectancy in years indicates that both male (78.1 years) and female (82.4 years) rates are below their respective national comparators of 78.7 and 82.7 years.

Health cost of inactivity

The DoH's report 'Be Active, Be Healthy'¹ (2006/07) reported the health cost of inactivity for each PCT in the country, with Coventry's cost being determined to be £3.62 million per annum. This equates to a cost per person of £11.31 compared to a national average of £15.31. It is likely that this lower than average cost reflects the city's relatively young age structure.

¹ Research undertaken by Oxford University on behalf of the British Heart Foundation; it relates specifically to five diseases defined by the World Health Organisation as having a relationship to physical inactivity.

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2.4 Sports participation

The following information has been identified from a detailed analysis of the participation information which is available for Coventry, from Sport England's Active People Survey Active People 6. The main findings of this are as follows.

- ◀ 53.2% of the adult population do not do take part in any sport or physical activity lasting for 30 minutes or longer, which is above the national and regional equivalents and female inactivity (61.3%) is significantly higher than the equivalent male rate (45.0%).
- ◀ Age clearly plays a role and inactivity rates are highest amongst those aged 55+ (67.9%) and lowest for young adults aged 16-25 (43.3%).
- ◀ Regular female activity (15.2%) is less than half of the corresponding male rate (31.3%) which is itself much higher than the national (25.2%) and regional (23.8%) equivalents.
- ◀ The impact of age is most significant for regular participation. Rates of regular participation amongst 16-25 year olds (32.2%) are noticeably higher than for other age groups (35-54 years = 23.5%, 55+ years = 14.7%).
- ◀ 6.3% of the city's adults are sports volunteers for at least one hour a week; 23.6% are members of a sports club; 15.5% receive sports tuition or coaching and 13.8% take part in organised sports competition(s).
- ◀ The top five sports are gym and keep fit, football, swimming, athletics and cycling.
- ◀ Based on Sport England's market segmentation model, the participation structure for each of these sports indicates:
 - ◀ 8.5% of Coventry's adults are 'Jamies' - they represent 11.1% of its gym and fitness participants, 33.8% of footballers, 17.5% of athletes and 11.4% of cyclists;
 - ◀ 8.7% are 'Kevs' - they represent 14.9% of footballers and 11.0% of cyclists;
 - ◀ 5.7% are 'Jackies' - they represent 8.9% of swimmers; and
 - ◀ 9.3% are 'Elsies & Arnolds' - they represent 4.8% of swimmers and 5.4% doing keep fit.

The following findings are from the national (APS6) data which, although not specific to Coventry, provides an insight and context to Coventry's key sports played by its dominant segments:

- ◀ Football is a predominantly male activity with more than 9 in 10 participants being men. Conversely, just under 9 in 10 of those taking part in keep fit exercises and 6 in 10 swimmers are women, while 6 in 10 of those taking part in athletics and two thirds of cyclists are men.
- ◀ Similarly, three quarters of footballers are under the age of 35; relatively few 16-24 year olds do aerobics or keep fit, whilst cycling, swimming and athletics are characterised by an even spread throughout the cohorts up to 64 years.
- ◀ Cycling and athletics can also be seen as 'doorstep' sports (start/finish at home); swimming and athletics can also be relatively inexpensive start-up sports.
- ◀ Although the worst of the recession is thought to have passed, consumers remain cautious and continue to favour cheaper venues for their sports participation.

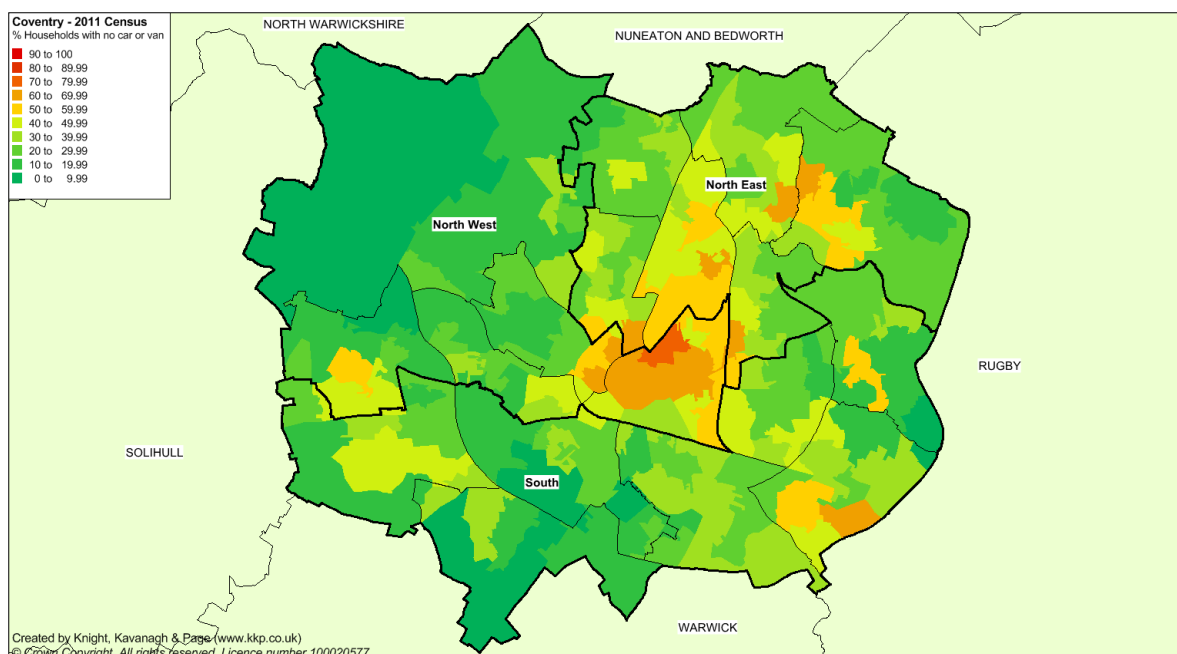
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- More than half of adult participants spend less than £5 a week on playing sport. Even at these prices, young people often struggle to afford to play sport as youth unemployment remains high and students and young earners are often under financial pressure.
- Although women make up just over half the UK population, they remain very much in the minority among the country's sports participants.
- Only one in eight women (2.76 million) play sport regularly, compared to one in five men (4.18 million) and the female ratio drops to one in ten within disadvantaged communities.
- Ageing of the UK's population combined with an improved ability for older people to stay active is creating a new market for which time barriers and money are less of an issue.

One of the significant issues that affects the future planning of sports facilities, their location and accessibility is the degree of car ownership. In Coventry, almost one in three households do not have access to a car. The following map identifies the varying extent of household car ownership across the city.

Figure 2.3: Percentage of households with no car or van (Census 2011)



Although the above map is based on 2011 Census data, it is not envisaged that there has been significant change in the level of car ownership across the city. The map highlights particularly low levels of car ownership in the St Michael's and Foleshill wards and with pockets of low car ownership in Longford, Henley, Radford and Sherbourne wards. The north east area as a whole has the lowest levels of household car ownership. In many of its key communities it is important to consider provision which is accessible on foot.

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2.5 Coventry's sports vision

In response to the wider vision for the city and the detailed analysis of the sports participation, the City Council and partners have developed a sports vision for Coventry which has been articulated as a set of eight headline Vision Aims:

- ◀ To inspire more people within the city to take up and regularly take part in sport.
- ◀ To provide a wide range of high quality and exciting sporting opportunities and experiences.
- ◀ To inspire more people to volunteer, coach and be facilitators of sport.
- ◀ To identify and support talented athletes to reach their sporting potential.
- ◀ To provide a range of modern, accessible and high quality sports facilities in the city.
- ◀ To attract high profile sporting events to the city and to celebrate sporting achievement.
- ◀ To grow and promote sport in the city through effective partnerships.
- ◀ For sport to make Coventry a better place to live, work and visit.

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PART 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

3.1: Methodology

The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity and accessibility for each of the major facility types (i.e. sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, in order that it can be assessed for adequacy. In addition, other indoor facility types such as tennis and bowls facilities are also considered.

The report considers the distribution of, and interrelationship between, all indoor sports facilities in Coventry and evaluates demand. It gives a clear indication of areas of high demand. The Strategy will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and where to protect or rationalise the current stock.

Assessment of supply

Where possible, assessments have been undertaken in the presence of facility staff. Even if only partially achievable, it is of considerable value. It not only enables access to be gained to all aspects of facilities, but also allows more detailed *in-situ* discussion of issues such as customer perspectives, quality, maintenance etc. This is essential as the audit is a 'snapshot' visit in time and there is a risk, dependent upon the time of day/year, that it may not wholly reflect general user experience.

Consultants define and undertake site visits to key indoor facilities, operated by various partners and the voluntary sector. Through the audit and via informal interviews with facility managers, a 'relevance' and 'condition' register is developed which describes:

- ◀ Facility and scale.
- ◀ Usage/local market.
- ◀ Ownership, management and access arrangements (plus, where available, facility owner aspirations).
- ◀ Management, programming, catchments, user groups, gaps.
- ◀ Location (urban/rural), access and accessibility.
- ◀ Condition, maintenance, existing improvement plans, facility 'investment status' (lifespan in the short, medium and long term).
- ◀ Community value (now and in the future).
- ◀ Events capacity.
- ◀ Existing/ planned adjacent facilities.

This enables consultants to identify the potential of each facility and will inform roles to be developed for each, or provide justification for rationalisation as appropriate.

Based on the principles above KKP has developed an assessment form to capture quantity and quality data on a site by site basis and which also feeds directly into an analysis database. In addition, this formatted data can be used by the City Council to directly update Sport England's Active Places Power.

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Assessment of demand

Consultants assess facility provision against demand, taking into account key issues such as population and participation growth.

Table 3.1: Population projections

| Authority area | Curent population (2011 Census) | Population (2016) | Population (2026) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Coventry | 318,600 | 326,290 | 346,140 |

Demand is initially assessed utilising available **Sport England tools** (i.e. Active People, Active Places and Market Segmentation). The National Facilities Audit (NFA) is a Sport England model (driven by the audit in Active Places), which helps to assess strategic provision of community sports facilities, including sports halls and swimming pools. It assesses the requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a national, regional and local scale and helps to determine where sports facility provision is adequate to meet local needs, providing a baseline assessment of current and future requirements. Consultants then forecast provision required to accommodate potential population and participation increases - i.e. achievement of NGB Whole Sport Plan growth targets (or a locally agreed ratio/target).

User mapping

Where possible it is useful to map current users of facilities, where information is available. This enables the true catchment of each facility to be determined and to identify the reach it has into specific communities. That is, consultants are able to profile users and to determine if facility programmes and pricing policies reflect the wider aspirations of the city, especially in relation to health inequalities and deprivation.

Demand analysis is supplemented by data collected during consultation. This enables key local issues to be taken into account, e.g. where local demand is particularly high and additional provision is required. Consultation data also informs assessment of need for regionally significant facilities, elite athlete related provision or co-located provision with other essential services etc.

Consultation is conducted with a range of stakeholders to gather comprehensive coverage of key issues and obtain buy-in to the overall process from key partners.

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Catchment areas

Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a tool for identifying those areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem has been overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. Consultation with operators, user groups and clubs included questions related to where users travel from or how far they would expect members to travel.

This, coupled with KKP's experience of working with leisure facilities and having completed such assessments for similar local authorities, has enabled the identification of catchment areas for each type of indoor sport facility assessed, as follows:

Table 3.2: Facility catchment areas

| Facility type | Identified catchment area by urban/rural |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Sport halls | 20 minute walk/20 minute drive |
| Swimming pools | 20 minute walk/20 minute drive |
| Health and fitness gyms | 20 minute walk/20 minute drive |
| Indoor bowls and tennis centres | 20 minute drive |

15 minute walk is applied in Coventry to reflect the City Council's approach to Neighbourhood Planning.

Supply and demand analysis

To determine future actions and priorities, the supply and demand assessment is run through the KKP database in line with Sport England facility planning principles. This analysis is important in determining whether the city currently has sufficient provision to account for any future changes in population. It also takes into account the spread of provision and enables consultants to identify any communities not served by an indoor facility.

In particular, consultants work with City Council officers to identify appropriate **modelling scenarios** to run through the supply and demand analysis. For example, the opportunity exists to run a model which removes sites approaching the end of their life span (e.g. within the next 5 years) to analyse the impact on the accessibility to that type of provision and to determine the potential need for investment across the Authority.

The following analysis is then carried out on an **area-by-area** basis and by facility type:

- ◀ A quantitative summary.
- ◀ A summary of usage.
- ◀ Calculation of local demand.
- ◀ A quality impact assessment.
- ◀ An accessibility impact assessment (through the use of catchment mapping).
- ◀ Identification of current and future surpluses and deficiencies in provision.

The principles of supply and demand have been used to evaluate demand for sports halls and swimming pools in Coventry.

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To identify shortfalls in the quantity of sports halls and swimming pools in Coventry, it is necessary to estimate the current capacity of provision across the city and potential demand (based on population and participation trends). This helps to determine whether the current capacity of facilities is meeting current demand and provides an indication of surplus or shortfall. In addition, by applying estimated population and participation increases to the demand it is possible to calculate whether current supply will also meet future demands.

Capacity is calculated by the following formulae for sports halls and swimming pools which are as follows:

- ◀ Pools Capacity = Area in sq. m / 6 x Number of hours open in peak / Duration (64 mins).
- ◀ Halls Capacity = Equivalent courts x 5 x Number of hours open in peak / Duration (60 mins)

Number of hours open in peak time varies by facility, but peak time is shown below:

Table 3.3: Peak time

| Day of the week | Pools | | Halls | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Peak time | TOTAL Peak time hours | Peak time | TOTAL Peak time hours |
| Mon-Fri | 12:00 – 13:30 | 37.5 | 17:00 – 22:00 | 25 |
| | 16:00 – 22:00 | | | |
| Sat | 09:00 – 16:00 | 7 | 09:30 – 17:00 | 7.5 |
| Sun | 09:00 – 16:30 | 7.5 | 09:00 – 14:30 | 8 |
| | | | 17:00 – 19:30 | |
| TOTAL | | 52 | | 40.5 |

It should be noted that the above peak hours are for the purpose of modelling and do not necessarily reflect the actual peak and off-peak hours across Coventry's sports facilities. Consultation with officers and operators suggests that many of the city's sports halls are not that busy over weekends and that there may be additional peak hours in pools based around early morning and lunchtime swims.

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PART 4: SPORTS HALLS

Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. According to this definition they are at least 10m x 18m (i.e. the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed sports halls, such as leisure centres and school sports halls. Additionally, it also includes halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and village halls. Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included.

This assessment considers all sports hall facilities in Coventry that comprise at least one badminton court. For consideration as a main hall (as defined by Sport England) it must be a three badminton court sports hall and provide a reasonable sized area to be multi-functional. Such facilities are commonplace in secondary schools across the city. However, it should be noted that 4-court sports halls provide greater flexibility in that they accommodate major indoor team sports such as badminton, basketball and netball.

4.1: Supply

Quantity

In Coventry, there are 88 individual sports halls which include dedicated halls for sport (of 1-court or more) and some primary school provision which is more aligned as multi-sport space. Cumulatively these provide 152 badminton courts.

There are 29 individual sites which have halls (there are two 4-court halls at The University of Warwick Sports Centre and the third is a 3-court hall) with four badminton courts or more which equates to 129 badminton courts. Sports halls of 4-courts or larger provide 52% of all assessed halls in the city. Over half of all sports hall space is truly multi-functional and can accommodate a wide range of sports and physical activities.

The city has two halls which are larger than four courts. This includes a 6-court hall at Centre AT7 and a 10-court hall at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre. The significance of the larger halls is that they are able to accommodate a wider range of activities such as city wide and regional events, potentially making them significant in the context of sports development and competition programmes.

48% of the hall space in the city is between 1 and 3 badminton court size. Many schools also have one court sports halls which are typically older style gymnasiums. These are limited in terms of the activities which they can accommodate, particularly for example those requiring significant ceiling height such as badminton and gymnastics.

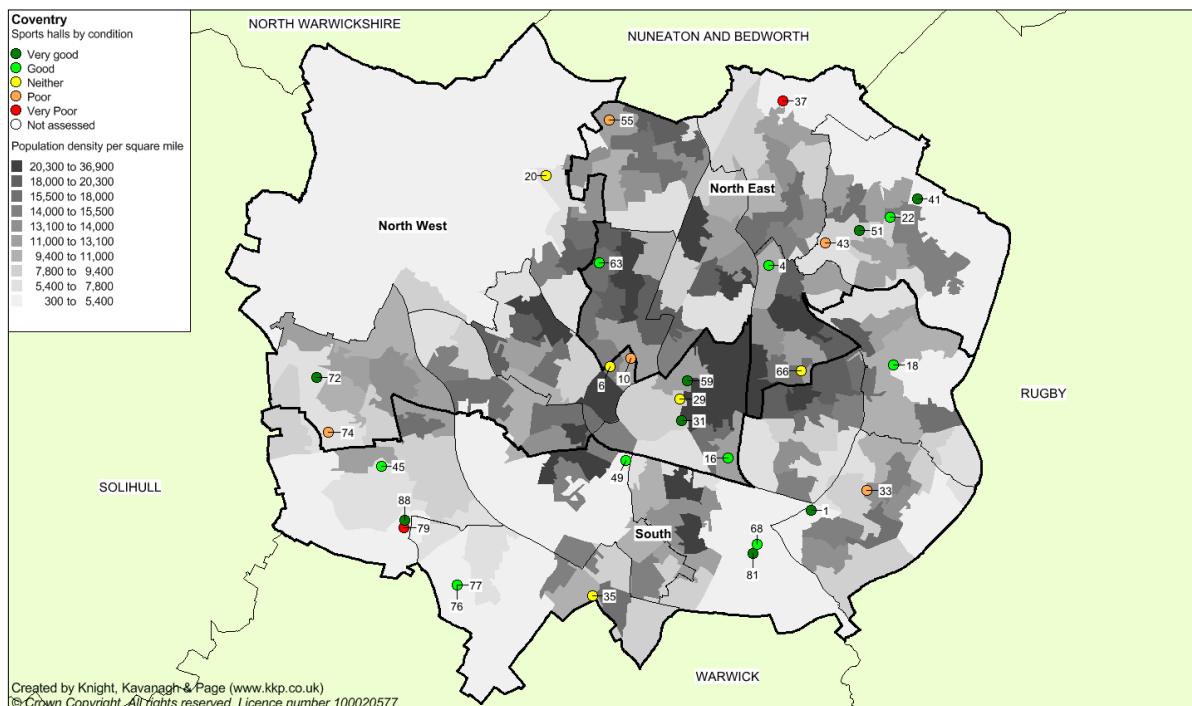
Sports hall provision is primarily located on education sites which offer community use (i.e. the city's secondary schools).

