

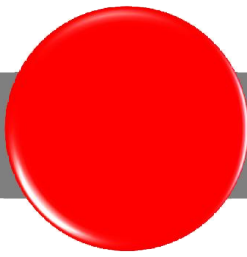


North Warwickshire
Borough Council

LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

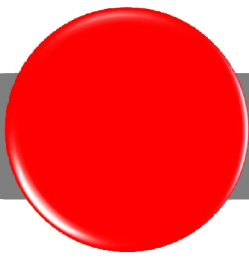
NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL
2016-2031

OCTOBER 2017



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1. STAGE C - SUMMARY FACILITY CONCLUSIONS

- 1.1. Stage C of ANOG brings together all the data detailed in Stage B Evidence Base (see separate report); based on the analysis undertaken, the summary conclusion for current and future provision of each facility type assessed in the Borough is set out below. This analysis also takes into account the Facility Planning Model (FPM) data provided by Sport England; this data is checked and challenged through the analysis process, based on local knowledge and research. A summary of the FPM analysis reflected in the analysis is set out below.

SPORTS HALLS

CONSULTATION

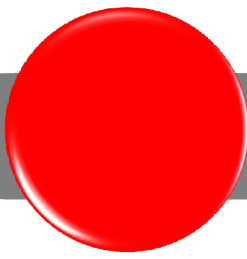
- 1.2. Appendix 11 summarises the consultation feedback received on a facility by facility basis. A summary of the consultation approach is set out below; this applies across all facilities so is only stated once. Comments to specific facility types are stated in the relevant sections.
- 1.3. It is clear from Appendix 11 that there are opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity in informal community halls, as well as in the sports halls in the Borough. Community halls offer an important resource which can be used for a range of activities including sport and physical activity.

SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (FPM)

- 1.4. Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (April 2017 report, based on January 2017 National Run data) for sports hall provision in North Warwickshire.

SPORTS HALLS

- 1.5. The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on a population of 62,844. The key findings are summarised below. The full report can be accessed at Appendix 6. This includes all details of the FPM parameters and assumptions/exclusions.
- 1.6. The overall conclusions of the FPM are that there is an over-supply of badminton courts in the Borough, based on the data below.

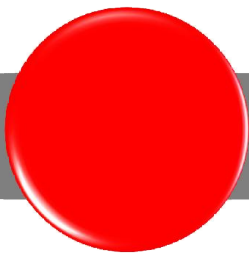


SUPPLY

- 1.7. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis for North Warwickshire identifies 9 sports halls (2 activity halls at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College) across 7 sites in the Borough. This figure reflects the strategic size sports halls and a number of activity halls which are on the same site as a sports hall with a minimum of 3 courts +. This means the FPM is modelled on 9 sports halls, including Hartshill School which is only available for club use, and the two activity halls at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College. The supply modelling undertaken earlier in Section 2 (Tables 2.5 and 24.7) is based on 6 community accessible pay and play sports halls, plus Hartshill which offers club use. Activity halls are assessed separately.
- 1.8. The halls modelled in the FPM are those identified as being accessible to the community (see Table 2.4 and Table 2.5), and take into account court availability. (Table 2.4 identifies all strategic sports halls, and therefore includes the Polesworth School, which is only available for private use, and Hartshill School which is only accessible to sports clubs.)
- 1.9. The FPM total supply of marked out courts equates to 32.4; when opening times and peak periods are taken into account, this reduces to 25.7 or the equivalent of 7,017 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp).
- 1.10. This may not specifically relate to the number of courts available but reflects the space available in each hall and what this equates to in equivalent court space. The Sport England FPM model identifies peak time as follows for sports halls: Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00; Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00; Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30; Total: 45.5 hours in the peak period.
- 1.11. There is a higher level of sports hall provision in North Warwickshire at 5.20 courts per 10,000 residents, compared to England, where the average level of provision is 4.15 courts per 10,000 people. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, North Warwickshire has the highest level of provision, along with Solihull, based on this measure. However, 1 sports hall at Arley Sports Centre is accessible to the community during the day, because other sports halls are on education sites, and either subject to dual use agreements, or unavailable in school time.

CURRENT DEMAND

- 1.12. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) analysis identifies that the 2016 population (62,844) generates a demand for 17.10 courts and 3,745 visits per week during peak periods (vpwpp). (This is based on a comfort factor of 80%: above 80% usage a sports hall is too full to be used). The FPM identifies that with existing community accessible sports hall provision at 25.7 courts there is a current over-supply of sports halls in North Warwickshire, against demand in North Warwickshire, of around 8.60 courts. This equates to 2.1 sports halls, with 4 courts.



- 1.13. However, the research, consultation and assessment undertaken for this strategy identifies the following issues that need to be balanced against this over s-supply, in considering the future:
- The majority of sports halls are on school sites with limited day time access; only Arley Sports Centre provides day time access
 - One of the NWBC facilities is ageing and poor quality - Arley Sports Centre. Polesworth Sports Centre, owned by the County Council is also ageing and of poor quality.
 - North Warwickshire comprises both urban and rural areas and therefore mobility differs across the area (14.9% of the population have no access to a car); the provision of sports halls needs to reflect varying levels of accessibility across the community
 - Population growth in the area will increase demand for sports hall provision and therefore the over-supply will in reality be less by 2031
- 1.14. Currently, 92.4% (3,459 vpwpp) of all demand for sports hall provision in North Warwickshire is met; this is higher than the English average (90.50%). The majority of this satisfied demand consists of visits made by car, 85.7%. Of the demand retained in North Warwickshire, 67.5% of this, or 2,334 vpwpp is met. Exported demand equates to 1,125 vpwpp, or 32.5% of demand.
- 1.15. The finding is that 67.5% of the total 92.4% of the total North Warwickshire demand for sports halls which is met/satisfied, is by North Warwickshire residents using a sports hall located in the Borough. The catchment area for a sports hall is 20 minutes' drive time and 20 minutes/1 mile for the walk to catchment area.
- 1.16. This means the network, location and catchment area of the 7 sports hall sites in North Warwickshire are well placed in relation to the location of the North Warwickshire demand for sports halls. The nearest sports hall for nearly seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a North Warwickshire resident, is a sports hall located in the Borough
- 1.17. 7.6%, (or 286 vpwpp) of demand is unmet by the current provision of community accessible sports halls. This equates to 1.3 courts i.e. just under half of one 4 four court sports hall.
- 1.18. It is thought that this demand is unmet for two reasons; firstly, existing sports halls lack capacity (7.5% of demand cannot be met because existing sports halls lack capacity), and secondly, people live outside the catchment area of an existing sports hall (92.5%).
- 1.19. Table 1.1 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 3.10 –3.23.

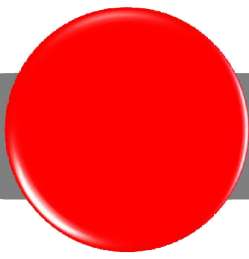


Table 1.1: Summary of 2017 Supply and Demand Analysis

2017 DEMAND FOR COURTS	2017 SUPPLY OF COURTS	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF COURTS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION
17.10	25.6	+8.6	3,745	3,459	

- 1.20. There are low levels of unmet demand across the Borough, although as shown on Map 4.3 the areas outside a 20-minute drive time are in the extreme North West, and North areas of North Warwickshire; however, overall the level of unsatisfied demand is extremely low. The major reason for the unmet demand is inability to access provision; this is where access to more local multi-purpose hall space could address a need.
- 1.21. Although the overall population is mobile, and able to drive to alternative provision, it is the people without cars (14.9% of the population), who may be elderly, and possibly living in areas of deprivation who are the real concern, as they may not be able to access facilities, and therefore this impacts on ability to participate in sport and physical activity and therefore potentially, their health. The data findings for North Warwickshire are that, just under 86% of all visits to sports halls are by car, with just over 9% of visits by walkers and 5% by public transport. So around one in seven visits to sports halls by North Warwickshire residents are by a combination of walking and public transport.
- 1.22. The used capacity of the existing sports halls is interesting; used capacity averages at 66%, within the Sport England benchmark measure of the halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period. This perhaps reflects that accessibility to these halls is a key factor, particularly for those in the rural, and more deprived areas of North Warwickshire.

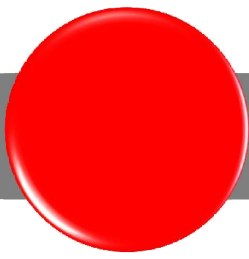
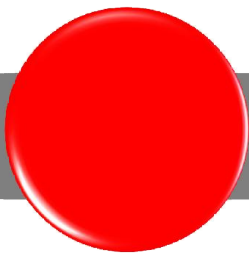


Table 1.2: Used Capacity of Sports halls (strategic size) in North Warwickshire (based on 2017 FPM Report)

NAME OF SITE	TYPE	DIMENSIONS	AREA	NO OF COURTS	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	% OF CAPACITY USED	% OF CAPACITY NOT USED	CAR % DEMAND	PUBLIC TRAN % DEMAND	WALK % DEMAND
NORTH WARWICKSHIRE							66%	34%	85%	8%	8%
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1981		52%	48%	88%	6%	5%
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2014		100%	0%	86%	11%	3%
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	Main		594	4	1958		50%	50%	67%	6%	27%
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2013		34%	66%	88%	6%	6%
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004	69%	31%	89%	7%	5%
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980		92%	8%	84%	6%	11%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2016		57%	43%	85%	7%	8%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								

1.23. Table 1.2 shows (in bold font, column 7) the used capacity at each facility. Coleshill Sports Centre is operating at 100% of available capacity; this is a modern sports hall (opened 2014) but is only available in the evenings and weekends, so this high level of use is unsurprising. Polesworth Sports Centre operates at 92% of available capacity, also well over the Sport England 80% comfort level. Like Coleshill, Polesworth sports hall is part of a dual-use agreement, and like Coleshill, is not accessible to the community during the day.

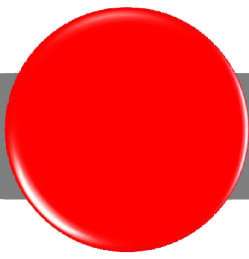


1.24. Of the remaining sports hall facilities, all are operating at well under the Sport England comfort level of 80%, except the following, which are close to capacity:

- **Kingsbury Youth Centre and Sports Hall** **69%**
- **Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College** **57%**

1.25. This suggests that there is some available capacity in existing sports halls, which will assist in meeting increased future demand. Equally, optimising the use of community and village halls could provide a means of increasing overall hall capacity, to meet future demand for provision.

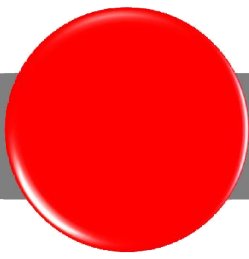
1.26. Future population growth will increase demand for sports halls; given the existing over-supply of sports halls it is likely that this can be accommodated within existing provision. However, the quality of some existing provision remains an issue.



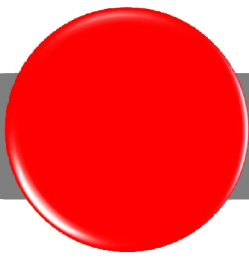
1.27. Table 1.3 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for sports halls in the Borough.

Table 1.3: Summary Analysis – Sports Hall Supply and Demand

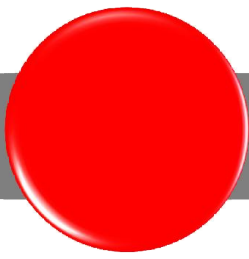
FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SPORTS HALLS	
QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 17 halls in the Borough, over 12 sites (sports halls and activity halls) • 8 of these are strategic sized sports halls i.e. 3 courts +; 7 offer community access, and 6 offer pay and play community access • Schools, NGBs and local sports clubs do not raise any specific needs • Parish Councils do not raise anything specific regarding indoor sports provision other than its important for active lifestyles, and access to Arley Sports Centre is sometimes difficult due to operating hours • There is already some sport and physical activity being delivered in village and community halls across the Borough; there is opportunity to increase awareness of this and to extend it, particularly where there are halls available, but no pay and play community access (9 halls offer some form of community access, but only 4 provide pay and play access) • The FPM identifies an over-supply of sports halls in the Borough of the equivalent of 2.5 four court sports halls • Given there is 66% used capacity in existing sports halls across the Borough, there is some capacity, in existing facilities to meet increased future demand. It is important to highlight that Coleshill and Polesworth are already operating at well over the Sport England 80% comfort factor level. Arley is operating well under that level. <p>FUTURE DEMAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of North Warwickshire will increase by 2,200 to 64,900 by 2031, based on Census data. However, population increase is actually likely to be significantly more than that, as set out in the Local Plan: <p><i>The projected growth in housing development of 5,280, plus 3,790 equates to 9,070 new homes by 2031. Assuming a minimum of 2.3 persons per household, this potentially equates to 20,861 new people in the Borough, who will need community facilities and services</i></p>



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase i.e. 20,861. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the SFC model analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development (where locations are known), local geography and accessibility, and critically the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build. However, in the absence of any other future demand calculator, the SFC provides an indicator of the level of future provision needed. Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. Clearly, if there is under-supply of a specific facility type now, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation. The SFC for North Warwickshire identifies the following future facility demand (Table 1.4), based on an overall population increase of 20,861, as a result of new housing development. <p>Table 1.4: Future Facility Demand (2032) – North Warwickshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FACILITY TYPE</th> <th>UNIT</th> <th>FACILITY</th> <th>ADDITIONAL VPWPP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SPORTS HALL</td> <td>5.71 Badminton Courts</td> <td>1.43 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls</td> <td>1,934</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the SFC, the future demand for sports halls and badminton courts generated by 20,861 additional residents is 1.43 sports halls, equivalent to 5.71 courts. This gives an indication of overall future need. Taking the existing over-supply of provision into account (+8.6 courts), by 2031, if no other sports halls are built, nor additional hours are accessed in the existing provision, current supply is sufficient to meet future need. It is important to highlight that none of the existing provision should be lost; it could be replaced/re-located, but not reduced, given that there are only 6 community accessible sports halls (pay and play) in North Warwickshire. 	FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP	SPORTS HALL	5.71 Badminton Courts	1.43 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	1,934
FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP						
SPORTS HALL	5.71 Badminton Courts	1.43 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	1,934						
QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main issues to address moving forward are accessibility (to increase participation levels, and as a result of increased income, make facilities more sustainable in the long term) and facility quality; 14.9% of the local population do not have access to 								



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<p>a car, so provision in informal places and spaces at local level, where sports hall sports and activities can take place is also key to increasing participation and contributing to healthier lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key quality issues relate to NWBC facility Arley Sports Centre and the County Council owned Polesworth Sports Centre, which are ageing; Kingsbury Youth Centre and Sports Hall is also an ageing facility.
ACCESSIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographically, strategic size sports halls are well distributed across the Borough, • 6 sports halls (75%) are of strategic size and provide for pay and play access; the majority of Borough residents have access to these facilities, within a 20 minute drivetime. The exceptions are the extreme North and North West, along the borders with Lichfield, Tamworth and North-West Leicestershire • Overall, there is low unmet demand across the Borough for sports halls, totalling 1.3 courts; there is also scope to meet this need within existing provision, if 100% of residents lived within the 20-minute catchment area of a community accessible sports hall • There are 9 activity halls, of which 4 offer pay and play community access; 5 offer community access but tend to be used by organisations
AVAILABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the strategic size halls are on education sites with limited daytime access; there are 3 formal community use agreements (CUAS) (Coleshill Leisure Centre, Polesworth Sports Centre and Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College • The limited daytime access to sports hall provision highlights the importance of the community and activity halls which are available during the day, particularly for the older population, or those without private transport • Only 1 of the 8 strategic size halls is accessible in the daytime; these are both ageing and poorer quality facilities (Arley Sports Centre)



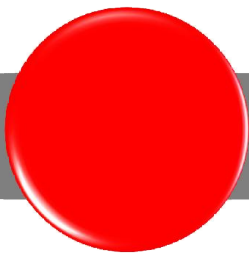
SWIMMING POOLS

SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL

- 1.28. The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding swimming pool supply, based on a population of 62,844. The key findings are summarised below. The full report can be accessed at Appendix 7. This includes all details of the FPM parameters and assumptions/exclusions.
- 1.29. The overall conclusions of the FPM are that there is small under-supply of swimming pools in the Borough, based on the data below.

SUPPLY

- 1.30. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis for North Warwickshire identifies 4 pools across 3 sites in the Borough. This figure reflects the strategic size swimming pools i.e. 160 sqm+. This means the FPM excludes the small pools at the Belfry and Lea Marston Hotel. Both of these are private facilities and could only be accessed with membership, but are excluded from the FPM on the basis of their scale.
- 1.31. The FPM includes the Marriot Leisure and Country Club pool; whilst there will be some residents in North Warwickshire who are members of this facility, this is not a community accessible pool, as membership is required. The level of under-supply is therefore likely to be slightly higher than calculated, as effectively this pool is only a tiny element of overall supply.
- 1.32. The total supply of water space equates to 791 sqm; when opening times and peak periods are taken into account, this reduces to 605.24 sqm, or the equivalent of 5,247 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp).
- 1.33. This may not specifically relate to the amount of water space available, but reflects the space available in each pool, and what this equates to in equivalent water space. The Sport England FPM model identifies peak time as follows for swimming pools: Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30, 16:00 to 22:00; Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00; Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30; Total 52 hours in the peak period.
- 1.34. There is a higher level of swimming pool provision in North Warwickshire at 12.59 sqm per 1,000 residents, compared to England, where the average level of provision is 12.4 per 1,000 people, and the regional average (11.4 sqm). In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, North Warwickshire has the third highest supply based on this measure. The highest being in NW Leicestershire at 20.5 sqm, followed by Solihull with 17 sqm of water space per 1,000 population. The lowest provision based on this measure being in Nuneaton and Bedworth at just

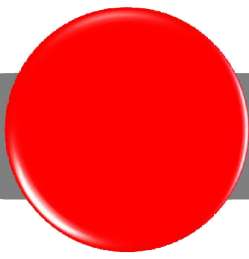


below 9 sqm of water per 1,000 population.