The following maps illustrate the location of all of the city's sports halls in relation to population density (with the darker grey shaded areas being more densely populated) and indices of multiple deprivation (with the blue shaded areas being more deprived).

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Figure 4.1: Sports halls (4-courts+) in Coventry (population density)



The map above indicates that there is generally a good level of sports hall provision (of 4-courts or larger) in the densely populated areas of the city. However, as would be expected there is a slight bias towards the more densely populated areas of the east in comparison to the less densely populated areas of the south and particularly the north west.

There appears to be significant linear provision in the south and north east areas which reflects the location of schools and facilities close to arterial routes in and out of the city.

The map below shows the concentration of sports halls across a range of areas with differing levels of deprivation. There is very little provision directly within the most deprived wards of the city, particularly those within the north east analysis area and specifically the Foleshill ward. Even within the Longford ward which has provision in terms of Foxford Leisure Centre this is a very poor quality sports hall.

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 4.2: Sports halls in Coventry (indices of multiple deprivation)

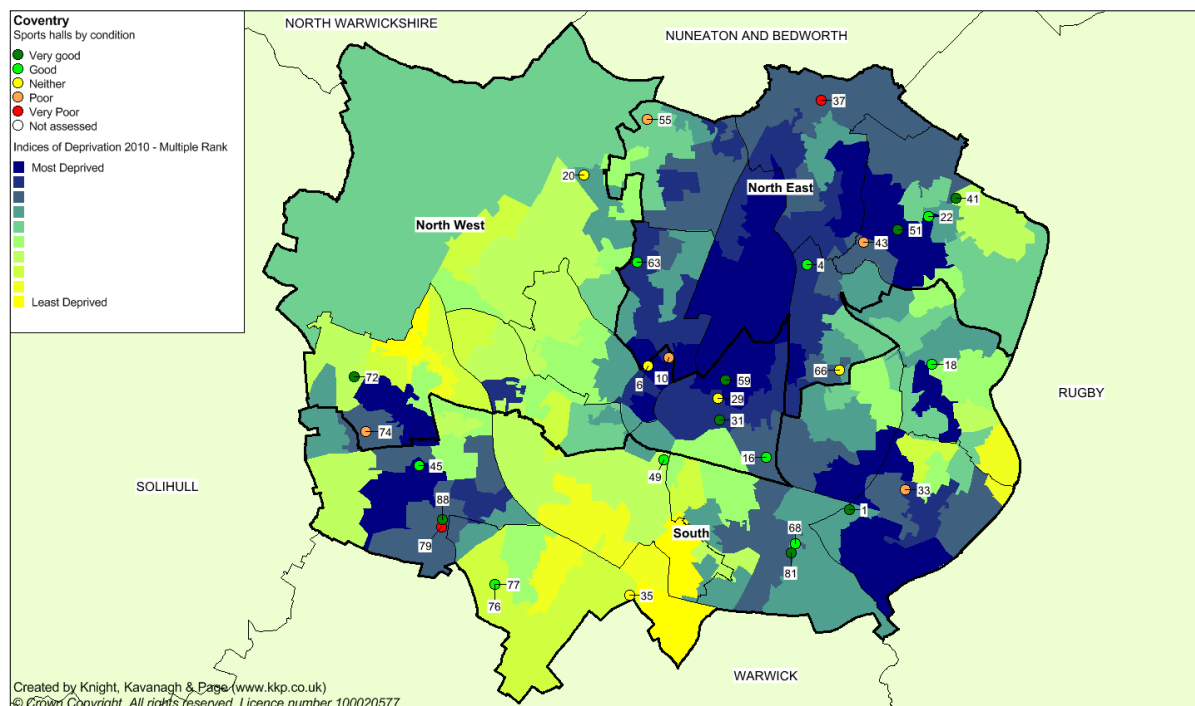


Table 4.1: Key to sports hall map

| Map ID | Site | Courts | Hall condition | Analysis Area |
|--------|--|--------|----------------|---------------|
| 4 | Centre AT7 | 6 | Very good | North East |
| 22 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | 4 | Good | North East |
| 37 | Foxford Leisure Centre | 4 | Very poor | North East |
| 41 | Grace Academy Coventry | 4 | Very good | North East |
| 43 | Henley College Coventry | 4 | Poor | North East |
| 51 | Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | 4 | Very good | North East |
| 55 | President Kennedy School & College | 4 | Poor | North East |
| 63 | St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | 4 | Poor | North East |
| 66 | Stoke Park School & Community College | 4 | Average | North East |
| 6 | Bablake School | 4 | Average | North West |
| 10 | Barrs Hill School & Community College | 4 | Poor | North West |
| 16 | Bluecoat Church Of England School | 4 | Good | North West |
| 20 | Cardinal Newman School | 4 | Average | North West |
| 29 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | 10 | Average | North West |
| 31 | Coventry University Sports Centre | 4 | Very good | North West |
| 59 | Sidney Stringer Academy | 4 | Very good | North West |
| 72 | The Woodlands School And Sports College | 4 | Very good | North West |
| 74 | Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | 4 | Poor | North West |
| 1 | Alan Higgs Centre | 4 | Very good | South |
| 18 | Caludon Castle School | 4 | Good | South |
| 33 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | 4 | Poor | South |

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY

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| Map ID | Site | Courts | Hall condition | Analysis Area |
|--------|---|--------|----------------|---------------|
| 35 | Finham Park School | 4 | Average | South |
| 45 | Hereward College Sports Centre | 4 | Good | South |
| 49 | King Henry VIII School | 4 | Good | South |
| 68 | The Warwickshire Health And Racquets Club | 5 | Good | South |
| 76 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | Good | South |
| 77 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | Average | South |
| 79 | Westwood School | 4 | Very poor | South |
| 81 | Whitley Abbey Business And Enterprise College | 4 | Very good | South |
| 88 | Xcel Leisure Centre | 4 | Very good | South |

Quality

Site assessments

KKP visited all main sports halls and completed non-technical visual inspections during the visits which were accompanied by staff including facility managers and teaching staff. These visits gave an overall quality scoring accounting for any investment which has been undertaken. Update work has been carried out to a sample of sites to refresh these assessments with City Council colleagues.

The assessments and mapping (on the previous pages) highlighted that there is great variation in the quality of sports halls across the city. KKP has recorded facilities varying from very poor to very good quality.

The main halls at Alan Higgs Centre (image: top right), Coventry University Sports Centre (image: top left), Grace Academy, Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre, The Woodlands School and Sports College (main hall), Whitley Abbey Business and Enterprise College, Sidney Stringer Academy (image: bottom left) and Xcel Leisure Centre (image: bottom right) are rated as very good quality. These facilities have all been developed in the last ten years which reflects their relative quality in comparison to other much older facilities in the city.

Conversely, the main halls at Coundon Court School and Community College, Foxford Leisure Centre and Westwood Academy are rated as very poor quality as are the activity halls at The Woodlands School and Sports College.

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Figure 4.3: Sports hall visual quality assessment



Source: www.hb-architects.co.uk



Source: www.visitcoventryandwarwickshire.co.uk



Source: www.sidneystingeracademy.org.uk



Source: www.covsf.com/our-centres/xcel-leisure-centre.html

The table below provides a breakdown of the quality scoring and highlights that two fifths of halls are rated as good quality whilst almost one third are rated as poor quality. The remaining halls are rated as adequate quality.

Table 4.2: Sports halls quality rating

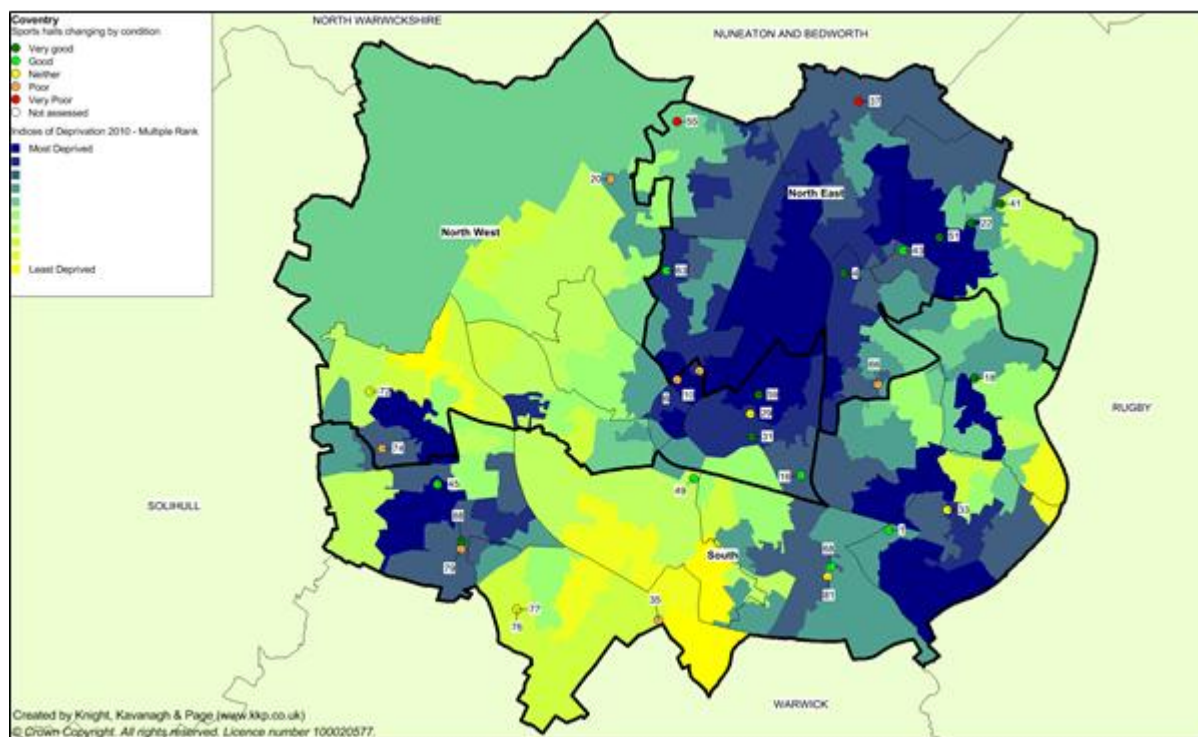
| Quality rating of assessed sports halls | | |
|---|----------|------|
| Good | Adequate | Poor |
| 29 | 22 | 21 |

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY

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The sports hall facilities have been mapped in relation to the quality of the changing rooms (see below). This highlights that sites in the north east analysis area have amongst the poorest quality changing facilities – this is particularly noticeable at school sites.

Figure 4.4: Sports halls (4-court) mapped by changing facility condition



The table below shows the correlation between hall condition and changing facilities. In general terms the quality of the changing corresponds with the quality of the overall facility or the changing is of a slightly lower/higher standard than the sports hall itself. There are a couple of more significant exceptions to this which include

- ◀ Henley College has good quality changing facilities but a poor sports hall
- ◀ Whitley Abbey Business and Enterprise College has a very good sports hall but only average quality changing facilities.

Table 4.3: Key to sports halls (4-court) mapped by changing facility condition

| Map ID | Site | Courts | Hall condition | Changing condition | Analysis Area |
|--------|--|--------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 4 | Centre AT7 | 6 | Very good | Very good | North East |
| 22 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | 4 | Good | Very good | North East |
| 37 | Foxford Leisure Centre | 4 | Very poor | Very poor | North East |
| 41 | Grace Academy Coventry | 4 | Very good | Very good | North East |
| 43 | Henley College Coventry | 4 | Poor | Good | North East |
| 51 | Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | 4 | Very good | Very good | North East |
| 55 | President Kennedy School & | 4 | Poor | Very poor | North East |

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY

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| Map ID | Site | Courts | Hall condition | Changing condition | Analysis Area |
|--------|---|--------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | College | | | | |
| 63 | St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | 4 | Poor | Poor | North East |
| 66 | Stoke Park School & Community College | 4 | Average | Poor | North East |
| 6 | Bablake School | 4 | Average | Poor | North West |
| 10 | Barrs Hill School & Community College | 4 | Poor | Poor | North West |
| 16 | Bluecoat Church Of England School | 4 | Good | Good | North West |
| 20 | Cardinal Newman School | 4 | Average | Poor | North West |
| 29 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | 10 | Average | Average | North West |
| 31 | Coventry University Sports Centre | 4 | Very good | Very good | North West |
| 59 | Sidney Stringer Academy | 4 | Very good | Very good | North West |
| 72 | The Woodlands School And Sports College | 4 | Very good | Average | North West |
| 74 | Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | 4 | Poor | Poor | North West |
| 1 | Alan Higgs Centre | 4 | Very good | Good | South |
| 18 | Caludon Castle School | 4 | Good | Very good | South |
| 33 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | 4 | Poor | Average | South |
| 35 | Finham Park School | 4 | Average | Poor | South |
| 45 | Hereward College Sports Centre | 4 | Good | Good | South |
| 49 | King Henry VIII School | 4 | Good | Good | South |
| 68 | The Warwickshire Health And Racquets Club | 5 | Good | Good | South |
| 76 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | Good | Average | South |
| 77 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | Average | Average | South |
| 79 | Westwood School | 4 | Very poor | Poor | South |
| 81 | Whitley Abbey Business And Enterprise College | 4 | Very good | Average | South |
| 88 | Xcel Leisure Centre | 4 | Very good | Very good | South |

The analysis below highlights a critical issue in relation to changing in the fact that just under half (49%) of dry changing facilities servicing sports halls are poor quality. The sites for which the changing accommodation is assessed to be of very poor condition include Foxford Leisure Centre and President Kennedy School and College. This reflects the age of facilities and levels of maintenance and refurbishment at both sites.

Table 4.4: Sports halls changing facilities rating

| Quality rating of assessed (dry) changing facilities | | |
|--|----------|------|
| Good | Adequate | Poor |
| 15 | 13 | 27 |

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Conversely the sites with very good changing facilities include Grace Academy, Caludon Castle School, Cardinal Wiseman School and Language College, Sidney Stringer School, Centre AT7, Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre, Xcel Leisure Centre and Coventry University Sports Centre. Again this reflects the age of these facilities.

The significance of good quality changing facilities should not be downplayed. The quality of changing facilities is integral to the experience of individuals participating in sport and can be the critical factor in someone participating in an activity or choosing not to. This is of particular significance to women and girls as well as some cultural and BME groups.

The city's principal facilities for sports halls with respect to size, location and management include:

- ◀ Alan Higgs Centre
- ◀ Centre AT7
- ◀ Xcel Leisure Centre
- ◀ Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre
- ◀ Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre
- ◀ Tile Hill Wood Leisure Centre

The sports halls at these centres vary from those considered to be only poor or adequate quality including Tile Hill Wood and Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre to those in good and very condition including Centre AT7, Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre, Xcel Leisure Centre and Alan Higgs Centre.

Refurbishments

According to Sport England Active Places Power there are a number of sports halls in Coventry that have either never been refurbished or have been refurbished that long ago that they would have warranted another round of investment. The following table identifies sports halls built before 2004 and the date at which they received their last investment. This reflects the general poor quality of sports halls in the city given the extensive wear and tear that this type of facility receives:

Table 4.5: Sports halls built before 2004

| Facility | Year built | Refurbished |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Centre AT7 | 1987 | No |
| Bablake School | 1960 | No |
| Barrs Hill School & Community College | 1985 | No |
| Bluecoat Church Of England School | 1950 | Yes, 2004 |
| Cardinal Newman School | 1969 | No |
| Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | 1994 | No |
| Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | 1977 | No |
| Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | 1972 | Yes, 1984 |
| Finham Park School | 1970 | Yes, 2005 |
| Foxford Leisure Centre | 1997 | Yes, 2003 |
| Grace Academy Coventry | 1968 | No |
| Henley College Coventry | 1989 | No |
| Hereward College Sports Centre | 1996 | No |
| King Henry VIII School | 2002 | No |

COVENTRY SPORTS STRATEGY INDOOR FACILITIES ASSESSMENT REPORT

| Facility | Year built | Refurbished |
|--|------------|-------------|
| President Kennedy School & College | Unknown | No |
| St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | 1990 | No |
| Stoke Park School & Community College | 1980 | Yes, 2004 |
| The Warwickshire Health And Racquets Club | 1996 | No |
| Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | 1956 | No |
| University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 1970 | Yes, 2007 |
| Westwood School | 1981 | Yes, 2006 |

Most recently, the sports hall floor at Hereward College has been completely renewed through £68,000 from Sport England's Inspired Facilities Olympic and Paralympic legacy fund. There is a new store area also planned.

More recent developments

As is noted during the past ten years both the City Council and its partners have developed facilities including:

Table 4.6: New facility developments in the previous 10 years

| Site name | Date built | Number of courts |
|---|------------|------------------|
| Alan Higgs Centre | 2004 | 4 |
| Caludon Castle School | 2007 | 4 |
| Coventry University Sports Centre | 2004 | 4 + 2 |
| Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | 2009 | 4 |
| The Woodlands School & Sports College | 2006 | 4 |
| Whitley Abbey Business & Enterprise College | 2009 | 4 |
| Xcel Leisure Centre | 2008 | 4 |
| Sidney Stringer Academy | 2010 | 4 |

The average date of development across all sports hall facilities is 1983. However, this incorporates the extremities of older school sites including Bluecoat Church of England School and Coundon Court School and Community College, both built in 1950 and the new facilities at Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre and Whitley Abbey Business and Enterprise College developed in 2009. Nonetheless this remains an interesting point to consider when reflecting upon the fact that the average age of provision in the city is likely to be around 30 years old.

There has been some significant investment into facility stock over recent years in terms of sports hall provision as can be seen above. However, challenges remain with some of the more aging centres including Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, where the dryside facilities were built in 1977.

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Accessibility

This section considers the accessibility of facilities in relation to both the physical (i.e. built environment) and human (i.e. management of entry to facilities) elements.

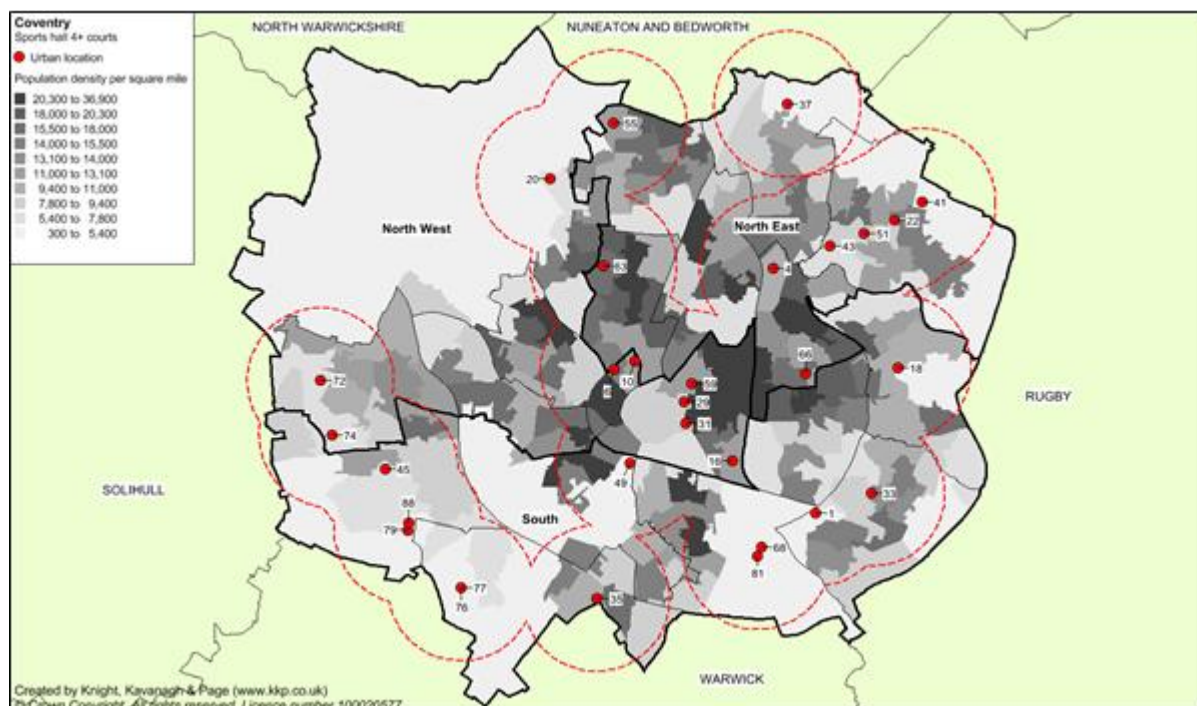
Physical

Appropriate walk and drive time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard would be to apply a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. Consultation in Coventry has confirmed that, taking account of local need and even in respect of the less urban nature of some aspects of the city, a 15 minute walk time is appropriate; as this fits with the city's approach to Neighbourhood Planning.

Catchment mapping, based on an amalgamated 15 minute walk time has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of sports hall provision across the city as it helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing sports halls.

The figure below shows the current stock of 4+ court sports halls (regardless of ownership and access arrangements) with an amalgamated 15 minute walk-time catchment area. It illustrates that the majority of the city's more densely populated residential areas are served by sports halls of four courts or larger, although there are some gaps in provision between the Foleshill and Holbrooks wards. Significant areas of the North West analysis area (mainly the Bablake ward) are not within a 15 minute walk time catchment of a sports hall. However, much of this area is not populated. The majority of the Whoberley ward is also subject to gaps in provision.

Figure 4.5: Sports halls (4-court +) with a 15 minute walk-time catchment (urban)



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Table 4.7: Key to sports halls (4-court+) mapped by urban/rural catchment

| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Courts | Analysis Area |
|--------|---------|---|--------|---------------|
| 4 | 1004201 | Centre AT7 | 6 | North East |
| 22 | 1004220 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | 4 | North East |
| 37 | 1004248 | Foxford Leisure Centre | 4 | North East |
| 41 | 1004359 | Grace Academy Coventry | 4 | North East |
| 43 | 1004263 | Henley College Coventry | 4 | North East |
| 51 | 1037081 | Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | 4 | North East |
| 55 | 1004309 | President Kennedy School & College | 4 | North East |
| 63 | 1004327 | St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | 4 | North East |
| 66 | 1004331 | Stoke Park School & Community College | 4 | North East |
| 6 | 1035901 | Bablake School | 4 | North West |
| 10 | 1004204 | Barrs Hill School & Community College | 4 | North West |
| 16 | 1004213 | Bluecoat Church Of England School | 4 | North West |
| 20 | 1004219 | Cardinal Newman School | 4 | North West |
| 29 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | 10 | North West |
| 31 | 1009728 | Coventry University Sports Centre | 4 | North West |
| 59 | NEW25 | Sidney Stringer Academy | 4 | North West |
| 72 | 1011341 | The Woodlands School And Sports College | 4 | North West |
| 74 | 1004340 | Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | 4 | North West |
| 1 | 1009412 | Alan Higgs Centre | 4 | South |
| 18 | 1004218 | Caludon Castle School | 4 | South |
| 33 | 1004241 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | 4 | South |
| 35 | 1004242 | Finham Park School | 4 | South |
| 45 | 1004339 | Hereward College Sports Centre | 4 | South |
| 49 | 1008089 | King Henry VIII School | 4 | South |
| 68 | 1000094 | The Warwickshire Health And Racquets Club | 5 | South |
| 76 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | South |
| 77 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | South |
| 79 | 1004190 | Westwood School | 4 | South |
| 81 | 1011295 | Whitley Abbey Business And Enterprise College | 4 | South |
| 88 | 1018853 | Xcel Leisure Centre | 4 | South |

Human

The majority of sports hall facilities in the city are available for community use offering either *Pay and Play* or *Sports Club / Community Association* access (i.e. regular block bookings). The letting of the city's main leisure centres is largely through management contracts with Coventry Sports Foundation and Coventry Sports Trust.

Over three quarters (76%) of sports halls are within schools with community access. As such schools play an important role in providing localised community facilities and influencing the programmes allowed to develop at these sites. The type of community use at school sites can play a significant role in the degree to which they serve their local community.

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In terms of access, over two-fifths (44%) of the facilities run on the basis of limited block bookings only. This is reflective of the nature of booking systems for schools in particular. Furthermore over one third (36%) of facilities operate a mixture of block bookings and pay and play. A further one in ten (11%) of facilities are only available at limited times of the year.

Figure 4.6: Facility type (levels of community use – hours of use)

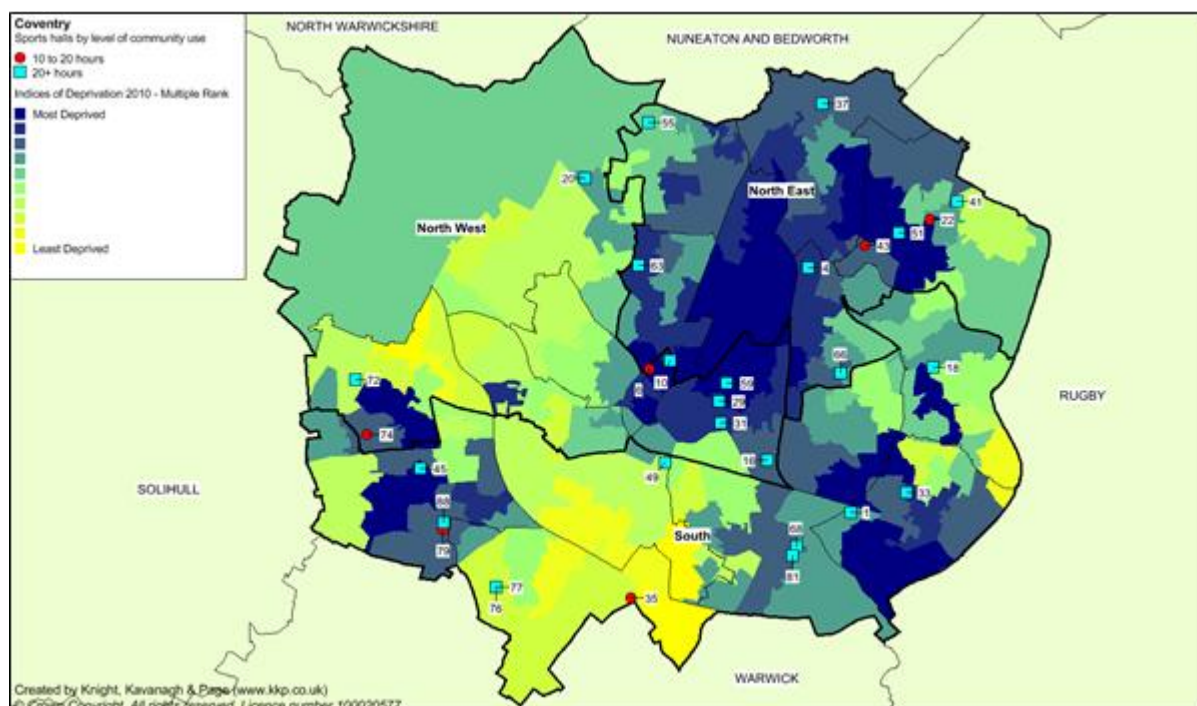


Table 4.8: Facility type (levels of community use – hours of use)

| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Courts | Hall type | Community use | Analysis Area |
|--------|---------|--|--------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| 4 | 1004201 | Centre AT7 | 6 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 22 | 1004220 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | 4 | Main | 10-20 hour | North East |
| 37 | 1004248 | Foxford Leisure Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 41 | 1004359 | Grace Academy Coventry | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 43 | 1004263 | Henley College Coventry | 4 | Main | 10-20 hour | North East |
| 51 | 1037081 | Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 55 | 1004309 | President Kennedy School & College | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 63 | 1004327 | St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 66 | 1004331 | Stoke Park School & Community College | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North East |
| 6 | 1035901 | Bablake School | 4 | Main | 10-20 hour | North |

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| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Courts | Hall type | Community use | Analysis Area |
|--------|---------|---|--------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | West |
| 10 | 1004204 | Barrs Hill School & Community College | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 16 | 1004213 | Bluecoat Church Of England School | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 20 | 1004219 | Cardinal Newman School | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 29 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | 10 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 31 | 1009728 | Coventry University Sports Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 59 | NEW25 | Sidney Stringer Academy | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 72 | 1011341 | The Woodlands School And Sports College | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | North West |
| 74 | 1004340 | Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | 4 | Main | 10-20 hour | North West |
| 1 | 1009412 | Alan Higgs Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 18 | 1004218 | Caludon Castle School | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 33 | 1004241 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 35 | 1004242 | Finham Park School | 4 | Main | 10-20 hour | South |
| 45 | 1004339 | Hereward College Sports Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 49 | 1008089 | King Henry VIII School | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 68 | 1000094 | The Warwickshire Health And Racquets Club | 5 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 77 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 76 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 79 | 1004190 | Westwood School | 4 | Main | 10-20 hour | South |
| 81 | 1011295 | Whitley Abbey Business And Enterprise College | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |
| 88 | 1018853 | Xcel Leisure Centre | 4 | Main | 20+ hours | South |

Whilst there is a good range of sports hall provision in the city the fact that such a significant proportion of access is restricted at a number of sites, particularly during the day, raises issues. It is evident that several schools have a wide range of community users - however, the preference tends to be for regular secured block bookings. Although this is not a significant issue, the challenge is in relation to the prevalence of football at the expense of other sports in these circumstances.

School sports facilities also become inaccessible during the exam periods. This can be a significant issue for clubs who are subsequently left with long periods of little or no activity depending on whether alternative venues can be found. For some clubs alternative venues may simply prove to be too far from the club's home location.

Another key consideration with respect to Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is the lack of disabled access to the sports hall. Due to the complex nature of the access and egress route to and from the sports hall and the impact on fire evacuation arrangements, the operator has had to restrict the number of wheelchair users from participating and spectating in sports hall activities.

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4.2: Demand

Analysis of demand for sports halls

In order to identify surpluses or deficiencies in the quantity of sports halls within Coventry, consultants have utilised a capacity analysis (or supply and demand analysis) based on Sport England’s supply and demand balance modelling. This analysis uses the current capacity of provision across the city and potential demand (based on population trends), to identify whether or not current demand is being met by the current capacity. This then gives a clear indication of surpluses or shortfalls. In addition, consultants have applied population increases to the demand to calculate if current supply will also meet future demands.

The aim of this analysis is to examine more closely the supply and demand for facilities. In this instance capacity (i.e. supply) is based on visits per week during the peak period. The analysis then shows where demand outstrips current capacity (i.e. there are not enough facilities to meet current demand) or where demand is less than current capacity (i.e. there is an apparent oversupply of facilities).

The approach to the analysis used in this report has been developed by KKP to assess indoor facility provision. It is based on the assumptions and parameters used to underpin facility modelling tools. It engages the principles of *hours open in the peak period* and the *duration of visits* to assess supply and demand. As a stand-alone tool this is no longer provided on Active Places Power and provides a ‘global’ view of provision within a local authority area for three facility types. It does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to specific population centres or how accessible facilities are (by car and on foot) or the proximity of facilities in adjoining local authorities. However, as part of a wider study this type of modelling can be a useful check and balance. The information provided by the tool is useful as a high level view when building a picture of the level of provision within the context of the NFA Reports rather than in isolation.

The population base used in calculations is: 2011 based demographic population uplifted by growth/reduction from 2006 - 2031 population projections from ONS to obtain 2026 figures. The following table outlines the demand for sports halls based on the current and future populations projections. It calculates this based on the principle that the majority of use will be within the peak hours. It uses the existing supply of sports halls to determine if this level of demand is satisfied (from all sports halls and those that are available for community use). However this is a numerical assessment and does not take account of programming, quality, accessibility or changing facilities; all of which have an impact on the use of a facility.

Table 4.9: Analysis of demand for sports halls

| Sports halls | Current | Future (2016) | Future (2026) |
|---|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| No. of courts required to meet peak period demand | 93.90 courts | 96.01 courts | 100.33 courts |
| % Coventry demand met by all sports halls | 180.8% | 176.8% | 169.2% |
| % Coventry demand met by community use sports halls | 174.2% | 170.3% | 163.0% |

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The above analysis takes account of the current supply of sports halls in Coventry. Using this information and the accessibility of courts the number of equivalent courts available in the peak hours is calculated. Using Coventry's population, split by specific age groups and sex, specific participation and frequency rates are applied to each (age group and sex). This is based on the Sport England FPM principles and enables the maximum total weekly visits to sports halls per age group and sex to be identified. In order to identify the number of courts required to meet the peak period demand the following factors are applied to the maximum total weekly visits:

- ◀ 60% visits during the peak period
- ◀ An average of 5 persons on court in any one hour
- ◀ Average 80% occupancy rate across all sports halls in the peak period
- ◀ 40.5 hours of peak use hours per week

Therefore the knock of effect of changes in the population profile of the city can be significant in calculating the number of courts required to meet the peak period demand. (see Appendix 1 for example calculation)

A crude figure of 100% indicates that statistically demand is met whilst 120% establishes a comfort factor in the level of demand met and finally 140% of demand met for a particular type of facility determines that (according to Sport England) all demand is satisfied in respect that all needs in an area are presently met. On this basis, Coventry's provision of sports halls currently meets demands with a good comfort factor for the future. However, this analysis does not take account of the fact that over three quarters of provision is on school sites and that many of these are of poor quality.

The demand calculations identify a current need for 94 *courts* in the city to meet peak period demand. This is based on the assumption that 60% of visits will be during peak period with an average of five persons on court in any one hour with an expected occupancy rate of 80%. Using this calculation alongside population and participation rates there is a need for an average of 94 courts in the City to be available across all hours.

Coventry has a good level of provision across a range of different providers. There is generally good access to sports halls during the peak period.

However, these figures should not be considered in isolation and should be placed within the context of the wider report findings. For example, it is evident that the extent to which school sports halls fall out of use during holiday periods/exam times affects the extent to which clubs can deliver during these periods. Furthermore the quality, type of use, affordability and access at peak times to a facility also has a significant impact upon the extent to which demand can be satisfied. A further discussion of these types of factors is noted below.

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Impact analysis

There are a number of key considerations in relation to sports halls which need to be taken into account in relation to potential rationalisation and capital developments. The preceding analysis has identified that whilst Coventry currently has a reasonable level of provision there is some flexibility in the supply of sports halls. However, this is not to the extent that the city could consider indiscriminate rationalisation of facilities without replacement. This is particularly true given the proposed capital investments at President Kennedy School and Ernesford Grange School. These facilities are key community accessible facilities within the communities which they service (i.e. 20+ hours per week) and there is a need to ensure that community use is retained as part of any new development.

The city has a key challenge with respect to the future of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre. Although the centre has average rated sports hall and changing facilities, these need to be considered within the wider context of a facility that is in a poor technical condition (e.g. building structure and plan and machinery), has poor customer flows, poor disabled access and is unattractive and dated. The centre is beyond its anticipated life expectancy and the City Council is considering its future. The impact of closing the facility will be significant. Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is one of five stand-alone (i.e. not attached to an education establishment or with restricted access) community sports facilities which provide access to a sports hall throughout the full day (the others being Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre, Alan Higgs Centre, Centre AT7 and Xcel Leisure Centre). However, it is also noted that the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre sports hall is used extensively by City College for much of the week.

Therefore, if the City Council decided to close Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre without re-providing its sports hall provision there would be a significant impact on the availability across the city. The city has a total of 30 community accessible badminton courts available within the above facilities; the impact of closing Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is that the city would lose a third of these available courts. Access to alternative provision would also need to be ensured for City College as it is a key user of the dryside facilities throughout the academic year.