- 1.35. It is important to note the number and cluster of swimming pool sites in both Birmingham and Coventry and to a much lesser extent Tamworth. The 20-minute drive time catchment area for many of these pools will extend into North Warwickshire and provide access for North Warwickshire residents

CURRENT DEMAND

- 1.36. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) analysis identifies that the 2016 population (62, 844) generates a demand for 659.05 sqm of water space and 3,971 visits per week during peak periods (vpwpp). (This is based on a comfort factor of 70%: above 70% usage a swimming pool is too full to be used). Clearly, with current community accessible swimming pool provision at 605.24 sqm of water space, there is a small under-supply of pools in North Warwickshire of around 53.8 sqm of water space. This is equivalent to circa half a 4 lane x 25m pool (112 sqm of water space).
- 1.37. Currently, 89.9% (3,569 vpwpp) of all demand for swimming provision in North Warwickshire is met; this is lower than the English average (91.6%). The majority of this satisfied demand consists of visits made by car, 89.04%, far higher than the national average at 75%.
- 1.38. Of the demand retained in North Warwickshire, 48.7% of this, or 1,737 vpwpp is met. So around five out of ten visits to a pool by a North Warwickshire resident, are to a pool located in the Borough. Exported demand equates to 1,832 vpwpp, or 51.3% of demand; this is a high figure, and suggests that for a lot of North Warwickshire residents, the nearest pool to where they live is located outside the Borough e.g. residents in the South East may go to Coventry, in the West they go to Birmingham, and in the North-West Tamworth.
- 1.39. The percentage of demand satisfied by car users (89.04%) is higher than the England average (74.53%) This reflects that the North Warwickshire has high levels of car ownership at around 85%.
- 1.40. Only 14.9% of North Warwickshire residents do not have access to a car; this figure is reflected in the high levels of use at facilities undertaken by car.
- 1.41. 10.10%, (or 403 vpwpp) of demand is unmet by the current provision of community accessible swimming pools. This equates to 67 sqm of water space, i.e. just over half of one 4 lane x 25m pool (212 sqm)
- 1.42. It is thought that this demand is unmet for two reasons; firstly, some existing swimming pools lack capacity (14.5% of demand cannot be met because existing pools lack capacity), and secondly, people without private transport, who live outside the catchment area of an existing swimming pool (85.5%). Of this 98.38%, 0.2% have no car.



1.43. Table 1.5 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 1.37 – 1.51.

Table 1.5: Summary of 2017 Supply and Demand Analysis

2017 DEMAND FOR POOLS SQM	2017 SUPPLY OF POOLS SQM	OVER SUPPLY (+) / UNDER SUPPLY (-) OF POOLS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT %	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT %
659.05	605.24	-53.8	3,971	3,569	403	89.9	10.10

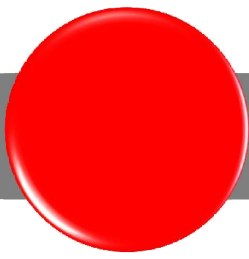
1.44. The highest levels of unmet demand are in the North West, along the border with Tamworth. However, overall, unmet demand is low, and does not, at this scale justify additional pool provision. There is also a very low level of unmet demand around Atherstone Leisure Complex, due to lack of capacity.

1.45. Although the overall population is exceptionally mobile, and able to drive to alternative provision, it is the people without cars, possibly the elderly, possibly also living in areas of deprivation who are the real concern, as they may not be able to access facilities, and therefore this impacts on ability to participate in sport and physical activity and therefore potentially, their health.

1.46. The used capacity of the existing swimming pools is interesting; used capacity averages at 67.7%, which is relatively high, and close to the Sport England comfort factor of 70%.

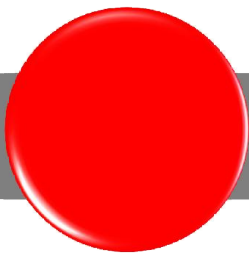
Table 1.6: Used Capacity of Swimming Pools (strategic size) in North Warwickshire (based on 2016 FPM Report)

NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE	AREA	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBED	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/ COMM	% OF CAPACITY USED	% OF CAPACITY NOT USED
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Main/General	250	1975	2001	93%	P	100%	0%
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Learner/Teaching /Training	120	1975	2001				
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main/General	250	1972		35%	P	60%	40%
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY	Main/General	171	1989	2004	81%	C	13%	87%



CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)

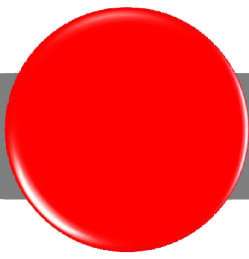
- 1.47. Table 1.6 shows (in bold font) the used capacity at each facility. Atherstone Leisure Complex operates at 100% of available capacity, which is not surprising as it is the main swimming offer in the Borough. Kingsbury operates at 60% of available capacity.
- 1.48. This suggests that there is some capacity in Kingsbury, which could be used. Improving accessibility to existing facilities, is key if more people are to become active using swimming pools.
- 1.49. Future population growth will increase demand for swimming pools, and therefore, there is a need to consider additional provision, given the slight under-supply now, and the fact that the main site is already operating at over the Sport England comfort factor of 80%.
- 1.50. Additional provision could be achieved through increasing capacity at Kingsbury, and potentially additional provision. Although Swim England's view is that there is not a need for additional swimming pool provision, this is based on existing facilities and not necessarily the level of population growth now expected in the Borough.



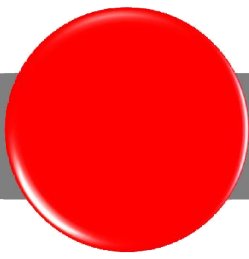
1.51. Table 1.7 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for swimming pools in the Borough.

Table 1.7: Summary Analysis – Swimming Pool Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS								
SWIMMING POOLS									
QUANTITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 6 swimming pools in the Borough, over 5 sites (main pools, learner pools, leisure pools) • 3 pools are strategic sized swimming pools i.e. 160 sqm + • 3 pools (2 main and one learner), provide community pay and play access; 3 pools are commercial facilities requiring membership for access • 2 swimming pools (33%) are of strategic size and provide for pay and play access; the majority of Borough residents have access to these facilities, within a 20 minute drivetime. The exceptions are: • The North West of the Borough on the borders with Tamworth • The FPM identifies a slight under-supply of water space in the Borough, 53.8 sqm of water space. This is equivalent to circa 0.5 pool with 4 lanes. <p>FUTURE DEMAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. Clearly, if there is under-supply of a specific facility type now, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation. • The SFC for North Warwickshire identifies the following future facility demand (Table 1.8), based on a population increase of 20,861 by 2031. <p>Table 1.8: Future Facility Demand (2031) – North Warwickshire</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>FACILITY TYPE</th> <th>UNIT</th> <th>FACILITY</th> <th>ADDITIONAL VPWPP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SWIMMING POOL</td> <td>216.87 sqm (4.08 lanes)</td> <td>1.02 pools (4 lane x 25m)</td> <td>2,059</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the SFC, the future demand for swimming pools generated by 20,861 additional residents is 1.02 swimming pools (4 lane x 	FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP	SWIMMING POOL	216.87 sqm (4.08 lanes)	1.02 pools (4 lane x 25m)	2,059
FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP						
SWIMMING POOL	216.87 sqm (4.08 lanes)	1.02 pools (4 lane x 25m)	2,059						



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SWIMMING POOLS	
	<p>25m), equivalent to 341.79 sqm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the FPM analysis that there is a current under-supply of water space of 53.8 sqm, the additional demand identified to 2031 cannot be accommodated within existing swimming pool capacity. The need for additional swimming pool provision by 2031 will need to be considered; the total need by 2031 equates to 270.60 sqm of water space which equates to just under 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool (12m x 25m = 300 sqm)
QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atherstone Leisure Complex was built in 1975 and refurbished in 2001; the facility is ageing and is now 42 years old. The refurbishment is now 16 years old. Kingsbury School pool is 44 years old, so also an ageing facility. Replacement of both facilities will need to be considered in the medium term.
ACCESSIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the Borough's residents are within the 20-minute catchment area of a swimming pool in the Borough; however, it is important to note that they may also be within the catchments for pools outside the Borough. There is a high level of exported use to neighbouring pools (51% of satisfied demand is at pools outside the Borough). Only residents in the North West of the Borough, on the Tamworth border are outside the catchment area of a pool in the Borough.
AVAILABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 strategic size pools is accessible for daytime use (Atherstone Leisure Complex). Of the 6 pools, 1 of the 3 main pools and the 1 learner pool are community pay and play access facilities, 100% of the time. Kingsbury School pool offers community access out of school time. Atherstone Leisure Complex is used to full capacity. There is potentially some existing capacity at Kingsbury School pool. Future demand for swimming pools as a result of population growth equates to 1.61 4 lane x 25m pools. This need cannot be accommodated in the existing swimming pool stock.

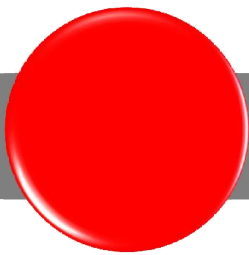


FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
SWIMMING POOLS	

HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

Table 1.9: Summary Analysis –Health and Fitness Supply and Demand

FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
HEALTH AND FITNESS (FITNESS SUITES AND STUDIOS)	



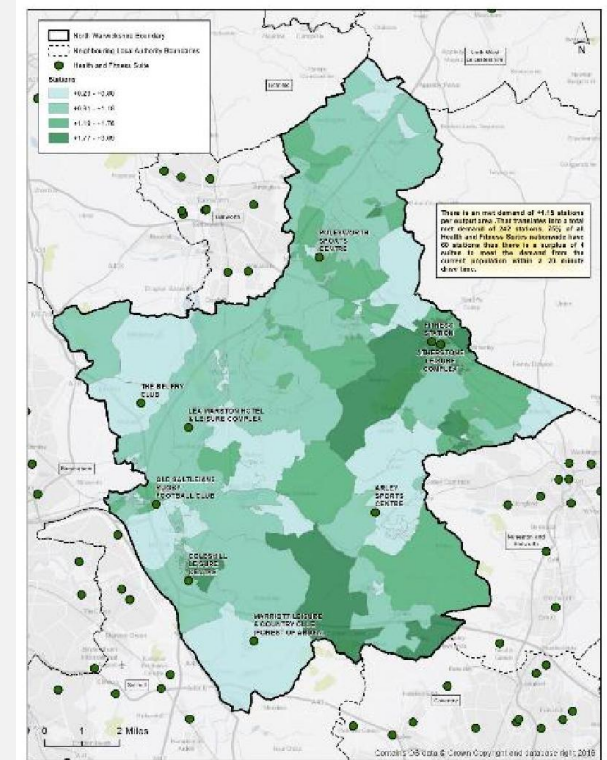
FACILITY TYPE

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

QUANTITY

Map 1.1: Health and Fitness Facilities North Warwickshire- Supply and Demand Analysis

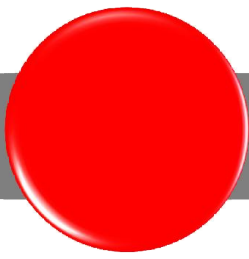
- There are 319 fitness stations in the Borough; 4 pay and play fitness suites operated by NWBC, and 5 commercial facilities. There are no commercial fitness chains operating in the Borough, other than hotels.
- Based on there being 109 pay and play community accessible fitness stations in North Warwickshire, there is a current under-supply of -65 stations, given demand is for 174 fitness stations. In reality, there will be some people using the commercial health and fitness facilities, but it is important to remember the existing provision is all in hotels, so the facilities are less accessible than a budget gym on a high street. Therefore, under-supply is likely to be less than -65 stations. (See Appendix 9).
- However, what this does highlight is that there is a need to ensure there is more pay and play community accessible and affordable fitness stations in the Borough. Currently, just over a third of the existing provision (34%) is pay and play community accessible, with majority being commercial provision.
- Map 1.1 illustrates the supply and demand analysis for fitness stations in the Borough. Although this map is predicated on slightly different assumptions to those used in Appendices 9 and 10 (these use the 15+ population of the Borough), essentially the same picture emerges i.e. there is unmet demand for fitness provision the Borough. The dark green area is that with highest demand – in and around Atherstone. However, there are darker pink patches across the Borough which also indicate relatively high unmet demand for fitness provision.



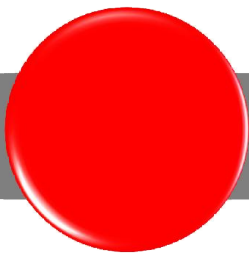
Health and Fitness Suites latent demand in stations per output area in North Warwickshire

STUDIOS

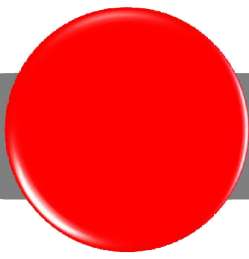
- There is no specific methodology for assessing supply and demand for studio provision. However, given there is clear



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<p>unmet demand for fitness stations (See Map 1.1 and bullet points above), there is also likely to be unmet demand for studios, and the range of activities which these can accommodate.</p> <p>FUTURE DEMAND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future demand for pay and play community accessible fitness stations is calculated at 232 fitness stations. Based on current provision of 109 pay and play community accessible fitness stations this means there would be an under-supply of -123 stations by 2031, assuming no new facilities are opened, and no facilities close. (See Appendix 10) • Given the identified unmet demand, there is potential to look at addressing this in a number of ways. These are further explored in Section 6, but could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of green gyms, particularly in the rural areas, and sited in locations which can be easily accessed/where there is e.g. already an informal indoor space, or existing children’s play equipment (clearly use of green gyms is weather dependent so is not a total solution to unmet demand for fitness provision) ➤ Ensuring there is ‘mobile’ fitness provision as part of the community development work undertaken by NWBC ➤ Providing fitness equipment (circa 5-6 stations) in village/community halls to provide more local participative opportunities, particularly in rural communities. Users would need to undergo an induction, as with any fitness facilities, but could then use provision at a very local level. It may even be possible to install such equipment in changing facilities located across the Borough, given that pitch sport changing facilities are not used every day.
QUALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All facilities with fitness suites of a significant size i.e. over 35 stations are located at centres providing accessibility throughout weekdays and weekends. • Around 61% of the provision is made through the commercial sector; 39% of provision is provided on a pay and play basis for community access.
ACCESSIBILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of Borough residents are within 20 minute drivetime of a pay and play community accessible fitness suite; exceptions are the North West along the border with Tamworth, and the North along the borders with Lichfield and North-West Leicestershire



FACILITY TYPE	ASSESSMENT FINDINGS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All commercial facilities (fitness suites and studios) require registered membership prior to use
AVAILABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is clearly unmet demand for fitness stations across the Borough, with the highest area of unmet demand in and around Atherstone.• There is a current under-supply of -65 stations; this rises to -123 by 2031• Given the clear unmet demand, there is an opportunity to develop some innovative approaches to address this position, and create increased opportunities for participation at a more local level.• There is an opportunity to develop increased access to studios and create additional opportunities for participation at a more local level, particularly to those facilities on education sites.• There is also potential to develop increased use of village and community halls for the type of activities (formal and informal) using/requiring studio space.



2. PENULTIMATE STAGE - APPLYING THE ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS

2.1. Based on the supply and demand analysis, research and consultation undertaken to inform the Strategy, there are a number of factors to take into account in planning for future facility provision. These include:

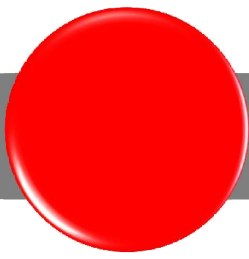
- **The need to provide for the significant population growth in the Borough,**
 - **The need for sport and leisure facilities to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities in the Borough**
 - **The need to facilitate increased levels of participation,**
 - **The need to address existing under-supply of swimming pool provision**
- The need to consider how best to replace ageing facilities, which are of poorer quality, and less operationally effective**
- **The need to reduce the number of people using facilities outside the Borough, because retaining an increased level of participation in North Warwickshire will help to make future provision more sustainable**

2.2. The headline considerations are summarised below:

2.3. **Population Growth** - Clearly, increased population will result in increased demand for sports facilities. Swimming is a key issue, as a higher number of families in the Borough is likely to increase demand for e.g. swimming lessons, which can be an important revenue source.

2.4. **Reduction in Health Inequalities** – more active lifestyles will benefit both individual and community health; although the health of North Warwickshire communities is not significantly different to that of England as a whole, there are some very specific factors to which the provision of quality, affordable and accessible sports facilities can contribute

- **Reduced levels of childhood and adult obesity**
- **More active lifestyles**
- **Improved mental health**
- **Reduced levels of smoking and alcohol abuse**



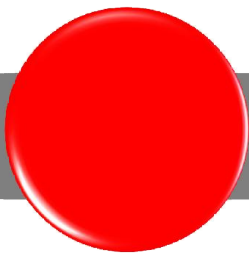
- 2.5. **Increasing participation levels** in sport and physical activity to contribute to more active lifestyles; facilitating more regular activity for the most inactive 20% of the North Warwickshire community (Active Lives March 2017) is a priority.
- 2.6. **Addressing the existing under-supply of swimming pool provision** – there is insufficient swimming pool provision to meet the needs of the existing North Warwickshire population, even with a significant amount of swimming participation taking part outside the Borough (51% of the demand for swimming is satisfied in neighbouring authority provision FPM (November 2016))
- 2.7. **Planning to replace ageing facilities** – the age of one of the NWBC facilities Arley Sports Centre and the County Council-owned Polesworth Sports Centre is a factor in planning for the future, given that public leisure facilities typically have a lifespan of 30-40 years. Older facilities are not as operationally efficient, and also tend to be poorer quality. Evidence shows people are more likely to participate in modern, fit for purpose provision.
- 2.8. **The opportunity to reduce the number of people using facilities outside the Borough**, is an opportunity because retaining an increased level of participation in North Warwickshire will help to make future provision more sustainable
- 2.9. In determining the nature, level and location of leisure facility provision required for the future in North Warwickshire, it is also important to be aware of how neighbouring local authorities are planning for the future. Given that communities use sports facilities in areas other than where they live, the development of new or improved provision can impact significantly on both participation levels and capacity cross-boundary.

CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- 2.10. Local authorities bordering North Warwickshire provide sport and leisure facilities; whether these are accessible to residents of North Warwickshire will be dependent on individual mobility ie car ownership, and where one lives in the Borough. The fact that there is high exported demand to neighbouring local authorities for use of pools (51%) and sports halls (32%) suggests there is significant use of facilities outside the Borough.
- 2.11. Table 2.1 summarises the consultation undertaken with neighbouring local authorities to inform this Strategy. All neighbouring local authorities were contacted and sent a short survey; follow up contact was made twice to encourage responses, but few responses were received, despite chasing. Information summarised below is therefore based on SLL’s own local knowledge, and research.

Table 2.1: Summary of Neighbouring Local Authorities’ Consultation

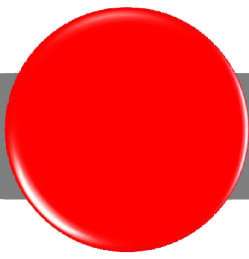
LOCAL AUTHORITY	COMMENTS
BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL	No comments received to date, despite chasing consultation feedback. However, it is known that Birmingham City Council is implementing a strategic approach to future provision in the City, through a combination of rationalisation and investment; this will result in fewer, more strategically located facilities.



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

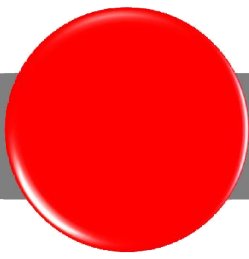
LOCAL AUTHORITY	COMMENTS
BLABY DISTRICT COUNCIL	Blaby District Council is developing a Sports Facilities Strategy in partnership with Leicester-Shire & Rutland Sport. It will be used as an evidence document to support funding applications for facilities but will not be adopted by the Council as part of any planning policies as Sport England will not be adopting it.
COVENTRY CITY COUNCIL	<p>The City Council is closing the 50m pool in the city centre and will be replacing this with a new leisure water destination.</p> <p>Two other pools have been built/refurbished in the city. There is an agreed proposal to build a new 50m Pool at The Allan Higgs Centre, Coventry. A new pool is also being developed at Warwick University, which will have some community use.</p>
HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL	The Council recently invested in a replacement for its main facility; in the centre of Hinckley, the centre provides wet and dry facilities.
NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL	The Council is considering proposals to develop a new wet and dry facility in Coalville, on the border with Charnwood Borough.
SOLIHULL COUNCIL	No comments received to date, despite chasing consultation feedback.
TAMWORTH BOROUGH COUNCIL	No comments received to date, despite chasing consultation feedback.
NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH COUNCIL	Nuneaton and Bedworth Council has developed an Indoor Sports facility Strategy; the main impact of this in relation to North Warwickshire is the need for a new facility (pool, fitness and sports hall) in the North of the Borough, as a result of planned population growth.

2.12. As highlighted in the FPM analysis (Section 5), significant use of facilities, and particularly swimming pools, in neighbouring local authorities, is made by North Warwickshire residents. This is positive in participation terms, but does highlight that there is an opportunity to try and retain at least some of this usage in the Borough. Increased usage could assist in making facilities more sustainable in the long term.

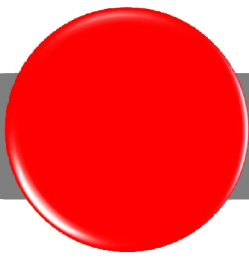


FACILITY SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

- 2.13. Based on the local context and the supply and demand analysis, there is clearly a need to consider how best to deliver increased pay and play access to swimming pools and fitness provision in the Borough to meet current and future demand. There is also a need to begin to plan now for the replacement of/investment in, some existing sports and leisure facilities in due to their age. There are a number of reasons for this:
- **The age, condition and poor quality of some facilities – particularly swimming pools and sports halls. Two facilities, Polesworth Sports Centre (built 1980 i.e. 37 years old), and Arley Sports Centre (built 1981 i.e. 36 years old) will require investment in the medium term.**
 - **The need to determine the future of Arley Sports Centre, given its age, condition, and the fact it is not operationally efficient.**
 - **The need to increase participation in physical activity for community health benefits**
 - **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm**
 - **The need to improve accessibility to provision at local level, particularly for the 14.9% of the population without access to private transport**
 - **Long term population growth in North Warwickshire (20,000+), which will increase demand for community facilities, including sport and leisure provision,**
 - **There is already some sport and physical activity being delivered in village and community halls across the Borough; there is opportunity to increase awareness of this and to extend it, particularly where there are halls available with pay and play access**
 - **Under-supply of swimming pools provision**
 - **Current under-supply of swimming pool provision equates to 0.5 of a 4 lane x 25m pool**
 - **Future demand for swimming pools as a result of population growth equates to 1.02 of a 4 lane x 25m pools**
 - **Total need for swimming equates to 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool**
 - **Although existing levels of unmet demand are low in the Borough, this is because 51% of demand for swimming provision is being met outside the Borough; NWBC's one swimming facility at Atherstone Leisure Complex operates at 100% capacity. The pool at Kingsbury has some space, as this operates at 60% of available capacity, but this is on an education site, with limited access i.e. evenings and weekends.**
 - **The current and future need for community accessible fitness stations; there is a current under-supply of -65 stations; this rises to -123 by 2031**
 - **The opportunity for investment in 'active' infrastructure to facilitate increased provision of cycling, jogging and walking routes in the Borough, connecting new and existing settlements, education and leisure sites**



- 2.14. Housing development is one of the principal justifications for additional community sports facilities because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of North Warwickshire is set to grow significantly by 2032, and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand. The potential for investment in additional provision of formal sports facilities and community halls, secured through S106/CIL contributions should be explored, given the housing growth planned to 2031. However, it must also be remembered that a significant amount of this has already been, or is in the process of being, delivered.
- 2.15. Linked to housing development is the potential for other infrastructure development e.g. schools, health facilities, which could also link into future provision of sports facilities.
- 2.16. A further driver for considering investment/replacement in terms of sports facilities is accessibility; accessibility is related both to geographic location and programming. If particular activities are not provided, or are programmed at times which are unsuitable for participants, they are unlikely to take part.
- 2.17. The way in which a sport and recreation facility is managed often determines the level and type of community use allowed/encouraged. For example, local authority managed sport and recreation facilities are more likely to encourage use by disadvantaged groups than those managed by commercially sector operators and are, thus, more accessible.
- 2.18. Retaining and improving the quality of provision is important in North Warwickshire to ensure that participation levels are retained and wherever possible increased. Active Lives highlights that 20% of the North Warwickshire community is inactive enough to have any health benefit.
- 2.19. Growing levels of adult and childhood obesity rate in the Borough mean that there is a need for locally accessible opportunities to be more physically active, more often.
- 2.20. Priority is placed on reducing health inequalities and increasing participation in physical activity in North Warwickshire; the Council's changing role in the Public Health Agenda requires it to deliver healthier lifestyles and achieve positive health outcomes, which is the rationale for developing outreach community development programmes, targeted at getting the most inactive, active.
- 2.21. The provision of good quality, local community facilities, accessible and affordable to meet identified need, is key to facilitating participation growth, and contributing to a reduction in the health inequalities in the Borough. This reflects Public Health and NWBC health and well-being priorities, to facilitate sustained behaviour change to reduce obesity, improve health, contribute to addressing address mental health issues and increase participation.



2.22. Based on the quality audits and assessments, age and condition, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

- **Swimming Pools – increased pay and play access (equivalent to 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool) to swimming pool provision, by 2031**
- **Increased provision of 97 fitness stations by 2031**
- **Replacement of ageing facilities**
- **Provision of more active environments**

- **Potential opportunity to consider club-led provision of indoor bowls facilities**

2.23. Other future facility provision, linked particularly to long term population growth and housing development, is the development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes/connectivity, to encourage active travel, and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily life.

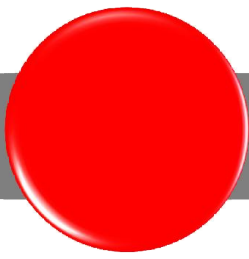
2.24. There is a need to identify and provide safe places for running, jogging, and cycling, to support the growth of activities such as triathlon. These can also be used by local communities, just to be outside and active, more frequently.

2.25. There is a need to invest in appropriate infrastructure to support running/jogging both at club level but also in the local community, with toilets, changing facilities and safe, marked routes.

2.26. There is also a very real need to consider the future of Arley Sports Centre, given NWBC has previously identified it for closure, Atherstone Memorial Hall, given its high operational costs and limited participation offer, and provision in Polesworth, in the context of what the County Council is planning for Polesworth School, and how this may, or may not, impact on the dual use Polesworth Sports Centre.

OPTIONS FOR FUTURE FACILITY PROVISION IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.27. As a consequence of there being a need for additional facility provision to meet future need, there is an important opportunity in North Warwickshire to re-think the scale, location and nature of the existing NWBC sports facilities provided in the Borough. This should be done in the context of the priority placed on health and well-being (physical and mental) at local level, and the fact that modern, fit for purpose facilities, designed to be fully inclusive, and of a high quality, will be better used than older facilities. However, this will only happen if there are appropriate, accessible and affordable community facilities.



THE QUESTION IS HOW CAN THIS BEST BE ACHIEVED?

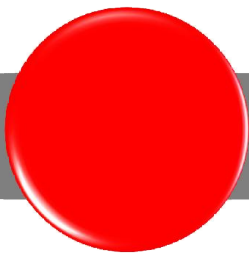
- 2.28. Given the significant changes that will occur in the Borough over the next few years, i.e. population increase, building of new homes, increased demand for community facilities and services, demographic change, and growth in the size of existing settlements, NWBC has a real opportunity to review its current leisure facility offer, and whether this is appropriate in nature, scale and location, moving forward.
- 2.29. Consideration of the existing facilities, and whether they provide appropriately for both current and future Borough communities, whether they are in the right place, and offer the most appropriate range of provision to encourage increased physical activity is critical. Future provision of leisure facilities will need to clearly reflect and address the local health and well-being agenda, contribute to reduced health inequalities, and importantly continue to provide affordable and accessible opportunities for healthier lifestyles.
- 2.30. There are a number of options for future delivery of sports facilities, linked to these changes, the existing facility mix, age, location and condition of current provision. These involve rationalisation, retention, enhancement and potentially new build.
- 2.31. All future provision options assume retention of Coleshill Leisure Centre, the newest facility in the Borough.

ATHERSTONE LEISURE CENTRE AND ATHERSTONE MEMORIAL HALL

- 2.32. Options for Atherstone could involve a complete re-build on the same or an alternative site, retention, replacement or rationalisation of the Atherstone Memorial Hall; the provision of a sports hall in Atherstone is dependent on whether pay and play community access to the new sports hall on the QE School site is retained, or whether an alternative sports hall facility is provided, and how this might also, if appropriate, mitigate the loss of the Atherstone Memorial Hall.
- 2.33. The specific issues and options for Arley are discussed below.

ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE

- 2.34. In January 2016, a report into the future of Arley Sports Centre was considered by the Community and Environment Board. The January 2016 report is referenced below, but all the detailed information provided in that report is not repeated, given it has already been presented to Members. Arley Sports Centre was built in 1980/81, so is now 36 years old.



2.35. The average life expectancy for a public leisure facility is 35-40 years. Currently, the facility opens as follows:

Table 2.2: Arley Operating Hours

DAYS	OFF PEAK	PEAK
Monday	9:00am - 12:00pm	4:00pm - 9:30pm *
Tuesday	Closed	4:00pm - 9:30pm*
Wednesday	Closed	4:00pm - 10:00pm*
Thursday	9:00am - 4:00pm	4:00pm - 10:00pm*
Friday	Closed	Closed
Saturday & Sunday	9:00am - 6:00pm *	

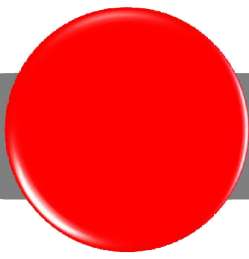
2.36. The January 2016 report states:

'The overall condition of the structure of the main building is reasonable for its age, although the concrete portal frames are exhibiting early signs of cracking, which will require closer future investigation. The wall and roof cladding, whilst in fair condition, are now 35 years old and, with this in mind, it is not unreasonable to expect problems / water ingress to occur more frequently in due course. Within the next five to ten years' replacement of the wall and roof cladding will be necessary (at a currently projected cost of £600,000).

Although no anticipated life span was attached to the squash court at the time of its construction, it has probably now exceeded its life by several years. The floor, walls and roof all require repair / replacement, but due to its proprietary prefabricated construction this will be difficult to achieve. Replacement is likely to be the only option proposed by relevant professionals.

The prefabricated garage / store is not fit for purpose and alternative storage provision is required in the short-term.

The overriding internal problem is the design / layout of the Centre. The ground floor is cramped and has only basic toilet facilities and office space. The first floor is only accessible via stairs, which means that people with mobility issues cannot gain access to the multi-function room, toilets, changing rooms or squash court. The toilets and changing rooms are dated, poorly arranged and require complete reconfiguration and refurbishment.



Any future work would have to meet the provisions of the Equality Act 2010, which would probably entail the installation of a platform lift in order to **provide comprehensive access to the first floor of the building.**

The heating, ventilation and electrical installations have all exceeded their recommended life expectancy and will require replacement in the not too distant future. **The hot water installation, in particular, is unable to cater for the football teams which hire the changing rooms for matches on the adjacent pitches or those groups that use the sports hall for five-a-side football. Within the Unapproved Capital Programme, a (2016 / 17) sum of £1 million has been identified as being required to refurbish the inside of the Sports Centre, subject to Member approval of the need to retain the facility. This figure includes a minimum sum of £50,000 to effect basic improvements to the Centre's changing accommodation.**

In summary, therefore, whilst the majority of the Sports Centre is in reasonable structural condition, the internal services, layout and parts of the fabric require refurbishment / replacement in the near future. **These works would require substantial financial investment (approximately £1.6 million) if the facility is to remain fit for purpose and meet current and future customer expectations of a modern leisure facility.'**

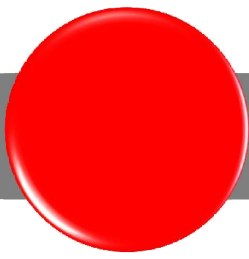
2.37. The January 2016 report also highlights that 'despite its community value, Arley Sports Centre carries with it the lowest number of users and members and the highest subsidy per user of any of the Borough Council's leisure facilities, except for Atherstone Memorial Hall. Within this context, it is reasonable for the Borough Council to consider its long-term future, alongside its consideration of other aspects of service provision'.

2.38. There are 9 other community halls/rooms in the Arley area, including:

- **Arley Community Centre (Mums and Babies, Martial Arts, Yoga, Community Hub etc.),**
- **The Methodist Church Hall (Gentle Exercise, Line Dancing, Youth Activities, etc.),**
- **The Old Barn (Coffee Mornings and Social Events, etc.)**
- **Rowland Court (Indoor Bowls).**

2.39. Particular health needs are evident in Arley and Whitacre. The Ward is ranked highest (worst) in the following indicators:

- **General health of the population**
- **The percentage of obese Year Six children**
- **Deaths from all cancers (people under 75 years of age)**
- **Incidence of all cancers is also high, as is obesity in reception-age children.**

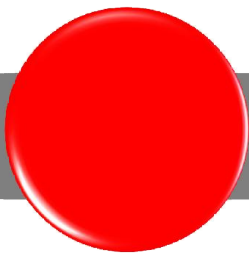


2.40. Consultation with the 'Keep Arley Sports Centre Open' (KASCO) group provided significant feedback. The main issues they highlighted are:

- **The sports centre is a very useful resource for the village AND the surrounding areas**
- **Lots of other facilities have been taken away from Arley; people have little hope there**
- **Arley is the Southernmost village in the Borough; it is isolated and deprived and there is limited public transport**
- **Communities have poor health profile**
- **The population is ageing and not everyone has access to a car**
- **The sports centre is important because it provides opportunities to be active, and bring people together**
- **There are waiting lists for activities such as children's gymnastics**
- **KASCO's key concerns seem to be about activities and provision for younger and older people e.g. most young people attend school some way away so having a facility for them in the evenings and weekends is important**
- **KASCO think the Sports Centre is not used because: it's not operated commercially, it's not promoted properly, people don't know about it, etc. etc.**
- **KASCO does not have the capacity to take on and operate the Sports Centre themselves**

2.41. There is clearly a need to provide access to, and opportunities for, physical activity in the area; these need to be local, given above factors. However, given the nature of the existing sports centre, and the activities provided, there is a question as to whether these could be as well provided in alternative existing facilities, or by an alternative provider.

2.42. There are 9 parish rooms in the Arley area. With the exception of the squash court, most of the activities could take place in other facilities. The squash court was built for the then local club – 1 court is not sustainable on its own as a community facility.



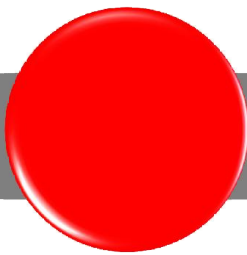
2.43. Based on the above, the options for the future provision of sport and physical activity in Arley are as follows:

1. **Status Quo** i.e. NWBC continue to operate Arley Sports centre
2. **Closure of the Sports Centre**
3. **Asset Transfer** to an identified long-term partner, with some investment made into the facility.
4. **Close Sports Centre**, and re-locate as many activities as possible to existing informal spaces; re-badge and promote the physical activity opportunities at local level – gym and classes are the key component of this offer; implement alternative booking arrangements for outdoor facilities
5. **Develop new facility**

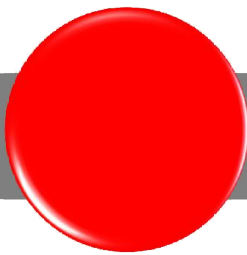
2.44. Table 2.3 sets out an analysis of these options.