Coventry City Council may also wish to consider an alternative approach to leisure provision within the city centre, in the light of city centre regeneration plans and schemes (e.g. Friargate, City Centre South). Combined with further improvements to public realm and open spaces, such schemes will redefine the city centre, providing a new business district and new retail, leisure and hotel schemes. As an example, the City Council may consider it appropriate to provide an alternative leisure space, including provision for extreme sports, rather than a traditional multi-sport activity area. This will need to be considered within any feasibility and business planning considerations for the city centre.

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Summary

- ◀ This assessment identifies a total of 88 sports hall sites providing 152 badminton courts.
- ◀ There are 29 sports halls of 4 badminton court size or bigger (with a 6 court hall at Centre AT7 and a 10 court hall at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre).
- ◀ The quality of sports halls is variable across the city, but the majority of halls are rated as good.
- ◀ However, given the significance of the school provision in the city it is worth noting that almost 50% of these school sports halls have changing rooms which are rated as being either 'poor' or 'very poor' whilst only 25% are rated as either 'good' or 'very good'.
- ◀ The supply of sports halls in Coventry currently exceeds demand. However, consideration will need to be given to future provision, particularly in light of the declining quality of sports halls that are located on school sites.
- ◀ The amount of community use available within sports halls on school sites varies, depending on the school's approach to managing community access.
- ◀ Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre provides one third of the city's (fully) publically accessible sports hall provision (i.e. stand-alone facilities), which is therefore very significant in the context of the future of the facility.
- ◀ Any sport and leisure focus for the regeneration of the city centre will need to consider the future role of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, or the replacement of some components of this facility.

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PART 5: SWIMMING POOLS

A swimming pool can be defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation”. It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving”. This is an assessment of swimming pools in Coventry.

5.1: Supply

Quantity

The assessment identifies 27 swimming pools on 22 sites across Coventry. The main community accessible pools which are available for public swimming are located at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and Xcel Leisure Centre. These are traditional leisure centre facilities that provide a broad programme of swimming including ‘pay and play’ and do not have restricted access as a result of their membership arrangements or dual use or school use nature.

The other 25 metre pools are located at:

- ◀ Caludon Castle School (*Sports Club / Community Association use*).
- ◀ King Henry VIII School (*Sports Club / Community Association use*).
- ◀ University of Warwick Sports Centre (*Students / Sports Club / Registered Member use*).
- ◀ The Warwickshire Health and Racquets Club (*Registered Membership use*).
- ◀ The Village Leisure Club (*Registered Membership use*).

These pools are all limited to some extent by the level and type of community use offered.

The remaining pools in the city are either leisure pools or learner pools which are located within a combination of either local authority, education or private facilities.

Table 5.1: Pool space m²

| Active Places Power recorded pools | | Assessed pools | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Total m ² | Laned m ² | Total m ² | Laned m ² |
| 4,875 | 3,408 | 3,279 | 2,802 |

Note: KKP has not included the 25 metre pools at The Warwickshire Health and Racquets Clubs and the Village Leisure Club within the assessed pools as these are not regarded as community pools given their restricted access arrangements.

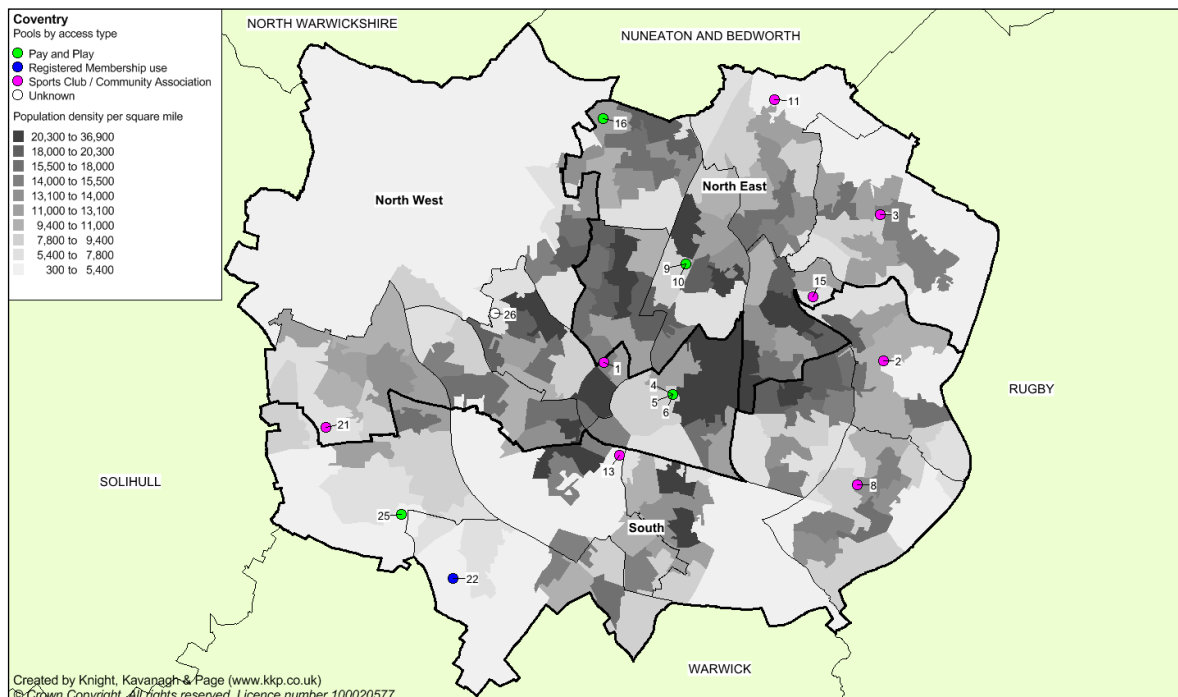
On the basis of the pools recorded on Sport England’s Active Places there is 4,875m² of water space. However, this is not wholly available for community use and thus KKP’s assessment of 3,279m² is regarded as a more accurate reflection of the pool space which is available for community use.

The following maps illustrate the location of all of the city’s swimming pools in relation to population density (with the darker grey shaded areas being the more densely populated parts of the city). The second map shows the location of pools based on the indices of multiple deprivation (with the blue shaded areas being more deprived).

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Figure 5.1: Swimming Pools in Coventry (by access type)



As is the case with sports halls, there is a provision bias towards the east of the city reflecting population density patterns.

The location of the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre (with 50m pool, leisure pool and teaching pool) skews the distribution of swimming pools across the city. It in effect provides an 'island' of pool water within the city and results in a minimal spread of community accessible pools across the city. The result is that Coventry's main supply of community pools is predominantly school pools which tend not to be programmed, are of an inferior quality and with minimal pay and play access.

Although it can be argued that the location of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is excellent in that it is central within the city, has excellent public transport links (adjacent to the bus station), these factors are also its challenges. Although the facility is adjacent to the bus station, its city centre location presents a challenge for some members of the community to access it, especially in the evenings when some may feel that the fear of crime increases. Parking is also a challenge at the site as the car park that serves the facility is also a city centre car park and users need to compete for spaces in it. Furthermore, its central location requires residents to travel to and from the city centre at key times, which may become more of an issue as roads become busier and the facility more tired.

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Table 5.2: Key to swimming pool map

| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Access type | Pool type | Lanes | Length (metres) |
|--------|---------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1035901 | Bablake School | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 5 | 20 |
| 2 | 1004218 | Caludon Castle School | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 6 | 25 |
| 3 | 1004220 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 4 | 17 |
| 4 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play | Main/General | 8 | 50 |
| 5 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play | Learner/Teaching/ Training | - | 15 |
| 6 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play | Leisure Pool | - | 11 |
| 8 | 1004241 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 4 | 18 |
| 9 | 1004243 | Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play | Main/General | 5 | 27 |
| 10 | 1004243 | Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play | Learner/Teaching/ Training | - | 26 |
| 11 | 1004248 | Foxford Leisure Centre | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 3 | 18 |
| 13 | 1008089 | King Henry VIII School | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 6 | 25 |
| 15 | 1004283 | Lyng Hall School Sports Centre | Sports Club / Community Association | Main/General | 4 | 18 |
| 16 | 1004309 | President Kennedy School & College | Pay and Play | Learner/Teaching/ Training | 4 | 18 |
| 21 | 1004340 | Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | Sports Club / Community Association | Learner/Teaching/ Training | 3 | 17 |
| 22 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | Registered Membership use | Main/General | 6 | 25 |
| 25 | 1018853 | Xcel Leisure Centre | Pay and Play | Main/General | 6 | 25 |
| 26 | NEW4 | Sherbourne Fields Secondary School | | Learner/Teaching/ Training | - | 7 |

Quality

Swimming pools have been assessed by a non-technical visual assessment which provides an indication of quality from the perspective of a user. It is important to note that this does not consider significant infrastructure issues at the pools such as plant and machinery, boilers, roofing and glazing. It is understood from consultation that several centres have significant asset management issues of the type identified above. These types of asset management issues, although not visible to the general public, can be very significant to address, potentially costing millions of pounds. This therefore raises further

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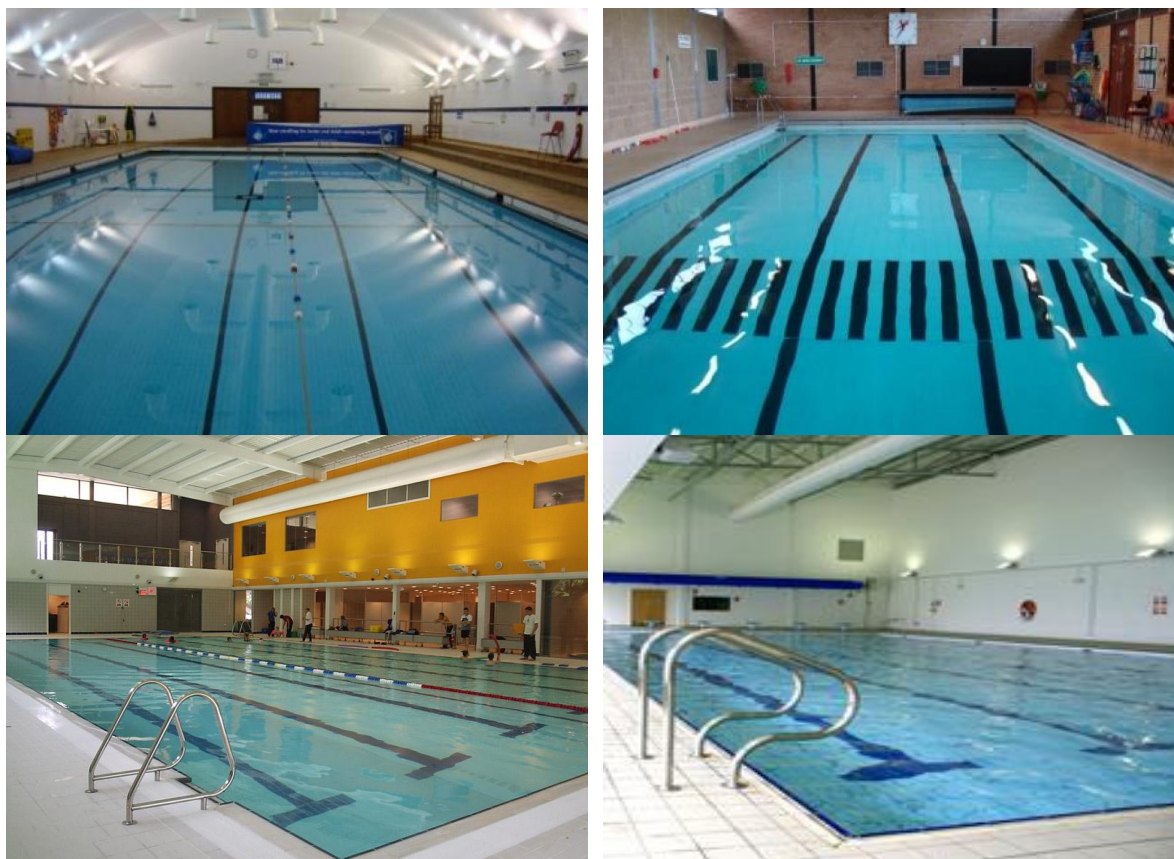
questions as to the longer term benefits and viability of undertaking these works or other cosmetic works at the pools.

The swimming pools audited are assessed to be in conditions varying from very poor to very good.

The oldest of the local authority pools is the Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre (image: top left) which was built in 1937 and cosmetically refurbished in 2008. The decision was made in March 2013 to close the pool and to fund the re-provision of aquatic facilities at Centre AT7 as a result of the ageing plant, deterioration of the boilers and poor turnover of the pool water. Tile Hill Wood School and Language College was opened in 1956 (image: top right) and is also one of the oldest pools in the city.

The average building date of swimming pools in the city is 1979. Given that swimming pools have a lifespan of around 25 years it is apparent that several pools in the city are now far exceeding their anticipated lifespan.

Figure 5.2: Swimming pool visual quality assessment



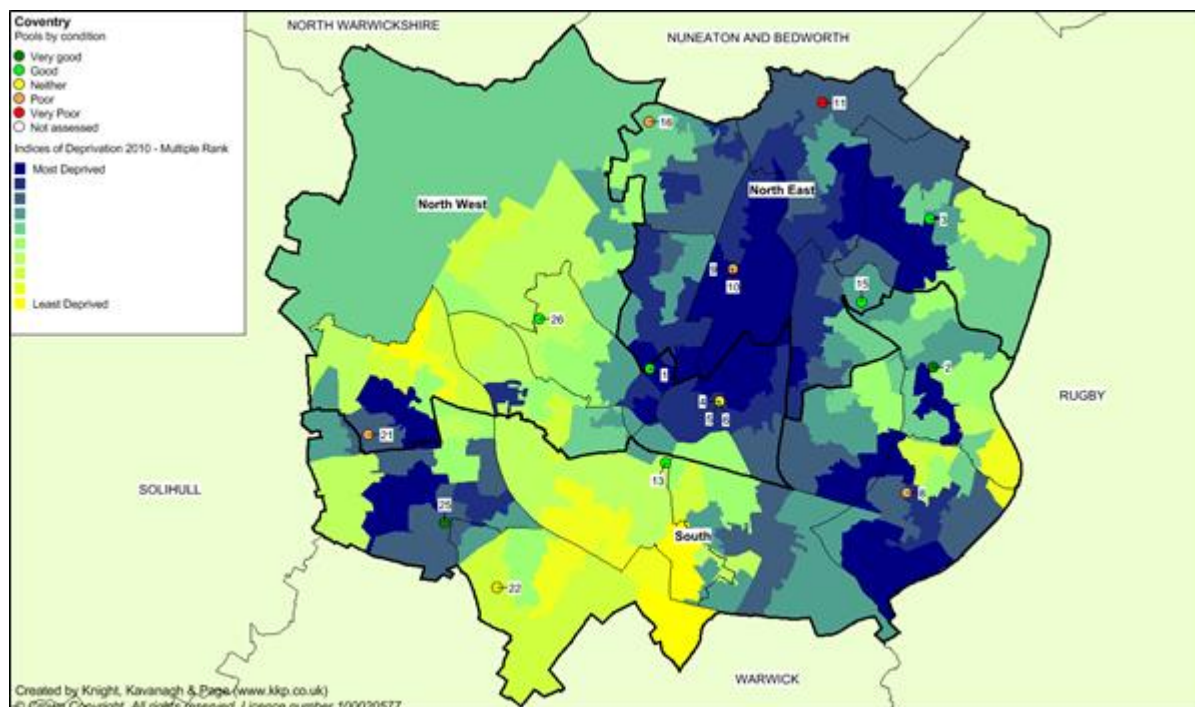
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The following map shows that the condition of facilities is variable across the city, with no single area being characterised as having particularly poorer facilities than other areas. Caludon Castle School (image: bottom right) and Xcel Leisure Centre (image: bottom left) are regarded as very good quality facilities. Both are located in the south analysis area. However, each is close to or within an area of deprivation. In the north east the pools are reasonably located to service more deprived communities. However, it is striking to note that these facilities tend to be of a poor condition including Foxford Leisure Centre which is very poor, Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre which is poor and Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre which is adequate.

It is also worth noting that the programming of pools in the city is variable. As an example, pools at the Xcel Leisure Centre and Coventry Sport and Leisure Centre are programmed in order to provide residents with a range of swimming opportunities. However, from discussions with the Caludon Castle School pool operator, this new facility appears to have a much more passive approach to programming where the operator hires the pool for specific uses rather than developing its own clientele. This reinforces not only the importance of the physical facility, but also the degree to which it is programmed and animated to meet the needs of its community. It could be contested that Caludon Castle School does this to a lesser extent than the other pools.

Figure 5.3: Swimming pools in Coventry (by condition)



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Table 5.3: Swimming pools quality rating

| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Pool type | Condition |
|--------|---------|--|---|-----------|
| 1 | 1035901 | Bablake School | Main/General | Good |
| 2 | 1004218 | Caludon Castle School | Main/General | Very good |
| 3 | 1004220 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | Main/General | Good |
| 4 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Main/General | Average |
| 5 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Learner/Teaching/Training | Average |
| 6 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Leisure Pool | Average |
| 8 | 1004241 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | Main/General | Poor |
| 9 | 1004243 | Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre | Main/General | Poor |
| 10 | 1004243 | Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre | Learner/Teaching/Training Recently closed (2013) | Poor |
| 11 | 1004248 | Foxford Leisure Centre | Main/General | Very poor |
| 13 | 1008089 | King Henry VIII School | Main/General | Good |
| 15 | 1004283 | Lyng Hall School Sports Centre | Main/General | Good |
| 16 | 1004309 | President Kennedy School & College | Learner/Teaching/Training | Poor |
| 21 | 1004340 | Tile Hill Wood School And Language College | Learner/Teaching/Training | Poor |
| 22 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | Main/General | Average |
| 25 | 1018853 | Xcel Leisure Centre | Main/General | Very good |
| 26 | NEW4 | Sherbourne Fields Secondary School | Learner/Teaching/Training | Good |

Refurbishments

According to Sport England's Active Places Power over one-third of the pools assessed have been refurbished between 2003 and 2007. However, it is evident that there are on-going maintenance works of varying scales required to preserve the quality of facilities. As noted above, the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre provides the largest concentration of water space in the city and is a facility that requires significant investment and refurbishment if it is to meet the needs of the city's residents and to function effectively as a competition venue.