Table 2.3: Options Analysis

OPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
1. Status Quo	Existing facility and services remain Community provision maintained	Capital investment required in facility Cost of providing service against income generated
2. Closure of the Sports Centre	Potentially users move to other NWBC facilities Potential opportunity to use other existing community halls better	Loss of community facility Loss of squash facility

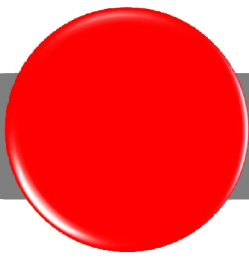


OPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<p>3. Asset Transfer</p>	<p>Potentially retention of existing facilities</p> <p>Community provision maintained</p> <p>Local accessibility retained</p> <p>Opportunities for local partnerships retained</p> <p>Opportunities for increased community involvement and engagement</p>	<p>Possible capital investment costs prior to asset transfer</p> <p>Possible uncertainty about community capacity to operate the Sports Centre, depending on nature of asset transfer and the future operator</p> <p>Offers real opportunity if alternative organisation wishes to take over and operate the asset; could potentially also realise some external investment.</p> <p>Asset transfer to an alternative organisation could also see the development of/improvement to, on-site facilities.</p>
<p>4. Close Sports Centre, and re-locate as many activities as possible to existing informal spaces - re-badge and promote the physical activity opportunities at local level – gym and classes are the key component of this offer; implement alternative booking arrangements for outdoor facilities</p>	<p>Some current services remain</p> <p>Community provision maintained</p> <p>Potentially better use is made of existing community facilities</p> <p>Local accessibility retained</p> <p>Some existing users may move to other NWBC facilities</p> <p>Potential extension of the Hub remit</p> <p>Opportunities for increased community involvement and engagement</p> <p>Opportunities for local partnerships retained</p>	<p>Initial disruption</p> <p>Some membership attrition</p> <p>Activities may be split across a number of venues and costs</p> <p>Squash and other provision lost</p> <p>Increased income for other community facilities</p> <p>Could involve local community in delivery</p>



OPTION	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
	Could involve local community in delivery	
5. Develop new facility	New provision in Arley	Catchment too small to sustain capital investment Operation could potentially end up as at present

- 2.45. The Sports Centre in Arley is an important community asset, as recognised in the Neighbourhood Plan. However, with the exception of squash, gymnastics and trampolining, the activities provided in the Sports Centre could take place in any community hall. A specific sports centre building is not necessarily needed for fitness classes, birthday parties, or even fitness equipment.
- 2.46. Whilst it is clear in terms of location and health needs, that there should be provision in Arley, at the moment, it costs NWBC for people to use the Sports Centre which is clearly unsustainable in the long term.
- 2.47. Whilst it would be possible to try and develop the Community Hub approach at local level; this is currently based in the Community Centre and is not well-attended. However, this would require relocation of the Arley Sports Centre gym and other activities, which while mitigating the loss of the Sports Centre to some extent, would not wholly replace the existing building.
- 2.48. In reality, options 1,2,4, and 5, are all unviable, either operationally, or in terms of reducing access and opportunity for the local community. They have been identified as options, but their implementation is not practical. There is a real question, as raised by KASCO, as to whether there is sufficient voluntary capacity/capability in the local area to take on operation of the Sports Centre.
- 2.49. A clear option for retaining the provision in Arley, is some form of asset transfer, i.e. Option 3, but this would still require investment in the current Sports Centre, prior to transfer. Although in the short term this would not necessarily provide Value for Money, given the cost would be about £1.5m, in the longer term it potentially would as operating costs would become the responsibility of the new operator.
- 2.50. Based on recent research and consultation there is potential to secure a long-term partner for the Arley facility. The asset transfer could see Arley Sports Centre retained as an operational facility, meeting the locally identified community needs, but also developing other types of provision and therefore use, at the facility, to broaden the user base, increase footfall and revenue generation, and enable a viable business to become established from the Sports Centre.
- 2.51. Anecdotally, there is an issue about the outdoor facilities on the Sports Centre site; there are clubs wanting to use the MUGA and pitches. Establishing an alternative business model at Arley Sports Centre, via an asset transfer, could see this latent demand addressed, through development of the



outdoor pitch facilities. The NWBC Playing Pitch Strategy 2017 (PPS) will identify the current and future needs in the area, which could support such a proposal.

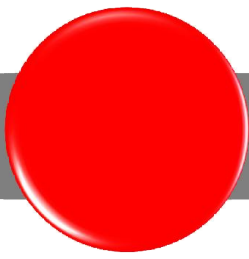
- 2.52. On balance, the opportunity to asset transfer the building and all operational responsibility to a third party would seem to offer the optimum solution. Whilst this could require some up-front investment from NWBC, to ensure they were transferring a safe building in a good condition, this cost would be more than offset by the future revenue savings.
- 2.53. However, if a sustainable asset transfer option could not be identified, it is difficult to make the case for the retention of Arley Sports Centre given its condition, low levels of use, and high operational costs.

POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE

- 2.54. NWBC does not own this facility, but has a dual-use agreement on the site for use of the sports hall. There are two main issues with the dual use agreement. Firstly, on a comparative basis it is expensive, given the facility age and condition, and secondly, the level of access and the poor and limited quality of the operational infrastructure eg car park, impact on the operational effectiveness.
- 2.55. The identified future facility options are:

Table 2.4: Future Facility Options

1. ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	A. Close
	B. Retain facility, but transfer operational management to a third party under a long lease
	C. Refurbish existing provision
2. ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	A. Retain as is on existing site
	B. Refurbish
	C. Re-locate to an alternative site in Atherstone
	D. Re-locate to an alternative site in the Borough
3. ATHERSTONE MEMORIAL HALL	A. Retain
	B. Close and 'replace' with extended access to an existing sports hall



	C. Refurbish
	D. Close and replace with a new sports hall
4. COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	A. Retain existing facility and review programming to maximise class occupancy
5. POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	A. Retain
	B. Refurbish
	C. Close and relocate to an alternative site in Polesworth
	D. Close and relocate to an alternative site in the Borough
	E. Close and simply relocate fitness (extended) to an alternative site in Polesworth

2.56. These future facility options are summarised in Table 2.5:

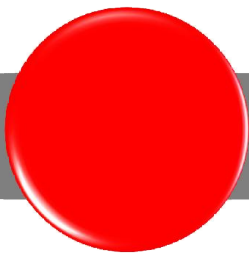
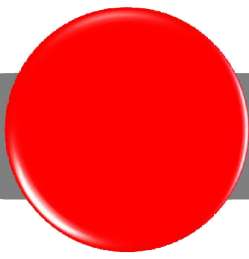
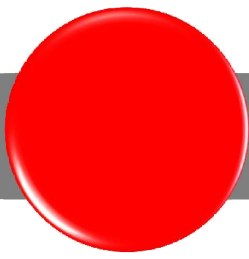


Table 2.5: Options for Future Facility Provision in the Borough

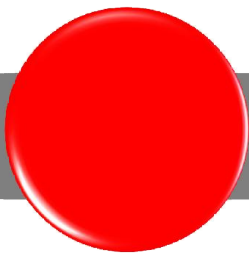
LEISURE FACILITY	ISSUES TO CONSIDER	OPTIONS	IMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOMES
STATUS QUO I.E. RETAIN EXISTING FACILITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Change 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlog maintenance would need to be undertaken Potential for some operational efficiencies Would not address increased demand for swimming or health and fitness provision by 2031
1. ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing building Limited facility provision Well-loved and used by the local community, but not necessarily all for sport /leisure High operational costs External facilities need investment Other community halls/ centres in the area could not completely replace the provision at Arley eg sports hall, squash court 	A. Close	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of facility in an area where there is limited public transport, an ageing population, and several other community facilities have closed
		B. Retain facility, but transfer operational management to a third party under a long lease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some investment to improve building would be necessary before it could be asset transferred Development of a long lease; this could provide the basis for investment in external facilities by the appointed third party Reduced costs to NWBC Retention of the facility for the benefit of the local community Reduced operational risk for NWBC
		C. Refurbish existing provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of refurbishment Unlikely to generate significantly more usage/income as a result of the nature of the facility, location, and immediate catchment area Ongoing high operational costs borne by NWBC



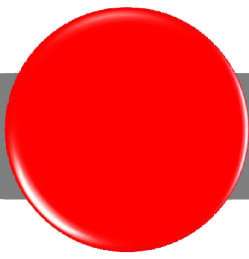
LEISURE FACILITY	ISSUES TO CONSIDER	OPTIONS	IMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOMES
2. ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing building • Significant backlog maintenance (£3.7m) • Only swimming pool in the Borough 	A. Retain as is on existing site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for some operational efficiencies • Would not address increased demand for swimming or health and fitness provision by 2031
		B. Refurbish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for some operational efficiencies • Would not address increased demand for swimming or health and fitness provision by 2031 • Cost of refurbishment could be questionable as to the value it would provide, compared to a new build
		C. Re-locate to an alternative site in Atherstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Cost • Potential for significant operational efficiencies, particularly if existing operations were co-located eg Queen Elizabeth School and College • Gain of an existing sports hall as part of the leisure facility • Opportunity to develop a larger pool and extended fitness provision ie increased number of fitness stations and two studios • Could address increased demand for fitness and swimming • Potential for increased revenue depending on scale of provision • New facility would be more operationally efficient • Potential capital receipt from existing site, depending on decisions around the Memorial Hall (this would be even more costly to operate as a stand-alone facility if retained on site) • Retention of the Memorial Hall on site would constrain future use of the overall site, and therefore impact on any potential capital receipt from the site
		D. Re-locate to an alternative site in the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Cost • Potential for operational efficiencies if a stand- alone facility • New facility would not need a sports hall if the existing operational partnership with Queen Elizabeth School and College were extended so that NWBC operates the sports hall out of school hours for pay and play and sports club use, as well as the all- weather



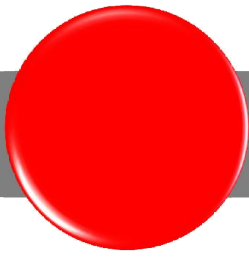
LEISURE FACILITY	ISSUES TO CONSIDER	OPTIONS	IMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOMES
			<p>pitch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for significant operational efficiencies, particularly if existing operations were co-located ie provide one large facility to serve both Atherstone and Polesworth • Gain of an existing sports hall as part of an existing leisure facility, to replace that at the Atherstone Memorial Hall • Opportunity to develop a larger pool and extended fitness provision ie increased number of fitness stations and two/three studios • Could address increased demand for fitness and swimming • Potential for increased revenue depending on scale of provision • New facility would be more operationally efficient • Potential capital receipt from existing site, depending on decisions around the Memorial Hall (this would be even more costly to operate as a stand-alone facility if retained on site) <p>Retention of the Memorial Hall on site would constrain future use of the overall site, and therefore impact on any potential capital receipt from the site</p>
<p>3. ATHERSTONE MEMORIAL COMPLEX</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, multipurpose rooms • Not a purpose built leisure facility • High operating costs • On same site as Atherstone Leisure Complex but has to operate separately, as not linked • Does not provide operational opportunities of a large sports hall 	<p>A. Retain</p> <p>B. Close and 'replace' with extended access to an existing sports hall</p> <p>C. Refurbish</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to reduce operating costs given very limited nature of provision • Opportunity to extend existing operational partnership with Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College, so that NWBC operates the existing sports hall out of school hours for pay and play and sports club use, as well as the all- weather pitch; this • Cost of refurbishment • Unlikely to generate significantly more usage/income as a result of the nature of the facility • Ongoing high operational costs borne by NWBC



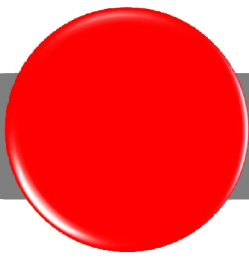
LEISURE FACILITY	ISSUES TO CONSIDER	OPTIONS	IMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOMES
		D. Close and replace with a new sports hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of Atherstone Memorial Hall with a modern, fit for purpose facility that will generate increased usage for community health benefits, and more revenue, making provision more sustainable
4. COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large, dryside leisure facility; dual use sports hall Need for some operational efficiencies 	A. Retain existing facility and review programming to maximise class occupancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for increased revenue generation Retention of the facility for the benefit of the local community;
5. POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dryside, dual use facility; ageing buildings; split site; lack of on-site car parking; access poor; high cost dual-use agreement 	A. Retain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased class throughput Increased revenue generation
		B. Refurbish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for some operational efficiencies Would not address increased demand for health and fitness provision by 2031 If school re-locates may be other decisions taken over site which would mean the leisure centre needs to relocate
		C. Close and relocate to an alternative site in Polesworth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of refurbishment Unlikely to generate significantly more usage/income as a result of the nature of the facility Would not address increased demand for health and fitness provision by 2031
		D. Close and relocate to an alternative site in the Borough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital cost Potential for significant operational efficiencies, Opportunity to develop extended fitness provision ie increased number of fitness stations and a studio



LEISURE FACILITY	ISSUES TO CONSIDER	OPTIONS	IMPLICATIONS AND OUTCOMES
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could address increased demand for fitness • Potential for increased revenue depending on scale of provision • New facility would be more operationally efficient • Potential saving on dual-use costs (depending if a new facility was/was not linked to a new school) • Sports hall need not necessarily be replaced, if a new school with a sports hall was built; NWBC could still operate out of hours, but benefit from their own facility open for community use all the time • A new stand-alone facility could comprise fitness only, or the potential for a small pool could be considered, given the population growth in Polesworth; this would address increased demand for fitness and swimming • Possible site for new facility could be Abbey Green Park (could also be beneficial in terms of Park security, increased use, reduction in anti-social behaviour)
		<p>E. Close and simply relocate fitness (extended) to an alternative site in Polesworth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital cost (could be a contribution from existing Atherstone site if the existing Polesworth and Atherstone facilities combined onto one site) • Potential for significant operational efficiencies, • Opportunity to develop extended fitness provision ie increased number of fitness stations and two/three studios • Could address increased demand for swimming and fitness by 2031 • Potential for increased revenue depending on scale of provision • Sports hall would not be needed as existing sports halls on Academy sites in Atherstone and Polesworth (potential new school), but CUAs would be needed



- 2.57. The NWBC Management Options Appraisal (September 2017) considers the above options in more detail and from a financial perspective. Option B, two new facilities to replace the two existing Polesworth & Atherstone facilities, would potentially offer NWBC the best operating position.
- 2.58. Option D, development of one new facility to replace the two existing Polesworth & Atherstone facilities, would offer the next most advantageous future operating position.



3. FINAL STAGE - CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

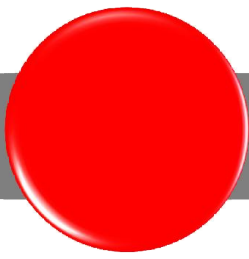
INTRODUCTION

- 3.1. Overall, North Warwickshire has a good range of existing sport and leisure facilities across the area; however, some are now ageing, and will require replacement. This is particularly true of NWBC facilities at Arley and Polesworth Sports Centres. In North Warwickshire there is insufficient pay and play swimming pool provision to meet current and future demand. There is also insufficient pay and play fitness provision to meet both current and future demand.
- 3.2. There is also potential to utilise community halls, and other informal places and spaces better for sports hall activities, which could provide at a more local level, and therefore facilitate participation by those who are elderly, do not have access to a car, have young children, or have a disability.
- 3.3. North Warwickshire's population will grow significantly over the next few years, so there is a particular need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, high quality and affordable facilities – formal and informal, to meet local need.
- 3.4. It is particularly important that there is increased access to opportunities for physical activity at local level, so it is easy for residents, particularly those who are currently inactive, and those without access to private transport, to participate, and become physically active. Linking facility provision, informal and formal, to opportunities for active travel, and informal places.
- 3.5. This is very important given the need to retain and grow existing levels of physical activity in the Borough, and the high level of obesity, plus the health inequalities across the Borough.

VISION

- 3.6. The suggested Vision for future provision of sport and leisure in North Warwickshire is:

‘Sustainable, high quality, well-located, accessible sport and leisure facilities – informal and formal places and spaces- to enable increased participation in sport and physical activity, to contribute to improved community health and wellbeing outcomes across the Borough’.



3.7. As a minimum, NWBC wishes to see accessible community sport and leisure facilities, places and spaces for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities available for all residents. This includes both formal and informal spaces e.g. community halls in which to play sport and be physically active.

AIMS

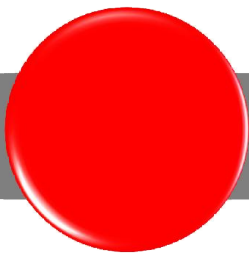
3.8. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision, places and spaces is to:

- **Significantly increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals, and particularly by those who are currently inactive**
- **Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced e.g. as a result of population growth**
- **Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity**
- **Enable opportunities for participation to be provided in a wider range of places and spaces, and particularly at a very local level, using e.g. community halls, existing infrastructure (including access to toilets and changing facilities to support activities in parks, and open spaces**
- **Facilitate the development of healthier lifestyles across North Warwickshire's communities**
- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across North Warwickshire**
- **Create active environments where the opportunity to be more physically active is an integral part of everyday life**
- **Support and provide opportunities for local community groups**

3.9. The provision of high quality and accessible facilities, the opening up of other informal places, and spaces, and the better use of existing infrastructure in parks, and open space, as well as the development of new provision, will contribute to the overall priority for the development of healthier lifestyles in North Warwickshire, across all age groups.

3.10. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in the health inequalities in and across North Warwickshire, to help people to live and age better.

3.11. Sustainability of high quality, and critically, accessible facility provision is key to maintaining these opportunities; NWBC needs to plan for the investment



requirements of its existing facilities, and work in partnership with other providers and stakeholders to address the other priorities identified through this Strategy.

PRINCIPLES FOR FUTURE PROVISION

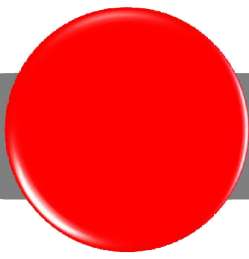
3.12. Analysis of existing provision also identifies the principles that should underpin all future sport and leisure facility development in North Warwickshire. These are to:

- **Ensure residents in all areas of North Warwickshire have pay and play access to good quality, local, accessible and affordable provision, whether it is a formal sports hall or a community hall, or other informal provision**
- **Ensure that any new, sports facilities on education sites provide a balance of opportunities (through a formal agreement) for community access – both pay and play and club use**
- **Replace / refurbish ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new and refurbished provision should be designed and developed based on Sport England and (National Governing Body) NGB guidance, and be fully inclusive**
- **Rationalise existing provision where new fit for purpose facilities can replace/improve existing buildings (but existing levels of provision need to be maintained as a minimum, given the levels of existing facility under-supply)**
- **Improve the quality of existing formal and informal provision**
- **Plan strategically to ensure economic viability and sustainability of provision**

PRIORITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

3.13. Based on the quality audits and assessments, age and condition, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

- **Swimming Pools – increased pay and play access (equivalent to 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool) to swimming pool provision, by 2031**
- **Increased provision of 123 fitness stations by 2031**
- **Replacement of ageing facilities**
- **Potential opportunity to consider club-led provision of indoor bowls facilities**

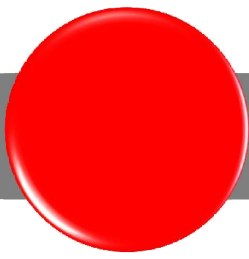


- **Provision of more active environments (explored in more detail in the NWBC Health, Well-Being and Leisure Strategy 2017)**

3.14. As a consequence of there being a need for increased pay and play access, replacement and additional facility provision to meet future need, there is an important opportunity in North Warwickshire to re-think the scale, location and nature of the existing NWBC sports facilities provided in the Borough. This should be done in the context of the priority placed on health and well-being (physical and mental) at local level, and the fact that modern, fit for purpose facilities, designed to be fully inclusive, and of a high quality, will be better used than older facilities. However, this will only happen if there are appropriate, accessible and affordable community accessible facilities.

3.15. As is clear from the needs analysis the existing level of facility provision needs to be retained, except sports halls as there is a current and future over-supply; the issues are:

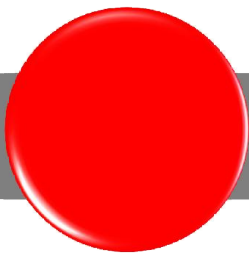
- **The need for more swimming pool provision**
- **The opportunity to extend fitness provision both to meet current and future need but also to drive more revenue given the lack of commercial provision in the Borough**
- **The future of Arley Sports Centre**
- **What the County Council does with Polesworth School and the impact of this on the Sports Centre**
- **The future of Atherstone Memorial Hall**
- **Whether the community access arrangement at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College is retained, and or extended**
- **Whether, and where, NWBC decides to replace Atherstone Leisure Complex**



3.16. The facilities that have been identified as being in need of investment are:

Table 3.1: Priority Facility Investment Needs

FACILITY TYPE	IDENTIFIED NEED 2017	LOCATION	NEED BY 2031	LOCATION
SPORTS HALLS	Replacement of Polesworth Sports Centre	TBC depending on future facility portfolio	Replacement of Polesworth Sports Centre	TBC depending on future facility portfolio
	Investment in Arley Sports Centre to improve condition prior to asset transfer	Arley	Investment in Arley Sports Centre to improve condition prior to asset transfer	Arley
SWIMMING POOLS	Provision of an additional 53.8 sqm of water space	TBC depending on future facility portfolio	Provision of the equivalent of an additional 6 lane x 25m pool (incorporating current need)	TBC depending on future facility portfolio
FITNESS STATIONS	Provision of +65 fitness stations	TBC depending on future facility portfolio	Provision of a total of +123 fitness stations	TBC depending on future facility portfolio
INDOOR BOWLS	There is potential to explore further the provision of indoor bowling facilities, in partnership with the NGB.	Boroughwide	There is a need for 1.70 indoor bowling rinks by 2031. There is potential to explore further the provision of indoor bowling facilities, in partnership with the NGB.	Boroughwide
INFORMAL FACILITIES	Increased provision of safe, locally accessible walking, cycling and jogging routes/paths	Boroughwide	Increased provision of safe, locally accessible walking, cycling and jogging routes/paths,	Boroughwide



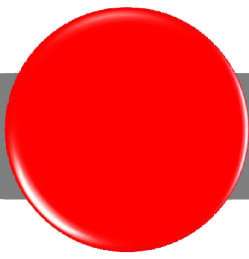
3.17. It is clear from the above that future provision can predominantly be delivered through:

- **Development of new/replacement facilities, which may be larger /provide different configurations of pools and sports halls than currently**

3.18. The options to consider in delivering these priority facility needs, are set out in detail in Section 2 Table 2.5.

3.19. Based on the needs analysis and assessment of the options, the strategic direction should be:

- **Develop additional swimming pool provision either in Atherstone or Polesworth, or in a larger facility between the two locations; both towns are areas of population growth, and potentially there could be the opportunity to co-locate swimming provision with other leisure facilities, to achieve operational effectiveness**
- **If swimming provision is not developed in Polesworth, but it is decided to retain leisure facilities in both towns, develop a new stand-alone fitness facility in Abbey Green Park (a sports hall will be provided as part of Polesworth School wherever that is located)**
- **Develop additional fitness provision either in Atherstone or Polesworth, or in a larger facility between the two locations; both towns are areas of population growth, and potentially there could be the opportunity to co-locate swimming provision with other leisure facilities, to achieve operational effectiveness**
- **As a priority, asset transfer Arley Sports Centre; if this cannot be achieved, close the facility**
- **Close Atherstone Memorial Hall**
- **Replace Atherstone Leisure Complex; choice of site will be dependent on decisions over the nature and extent of provision in Polesworth, however, if possible re-locate from the existing site and realise a capital receipt for re-investment into leisure provision**
- **Retain, and if possible extend, the existing community access arrangement at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College, unless existing leisure facilities (NWBC) in Atherstone, and Polesworth (County Council) are replaced by one major new leisure centre, providing for both communities. In this instance consider development of a new sports hall, accessible during the day, and cease management of access at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College. In the event that Arley Sports Centre closes, and one new facility is built to replace existing provision in Atherstone (NWBC) and Polesworth (County Council), access to the sports hall at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College should be retained for sports clubs and organisations.**



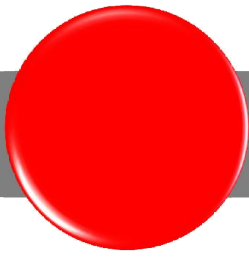
OTHER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

- 3.20. It is clear from the strategy analysis that there is a need for some capital investment in North Warwickshire, to address future needs. Whilst some of this investment may relate to additional facility provision, there is also a need to start planning for the replacement of ageing stock; increased participation is more likely to be achieved if the environment in which people take part is good quality and fit for purpose
- 3.21. It is also clear that delivery of the levels of investment required will only result from a local partnership approach. The development of improved sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive, to become active.

CONTINUED LOCAL PARTNERSHIP WORKING WITH EDUCATION SITES

- 3.22. In order to deliver the identified Strategy needs, and the key outcome of increased participation to address health inequalities, plus meet demands from increased population, there is an opportunity for some changes in approach to delivery. The development of new/replacement facilities, increasing the capacity in existing education facilities, and asset transferring some existing provision, provides a mechanism to deliver these outcomes.
- 3.23. The really key issue to address initially is that of future partnership with education sites, to retain CUAs which provide balanced access for the community on a pay and play basis. Increasing capacity to offer and deliver increased participative opportunities, particularly for those who are currently inactive, could contribute significantly to improved health in the borough.

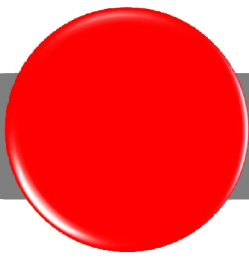


PLANNING POLICY, SECURING DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS, PLANNING OBLIGATIONS, S106 OBLIGATIONS AND THE COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY - AN OVERVIEW

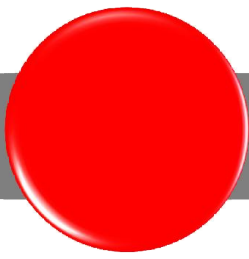
- 3.24. In order to implement the Strategy recommendations and address identified needs for improved and additional facility provision, NWBC will need to identify and secure capital funding from a range of sources. Developer contributions through CIL/S106 have the potential to form part of this funding moving forward.
- 3.25. The facility investment needs identified in the Strategy and set out in Table 3.1, and paragraph 3.13 provide the definitive investment priorities and locations for this investment to 2031. This should inform Local Plan policy, and specifically the priorities against which to secure developer contributions moving forward.
- 3.26. In some cases, new residential developments will not generate the need for a new leisure facility. However, where developments are located in areas where additional pressure will be placed on existing sports facilities by the development, NWBC should seek contributions at the standard rate, for the enhancement and extension of existing sports in the vicinity of the development. This could be a key opportunity for NWBC to refurbish/re-develop existing provision e.g. Atherstone Leisure Complex
- 3.27. Where appropriate, NWBC will require the transfer of a site which is appropriately accessible, located, serviced and of appropriate quality, to the authority at a peppercorn rate.
- 3.28. If larger developments generate a need for and/or located suitable community provision e.g. community hall, then these will be located on -site. Otherwise, off-site contributions will be sought to support nearby existing or new sites, and/or for identified, more strategic sites (such as larger, high quality, leisure facilities serving more than the local need).
- 3.29. It is also important to highlight that the National planning guidance allows for cross boundary and pooled Developers' Contributions, although the latter are severely restricted.

OVERVIEW

- 3.30. Although North Warwickshire has good sports facilities there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement in the medium term. Replacement of these facilities provides an opportunity to consider provision of a new swimming pool and fitness facilities to meet both current and future demand. Additional swimming provision is also needed to meet future demand as a result of population growth, but also to meet current demand; NWBC's swimming pools are already very full.



- 3.31. The anticipated population growth in North Warwickshire to 2031 needs to be appropriately catered for in terms of demand for sports facilities –both formal facilities and informal, multi-purpose spaces.
- 3.32. Equally, given that 80% of the population achieves the Chief Medical Officer’s target of 150 minutes of physical activity per week, it is clear there is work to do to increase levels of regular participation amongst the remaining 20%, many of whom will be living in the more deprived, and rural areas of the Borough.
- 3.33. In North Warwickshire, this means ensuring geographical distribution of facilities and physical activity opportunities across the Borough to enable more people to access facilities in the urban area by walking, and/or cycling. In the rural areas, where there are fewer people, and less formal provision, it means better use of existing community places and spaces for sport and physical activity i.e. use of a village hall for badminton, fitness classes etc.
- 3.34. It also means better quality facilities, given the age, in particular of some NWBC provision.
- 3.35. The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in North Warwickshire, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across North Warwickshire, and help people to live and age better, because they are more active.
- 3.36. In order to realise the above Vision and Aims for sport and leisure facility provision in North Warwickshire there are a number of key priorities that need to be addressed, and implemented. These are set out below in the Action Plan, based on the recommendations for future provision.
- 3.37. It is important to highlight that the emerging Health, Well-Being and Leisure Strategy (NWBC, 2017) will facilitate the recommendations of this Facility Strategy, to target those for whom improvements in physical activity will have the greatest benefit at local level. The recommendations for the facility infrastructure, informal and formal (the NWBC 12 Point Plan), will contribute towards implementation of the Health, Well-Being and Leisure Strategy (NWBC, 2017, and achievement of its targeted outcomes.



RECOMMENDATIONS

NWBC 12 POINT PLAN

RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)

NWBC retain existing levels of sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision as a minimum, but these **NEED** not necessarily be the same facilities as at present.

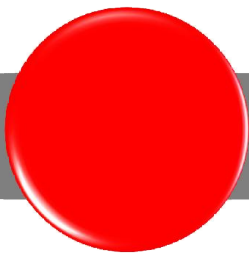
(PROTECT)

RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)

NWBC prioritise investment into additional swimming pool provision to meet current and future identified need. There are three options to explore further for additional swimming provision:

- in Atherstone as part of a re-developed facility
- in Polesworth as part of a new facility
- as part of a new facility replacing NWBC facilities in Atherstone and the Polesworth Sports Centre

(PROVIDE)



RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)

NWBC prioritise investment into additional health and fitness provision to meet current and future identified need. There are three options to explore further for additional fitness provision:

- in Atherstone as part of a re-developed facility
- in Polesworth as part of a new facility
- as part of a new facility replacing NWBC facilities in Atherstone and the Polesworth Sports Centre

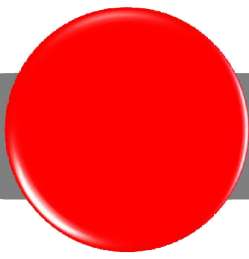
(PROVIDE)

RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)

NWBC take the opportunity of investment in identified facility priorities, and specifically swimming, health and fitness, to review the overall future facility portfolio, and consider the long term strategic benefits of:

- Replacing Atherstone Leisure Complex (same/alternative site)
- Replacing provision in Polesworth

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)



RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)

On the basis of the needs analysis, aim to secure an asset transfer arrangement for Arley Sports Centre. If this cannot be sustainably secured, the decision should be made to close Arley Sports Centre.

(ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)

On the basis of the needs analysis and operational effectiveness, close Atherstone Memorial Hall.

(ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)

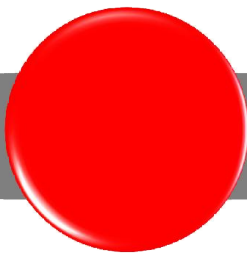
Aim to re-provide, as far as possible, activities across the Borough to replace those lost through facility closure.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)

RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)

NWBC consider establishing dialogue with EIBA to further explore the potential of developing indoor bowling facilities by 2031.

(PROVIDE)



RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)

NWBC and its partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play fitness and studio facilities/space where studio activities can take place e.g. community/village halls, open space, parks etc, given that levels of affordable commercial fitness provision may change.

- Additional provision should be developed as part of any new build / refurbishment programme to existing facilities.

(PROTECT AND ENHANCE))

RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)

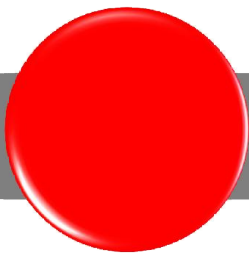
Where appropriate, NWBC and its partners seek to secure CIL/S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.

(PROVIDE, AND PROTECT)

RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)

NWBC and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities, in partnership with Public Health and other local partners eg education, to increase available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, to contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation, and better community cohesion. Ensure that any new education provision, if involving sports facilities, has a CUA implemented as part of planning conditions, to secure community access – pay and play and clubs/groups.

(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)



RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)

There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.

(PROTECT)

ACTION PLAN

3.38. The 12 Point Action Plan underpinning the Strategy is summarised below:

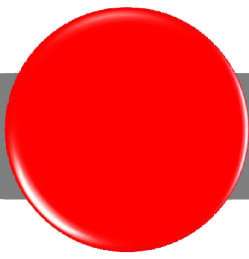
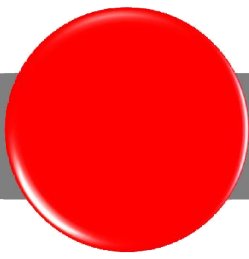
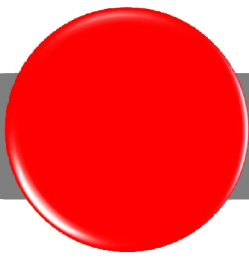


Table 3.2: Action Plan

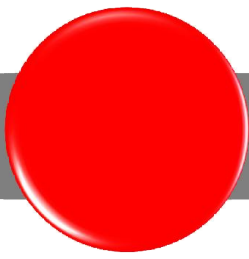
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)</p> <p>NWBC retain existing levels of sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision as a minimum, but these NEED not necessarily be the same facilities as at present.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Review the NWBC Operational Review and Management Options Reports (2017) in the context of the needs analysis.</p> <p>Confirm Leisure Facility recommendations to be supported</p> <p>Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation</p> <p>Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	Short		<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)</p> <p>NWBC prioritise investment into additional swimming pool provision to meet current and future identified need. There are three options to explore further for additional swimming provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Atherstone as part of a re-developed facility • in Polesworth as part of a new facility • as part of a new facility replacing NWBC facilities in Atherstone and the Polesworth Sports Centre <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Confirm options to be further investigated</p> <p>Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation</p> <p>Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	Short		<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>



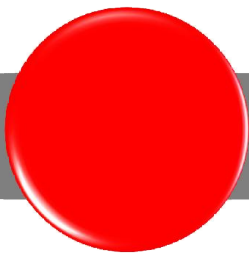
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)</p> <p>NWBC prioritise investment into additional health and fitness provision to meet current and future identified need. There are three options to explore further for additional fitness provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Atherstone as part of a re-developed facility • in Polesworth as part of a new facility • as part of a new facility replacing NWBC facilities in Atherstone and the Polesworth Sports Centre <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Confirm options to be further investigated</p> <p>Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation</p> <p>Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)</p> <p>NWBC take the opportunity of investment in identified facility priorities, and specifically swimming, health and fitness, to review the overall future facility portfolio, and consider the long term strategic benefits of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacing Atherstone Leisure Complex (same/alternative site) • Replacing provision in Polesworth <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Confirm options to be further investigated</p> <p>Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation</p> <p>Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>



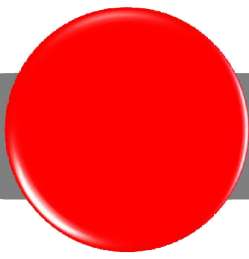
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)</p> <p>On the basis of the needs analysis, aim to secure an asset transfer arrangement for Arley Sports Centre. If this cannot be sustainably secured, the decision should be made to close Arley Sports Centre.</p> <p>(ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Confirm support for recommendation</p> <p>Agree nature and level of investment to be made prior to asset transfer</p> <p>Advertise asset transfer opportunity</p> <p>Evaluate asset transfer bids</p> <p>Appoint a new operator as appropriate</p> <p>If new operator cannot be identified/terms cannot be agreed, close Arley Sports Centre</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)</p> <p>On the basis of the needs analysis and operational effectiveness, close Atherstone Memorial Hall.</p> <p>(ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Confirm support for recommendation</p> <p>Undertake necessary consultation to agree time period for closure</p> <p>Close Atherstone Memorial Hall</p>	<p>NWBC</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)</p> <p>Aim to re-provide, as far as possible, activities across the Borough to replace those lost through facility closure.</p>	<p>Work with communities, clubs/groups affected by facility closures to re-provide, as far as is possible, activities in other NWBC leisure facilities and venues</p>	<p>NWBC</p>	<p>Short - Medium</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, leisure and community development officers</p>