More recent developments

During the past ten years the City Council and its partners have developed a range of new swimming facilities including:

Table 5.4: New swimming pool developments

| Site name | Date built | Pool size |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Caludon Castle School | 2007 | 6 lane x 25 metre |
| King Henry VIII School | 2009 | 6 lane x 25 metre |
| Xcel Leisure Centre | 2008 | 6 lane x 25 metre |

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Accessibility

This section covers the accessibility of facilities in relation to both the physical (i.e. built environment) and human (i.e. management of entry to facilities) elements.

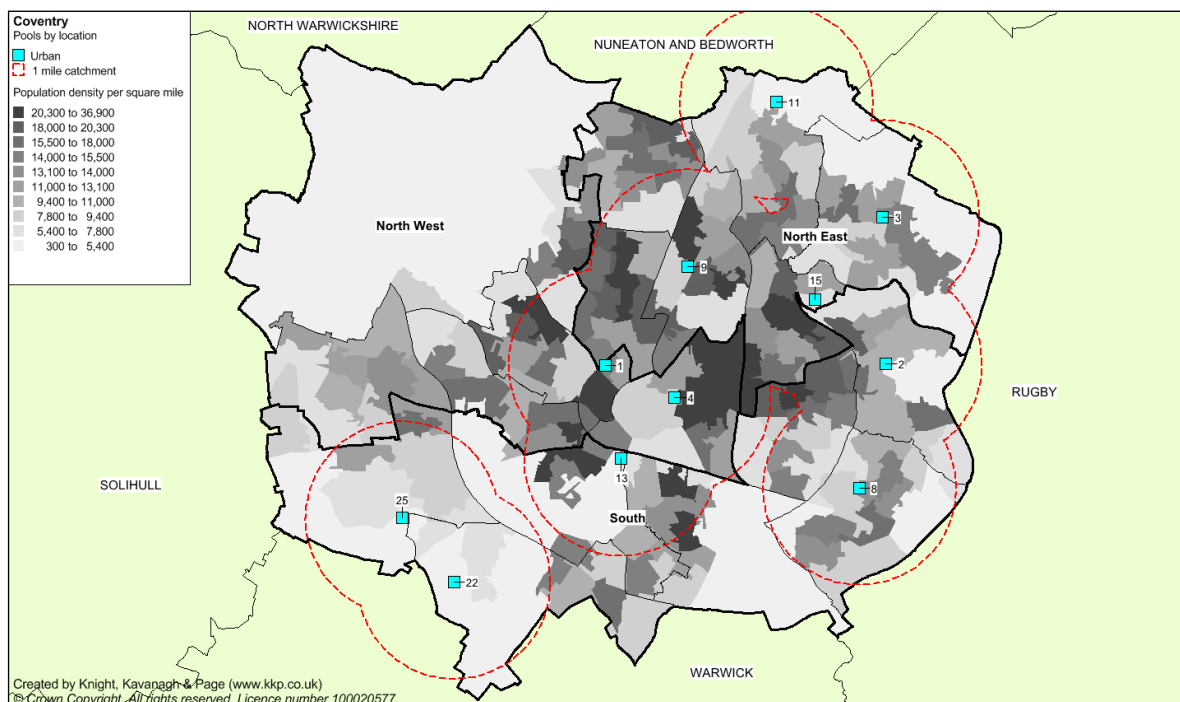
Physical

Appropriate walk and drive time accessibility standards can be applied to swimming provision to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard would be to apply a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. Consultation in Coventry has confirmed that, taking account of local need and even in respect of the less urban nature of some aspects of the city, 20 minute walk time is appropriate.

Catchment mapping, based on an amalgamated 20 minute walk time has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of swimming pool provision across the city; it also helps to identify areas currently not served by existing swimming pools. In the main, the majority of the population is within 1 mile (20 minute walk time) of a swimming pool, although there are some key population areas in the north west, south and north east that have gaps in provision.

It is also evident that there are some overlaps in provision into neighbouring authorities including Warwick, Rugby and Nuneaton & Bedworth. The figure below shows the current stock of swimming pools with an amalgamated 20 minute walk-time catchment area.

Figure 5.4: Swimming pools in Coventry: 20 minute walk time catchment



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Human

Another important consideration in examining the provision of swimming pools in the city is access and use.

Access to private sector pools is generally restricted by membership schemes, which are price sensitive and can be unaffordable for lower income households. Additionally, the degree to which facilities are programmed to provide opportunities for specific groups to participate (e.g. adult swimming, swimming lessons, women only swimming, etc) is also an important factor that needs to be taken on board.

5.2: Demand

Analysis of demand for swimming pools

In order to determine surpluses or deficiencies in the quantity of swimming pools within Coventry, KKP have utilised a capacity analysis (or supply and demand analysis) based on Sport England's supply and demand balance modelling. This analysis uses the current capacity of provision across the city and potential demand (based on population trends), to identify whether or not current demand is being met by the current capacity. This then gives a clear indication of surpluses or shortfalls. In addition, consultants have applied population increase to the demand to calculate if current supply will also meet future demands.

The aim of this analysis is to examine supply and demand for facilities more closely. In this instance capacity (i.e. supply) is based on visits per week during the peak period. The analysis then shows where demand outstrips current capacity (i.e. there are not enough facilities to meet current demand) or where demand is less than current capacity (i.e. there is an apparent oversupply of facilities).

The approach to the analysis used in this report has been developed by KKP to assess swimming pool provision. It is based on the assumptions and parameters used to underpin facility modelling tools. It engages the principles of *hours open in the peak period* and the *duration of visits* to assess supply and demand. As a stand-alone tool this is no longer provided on Active Places Power and provides a 'global' view of provision within a local authority area for three facility types. It does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to specific population centres or how accessible facilities (by car and on foot) or the proximity of facilities in adjoining local authorities. However, as part of a wider study this type of modelling can be a useful check and balance. The information provided by the tool is useful as a high level view when building a picture of the level of provision rather than in isolation.

The population base used in calculations is: 2011 based demographic population uplifted by growth/reduction from 2006 - 2031 population projections from ONS to obtain 2026 figures. The following table outlines the demand for swimming pools based on the current and future population projections. It calculates this based on the principle that the majority of use will be within the peak hours. It uses the existing supply of swimming pools to determine if this level of demand is satisfied. However this is a numerical assessment and does not take account of programming, quality, accessibility or changing facilities - all of which have an impact on use of a facility.

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Table 5.5: Analysis of demand for swimming pools

| Swimming pools | Current | Future (2016) | Future (2026) |
|---|---------|---------------|---------------|
| No. of m ² of pool required to meet peak period demand | 3,246 | 3,351 | 3,516 |
| % Coventry demand met | 318.7% | 308.7% | 294.2% |
| % Coventry demand met by community use | 277.3% | 268.6% | 256.0% |

The above analysis takes account of the current supply of swimming pools in Coventry. Using this information the number of equivalent pool peak period visits is calculated. Using Coventry's population, split by specific age groups and sex, specific participation and frequency rates are applied to each (age group and sex). This is based on the Sport England FPM principles and enables the maximum total weekly visits to swimming pools per age group and sex to be identified. In order to identify the square meter pool water required to meet the peak period demand the following factors are applied to the maximum total weekly visits:

- ◀ 63% visits during the peak period.
- ◀ Each person spends on average 64 minutes in the pool.
- ◀ Average 70% occupancy rate across pools in the peak period.
- ◀ 52 hours of peak use hours per week.
- ◀ 6 square meters of water space per person.

Therefore the knock on effect of changes in the population profile of the city can be significant in calculating the amount of water space required to meet the peak period demand (see Appendix 2 for an example of a calculation).

The supply and demand calculation in Table 5.5 above considers current provision only but projects into the future using population estimates. Capacity is calculated for each site, aggregated across all pools on that site (i.e. teaching pools). To qualify for inclusion a site must include at least one pool that is 160m² or larger in size.

A crude figure of 100% indicates that statistically demand is met whilst 120% establishes a comfort factor in the level of demand met and finally 140% of demand met for a particular type of facility determines that all demand is satisfied in respect that all needs in an area are presently met. On this basis, Coventry's provision of swimming pools significantly exceeds demand with a comfort factor.

The demand calculations identify a current need for 3,246m² to meet peak period demand. This is based on the assumption that 63% of visits will be during peak period with an average of 64 minutes in the pool with an average of 6m² per person with 52 visits during peak period hours with an expected occupancy rate of 70%.

When considering the demand met by the facilities in this way there is an oversupply of total pool space in Coventry at present and in the future. However the above does not take into account the spatial distribution of pools (we know that this is uneven across the city and the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre has created an island of water in the city centre). This aspect will be picked up in the FPM analysis which provides an indication of

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the spatial challenges of addressing swimming pool stock deficiencies and renewals throughout the city.

ASA analysis of demand for swimming

The ASA has developed a slightly different approach to the analysis of demand for swimming pools. The National Governing Body (NGB) takes the view that when local authorities are planning a local strategy it is vital that they take account of the fact that some water space cannot always be accessed by certain pool users (e.g. schools, swimming clubs and people from economically disadvantaged groups). The ASA raises the following concerns:

- ◀ Commercial health club swimming pools accommodate general swimming for their membership but schools and swimming clubs can rarely gain access to this type of facility because of their 'use ethos'. Additionally some commercial health clubs (in Coventry's case e.g. the Village Hotel and the Warwickshire Health and Racquets Club) have relatively exclusive membership criteria that tend to exclude lower socio-economic groups by price.
- ◀ Some pools are so small that the ability to learn to swim a significant distance is negated, rendering their water area not 'fit for purpose' (these smaller facilities are excluded from the model; only those over 100m² are included in calculations).
- ◀ Some swimming pools are so designed that large areas of the water area are cosmetic and again 'unfit for the purpose of swimming' (e.g. the shallow beach areas of a leisure pool such as at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre).
- ◀ Some swimming pools are open-air (lidos) and open for relatively short periods each year (where applicable, these are excluded from calculations).

Taking these variables into account it is suggested that there is a minimum requirement for 13m² of 'fit for purpose' pool water area per 1,000 head of population. This means that the majority of users (general swimmers, schools, swimming clubs etc.) can access it. The guideline of 13m² is based on the concept of providing a 25m x 5 or 4 lane swimming pool with an additional learner pool with a water area 'fit for purpose' for a wide range of user activities, for every 20,000 of the population. This also reflects the current national average level of supply (across the UK).

As a result of the above assessment, it is recommended that commercially operated pools, lidos, and pools less than 100m² are excluded. This is reflected in the figure for demand met by community use below.

However, it is worth noting that the Sport England Facilities Planning Model differs slightly from the ASA's perspective of what pool water is needed within an area. Sport England also recognises the need to exclude smaller pools and those without community use. However the FPM model includes the provision of leisure pools as these are seen as a key facility in the development of water based activities.

For the purposes of consistency with the Sport England FPM modelling KKP has also excluded pools from the following sites within the modelling:

- ◀ Cardinal Newman Catholic School
- ◀ Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College
- ◀ Foxford Leisure Centre
- ◀ Jaguar Leisure Centre

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- ◀ Lyng Hall School Sports Centre
- ◀ Potters Green Primary School
- ◀ Sherbourne Fields School
- ◀ Spirit Health Club (Coventry)
- ◀ Tile Hill Wood Leisure Centre

It should also be noted that neither of the above approaches to supply and demand analysis take into account the overall programming of the available swimming pools. In Coventry's case, the city has an extensive swimming club that not only uses a large number of pools across the city, but has extensive use of the 50m pool at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre. Therefore the above numerical analysis needs to be contextualised with the known issues and challenges facing existing pool programmes as well as the quality of the pool environments.

Facility Planning Model

It is worth noting that the FPM analysis is a planning model that makes key assumptions about the potential need for facilities based on a range of factors such as:

- ◀ Audit of existing facilities and their condition (attractiveness to use).
- ◀ Existing use of facilities.
- ◀ Community access arrangements of facilities including opening hours.
- ◀ Population growth and age profile.
- ◀ Socio-economic profile of the population.
- ◀ Car ownership.
- ◀ What provision neighbouring authorities have and whether this results in an import or export of customers.
- ◀ Modelled programmes with peak and off peak hours.

However, it should also be recognised that this is a modelling exercise and as a result makes assumptions that may not directly apply to individual facilities in Coventry.

The FPM modelling should be assessed in partnership with the analysis undertaken by KKP. Neither one has the finite position, but they both provide context from which the City Council can identify an appropriate way forward for its facility stock, based on community need, financial viability, aquatics development, performance, events, funding availability and opportunity.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the FPM modelling and scenario testing undertaken by Sport England:

Coventry currently has a very good level of swimming provision with the majority of residents in the city, including those without access to a car, being able to swim at a pool of their choice. This is achieved through relatively intensive use of the current pool network, which is comfortably full and has limited capacity to absorb any future demand.

With the city set to grow and with potential increases in participation through sports development initiatives, the City Council will need to plan for growth in the demand for swimming which will require investment to replace ageing facility stock.

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A specific factor which needs to be considered is that 1 in 3 households in Coventry do not have access to a car - a figure which is far higher than the national, regional or the study area average.

The FPM modelling considers the impact of the City Council addressing three significant factors:

- ◀ The future of Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre
- ◀ The impact of school replacements at Ernesford Grange Community School and President Kennedy School and College
- ◀ The future of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre

As such the FPM modelling provides an indication of the impact of closing facilities and opening others within the context of the above. It not only looks at the spatial provision of facilities, but also considers the attractiveness of facilities and the impact of Coventry importing users from outside of the area and of people leaving Coventry to swim elsewhere. However, the FPM does not consider the potential cost and sustainability of facilities - this context needs to be applied by the City Council and its partners.

Current position

The current position is that Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre are the largest pools in the current network which account for nearly 47% of estimated throughput in the model. There is high unmet demand concentrated in the north east of the city.

Closure of Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre

At the time of the modelling, the City Council identified the need to replace Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and to re-provide provision at Centre AT7. The FPM model identifies this as a sensible proposal and the impact of it is that the new facility will account for 14% of the total usage which causes an increase in share at Coventry from 24% to 32%. The market share for both of these facilities is 46%.

The new 25m pool at Centre AT7 will provide accessible water space in an area characterised by high levels of unmet demand. It should be noted that the new pool is modelled as being 100% full on opening and the model estimates that visits will have to be re-directed to other pools. The Facilities Planning Model suggests that the amount of water space proposed at Centre AT7 is insufficient to fully meet local demand; however, this can be overcome by effective programming to ensure that as many priority groups as possible are accommodated within the facility. Furthermore, it should also be noted that participation levels at Foleshill have consistently declined over the years, so that it will therefore take time to achieve the modelled use.

The existing pool network is able to absorb most of the increased demand in this context, but the modelling predicts that the pool network is 90% full with the majority of pools running at 100% capacity. This is well above the 70% figure at which pools are considered to be comfortably full and raises concerns about the impact on the swimming experience for residents in Coventry. However, this also needs to be put into the context of pools needing to be operating more efficiently.

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Modelled Closure of Ernesford Grange Community School and President Kennedy School and College pools.

Coventry City Council has identified the need to redevelop two of its key schools as a priority. However, as with the BSF process, funding currently available for school replacements does not include the cost of replacing a swimming pool, if a school already has one. Therefore, it was considered prudent in the modelling to anticipate that the swimming pools at these two facilities could be lost.

The impact of these two schools potentially closing their pools (following on from the closure of provision at Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and re-provision of aquatic facilities at Centre AT7) results in all but four pools running at 100% capacity with one of the four running at 95% capacity. There is no real capacity left within the system. Another issue with the closures is that the south east of the city now has a significant level of modelled unmet demand. This also needs to be contextualised by the analysis of the Caludon Castle School; where it has been stated that there is potential to get increased use of the pool through improved programming and management.

Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre

Although Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre has average rated swimming pool, this needs to be considered within the wider context of a facility that is in a poor technical condition (e.g. building structure and plan and machinery), has poor customer flows, poor disabled access and is unattractive and dated. Coventry City Council also recognises that Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is also at the end of its anticipated life and that a decision needs to be taken on its future. However, a significant issue to overcome is the fact that the facility is 'Listed' and that any remodelling of the structure or potential demolition will need to have the consent of English Heritage.

The FPM model identifies the impact of closing the facility (as an accumulation to the modelled potential loss of Ernesford Grange and President Kennedy pools). It results in the city not being able to accommodate 1 in 5 swims. Furthermore 30% of all demand is met outside Coventry, mainly in Warwick District Council and Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council.

The impact within the above modelling is that the area to the east of the city has the highest level of unmet demand, which reflects the proximity of these areas to the pools which have been closed and the high proportion of households that do not have access to a car and therefore cannot travel to satisfy their demand.

Potential replacements for pool closures

It is clear from the above FPM analysis that Coventry City Council needs to address a significant challenge with respect to swimming provision in light of the impact of the above closures. The city needs to develop a plan to provide a phased development of facilities, potentially before some of these major facilities close. This would especially be the case in relation to Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre.

A number of tested scenarios have been considered and the impact of these assessed using the FPM:

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Tested scenario – the development of a new 25m swimming pool in the south east of the city, modelled for illustrative purposes at Alan Higgs Sports Centre. This modelled scenario appears to be a sensible proposal as it meets the unmet demand following the closure of Ernesford Grange and, in some part, the closure of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre. The development would result in lower levels of unmet demand, particularly in the south east of the city, together with higher levels of demand retained within the city. However, the new pool is modelled as being 100% full on opening and has little impact on the level of utilised capacity across the city where the network is full. There is no capacity to absorb any further unmet demand which indicates a need for additional provision, particularly within the north east of the city. Overall the satisfied demand rises significantly, regaining half of what was lost through the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre closure, but it is still below the 90% bench mark of satisfied demand.

Most facilities are still running at 100% capacity at this point in the modelling, whilst the exported demand falls by almost half, but there are still large areas in the centre and north east which have significant areas of unmet demand.

Tested scenario - the development of a new 25m swimming pool in the north west of the city, modelled for illustrative purposes at Barrs Hill Playing Fields (in the north west of the city). This additional water space has a positive impact in the modelling on the level of satisfied demand, although the increase (2.1%) is not as high as might be expected and reflects the relative imbalance between supply and demand across the east and west of the city.

Tested scenario - the development of a new 25m swimming pool in the City Centre. This appears to be a very good location for new water space, reflecting the accessibility of the city centre and its proximity to areas of high unmet demand (although based upon previous comments the location of this facility needs careful consideration). This replacement pool takes the level of satisfied demand back to a level higher than before the modelled potential closures of Ernesford Grange and President Kennedy pools.

It should be noted that the above scenarios do not provide a replacement for the city's 50m pool. This will be a key political decision for the City Council. However the above analysis identifies that the development of three new pools in the city could provide sufficient water space to meet the wider swimming needs of residents.

Tested scenario – the potential replacement of the University of Warwick 25m pool with a 50m pool. Warwick University has previously indicated an ambition for the establishment of a Regional Centre for English Swimming following the development of a 50m pool on campus (as referenced in the University's Vision 2015). The community benefits of this modelled option are primarily in the south west of the city and in the north of Warwick District Council where residents enjoy a choice of modern pools. The location of the new water space in the modelling means that this new modelled 50m pool is not an adequate replacement for the current water space provision at the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, as it does not address the high levels of unmet demand in the north east of the city and to the east of the city centre.

Therefore, despite the five new pools proposed in the above modelling scenarios, the assessment only really takes the city to the current position of demand met, taking account of population and participation growth. The key challenge in relation to the above

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is the continued imbalance between the east and west of the city, with residents in the west having a choice of accessible pools with spare capacity while in the east the network is full and a significant number of households (particularly in the north east) cannot access provision because they do not have access to a car. Further deliberation of the spread of facilities across the city will also need to be considered, as well as the effectiveness of some of the pools (e.g. Caludon Castle) in order to ensure that opportunities for swimming are evenly distributed across the city.

50m pool provision

Coventry's 50m pool has, historically, been one of the country's strategically significant 50m pools, although this status has significantly waned in light of newer developments in cities such as Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Sunderland, Corby and London. The facility has aged and a key decision needs to be made on whether or not the city should refurbish it, replace it with a new 50m pool or replace it with a network of traditional 25m pools.

Consultation with the ASA has confirmed the strategic significance of the pool, given that it is one of the few pools in the country with such significant spectator provision and it is still the only 50m pool in the West Midlands. However, it is also recognised that, in light of the condition of the facility, many swimming meet organisers have already decided to relocate their events to alternative venues (including Corby).

The current layout of the 50m pool does not give the flexibility of modern 50m pools. The pool does not have a boom (which enables it to be split into 2 x 25m pools) or a moveable floor. These aspects are critical to the effective programming of a 50m pool and all recent pool developments have had these features. Some older pools such as the Royal Commonwealth Pool in Edinburgh have been redeveloped in order to install these features.

The University of Birmingham is installing a new 50m pool as part of its wider campus development. This facility will be a training pool and will not have the spectator provision required to accommodate events. Therefore, from the ASA's perspective, this is not a regionally significant replacement for Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre. Additionally, although Birmingham City Council has identified aspirations to develop a new 50m pool for the city, it is not anticipated that this will be in the near future.

Therefore, Coventry City Council needs to decide whether or not it wants to continue to have a 50m pool in the city. This is a political decision and one which affects the future provision of water space across the city. In making this decision, the Council should consider the economic case for refurbishment, re-provision or closure, and should consult with wider city partners concerning their facility ambitions for sport.

Additionally, the provision of a 50m pool is not only a focus for swimming events. The provision of the pool is also reflected in the city's success at developing elite swimmers over the years. However, nowadays it is recognised that in order to develop elite swimmers there is a need to offer a wider range of support structures (such as sports science, strength and conditioning, psychology, nutrition, etc) and not just the provision of appropriate water space.

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Another key consideration not identified above is the potential loss of the diving facilities at Coventry. The 10m and 5m platforms are currently out of commission and the sport has waned somewhat in the city. This may be as a result of the facilities not keeping up with the needs of the sport. Recent diving pool developments nationally have seen the provision of 'dry diving' facilities as an integral part of the infrastructure. The City Council recently applied for funding from the ASA to refurbish the 10m and 5m platforms, but given limited resources, the governing body did not see the funding application as a participation priority.

In summary, it is clear that the provision of the swimming pools at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre provides a significant amount of the city's water space. It could be argued that the 50m pool's key significance is its spectator provision, although many meet organisers have already chosen to go elsewhere to more modern facilities. However, the concentration of water space in the city centre means that there is limited water space within outlying communities and this does not necessarily provide for the needs of Coventry's residents, especially those without access to a car. Furthermore, it is unlikely that external partners such as the ASA would look to contribute financially to the redevelopment or replacement of the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre.

Therefore, the decision on the future provision of a 50m pool in the city is a political one and one which needs to be balanced with the wider needs of Coventry's communities (physical activity, health improvement, equality of access) and the city's wider sporting ambitions.

Comparisons of KKP analysis and FPM work

The KKP supply and demand analysis is a total quantitative analysis of the balance of demand for provision and the levels of supply which can satisfy this demand. It highlights that there is currently significant overprovision in the city. Sport England's FPM also identifies that Coventry currently has a very good level of swimming provision with the majority of residents in the city being able to swim at a pool of their choice.

However, the Sport England's FPM also considers the spatial interaction and attraction of facilities and thus it highlights a gap in provision specifically in the north east of the city (though this model does not adjust for actual levels of current participation). Neither approach provides the full answer for the city, but each should be used as an information source (amongst others) for making key decisions about the future provision of facilities across the city. This information also needs to be overlaid with other factors (which are as important) that will influence the decision to replace or redevelop the infrastructure across the city; including:

- ◀ Economic regeneration
- ◀ Physical regeneration
- ◀ Capital funding availability
- ◀ Partner aspirations (e.g. Health)
- ◀ Land availability and value
- ◀ City profile
- ◀ Employment creation
- ◀ Match funding opportunities
- ◀ Opportunity for co-location
- ◀ Financial savings and efficiencies

Therefore, this analysis needs to be contextualised and any future decisions need to take account of a wider range of factors other than supply and demand or FPM modelling.

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Summary

- ◀ There are 27 swimming pools on 22 sites across Coventry.
- ◀ There are ten swimming pools located on school sites (i.e. designated as being 'dual use' or schools with community access).
- ◀ The quality of swimming pools in the city varies significantly from those that are very poor quality to those that are very good quality.
- ◀ 47% of publically accessible water space is provided at Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, which are both acknowledged as ageing and deteriorating facilities. Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre is scheduled to be closed in August 2014.
- ◀ Current supply and demand analysis indicates that Coventry currently has a very good level of swimming provision, although there is unmet demand in the north east of the city.
- ◀ The decision to close Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and the development of new aquatic facility at Centre AT7 is a well thought through proposal. However, according to analysis drawn from the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM), the facility will operate at 100% of its capacity from the time of opening and will not therefore address all of the unmet demand in the north east of the city.
- ◀ The key challenge facing the City Council is the future of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre and the future model of provision for the city centre, where modelling indicates there will need to be some re-provisioning of the swimming facilities.

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PART 6: FITNESS SUITES

Health & fitness facilities are normally defined by a minimum of 20 stations, although some smaller health & fitness suites are included such as those at Foxford Leisure Centre, Hereward College Sports Centre, Red Corner Gym, Spirit Health Club and St Augustine's Sports Centre.

6.1: Supply

Quantity

Sport England's Active Places originally recorded 1,950 stations (i.e. pieces of static fitness equipment) at 33 sites. In addition KKP's assessment has identified 158 stations at seven sites which are all school sites including Coundon Court School and Community College, Grace Academy, Stoke Park School and Community College, Ernesford Grange Sports Centre, The Woodlands School and Sports College, Cardinal Wiseman School and Language College and Bablake School. Furthermore it was also noted that, particularly for the local authority and community health and fitness suites the actual number of stations was lower than those recorded on Active Places (i.e. Alan Higgs Centre had 20 fewer stations than recorded on Sport England's Active Places and Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre had 42 fewer due to the relocation of the HELP club). The Arena Health and Fitness Club has also now closed, which was a 100 station fitness suite.

The largest health and fitness facilities in the city include Fitness First Health Club (110 stations), Future Fitness (100 stations), Pro-Gym (100 stations), The Warwickshire Health and Racquets Club (260 stations) and the Village Leisure Club (104 stations). The majority of these facilities operate on a restricted membership basis and potentially exclude sections of the community through various pricing policies.

In recent times we have seen the development of a new budget gym in the city - Pure Gym which has circa 220 stations. This facility offers low cost access to fitness facilities at a current cost of circa £19 per month. Although this facility still requires residents to sign up to a membership package it is significantly cheaper than many of the other facilities in the city.

Health and fitness facilities at education sites are limited and tend to be small scale facilities primarily for the use of students. The smallest health and fitness suites are located at Foxford Leisure Centre, Hereward College Sports Centre and Stoke Park School and Community College.

Based on the additional sites identified from consultation and marketed developments, the closure of key facilities such as the Arena Health and Fitness Club and the changes made to the actual numbers of static fitness stations, the total number of stations in the city is estimated to be in the region of 2,080 stations.

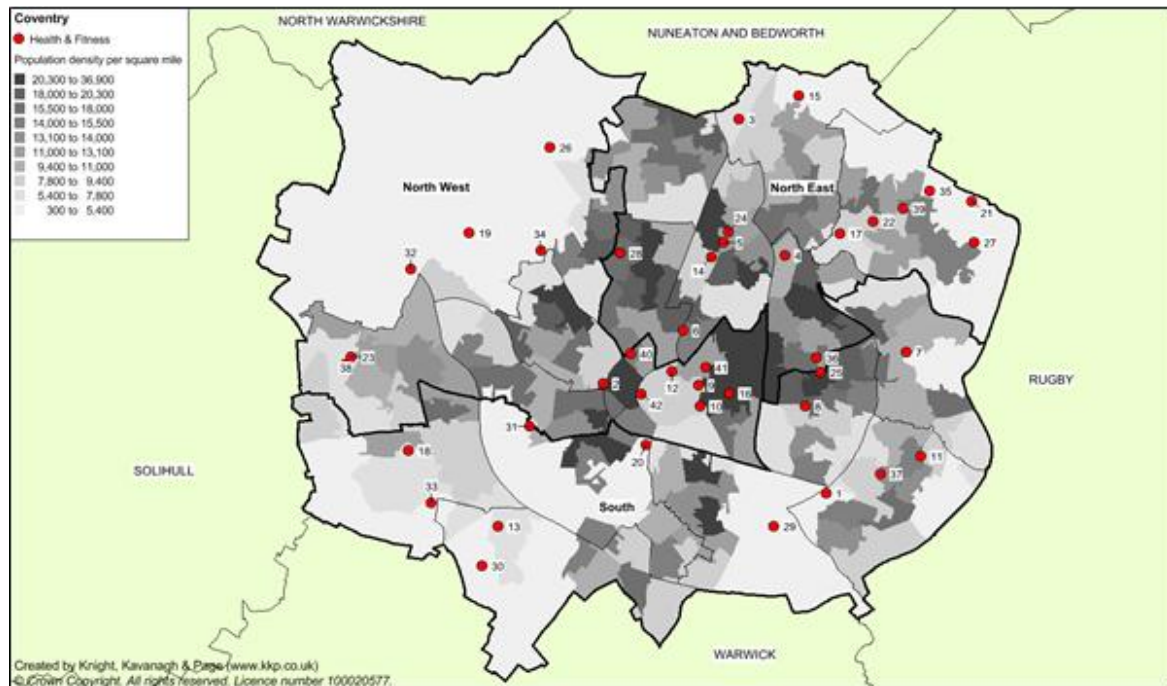
The average number of stations per health & fitness suite in Coventry is 49.

The following map illustrates the location of all of the city's health and fitness suites

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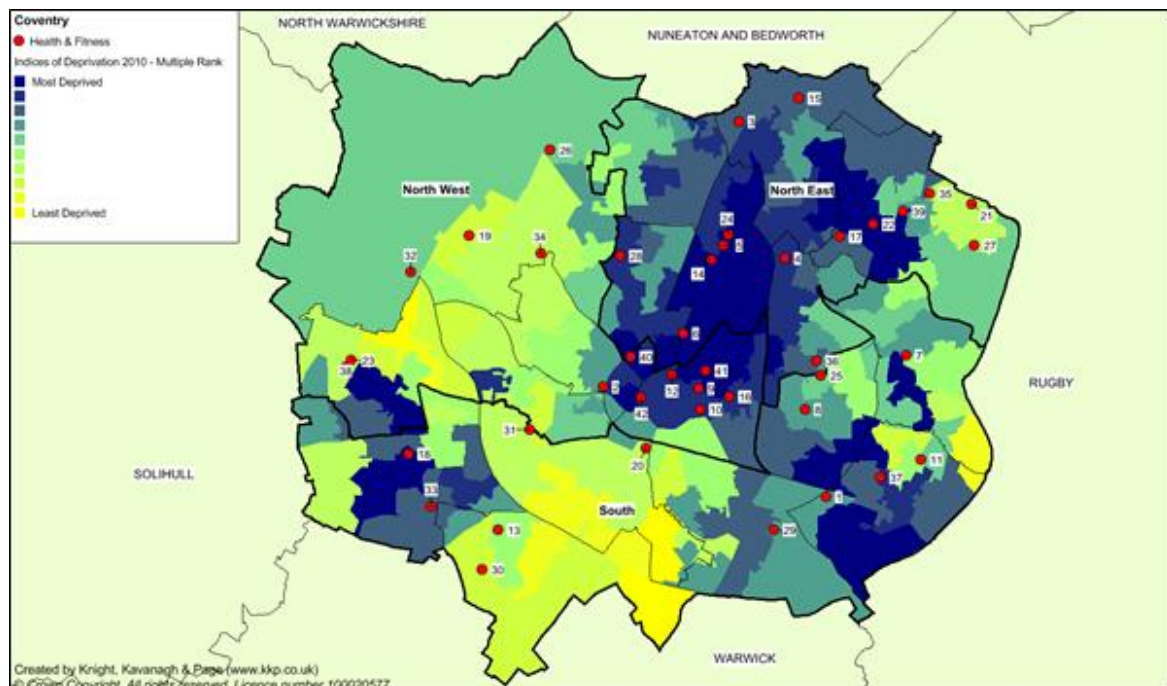
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Figure 6.1: Fitness Suites in Coventry (population density)



The maps show a good distribution of health and fitness facilities across the city. In comparison to figures 6.3 and 6.4 which show only the community accessible facilities, it highlights a reasonable level of provision across the city. There is a good level of provision in the north west and south.

Figure 6.2: Fitness Suites in Coventry (deprivation)



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Table 6.1: Key to map of all Fitness Suites in Coventry

| Map ID | Active Places Ref | Site | Access |
|--------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1009412 | Alan Higgs Centre | Pay and Play |
| 2 | 1035934 | Apollo Weights And Fitness Centre | Pay and Play |
| 3 | 1001247 | Arena Health And Fitness Club | Now Closed |
| 4 | 1004201 | Centre AT7 | Pay and Play |
| 5 | 1035931 | Body Worx Gym | Pay and Play |
| 6 | 1036584 | Bodymasters Gym | Pay and Play |
| 7 | 1004218 | Caludon Castle School | Pay and Play |
| 8 | 1009301 | Coventry & North Warwicks Cricket Club | Pay and Play |
| 9 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play |
| 10 | 1009728 | Coventry University Sports Centre | Registered Membership use |
| 11 | 1010828 | Fitness Factory | Pay and Play |
| 12 | 1008321 | Fitness First for Women (Coventry) | Registered Membership use |
| 13 | 1000642 | Fitness First Health Club (Coventry) | Registered Membership use |
| 14 | 1004243 | Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre | Pay and Play |
| 15 | 1004248 | Foxford Leisure Centre | Registered Membership use |
| 16 | 1000682 | Future Fitness (Coventry) | Pay and Play |
| 17 | 1004263 | Henley College Coventry | Pay and Play |
| 18 | 1004339 | Hereward College Sports Centre | Community Association |
| 19 | 1013847 | Jaguar Leisure Centre | Registered Membership use |
| 20 | 1008089 | King Henry VIII School | Community Association |
| 21 | 1000982 | Livingwell Health Club (Coventry) | Registered Membership use |
| 22 | 1037081 | Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | Pay and Play |
| 23 | 1035929 | Powerleague Soccer Centre (Coventry) | Pay and Play |
| 24 | 1036511 | Pro-Gym | Pay and Play |
| 25 | 1018896 | Red Corner Gym | Pay and Play |
| 26 | 1009813 | Spindles Health & Leisure (Coventry) | Registered Membership use |
| 27 | 1001360 | Spirit Health Club (Coventry) | Registered Membership use |
| 28 | 1004327 | St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | Pay and Play |
| 29 | 1000094 | The Warwickshire Health & Racquets Club | Registered Membership use |
| 30 | 1004347 | University Of Warwick Sports Centre | Registered Membership use |
| 31 | 1002785 | Village Leisure Club (Coventry) | Registered Membership use |
| 32 | 1102304 | Windmill Village Hotel & Golf Club | Registered Membership use |
| 33 | 1018853 | Xcel Leisure Centre | Pay and Play |
| 34 | 1004232 | Coundon Court School & Community College | Community Association |
| 35 | 1004359 | Grace Academy Coventry | Community Association |
| 36 | 1004331 | Stoke Park School & Community College | Pay & Play |
| 37 | 1004241 | Ernesford Grange Sports Centre | Community Association |
| 38 | 1011341 | The Woodlands School And Sports College | Community Association |
| 39 | 1004220 | Cardinal Wiseman School & Language College | Community Association |
| 40 | 1035901 | Bablake School | Community Association |
| 41 | NEW25 | Sidney Stringer | Community Association |
| 42 | NEW | Pure Gym | Registered Membership use |

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Taking into account those facilities that offer *Pay and Play* use of facilities, the following maps illustrate the location of these in relation to population density (with the darker grey shaded areas being more densely populated) and indices of multiple deprivation (with the blue shaded areas being more deprived).