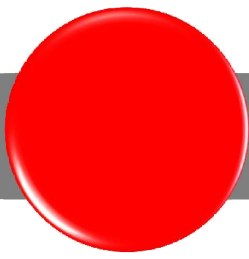
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)				
RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8) NWBC consider establishing dialogue with EIBA to further explore the potential of developing indoor bowling facilities by 2031. (PROVIDE)	NWBC establish dialogue with the EIBA to review and monitor identified need for additional indoor bowling facilities	NWBC EIBA Local clubs in adjacent local authorities	Long	NWBC- finance, leisure and community development officers NGB
RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9) NWBC and its partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play fitness and studio facilities/space where studio activities can take place e.g. community/village halls, open space, parks etc, given that levels of	NWBC continue to work with its public and voluntary sector partners to ensure maximum use is made of all community halls for sports activities	NWBC Parish and Town Councils	ONGOING	NWBC - leisure and community development officers Parish/Town Councils Other informal hall providers



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>affordable commercial fitness provision may change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional provision should be developed as part of any new build / refurbishment programme to existing facilities. <p>(PROTECT AND ENHANCE))</p>				
<p>RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)</p> <p>Where appropriate, NWBC and its partners seek to secure CIL/S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.</p> <p>(PROVIDE, AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure all investment priorities are included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Secure all available funding through Developer Contributions</p>	<p>NWBC- planning and leisure officers</p>	<p>Short to Medium</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning and leisure officers</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)</p> <p>NWBC and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities, in partnership with Public Health and other local partners eg education, to increase available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, to contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation, and better community cohesion. Ensure that any new education provision, if involving sports</p>	<p>Continue to work with a range of relevant partners to facilitate provision of high quality accessible and sustainable community sports facilities</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>Local partners</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>NWBC - leisure and community development officers</p> <p>Local partners</p>

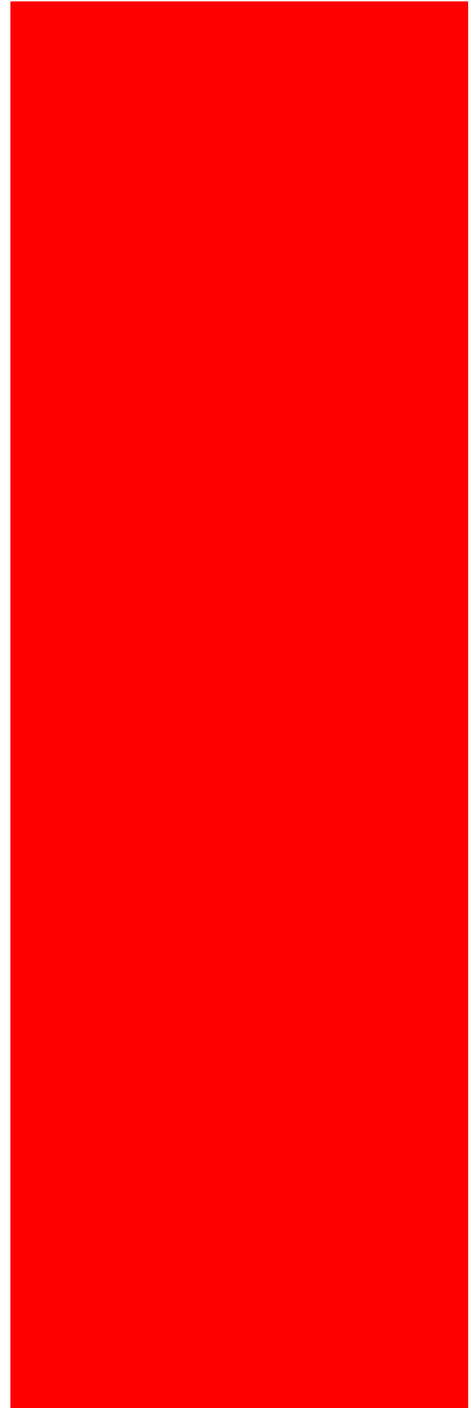


RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>facilities, has a CUA implemented as part of planning conditions, to secure community access – pay and play and clubs/groups.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>				
<p>RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)</p> <p>There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Establish a Strategy Working Group to monitor and review Strategy progress and implementation, and refresh every 5 years.</p>	<p>NWBC</p>	<p>ONGOING</p>	<p>NWBC</p>



DISCLAIMER

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.





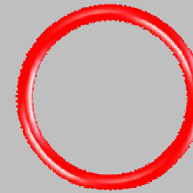
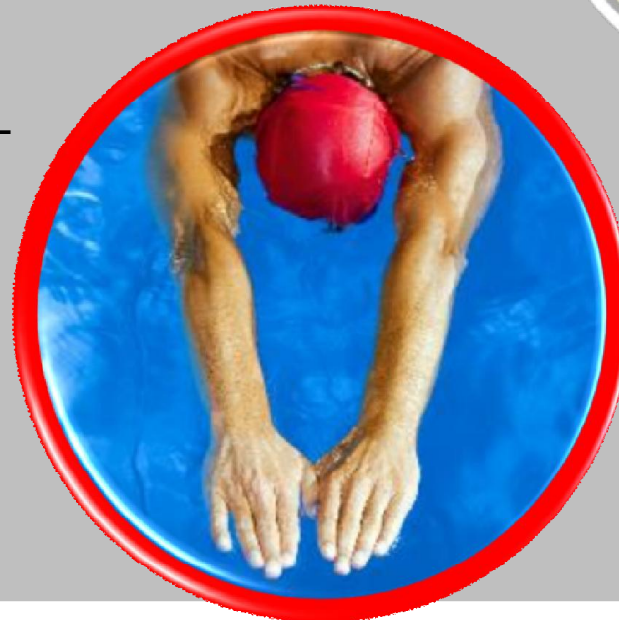
North Warwickshire
Borough Council

LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

EVIDENCE BASE

NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL
2016-2031

OCTOBER 2017





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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

In 2016, North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) commenced a comprehensive Strategic Review. This work comprised a number of separate, but linked elements as follows:

- **Health, Well-being and Leisure Strategy**
- **Green Space Strategy**
- **Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)**
- **Leisure Facilities Strategy (LFS)**
- **Leisure Facilities Operational Review and Future Delivery Options**
- **Light Touch Review of Community Development approach**

This Strategy focusses on future provision of leisure facilities in the Borough i.e. what, where, why and how, and provides an evidence base for the emerging Local Plan 2017-2031, in respect of leisure facilities.

PURPOSE OF THE LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

The LFS has been prepared in accordance with the guidance from Sport England contained in the document 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities (ANOG), December 2014.

In line with the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the LFS sets out to assess existing leisure facilities, the future need for sport and active recreation as the borough grows and develops, opportunities for new provision, rationalisation/refurbishment and expansion of existing facilities.



The LFS:

- Provides evidence to justify the provision of new open space, sport and recreation provision or enhancement of existing;
- Will help assess the merits of planning applications and guide planning obligations;
- Will help direct expenditure of any future Community Infrastructure levy monies and Section 106 planning contributions for sport;
- Supports the development of sport and physical activity in the Borough by ensuring a high-quality facility infrastructure exists; and
- Supports the strategic case for applications to funding organisations.

Key elements addressed by the Leisure Facility Strategy include:

- **QUANTITY** **Are there enough facilities with sufficient capacity to meet needs up to 2036 (in line with the North Warwickshire Local Plan until 2031)**
- **QUALITY meet** **Are the facilities fit for purpose for the users? Do the facilities provide the level of play needed, and does the quality the users' and NGBs' expectations?**
- **ACCESSIBILITY** **Are the facilities in the right physical location for users?**
- **AVAILABILITY** **Are the facilities available at the right time to users who want to use them?**



SPORTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The scope of the LFS includes analysis of provision for the following facility types across North Warwickshire:

- **Sports Halls (including education facilities)**
- **Swimming Pools**
- **Health & Fitness Centres (including dance/aerobic studios)**
- **Indoor Bowls**
- **Squash**
- **Indoor Tennis facilities**

STRATEGIC FACTORS INFORMING THE LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

There are a number of key factors and issues to take into account in planning for future facility provision in the Borough. These are:

- **The need to provide for increased demands as a result of the population growth in the Borough**
- **The need for sport and leisure facilities to continue to contribute to healthy and active lifestyles in the Borough**
- **The need to maintain existing levels of participation, and increase where needed,**
- **The need to address existing and future under-supply of swimming pool provision**
- **The need to ensure provision of accessible and affordable fitness facilities are retained into the future, given the increased demand by 2031**
- **The need to consider how best to address future need for indoor bowls facilities**
- **How best to address growing demand for facilities for cycling, gymnastics and trampolining,**
- **The need to consider how best to replace ageing facilities, which are poorer quality, and less effective operationally**



In addition, the following options for future leisure facility provision in the Borough have been considered in the analysis of the way forward:

Options for Leisure Facility Development and Provision

1. ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	A. Close
	B. Retain facility, but transfer operational management to a third party under a long lease
	C. Refurbish existing provision
2. ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	A. Retain as is on existing site
	B. Refurbish
	C. Re-locate to an alternative site in Atherstone
	D. Re-locate to an alternative site in the Borough
3. ATHERSTONE MEMORIAL HALL	A. Retain
	B. Close and 'replace' with extended access to an existing sports hall
	C. Refurbish
	D. Close and replace with a new sports hall
4. COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	A. Retain existing facility and review programming to maximise class occupancy
5. POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	A. Retain
	B. Refurbish
	C. Close and relocate to an alternative site in Polesworth
	D. Close and relocate to an alternative site in the Borough
	E. Close and simply relocate fitness (extended) to an alternative site in Polesworth



PRIORITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

The strategic needs analysis makes it clear that the existing level of leisure facility provision needs to be retained, except sports halls as there is a current and future over-supply; the specific issues to address are:

- **The need for more swimming pool provision**
- **The opportunity to extend fitness provision both to meet current and future need but also to drive more revenue given the lack of commercial provision in the Borough**
- **The future of Arley Sports Centre**
- **What the County Council does with Polesworth School and the impact of this on the Sports Centre**
- **The future of Atherstone Memorial Hall**
- **Whether the community access arrangement at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College is retained, and or extended**

Whether, and where, NWBC decides to replace Atherstone Leisure Complex based on the quality audits and assessments, age and condition, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

- **Swimming Pools – increased pay and play access (equivalent to 1 x 6 lane x 25m pool) to swimming pool provision, by 2031**
- **Increased provision of 123 fitness stations by 2031**
- **Replacement of ageing facilities**
- **Potential opportunity to consider club-led provision of indoor bowls facilities**
- **Provision of more active environments (explored in more detail in the NWBC Health, Well-Being and Leisure Strategy 2017)**



As a consequence of there being a need for increased pay and play access, replacement and additional facility provision to meet future need, there is an important opportunity in North Warwickshire to re-think the scale, location and nature of the existing NWBC sports facilities provided in the Borough. This should be done in the context of the priority placed on health and well-being (physical and mental) at local level, and the fact that modern, fit for purpose facilities, designed to be fully inclusive, and of a high quality, will be better used than older facilities. However, this will only happen if there are appropriate, accessible and affordable community accessible facilities.

Priority investment needs and the options to deliver these are set out in the Table below.

Priorities for Future Provision of Leisure Facilities in North Warwickshire

FACILITY TYPE	IDENTIFIED NEED 2017	LOCATION	NEED BY 2031	LOCATION
SPORTS HALLS	Replacement of Polesworth Sports Centre	TBC depending on future facility portfolio	Replacement of Polesworth Sports Centre	TBC depending on future facility portfolio
	Investment in Arley Sports Centre to improve condition prior to asset transfer	Arley	Investment in Arley Sports Centre to improve condition prior to asset transfer	Arley
SWIMMING POOLS	Provision of an additional 53.8 sq m of water space	TBC depending on future facility portfolio	Provision of the equivalent of an additional 6 lane x 25m pool (incorporating current need)	TBC depending on future facility portfolio
FITNESS STATIONS	Provision of +65 fitness stations	TBC depending on future facility portfolio	Provision of a total of +123 fitness stations	TBC depending on future facility portfolio
INDOOR BOWLS	There is potential to explore further the provision of indoor bowling facilities, in partnership with the NGB.	Boroughwide	There is a need for 1.70 indoor bowling rinks by 2031. There is potential to explore further the provision of indoor bowling facilities, in partnership with the NGB.	Boroughwide



FACILITY TYPE	IDENTIFIED NEED 2017	LOCATION	NEED BY 2031	LOCATION
INFORMAL FACILITIES	Increased provision of safe, locally accessible walking, cycling and jogging routes/paths	Boroughwide	Increased provision of safe, locally accessible walking, cycling and jogging routes/paths,	Boroughwide

VISION

The suggested Vision for future provision of leisure facilities in North Warwickshire is:

‘Sustainable, high quality, well-located, accessible sport and leisure facilities – informal and formal places and spaces - to enable increased participation in sport and physical activity, to contribute to improved community health and wellbeing outcomes across the Borough’.

AIMS

The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision, places and spaces is to:

- **Significantly increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals, and particularly by those who are currently inactive**
- **Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced e.g. as a result of population growth**
- **Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity**
- **Enable opportunities for participation to be provided in a wider range of places and spaces, and particularly at a very local level, using e.g. community halls, existing infrastructure (including access to toilets and changing facilities to support activities in parks, and open spaces**
- **Facilitate the development of healthier lifestyles across North Warwickshire’s communities**
- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across North Warwickshire**
- **Create active environments where the opportunity to be more physically active is an integral part of everyday life**



- **Support and provide opportunities for local community groups**

Based on the needs analysis and assessment of the options, the future strategic direction should be:

- **Develop additional swimming pool provision either in Atherstone or Polesworth, or in a larger facility between the two locations; both towns are areas of population growth, and potentially there could be the opportunity to co-locate swimming provision with other leisure facilities, to achieve operational effectiveness**
- **If swimming provision is not developed in Polesworth, but it is decided to retain leisure facilities in both towns, develop a new stand-alone fitness facility in Abbey Green Park (a sports hall will be provided as part of Polesworth School wherever that is located)**
- **Develop additional fitness provision either in Atherstone or Polesworth, or in a larger facility between the two locations; both towns are areas of population growth, and potentially there could be the opportunity to co-locate swimming provision with other leisure facilities, to achieve operational effectiveness**
- **As a priority, asset transfer Arley Sports Centre; if this cannot be achieved, close the facility**
- **Close Atherstone Memorial Hall**
- **Replace Atherstone Leisure Complex; choice of site will be dependent on decisions over the nature and extent of provision in Polesworth, however, if possible re-locate from the existing site and realise a capital receipt for re-investment into leisure provision**
- **Retain, and if possible extend, the existing community access arrangement at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College, unless existing leisure facilities (NWBC) in Atherstone, and Polesworth (County Council) are replaced by one major new leisure centre, providing for both communities. In this instance consider development of a new sports hall, accessible during the day, and cease management of access at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College. In the event that Arley Sports Centre closes, and one new facility is built to replace existing provision in Atherstone (NWBC) and Polesworth (County Council), access to the sports hall at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College should be retained for sports clubs and organisations.**

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

The Recommendations and Action Plan underpinning the Strategy are summarised in the table below:



Strategy Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 5 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 10+ YEARS	
<p>RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)</p> <p>NWBC retain existing levels of sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision as a minimum, but these NEED not necessarily be the same facilities as at present.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Review the NWBC Operational Review and Management Options Reports (2017) in the context of the needs analysis.</p> <p>Confirm Leisure Facility recommendations to be supported</p> <p>Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation</p> <p>Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	Short		<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)</p> <p>NWBC prioritise investment into additional swimming pool provision to meet current and future identified need. There are three options to explore further for additional swimming provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Atherstone as part of a re-developed facility • in Polesworth as part of a new facility • as part of a new facility replacing NWBC facilities in Atherstone and the Polesworth Sports Centre 	<p>Confirm options to be further investigated</p> <p>Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation</p> <p>Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	Short		<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
(PROVIDE)				
RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3) NWBC prioritise investment into additional health and fitness provision to meet current and future identified need. There are three options to explore further for additional fitness provision: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Atherstone as part of a re-developed facility • in Polesworth as part of a new facility • as part of a new facility replacing NWBC facilities in Atherstone and the Polesworth Sports Centre (PROVIDE)	Confirm options to be further investigated Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling	NWBC External consultant support	Short	NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers External consultants
RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4) NWBC take the opportunity of investment in identified facility priorities, and specifically swimming, health and fitness, to review the overall future facility portfolio, and consider the long term strategic benefits of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacing Atherstone Leisure Complex (same/alternative site) • Replacing provision in Polesworth (PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)	Confirm options to be further investigated Undertake site and capital cost feasibility work to inform Leisure Facility Strategy implementation Integrate site and capital cost feasibility findings with initial revenue modelling	NWBC External consultant support	Short	NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers External consultants



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)</p> <p>On the basis of the needs analysis, aim to secure an asset transfer arrangement for Arley Sports Centre. If this cannot be sustainably secured, the decision should be made to close Arley Sports Centre.</p> <p>(ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Confirm support for recommendation</p> <p>Agree nature and level of investment to be made prior to asset transfer</p> <p>Advertise asset transfer opportunity</p> <p>Evaluate asset transfer bids</p> <p>Appoint a new operator as appropriate</p> <p>If new operator cannot be identified/terms cannot be agreed, close Arley Sports Centre</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>External consultant support</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p> <p>External consultants</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)</p> <p>On the basis of the needs analysis and operational effectiveness, close Atherstone Memorial Hall.</p> <p>(ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Confirm support for recommendation</p> <p>Undertake necessary consultation to agree time period for closure</p> <p>Close Atherstone Memorial Hall</p>	<p>NWBC</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>NWBC- finance, planning, leisure and community development officers</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7) Aim to re-provide, as far as possible, activities across the Borough to replace those lost through facility closure. (PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)	Work with communities, clubs/groups affected by facility closures to re-provide, as far as possible, activities in other NWBC leisure facilities and venues	NWBC	Short - Medium	NWBC- finance, leisure and community development officers
RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8) NWBC consider establishing dialogue with EIBA to further explore the potential of developing indoor bowling facilities by 2031. (PROVIDE)	NWBC establish dialogue with the EIBA to review and monitor identified need for additional indoor bowling facilities	NWBC EIBA Local clubs in adjacent local authorities	Long	NWBC- finance, leisure and community development officers NGB
RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9) NWBC and its partners facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play	NWBC continue to work with its public and voluntary sector partners to ensure maximum use is made of all community halls for sports	NWBC Parish and Town Councils	ONGOING	NWBC - leisure and community development officers



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>fitness and studio facilities/space where studio activities can take place e.g. community/village halls, open space, parks etc, given that levels of affordable commercial fitness provision may change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional provision should be developed as part of any new build / refurbishment programme to existing facilities. <p>(PROTECT AND ENHANCE))</p>	activities			<p>Parish/Town Councils</p> <p>Other informal hall providers</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 10 (R10)</p> <p>Where appropriate, NWBC and its partners seek to secure CIL/S106 contributions that could contribute towards the development of additional and safe walking, running and cycling routes, and where possible to open up other informal, multipurpose places and spaces where people can be active.</p> <p>(PROVIDE, AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure all investment priorities are included in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Secure all available funding through Developer Contributions</p>	<p>NWBC- planning and leisure officers</p>	Short to Medium	<p>NWBC- finance, planning and leisure officers</p>
<p>RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)</p> <p>NWBC and its partners prioritise investment in the development of high quality community sports facilities, in partnership with Public Health and other local partners eg education, to increase available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, to contribute to reduced health</p>	<p>Continue to work with a range of relevant partners to facilitate provision of high quality accessible and sustainable community sports facilities</p>	<p>NWBC</p> <p>Local partners</p>	Ongoing	<p>NWBC - leisure and community development officers</p> <p>Local partners</p>



RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE	RESOURCES
<p>inequalities, increased participation, and better community cohesion. Ensure that any new education provision, if involving sports facilities, has a CUA implemented as part of planning conditions, to secure community access – pay and play and clubs/groups.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>				
<p>RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)</p> <p>There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Establish a Strategy Working Group to monitor and review Strategy progress and implementation, and refresh every 5 years.</p>	NWBC	ONGOING	NWBC

EVIDENCE BASE



1. STAGE A- INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. In 2016, North Warwickshire Borough Council (NWBC) commenced a comprehensive Strategic Review. This work comprised a number of separate, but linked elements as follows:

- **Health, Well-being and Leisure Strategy**
- **Green Space Strategy**
- **Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS)**
- **Leisure Facilities Strategy**
- **Leisure Facilities Operational Review and Future Delivery Options**
- **Light Touch Review of Community Development approach**

1.2. This Strategy focusses on future provision of indoor leisure facilities in the Borough i.e. what, where, why and how.