The map below indicates that there is generally a good level of pay and play health & fitness provision in the densely populated areas of the city. As with all other facility types there is a bias towards the more densely populated areas of the east in comparison to the less densely populated areas of the south and particularly the north west. The location of facilities in the north east clearly follows key arterial routes to and from the city centre.

Figure 6.3: Fitness Suites in Coventry (facilities available for community use)

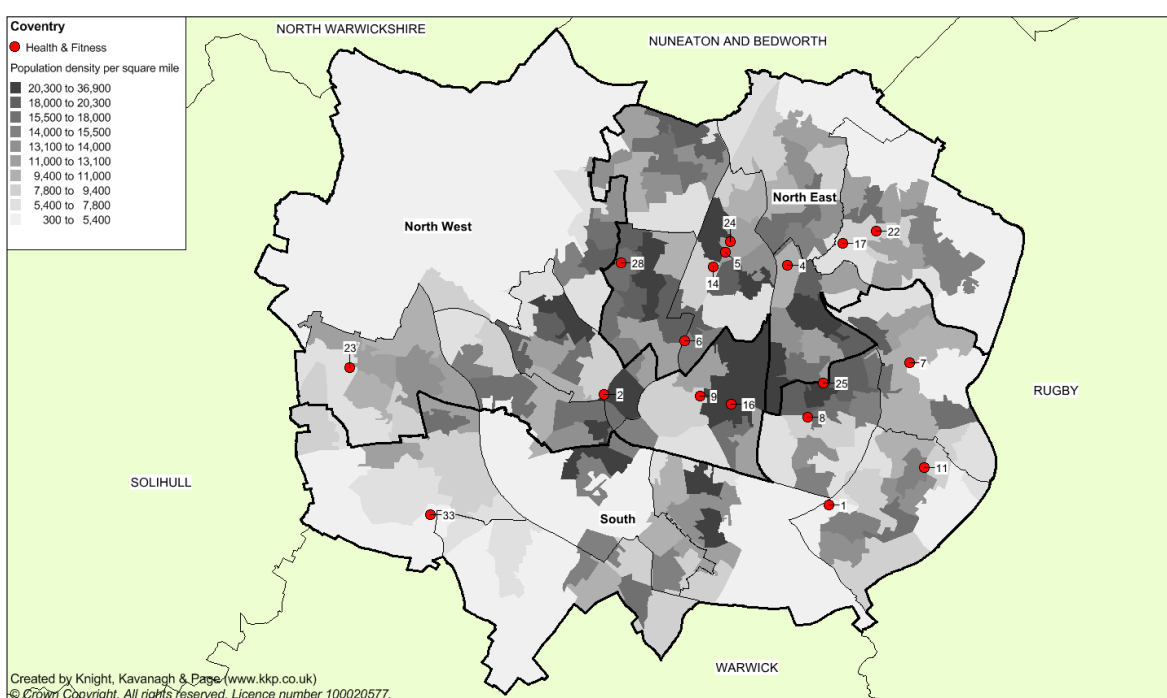


Table 6.2: Key to map of Fitness Suites in Coventry

| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Stations |
|--------|---------|---|----------|
| 1 | 1009412 | Alan Higgs Centre | 70 |
| 2 | 1035934 | Apollo Weights And Fitness Centre | 50 |
| 4 | 1004201 | Centre AT7 | 65 |
| 5 | 1035931 | Body Worx Gym | 50 |
| 6 | 1036584 | Bodymasters Gym | 50 |
| 7 | 1004218 | Caludon Castle School | 70 |
| 8 | 1009301 | Coventry & North Warwicks Cricket Club | 25 |
| 9 | 1004233 | Coventry Sports & Leisure Centre | 58 |
| 11 | 1010828 | Fitness Factory | 45 |
| 14 | 1004243 | Foleshill Sports & Leisure Centre | 35 |
| 16 | 1000682 | Future Fitness (Coventry) | 100 |
| 17 | 1004263 | Henley College Coventry | 25 |
| 22 | 1037081 | Moat House Leisure & Neighbourhood Centre | 40 |
| 23 | 1035929 | Powerleague Soccer Centre (Coventry) | 31 |

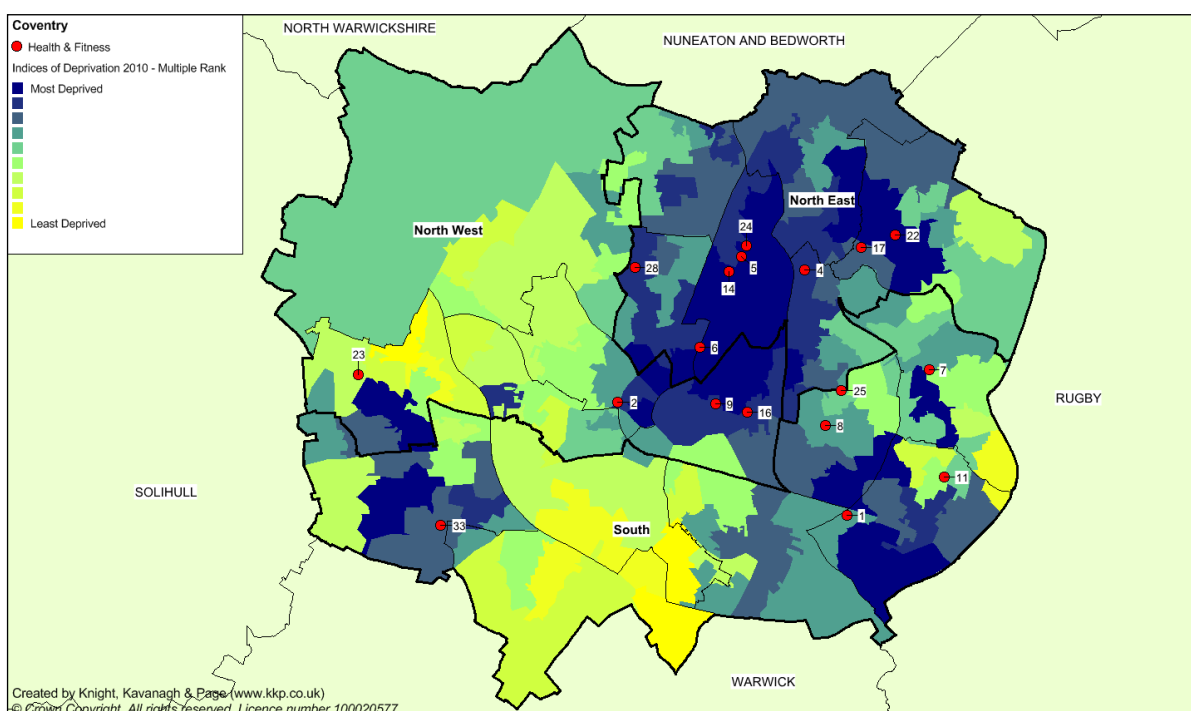
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| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Stations |
|--------|---------|---|----------|
| 24 | 1036511 | Pro-Gym | 100 |
| 25 | 1018896 | Red Corner Gym | 17 |
| 28 | 1004327 | St Augustine's Sports Centre (Coventry) | 20 |
| 33 | 1018853 | Xcel Leisure Centre | 60 |

The map below shows the concentration of fitness facilities across the city's differing levels of deprivation. It is clear that there is a greater propensity to offer pay and play opportunities within the more deprived communities as there is a clear concentration of these facilities in the north east of the city.

Figure 6.4: Fitness Suites in Coventry (facilities available for community use)



The majority of health & fitness facilities are rated as good. These facilities tend to form the basis for club/centre memberships and are often the key attraction for customers; therefore these areas tend to be the better maintained.

Facilities which are rated as poor quality include Foxford Leisure Centre, Stoke Park School and Community College, Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre and Ernesford Grange Sports Centre. The latter two are larger facilities. Conversely the facilities at the following sites are rated as very good quality and as larger suites their contribution to the overall provision is significant; Alan Higgs Centre, Caludon Castle School, Coventry University Sports Centre, Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre, Xcel Leisure Centre, Grace Academy Coventry, and Cardinal Wiseman School and Language College. The city's private health and fitness clubs also offer good quality facilities, a key example being the new Pure Gym facility.

The health and fitness suite at Centre AT7 (built in 1987) is one of the oldest facilities in the city, but was refurbished in 2004 and continues to offer very good quality facilities.

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Thirteen of the city's health and fitness suites have been developed in the last 10 years across a range of providers including local authorities, education and private providers, which reflects the popularity of this market.

6.2: Demand

In order to identify the adequacy of the quantity of provision we have developed a demand calculation, based on an assumption that 'UK penetration rates' will increase slightly in the future. In addition, we apply population increases to demand to calculate whether current supply will also meet future demand.

Table 6.3: Analysis of demand for Fitness Suites provision

| | Current | Future (2016) | Future (2026) |
|---|---------|---------------|---------------|
| Adult population | 317,602 | 326,290 | 346,140 |
| UK average penetration rate | 12% | 13% | 14% |
| Number of potential members | 38,112 | 42,418 | 48,460 |
| Number of visits per week (1.5 per member) | 57,168 | 63,627 | 72,689 |
| % of visits in peak time | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| Number of visits in peak time (equivalent to no. of stations required i.e. no. of visits/30 peak hours visits)* | 1,239 | 1,379 | 1,575 |

*The above excludes any comfort factor for fitness suites at the peak time which accounts for the over provision in the number of stations.

Coventry currently has a total of 2,080 fitness stations across all sites. Based on the average national UK penetration rate, both at present and in the future (2016 & 2026) demand appears to be more than fully catered for.

It is also clear that there are distinct roles within the fitness market across the facility infrastructure in the city. The high-cost end of the market is catered for with the larger commercial health and fitness facilities such as The Warwickshire Health and Racquets Club. Below this there is a real blurring of the lines between what are the mid-range commercial operators and the lower cost public leisure offer. This blurring has occurred as a result of public leisure operators developing an improved quality offer (such as at the Xcel Leisure Centre) and commercial operators developing a low-cost offer (e.g. Pure Gym).

However, it is also clear that the public fitness offer is not only aligned to providing a high quality fitness experience, it also supports a range of health and well-being initiatives for residents with longer term limiting illness and weight management issues. Additionally, it is also important to note that the provision of a high quality fitness offer is instrumental in enabling the public leisure market to minimise the cost of leisure facilities to the public purse. Therefore it is also clear that linked to any future facility redevelopment, the provision of high quality affordable fitness facilities should always be considered.

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Summary

- ◀ There are 42 sites, providing at least 2,080 fitness stations in Coventry.
- ◀ On average there are 49 pieces of fitness equipment per facility.
- ◀ There are a range of providers in the city which ensures relatively equitable access.
- ◀ The quality of facilities is generally good and reflects the saleable value of this type of facility.
- ◀ There is a cluster of pay and play fitness opportunities in the north east of the city which reflects operators' recognition of pricing and membership fees as a challenge for some residents.
- ◀ Although Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre draws members from a wider catchment, the more localised facilities appear to pull in a greater proportion of members from within their local communities, often achieving greater participation among the more deprived communities.
- ◀ Supply and demand analysis would suggest that Coventry appears to be fully catered for in relation to health and fitness facilities. However, this has not deterred budget fitness operator Pure Gym which has recently opened a new facility in the city.
- ◀ The development of fitness facilities as part of a wider facility mix needs to be considered on a case by case basis, especially in relation to the wider physical activity role that such facilities may play within some communities. Fitness facilities are also key to minimising the revenue subsidy of facilities.

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PART 7: SPECIALIST FACILITIES

The city also has a number of specialist sports facilities spread across the authority area. However, it is clear that they are predominantly located in the south, which presents a challenge for deprived communities developing expertise within specific sports.

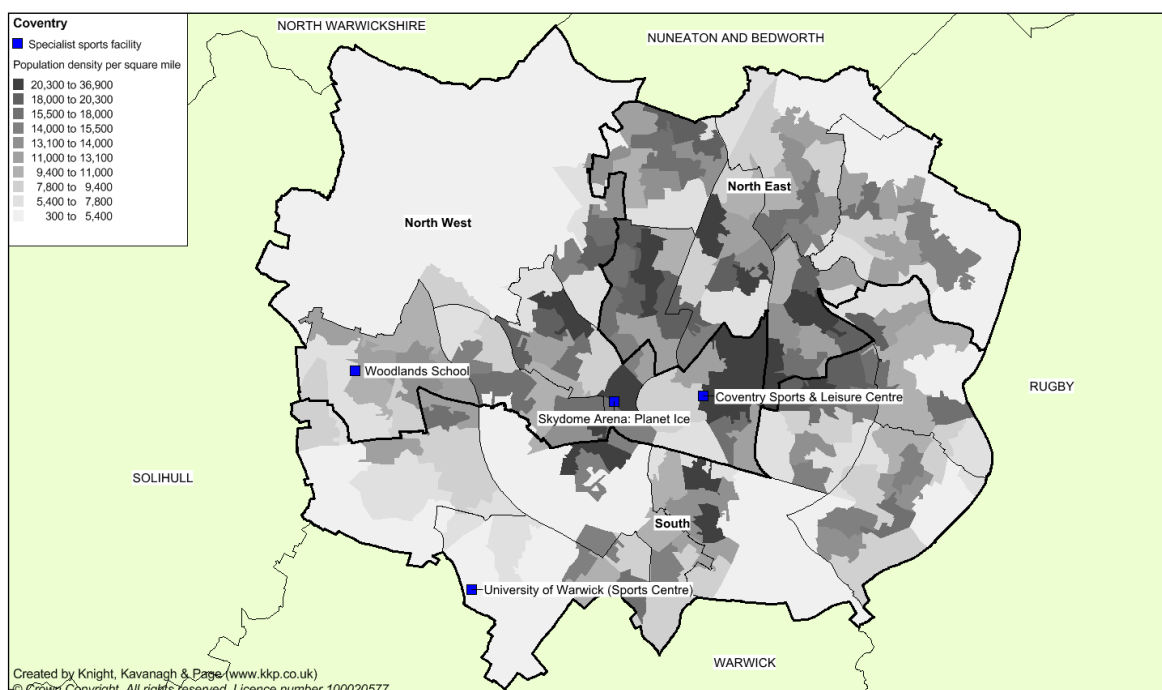
Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre offers the 50m pool and diving facilities, although it is understood that diving does not play a significant role in the programming of the facility, in part due to the governing body not prioritising funding for refurbishment works to the platforms and boards. The centre also hosts the city's only Indoor Bowls facility which is significant in relation to retaining physical activity and social interaction for many older people in the city. The 10 court sports hall is the city's main sports hall venue although it is recognised that the facility is ageing and difficult to access for disabled participants and spectators.

The Skydome Arena offers a base for the Coventry Blaze ice hockey team as well as recreational ice skating. The level of interest in ice hockey and the need to accommodate a significant number of training squads, as well as matches, has a negative impact on recreational skating, especially during peak times.

Woodlands School has a specialist gymnastics facility as part of its sports hall and accommodates two key gymnastics clubs. The design of the facility is potentially not ideal from a gymnastics perspective which in some circumstances restricts access to the gym area.

The University of Warwick (located on the border of the city) offers a range of specialist sports facilities as part of its wider sports campus, including: an indoor tennis facility and the Bear Rock Climbing Centre (which complements the outdoor climbing facilities at Centre AT7).

Figure 7.1: Specialist sports facilities



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PART 8: CONSULTATION

This section of the report provides an overview of the main challenges that have been identified through the consultation undertaken as part of the original commission. This has subsequently been updated as a result of changes in government funding to sport, City Council decisions, changes in operating models and national governing body strategies.

Schools

- ◀ The school facility stock in the city is characterised by 1950s, 60s and 70s builds which have in the large part had little ongoing investment. This has resulted in a deterioration in the quality of school buildings and many have been subject to 'make do and mend' repairs to prolong their life, especially after the termination of the BSF process.
- ◀ The city has recognised the need to address the quality of its school stock and is in the process of working up plans to redevelop or refurbish schools; however, funding for these schemes will not result in improved school swimming pools and it is possible that these may be closed as part of potential redevelopments. This is especially significant in relation to the Ernesford Grange swimming pool.
- ◀ Although there appears to be a reasonable level of community use across many school sites, very few have developed long term formal relationships with clubs based on sound sports development principles. This is a potential lost opportunity and possibly demonstrates a lack of understanding about the 'value' of certain types of community use over others.
- ◀ Although external funding for the SSSCo network has been withdrawn an opportunity exists for schools to maximise the new Pupil Premium funding and ensure where possible that links with community clubs are strengthened.
- ◀ Inter school competitions have been reliant on the role of Competition Managers rather than school PE staff and team managers to organise. Added to this there has been a reduction the number of non-PE staff volunteering to take school teams for practices and/or matches. This means that schools tend to only offer single teams for each year group which in turn results in fewer opportunities for pupils to participate in inter school competitions.
- ◀ Several consultees mentioned an east/west divide in Coventry with the majority of the sports clubs being in the more 'affluent' west of the city, whilst most of the areas of deprivation/lower family income were in the east. The difficulties of transport, lack of family support and lower disposable incomes mean that young people from the east of the city are less likely to take part in after school activities and less likely to join sports clubs.
- ◀ Some pools such as Lyng Hall have been refurbished but basic energy saving measures have not been included so the school is left with higher than necessary running costs.
- ◀ Closure of the school pools at Coundon Court and Cardinal Newman has had a significant local impact. The secondary schools now offer no swimming and local primary schools, which were significant users, now have fewer opportunities. In some circumstances this has resulted in increased travel costs for some schools.

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- ◀ Coventry's original swimming heritage had seen the development of swimming pools at nine of its sixteen secondary schools in addition to the significant water space developed at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre and Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre. However two of these pools have since closed because of safety and maintenance issues. Other pools such as Foxford and Tile Hill Wood School are continually balancing needs for maintenance and plant refurbishment. Therefore, it is true to say that taking all of the swimming pool issues on board, Coventry is facing a ticking time bomb in relation to pools and faces a significant capital investment challenge over the short to medium term.