1.3. The Leisure Facilities Strategy provides an evidence base for the emerging Local Plan 2017-2031, in respect of indoor sports facilities.



PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES IN DEVELOPING A LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

- 1.4. The rationale for developing a Leisure Facilities Strategy for the Borough, has both a national and local context. At national level, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Paragraphs 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

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

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

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



1.5. At local level, the purpose in developing the Leisure Facilities Strategy is:

The purpose of the study is to inform, provide evidence for and make recommendations in relation to:

- **Planning policies on:**
 - Locally derived sports provision standards
 - Protection of existing sports and recreation sites
 - Allocation of sites for new and/or improved sports and recreation facilities, if necessary
 - The infrastructure required to support development set out in an updated Infrastructure Delivery Schedule
 - The list of infrastructures likely to be funded by the Community Infrastructure Levy under Regulation 123 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, as amended
 - Development management decisions, including assisting in negotiations for financial contributions and/or direct provision on site
- **The allocation of existing money collected through financial contributions from developers towards the provision of open space;**
- **Applications for external funding for improvements to existing facilities and new projects; and**
- **A strategy and prioritised action plan, including a vision, objectives and recommendations on future provision, funding and management of sports and recreation facilities in the Borough.**

1.6. The key local drivers prompting North Warwickshire Borough Council to produce a Leisure Facilities Strategy are as follows:

- **The need for an evidence base to aid decision making regarding priorities for its owned facilities**
- **To strive to deliver healthier lifestyles and achieve positive health outcomes**
- **The need to be more competitive and commercial considering the economic, financial and political climate, as the leisure industry changes**
- **To ensure value for money in the provision of leisure services**

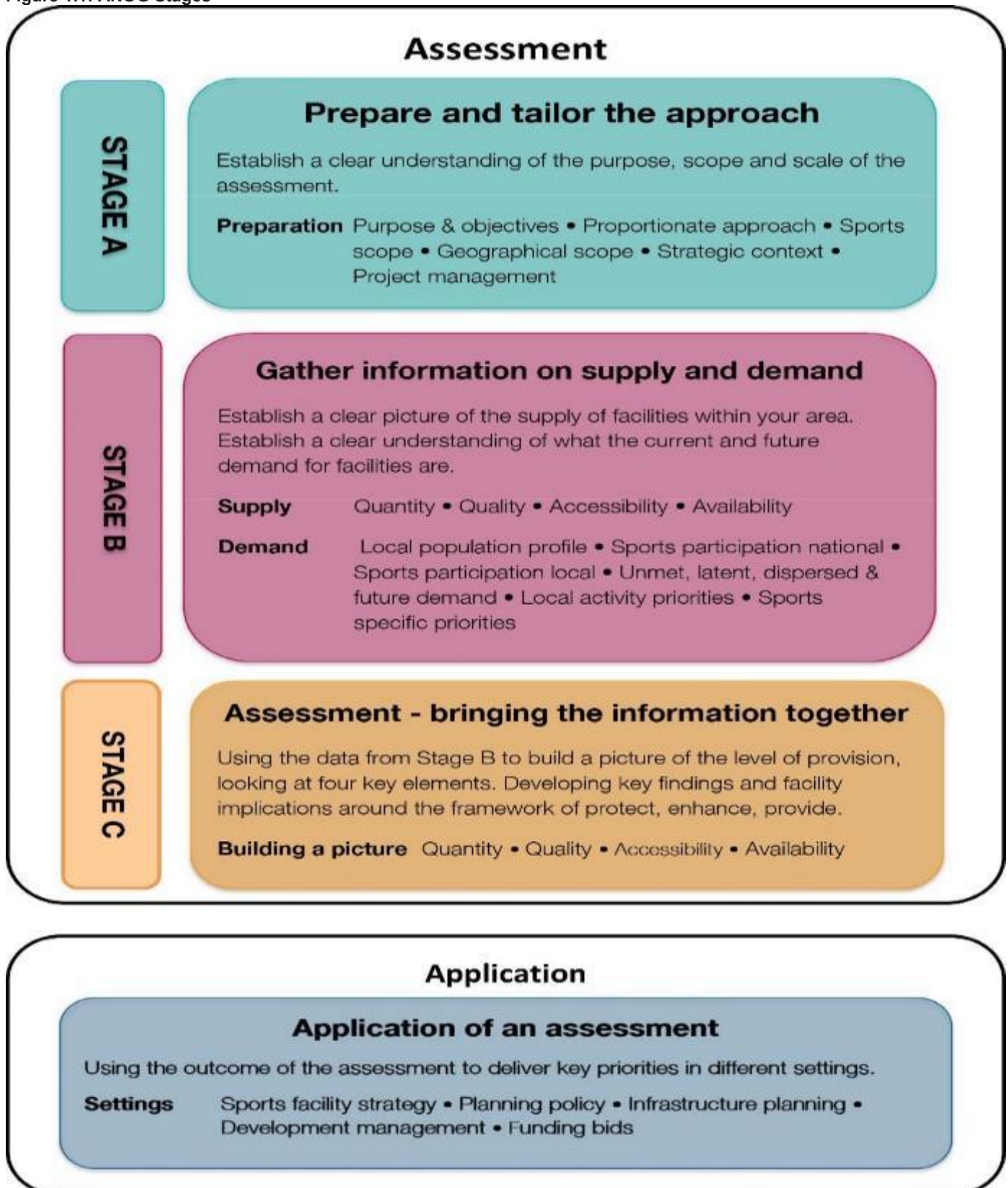


STRATEGY STRUCTURE

- 1.7. The Strategy has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (ANOG), published in 2014.
- 1.8. The overall document is essentially in two parts:
- The **Assessment** of Need – developed based on the ANOG approach, as set out in Figure 1.1 below:
 - The **subsequent** Strategy- this sets out the proposed response to the issues identified in the Needs Assessment
- 1.9. There are three generic appendices supporting the Health, Well-Being and Leisure Strategy, Green Space Strategy, Playing Pitch Strategy and Leisure Facilities Strategy: these are:
- **Appendix A - National Context**
 - **Appendix B - The Local Context**
 - **Appendix C - Stakeholder Consultation**
- 1.10. Appendices specific to this Leisure Facilities Strategy are listed in the Contents page.



Figure 1.1: ANOG Stages





SPORTS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

1.11. The scope of the study will include analysis of provision for the following sports/activities across North Warwickshire, in line with the area covered by the Local Plan.

- **Sports Halls**
- **Swimming Pools**
- **Health and Fitness Facilities**
- **Squash**
- **Indoor Tennis Facilities**
- **Indoor Bowls**

1.12. It will:

- **Present information and findings that will help the Council to make informed decisions about the future of its leisure stock**
- **Provide a needs-driven evidence base that will identify strategic actions and priorities for the Borough**
- **Provide robust information about the future of facility provision across the Borough**
- **Provide indicative capital considerations and potential funding opportunities for facility projects within North Warwickshire**

1.13. In addition to purpose built leisure facilities, consideration is given to the role of the following in meeting local need:

- **Community assets (community halls)**
- **Education facilities**

1.14. The Leisure Facilities Strategy has been developed in parallel with a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) and a Green Space Strategy; these documents will provide an evidence base for the North Warwickshire Local Plan 2016, and underpin future priorities for provision.

1.15. The Strategy covers the geographical area of North Warwickshire but references areas outside the Borough boundaries as appropriate.



PROPORTIONATE APPROACH

1.16. The brief developed by North Warwickshire Borough Council identified the key objectives of the strategy as:

• Assessment Objectives

- To provide assessments of existing indoor leisure facilities in the Borough, drawing on consultation and engagement with users and providers
- The assessment must include public, private and educational provision; and assess quantity, quality, accessibility and availability
- To provide assessments of the demand for indoor leisure facilities, drawing on relevant demographic and sports participation data and local demand information gathered during facility surveys and consultation
- To identify existing surplus provision as well as quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and gaps
- To identify the likely scale and nature of the required provision of indoor and outdoor sports facilities in the potential growth areas

• Strategy objectives

- To provide detailed strategies setting out a range of justified, evidence based and deliverable investment priorities
- To address the needs identified in the assessments
- To guide the management and enhancement of existing facilities and the provision of new facilities
- To identify how the required provision of indoor sports facilities in the potential growth areas will be addressed, including setting out a prioritised list of sports facilities
- To provide standards for the provision of leisure facilities in large new developments

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

1.17. The development of this Strategy has been informed and influenced by key national and local strategies and policies set out in Appendix 1. Other key policies and strategies are summarised in Section 3, and referenced in subsequent sections of the Strategy, as appropriate.



2. STAGE B - EXISTING FACILITY PROVISION

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The current level and nature of indoor leisure facilities provision in North Warwickshire, has been assessed across the Borough. The population base used for the assessment and analysis is set out in detail in Appendix B The Local Context. The population is predicted to grow from 62,700 in 2017, to 83,561 by 2031.
- 2.2 The projected growth in housing development of 5,280, plus 3,790 equates to 9,070 new homes by 2031. Assuming a minimum of 2.3 persons per household, this potentially equates to 20,861 new people in the Borough, who will need community facilities and services.

SUPPLY OF FORMAL SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH

- 2.3 The following summarises the existing provision of indoor sports facilities in the Borough:

Table 2.1: Existing Indoor Sports Facilities – North Warwickshire

FACILITIES	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE
SPORTS HALL (3+ COURTS)	8 halls (3 + courts)
SWIMMING POOLS	6 (total main and learner pools)
HEALTH AND FITNESS (FITNESS SUITES AND DANCE STUDIOS)	10 Fitness Suites + 4 studios
SQUASH COURT FACILITIES	5
INDOOR TENNIS	0
INDOOR BOWLS	0
TOTAL	29

N.B Outdoor facilities are covered in the 2017 North Warwickshire Playing Pitch Strategy,

- 2.4 It is important to highlight from the outset that this Strategy is not just about formal leisure facilities provision, but also looks at opportunities for increased use of informal places and spaces. Community halls can be used for sport and physical activity even if they are not purpose designed nor marked for such use, and can often provide an introductory experience of sport and physical activity, or a more accessible option for those who are older, have no access to private transport, or who have commitments which make it hard for them to travel to formal facilities.



- 2.5 Increased use of the outdoors, open spaces, parks, recreation grounds, and community halls also has significant potential to contribute to increasing levels of participation in physical activity at a very local level and to address rising levels of obesity and other health inequalities. These are further highlighted in the North Warwickshire Health, Wellbeing and Leisure Strategy 2017.
- 2.6 Based on the research and consultation, Active Places database, the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), the local sports profile data (Sport England), and the audit undertaken to inform this Strategy, the maps used in the following facility assessments show the extent of existing sport and leisure built facility provision in North Warwickshire. Where possible, facilities in neighbouring local authorities are also shown.
- 2.7 Active Places allows sports facilities in an area to be identified. Nationally, it contains information regarding 50,000 facilities, across eleven facility types. Users of sport and recreation facilities do not recognise administrative boundaries and will use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are, in this context, a minor consideration for most users.
- 2.8 The availability of facilities in neighbouring areas can, and does, influence leisure facility usage patterns, as does the level and nature of existing facilities in the Borough e.g. there are two publicly accessible swimming pools (main and learner) in the Borough, in Atherstone. There are very few indoor sports clubs in North Warwickshire, so those people with access to private and/or public transport may travel to neighbouring areas to participate. Usage patterns are also affected by the shape and nature of the Borough, and affinity with areas outside the Borough. Communities in North Warwickshire tend to relate as follows to neighbouring areas:
- **North of the Borough – Tamworth – retail and service centre**
 - **West of the Borough – Sutton Coldfield and Birmingham - major retail and service centre**
 - **South East of the Borough – Nuneaton - retail and service centre**

CATCHMENT AREAS - CAR OWNERSHIP

- 2.9 Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a means of identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is however, recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour, and are also very different in rural and urban areas. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. The Maps in Section 4 demonstrate catchment areas for facility provision in North Warwickshire, based on this approach, which uses a 20-minute drive time as a catchment area for sports facilities.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT

2.10 In North Warwickshire, car ownership levels are generally higher than the county as a whole. With nearly 45% of households in North Warwickshire having two or more cars – slightly higher than the county average and around 1 in 10 households in the borough having 3 or more cars. The proportion of households without a car/van has decreased over the last 10 years from 17.9% to 15.9%. The current rate is lower than the county average of 17.6%. There is however still a need to be able to access sports facilities on foot or by public transport, particularly for those without access to private transport.

STAGE B (ANOG) - ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING LEISURE FACILITY PROVISION IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH

2.11 This section sets out the Stage B information required by the ANOG process. It provides a detailed picture of existing facilities in North Warwickshire Borough:

- **QUANTITY – how many of each type of facility there are**
- **QUALITY – their age and condition**
- **ACCESSIBILITY – who owns and operates the facilities, facility location and catchment areas**
- **AVAILABILITY – whether the facilities are available to all residents, and whether there is pay and play access**

2.12 Given the inter-related nature of these four key areas, Section 4 covers each facility type in turn, and assesses it in terms of these four key areas. Section 5 then pulls together all the data collected to provide an overall summary of each facility type, current and future provision. Section 6 applies the analysis of the provision to identified needs in North Warwickshire, and Section 7 sets out the recommendations to be implemented through the Action Plan, to address these identified needs and gaps.

2.13 Given the range of facilities in North Warwickshire, each type is summarised below and assessed separately, to provide a more detailed picture of the current supply and demand, and critically future need.

2.14 As per the study brief, the formal indoor facility types assessed are:

- **Sports Halls**
- **Swimming Pools**
- **Health and Fitness Facilities (Fitness Suites and Studios)**



- **Squash**
- **Indoor Bowls**
- **Indoor Tennis**

- 2.15 In addition to the above, reference is also made to the various village/community halls in the area, which provide informal space for a wide range of physical activity and recreational activities.
- 2.16 It is important to highlight that community use, and specifically pay and play access is the focus of the facility assessment. Community use applies to clubs, the public and community associations/groups; pay and play access refers to the public. The latter is really important because those who are inactive are highly unlikely to join a club to use a facility; therefore, it is only by ensuring there is sufficient pay and play community access to formal and informal facilities, that participation is likely to increase, and particularly amongst those who are currently inactive.

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL (NWBC) FACILITIES

- 2.17 NWBC delivers the operational management of its facilities in house and currently manages the following facilities:
- **Arley Sports Centre**
 - **Atherstone Leisure Complex**
 - **Atherstone Memorial Hall (same site as Atherstone Leisure Complex)**
 - **Coleshill Leisure Centre**
 - **Polesworth Sports Centre**



QUALITY AUDITS

- 2.18 The quality audits comprise an independent visual assessment of the quality and condition of the facilities; results are recorded on the ANOG assessment sheet, developed by Sport England, and scored, based on the Sport England system set out in Table 2.2.
- 2.19 Details of the audits undertaken are included in Appendices 2a – 2e. The audit scores are based on a numerical value, detailed on each assessment sheet, as follows:

Table 2.2: Audit Scoring System

KEY	RATING
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

- 2.20 A facility scoring highly in terms of visual quality and condition is likely to require less investment than one which in a poorer visual condition. The combination of the scores' results in the facility rating, and identification of investment need (significant, moderate etc.).

Table 2.3: Summary of Main Facilities in North Warwickshire – Quality Audits

FACILITY	QUANTITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	QUALITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	NEED FOR INVESTMENT	COMMENTS
NWBC FACILITIES				
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	39%	Poor	Significant	Centre is old; needs significant investment;
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	76%	Good	Moderate	Centre is ageing and will need to be replaced. Main issue is that the two buildings are separate, which means operational costs are high.