Clubs

- ◀ The City of Coventry Swimming Club is one of the highest performing sports clubs in the city. It is an ASA designated Beacon Club and requires specialist training facilities to deliver the elite aspect of the sport (e.g. a clear development pathway from talent identification through to train-to-win athletes, sports science, workforce development, etc.).
- ◀ In order to deliver the participation aspect of its development structure, the Club hires a number of school pools throughout the city.
- ◀ The Club does not currently have a diving section and the sport has somewhat waned over the years. Due to finite resources, the ASA chose not to support a funding bid to re-commission the diving facilities at the pool. There are limited diving facilities in the West Midlands and Coventry had the only 10m board in the region, but this is currently not in use. The focus for 'not losing' Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre appears to be in relation to the 50m pool and spectator provision, but not diving.
- ◀ The city has a specialist gymnastics facility at Woodlands School. However consultation suggests that this is not used to its full potential, partly as a result of its design and the time constraints placed on access to the facility.
- ◀ Consultation suggests the need to develop gymnastics in the north of the city and trampolining in the south of the city. Recent national trends for both of these sports have seen the development of bespoke facilities as conversions to industrial units rather than being part of a community sports facility. In these circumstances these are facility owning/leasing clubs that have developed bespoke facilities for their respective sports.
- ◀ In order to develop a strong base for gymnastics in the area, consultation suggests the need for a range of pre-school programmes potentially linked to the range of group fitness studios located at community sports venues.
- ◀ There is some cross-boundary migration with Rugby Gymnastics Club and Nuneaton Gymnastics Club. There is also a new club forming in the Leamington and Warwick area which may attract some Coventry gymnasts.
- ◀ Coventry Judo Club has had challenges over recent years with accessing an appropriate venue, but has developed a strong programme of sessions at Hereward College.
- ◀ Coventry has nine clubs currently competing in the Coventry Badminton Association league. One of the challenges identified is that in general these are adult clubs and have limited links with the two main junior clubs in the area (i.e. Racqueteers and Jubilee). The clubs are predominantly based in the south and west of the city.
- ◀ Coventry has two key volleyball clubs which are based in the centre and south east of the city.

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- ◀ The city has a strong network of basketball clubs with the Crusaders, Trojans and Tornadoes being the key clubs which offer a range of adult, junior and wheelchair basketball opportunities. A key challenge for some of the clubs is the need to train and play fixtures across a range of venues in the city. The main clubs play their fixtures at Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, which reinforces the need to consider the future requirements for sports halls space across the city.
- ◀ Coventry has a healthy netball league structure with eight divisions (ten teams in each) currently in operation. The league attracts teams from outside of the city boundary, but there are large clubs in the city such as Henley, Copsewood and Highway, all providing a range of adult and junior teams.

Strategy development

The consultation process for this assessment report has highlighted a number of major challenges that Coventry City Council will need to overcome in order to develop a contextually appropriate Indoor Sports Facility Strategy for the coming years.

- ◀ The future of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre – this is not only from the context of the city’s desire, or not, to retain a 50m pool, but also in relation to indoor bowls, gymnastics, the sports hall and diving.
- ◀ The impact of school redevelopments, especially in relation to those schools which currently have swimming pools.
- ◀ The transfer of existing LEA schools to ‘academy’ status and the potential impact this may have on community access to sports facilities.
- ◀ The ability of the City Council to invest appropriate funds to retain or replace key sports facilities.
- ◀ The need for the City Council to achieve capital receipts from some facilities (land) in order to (part) fund new investment.
- ◀ The future sports facility ambitions and development plans of key partners from across the city.
- ◀ The ability of the City Council and its partners to maximise limited external funding sources in order to deliver the Strategy.
- ◀ The strength and depth of the operating model for the city’s community sports facilities as recent events appear to demonstrate that there is a required critical mass of facilities in order to drive efficiency.
- ◀ The need for the City Council to be adequately informed about the impact of the delivery of its leisure facilities, especially in relation to addressing the obesity and health related issues in the city. Related to the above, this ties into the responsibility and accountability for delivery across a range of programmes and initiatives.

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PART 9: CONCLUSIONS

This section employs a SWOT evaluation to analyse the findings of the assessment and to enable key conclusions to be drawn:

9.1: Strengths

- ◀ There are a wide range of providers and operators of sports facilities in the city including the Coventry Sports Trust, Coventry Sports Foundation, schools, universities and commercial operators offering a broad range of facilities across the city.
- ◀ Coventry has a strong sporting heritage and at its height saw the development of the Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre and nine pools on school sites.
- ◀ There are some examples where school sports facilities are available for extensive community use, although it is evident that many others have limited community use.
- ◀ The city has a wide range of specialist indoor sports facilities befitting its size, including ice, indoor bowls, climbing, indoor tennis, gymnastics and combat sports as well as a 50m swimming pool.
- ◀ Coventry has seen some recent investment in its sports facility stock including the building of the Alan Higgs Centre, the Xcel Leisure Centre and Moat House Leisure and Neighbourhood Centre. Consultation suggests that the city recognises the present need to make some tough decisions and is prepared to do so, for the benefit of Coventry residents. A key example of this is the recent decision taken to close Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre, with the re-provisioning of modern aquatic facilities at Centre AT7.
- ◀ Coventry has made considerable progress towards a more coherent management solution across the operation of its public sport and leisure offer. Previously the city had two operators offering different access arrangements (opening times, membership packages, pricing policies, etc.) to a range of facilities. Since 2012 a more consistent and coherent public sport and leisure offer has been achieved through Coventry Sports Trust (CST) appointing Coventry Sports Foundation to provide management consultancy services to CST.

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9.2: Weaknesses

- ◀ The indoor sports facilities stock in the city (with an average opening date of the early 1980s) is ageing and there is an evident contrast between some relatively new and modern facilities and others that are in poor or very poor condition.
- ◀ The city's centrally located Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is no longer fit for purpose, such that the facility has a range of significant asset management issues that need to be resolved. Furthermore, the 50m swimming pool no longer meets the needs of competitive swimmers and meet organisers and therefore now struggles to attract regionally significant events.
- ◀ In some circumstances, Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is viewed only in the context of its 50m swimming pool, which limits the scope of discussion around its development, refurbishment or replacement.
- ◀ The city's indoor sports facility stock appears to have deteriorated possibly partially as a result of external influences impacting upon City Council decisions (e.g. the Grade II English Heritage listing of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre). The decision on Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre is critical to other indoor sports facility developments in the city.
- ◀ The demise of the previous government's Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme has left a legacy of outdated school facilities that are in need of modernisation. Coventry has subsequently been awarded £36m of funding to rebuild four primary schools, one secondary and one special school. The criteria for this funding does not permit it to be used for the refurbishment or replacement of swimming pools on school sites.
- ◀ Community access to school sports facilities is variable, depending upon the operational management arrangements that exist in each of the respective schools. There appears to be a general lack of understanding of the 'value' of different types of community use in schools. This has led to a passive approach within schools to the programming of school sports facilities for community use, which in turn has resulted in a preponderance of indoor football dominating school sports hall space. This restricts the development of other 'non-football' sports in some areas of the city.
- ◀ There does not appear to be a consistent, cohesive sports development link between school sport, club development and the community use of school sports facilities. The potential for schools to move towards Academy status means that this lack of a consistent, cohesive connection between clubs and schools could become even more noticeable.

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9.3: Opportunities

- ◀ Coventry is at a crossroads in relation to its indoor sport and leisure facility provision and there is an opportunity to embed a longer term strategy that deals with the needs of residents.
- ◀ Coventry is a key city within the West Midlands and should benefit from Sport England's focus on 'core cities'. This may result in additional support and funding to help deliver a new strategic vision for the city.
- ◀ The present local authority grant subsidy for the operation of the city's public sports and leisure facilities is significant, such that any further redevelopment of existing or development of new facilities is likely to continue to reduce this on-going revenue burden.
- ◀ It is likely that the longer term school redevelopment programme and any replacement or relocation of sports facilities will result in land becoming available for alternative use. Any capital receipts generated from these developments could be used to support future investment in the wider sports facility stock..
- ◀ The opportunity exists to co-locate other community based facilities within any future indoor sports facility developments. This could include libraries, cultural, youth and health related facilities and community payment centres, creating a 'total place' solution to frontline community services.
- ◀ The opportunity exists for the planned Coventry Sports Network (CSN) to be the advocate of co-ordinated, high quality community use programmes across school sites. This could extend to defining the role that key schools and community facilities play in meeting the needs of key sports within certain communities. This may also enable some schools to offer more community use than they are currently programming.
- ◀ Links with health partners are increasing and relationships are becoming more formalised. This offers genuine opportunities to ensure that sports facilities serve the health and wellbeing needs of residents. This is specifically relevant given the health challenges faced within the city.
- ◀ The significant challenges relating to the sustainability of the Foleshill Sports and Leisure Centre are being addressed with the decision to close the facility and to develop a new aquatics facility at Centre AT7, scheduled for opening in August 2014.
- ◀ With the now more coherent management solution operating across the city's public sports and leisure facilities, the opportunity exists to develop a distinct role for each facility. This could require the planned cross-subsidy of management fees across the core facilities within each organisation's portfolio.

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9.4: Threats

- ◀ Car ownership in the city is very low, with 1 in 3 households not having access to a car. Facility planning needs to be cognisant of transport and accessibility issues, such that locations which are accessible to communities by foot and public transport must be a priority for the city's residents living within the most deprived areas.
- ◀ Although external partners such as the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) are significant stakeholders in the future of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre, the city needs to ensure that it makes any tough decisions on the basis of the holistic needs of the city.
- ◀ There is a danger that the discussion on the future of Coventry Sports and Leisure Centre focuses solely on the potential loss of the 50m swimming pool at the expense of considering other important activity areas.
- ◀ There is a danger that the rationalisation and development of new facilities could result in less provision being made available in the most deprived communities, which would then further impact upon levels of participation and physical activity..
- ◀ The high level of unmet demand for swimming pool space in the north east of the city is a significant issue. Whilst Centre AT7 is considered to be a favourable location for the development of new aquatic facilities, the Sport England Facility Planning Modelling (FPM) suggests that there will still be a level of unmet demand for swimming once the new facility opens.
- ◀ The age profile of the city's indoor facilities stock is significant and there will be a need for major investment, which the city may not be able to justify alongside other capital or revenue spending priorities. The majority of the city's sports halls are now 30 years old or older.
- ◀ It is indicated that at least two school swimming pools in the city may close in the next five years. FPM modelling suggests that the potential loss of swimming pool provision at Ernesford Grange School would result in unmet demand for swimming facilities in the south east of the city.
- ◀ The overall operating cost of the city's public sports and leisure facility infrastructure is relatively high, which reflects the general age and condition of some of these facilities. There is a danger that the city focuses on reducing the revenue cost of the service without addressing the capital investment requirements.

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APPENDIX 1 – EXAMPLE SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS FOR SPORTS HALLS

| SUPPLY CALCULATIONS | | for Coventry | | | | | | 2011 | |
|--|--------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Peak Period for Sports Halls is defined as: | | | | | | | | | |
| Day | Hours | Start | Finish | Start | Finish | | | | |
| Monday | 5 | 17:00 | 22:00 | | | | | | |
| Tuesday | 5 | 17:00 | 22:00 | | | | | | |
| Wednesday | 5 | 17:00 | 22:00 | | | | | | |
| Thursday | 5 | 17:00 | 22:00 | | | | | | |
| Friday | 5 | 17:00 | 22:00 | | | | | | |
| Saturday | 7.5 | 09:30 | 17:00 | | | | | | |
| Sunday | 8 | 09:00 | 14:30 | 17:00 | 19:30 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total Peak Period Hours | 40.5 |
| ANALYSIS OF SPORTS HALLS | | (from Active Places) | | | | | | | |
| Number of equivalent court Peak Period visits available | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | North East | 8,427.5 |
| | | | | | | | | North West | 9,325.0 |
| | | | | | | | | South | 9,755.0 |
| | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 27,507.5 |
| Number of equivalent court Peak Period visits available for Community Use | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | North East | 8,427.5 |
| | | | | | | | | North West | 9,325.0 |
| | | | | | | | | South | 8,742.5 |
| | | | | | | | | TOTAL | 26,495.0 |
| DEMAND CALCULATIONS | | for Coventry | | | | | | 2011 | |
| POPULATION PROFILE | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | 0-15 | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-59 | 60-79 | 80+ | Total Pop | |
| Male | 31,323 | 26,341 | 24,385 | 21,986 | 27,383 | 22,486 | 5,197 | 159,101 | |
| Female | 30,011 | 24,690 | 24,100 | 19,600 | 26,600 | 24,900 | 8,600 | 158,501 | |
| | | | | | | | | Total | 317,602 |
| PARTICIPATION RATES for Sports Halls (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 9.55 | 15.04 | 14.96 | 11.08 | 5.68 | 5.55 | 0.00 | | |
| Female | 6.03 | 9.31 | 11.66 | 9.40 | 5.40 | 4.28 | 0.00 | | |
| FREQUENCY RATES for Sports Halls (per week) | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.85 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 1.10 | 0.00 | | |
| Female | 0.99 | 0.85 | 1.03 | 0.90 | 1.02 | 1.27 | 0.00 | | |
| VISITS to Sports Halls per week | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,543 | 3,486 | 3,210 | 2,192 | 1,431 | 1,373 | 0 | | |
| Female | 1,792 | 1,954 | 2,894 | 1,658 | 1,465 | 1,353 | 0 | Total Visits | |
| | | | | | | | | 25,352 | per week |
| | | | | | | % visits during Peak Period | 60 | 15,211 | per week |
| | | | | | | Persons on court in one hour | 5 | 3,042 | courts/week |
| | | | | | | Expected% occupancy | 80 | 3,803 | courts/week |
| | | | | | | Peak Period hours | 40.5 | 93.90 | courts |
| No. of courts required to meet Peak Period demand | | | | | | | | 93.90 | |
| SUPPLY / DEMAND equation | | for Coventry | | | | | | 2011 | |
| % of demand met | | | | | | | | 180.8% | |
| % of demand met by Community Use | | | | | | | | 174.2% | |
| Sport England recommended % demand met | | | | | | | | 140.0% | |
| West Midlands Region % demand met | | | | | | | | 133.6% | |
| ENGLAND % demand met | | | | | | | | 135.8% | |
| Population: 2001 Census data, updated by 2008 mid-year estimates at LSOA/MSOA level then modified by ONS 2008-based subnational population projections at LA level for 2011 London Boroughs modified by GLA 2009 round low projections at Ward level for London plan for 2011. | | | | | | | | | |

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APPENDIX 2 – EXAMPLE SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS FOR SWIMMING POOLS

| SUPPLY CALCULATIONS | | | | | | for Coventry | 2011 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Peak Period for Swimming Pools is defined as: | | | | | | | |
| Day | Hours | Start | Finish | Start | Finish | | |
| Monday | 7.5 | 12:00 | 13:30 | 16:00 | 22:00 | | |
| Tuesday | 7.5 | 12:00 | 13:30 | 16:00 | 22:00 | | |
| Wednesday | 7.5 | 12:00 | 13:30 | 16:00 | 22:00 | | |
| Thursday | 7.5 | 12:00 | 13:30 | 16:00 | 22:00 | | |
| Friday | 7.5 | 12:00 | 13:30 | 16:00 | 22:00 | | |
| Saturday | 7 | 09:00 | 16:00 | | | | |
| Sunday | 7.5 | 09:00 | 16:30 | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total Peak Period Hours | 52 |
| ANALYSIS OF SWIMMING POOLS (from Active Places) | | | | | | | |
| Number of equivalent pool Peak Period visits available | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | North East | 38,238 |
| | | | | | | North West | 10,837 |
| | | | | | | South | 9,771 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | 58,845 |
| Number of equivalent pool Peak Period visits available for Community Use | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | North East | 38,238 |
| | | | | | | North West | 8,245 |
| | | | | | | South | 4,712 |
| | | | | | | TOTAL | 51,196 |
| DEMAND CALCULATIONS | | | | | | for Coventry | 2011 |
| POPULATION PROFILE | | | | | | | |
| Age | 0-15 | 16-24 | 25-39 | 40-59 | 60-79 | 80+ | Total Pop |
| Male | 31,323 | 26,341 | 35,178 | 38,576 | 22,486 | 5,197 | 159,101 |
| Female | 30,011 | 24,690 | 33,500 | 36,800 | 24,900 | 8,600 | 158,501 |
| | | | | | | | 317,602 |
| PARTICIPATION RATES for Swimming Pools (%) | | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.23 | 10.86 | 13.73 | 8.13 | 3.93 | 0.00 | |
| Female | 12.72 | 14.51 | 18.89 | 10.44 | 4.52 | 0.00 | |
| FREQUENCY RATES for Swimming Pools (per week) | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.71 | 0.94 | 1.18 | 0.00 | |
| Female | 0.95 | 0.76 | 0.79 | 0.81 | 1.07 | 0.00 | |
| VISITS to Swimming Pools per week | | | | | | | |
| Male | 3,812 | 2,404 | 3,429 | 2,950 | 1,044 | 0 | |
| Female | 3,627 | 2,723 | 4,999 | 3,113 | 1,205 | 0 | |
| | | | | | | | Total Visits |
| | | | | | | | 29,306 |
| | | | | | | | per week |
| | | | | | | % of visits during Peak Period | 63 |
| | | | | | | Person minutes in pool | 18,463 |
| | | | | | | Expected% occupancy | 19,693 |
| | | | | | | Peak Period hours | 28,133 |
| | | | | | | Sqm per person usage | 541 |
| | | | | | | | 3,246 |
| | | | | | | | sqm of pool |
| No. of m2 of pool required to meet Peak Period demand | | | | | | | 3,246 |
| SUPPLY / DEMAND equation | | | | | | for Coventry | 2011 |
| % of demand met | | | | | | | 318.7% |
| % of demand met by Community Use | | | | | | | 277.3% |
| Sport England recommended % demand met | | | | | | | 140.0% |
| West Midlands Region % demand met | | | | | | | 155.9% |
| ENGLAND % demand met | | | | | | | 175.2% |
| Population: 2001 Census data, updated by 2008 mid-year estimates at LSOA/MSOA level then modified by ONS 2008-based subnational population projections at LA level for 2011 London Boroughs modified by GLA 2009 round low projections at Ward level for London plan for 2011. | | | | | | | |