FACILITY	QUANTITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	QUALITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	NEED FOR INVESTMENT	COMMENTS
ATHERSTONE MEMORIAL HALL	57%	Average	Significant	The Memorial Hall is separate to the main leisure complex which means operational costs are higher than if the facility as one building. Facilities are not purpose built for leisure.
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	87%	Excellent	Minimal	Modern, fit for purpose leisure facility, well-designed.
POLESWORTH LEISURE CENTRE	39%	Poor	Significant	Dual-Use facility; buildings are old; needs significant investment

ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL FACILITY TYPES

SPORTS HALLS

- 2.21 Indoor, multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10m x 18m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area), and include specifically designed venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres (the main ones are included in Table 4.4 below). Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included.
- 2.22 In the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM) assessment 1 badminton court halls are only included as facilities where they are provided on the same site as a minimum 3 badminton court sports hall.
- 2.23 There are other community centres in North Warwickshire, but these either are not at least 1 badminton court size, or they are not on the site of a strategic size sports hall. These community centre facilities are referenced separately in Table 2.4.
- 2.24 Strategic sized sports halls are a minimum size of 3 badminton courts.

QUANTITY- SPORTS HALLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.25 The supply analysis identifies that North Warwickshire has a total of 15 halls across 12 sites. Appendix 8 details the overall hall supply in North Warwickshire.

(Source SE Active Places Feb 2017)



2.26 There are:

- **A total of 15 sports halls and activity halls across 12 sites**
- **A total of 7 activity halls**
- **8 main sports halls in total (all strategic size i.e. 3 courts+)**
- **6 community accessible pay and play sports halls (all strategic size i.e. 3 courts+)**
- **1 community accessible sports hall i.e. available for sports club use only, and 1 not available (private use only)**

2.27 The sports halls are operated through the Council's leisure team, by education, community associations, or youth service providers.

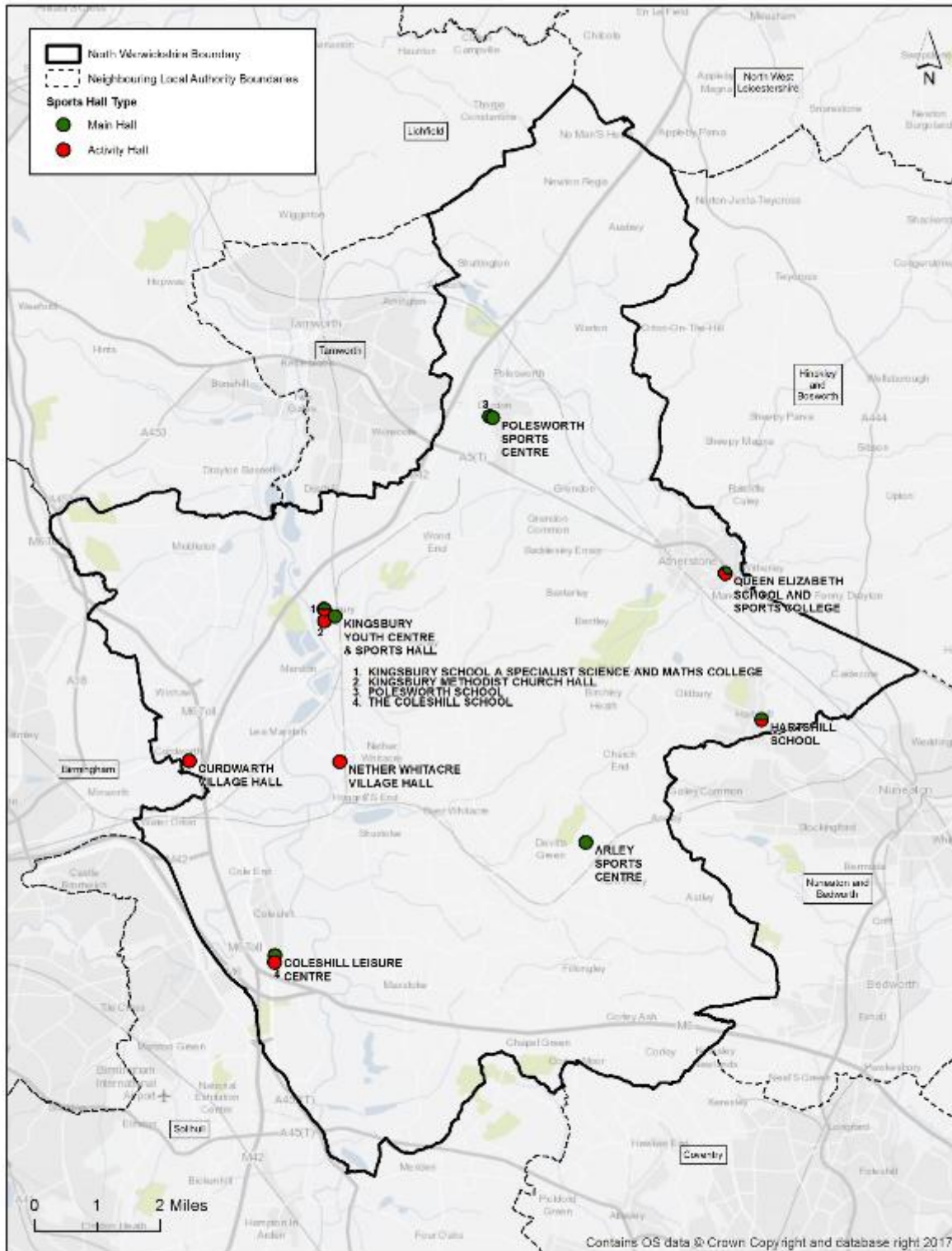
2.28 The overall supply of sports halls and activity halls is shown in Appendix 8, Table 2.4 and Map 2.1. Sports halls with 3 + courts, available for pay and play usage are highlighted in orange. Activity halls with pay and play use are highlighted in yellow.

2.29 3 + court sports halls (i.e. strategic size) are shown in Table 2.5; those available for pay and play community usage are highlighted in orange. Table 2.4 shows activity halls with those available for pay and play community use highlighted in yellow.



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

Map 2.1: Sports Halls and Activity Halls in North Warwickshire (strategic size sports halls with pay and play Community Use are shown as green dots)



Sports Halls by type in North Warwickshire





Table 2.4: Overall Supply of Sports Halls and Activity Halls (Community Accessible (pay and play) strategic size sports halls are highlighted in orange; activity halls with pay and play access are highlighted in yellow)

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	CV7 8FN	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	3	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1981
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	B46 3JE	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play (sports hall is dual use)	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014
CURDWORTH VILLAGE HALL	B76 9HH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	n/a
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	CV10 0NA	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/ University	1958
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	CV10 0NA	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Private Use	Academies	School/College/ University	1958
KINGSBURY METHODIST CHURCH HALL	B78 2HH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	n/a
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	B78 2LF	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/ University	1952
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	B78 2LF	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play	Community school	School/College/ University	2013
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	B78 2LN	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play	Other	Trust	1975



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT
NETHER WHITACRE VILLAGE HALL	B46 2EH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Community Organisation	1985
POLESWORTH SCHOOL	B78 1QT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University	n/a
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	B78 1QT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play (dual use)	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1980
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	CV9 1LZ	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play (dual use)	Foundation School	Local Authority (in house)	2016
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	CV9 1LZ	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Sports Club / Community Association	Foundation School	School/College/University	1980
THE COLESHILL SCHOOL	B46 3EX	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University	1956

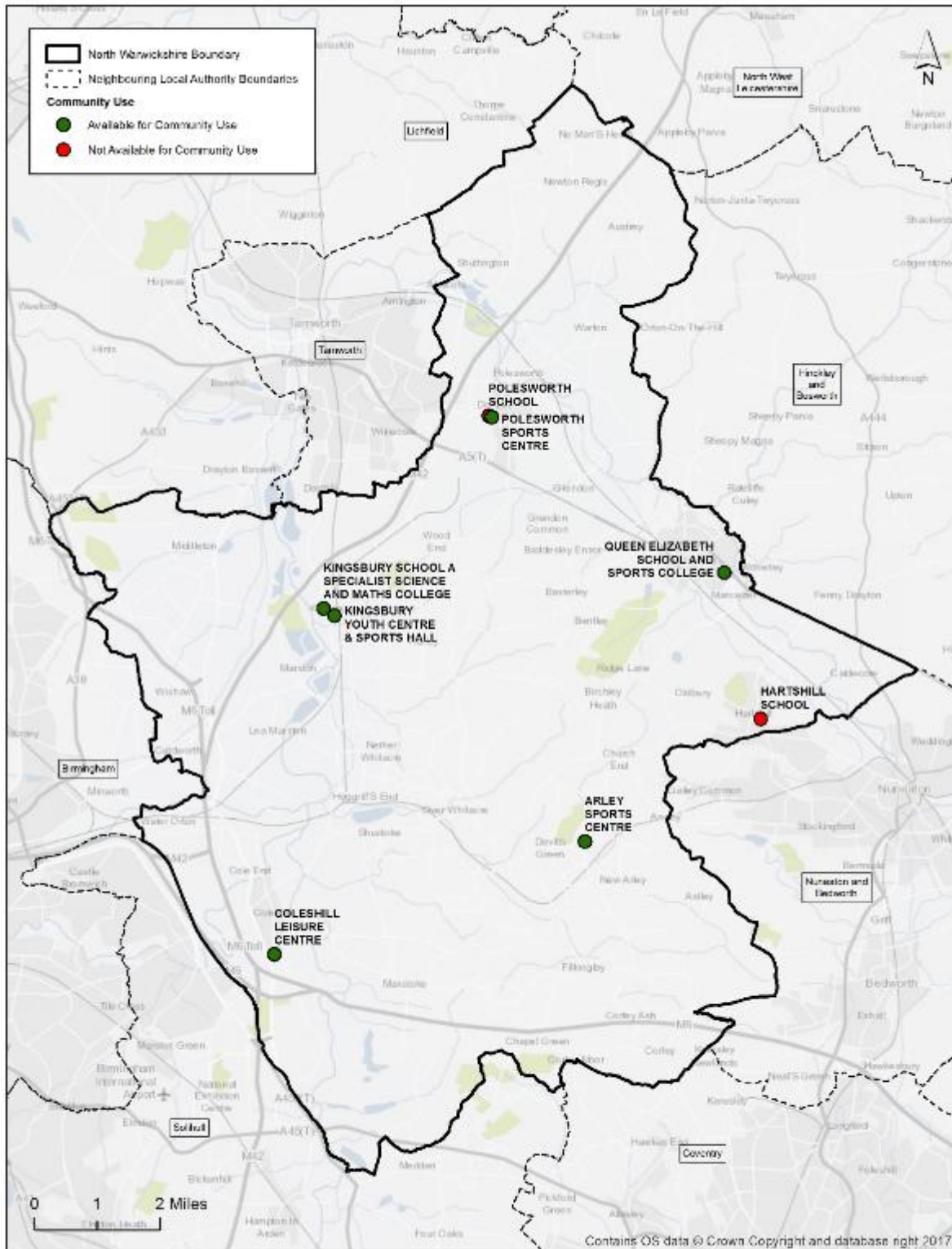


Table 2.5: Strategic size sports halls (i.e. 3+ courts) available for Community Use (Pay and Play)

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	CV7 8FN	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	3	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1981
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	B46 3JE	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	B78 2LF	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play	Community school	School/College/University	2013
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	B78 2LN	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play	Other	Trust	1975
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	B78 1QT	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1980
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	CV9 1LZ	Sports Hall	Main	Badminton courts	4	Pay and Play (dual use)	Foundation School	Local Authority (in house)	2016



Map 2.2: Pay and Play Community Accessible Sports Halls in North Warwickshire



Sports Halls by community use availability in North Warwickshire





2.30 In addition to the formal sports halls, there are 9 activity halls, all of which are operated on a community accessible pay and play basis. The facilities are managed through the education sector, local authority, or community organisations.

2.31 The 4 Activity halls with pay and play community access are shown in Table 4.6.

2.32 In addition to these there are 3 Activity halls with private use only (Coleshill School, Hartshill School, and Kingsbury School and Specialist Science and Maths College), and 1 Activity hall at Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College which provides only for sports club use.

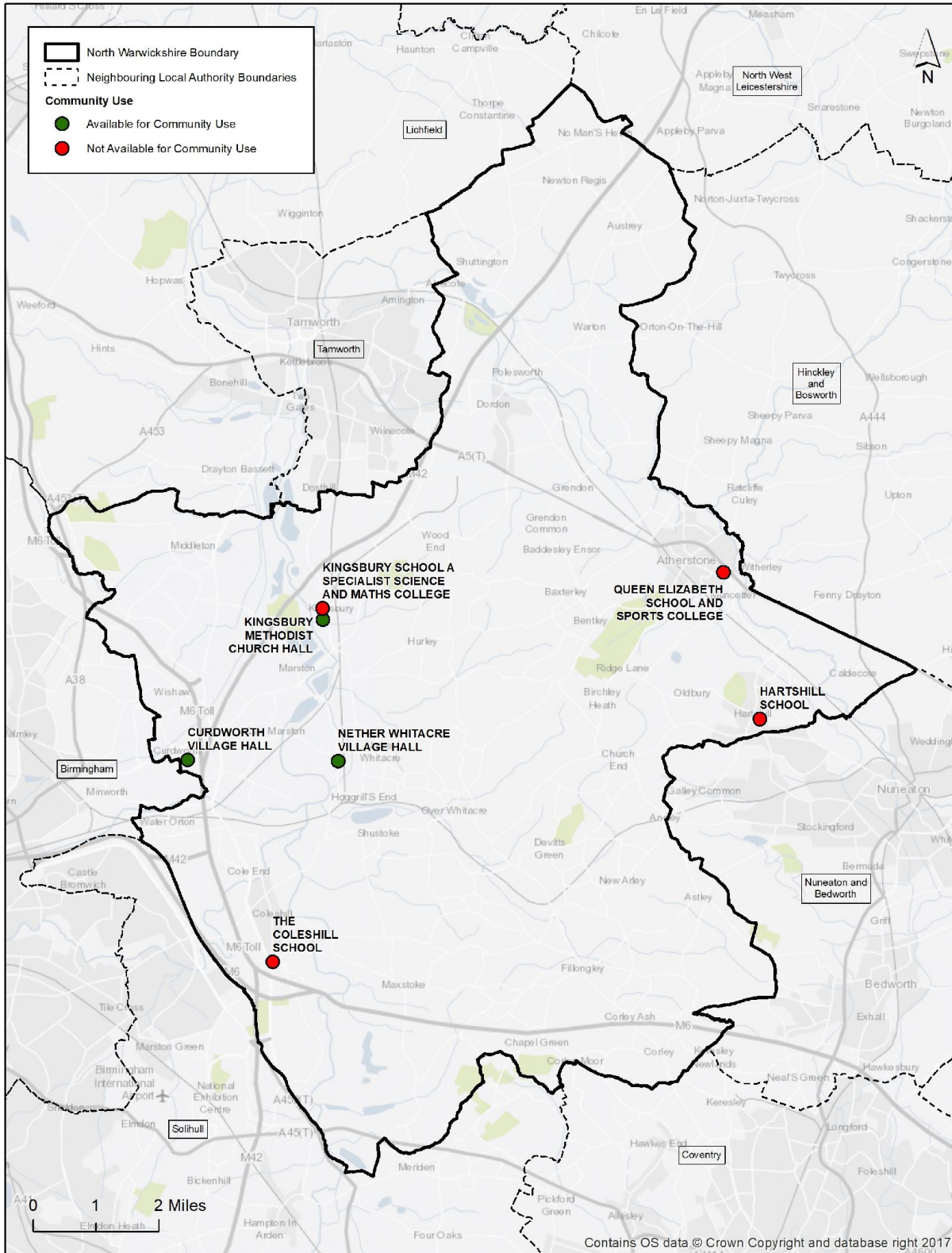
Table 4.6: Activity Halls with Community Access (those available for pay and play community usage are highlighted in orange)

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT
CURDWORTH VILLAGE HALL	B76 9HH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	n/a
KINGSBURY METHODIST CHURCH HALL	B78 2HH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	0	Pay and Play	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	n/a
NETHER WHITACRE VILLAGE HALL	B46 2EH	Sports Hall	Activity Hall	Badminton courts	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Community Organisation	1985



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

Map 2.3: Community Accessible Activity Halls in North Warwickshire



Activity Halls by community use availability in North Warwickshire





2.33 A summary of sports hall supply in North Warwickshire is set out in Table 2.7:

Table 2.7: Summary of Sports Hall and Activity Hall Supply in North Warwickshire

	EXISTING PROVISION	AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	AVAILABLE FOR PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY USE
TOTAL BADMINTON COURTS (SPORTS HALLS AND ACTIVITY HALLS)	34	28	24
TOTAL SPORTS HALLS (STRATEGIC SIZE I.E. 3 COURT +)	8	7	6
BADMINTON COURTS IN STRATEGIC SIZE SPORTS HALLS	31	27	23
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 3 COURT HALLS	1	1	1
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 4 COURT HALLS	6	6	5
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 5 COURT HALLS	0	0	0
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 6 COURT HALLS	0	0	0
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 8 COURT HALLS	0	0	0
TOTAL ACTIVITY HALLS 2 COURTS OR LESS	9	3	4

2.34 It is clear from Table 2.7 that there are six 4 court sports halls and only one 3 court sports hall in North Warwickshire available for some form of community use. Nearly all of the badminton courts available in strategic size sports halls i.e. 3 courts plus, are available for pay and play community use.

2.35 One of the strategic size sports halls provides for private use only. One sports hall on an education site has sports club use only.

2.36 There is 1 identified community accessible facility on an education site, which in theory could be withdrawn at any time, as there is no secured community access arrangement (CUA) in place (Kingsbury School Sports Hall).



4.1.

QUALITY - SPORTS HALLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.37 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all NWBC sports facilities in the Borough. Quality assessments were undertaken by way of a site visit and visual assessment of the facilities. These are provided in Appendix 2a – 2d and are summarised in Table 4.3.
- 2.38 The quality of the sports halls in the Borough is mixed. Coleshill offers good, modern facilities; the remaining two at Arley and Polesworth (County Council facility) were both built in the early 1908's and are ageing and in need of upgrading or replacement. Of the remaining sports halls available for community pay and play use, the facilities at Kingsbury School are relatively new, but the Kingsbury Youth Centre facility was built in 1975 and is the oldest of the facilities. Most sports halls are old with a significant number being built as long ago as the 1950's. The sports hall at the Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College is the newest facility in the Borough, opened in 2016.
- 2.39 A key issue for NWBC is the age and condition of the Arley and Polesworth (owned by the County Council) facilities, both built in the early 1980's. Planning for the future replacement of these facilities needs to be considered now, and in the case of Polesworth is the responsibility of the County Council.

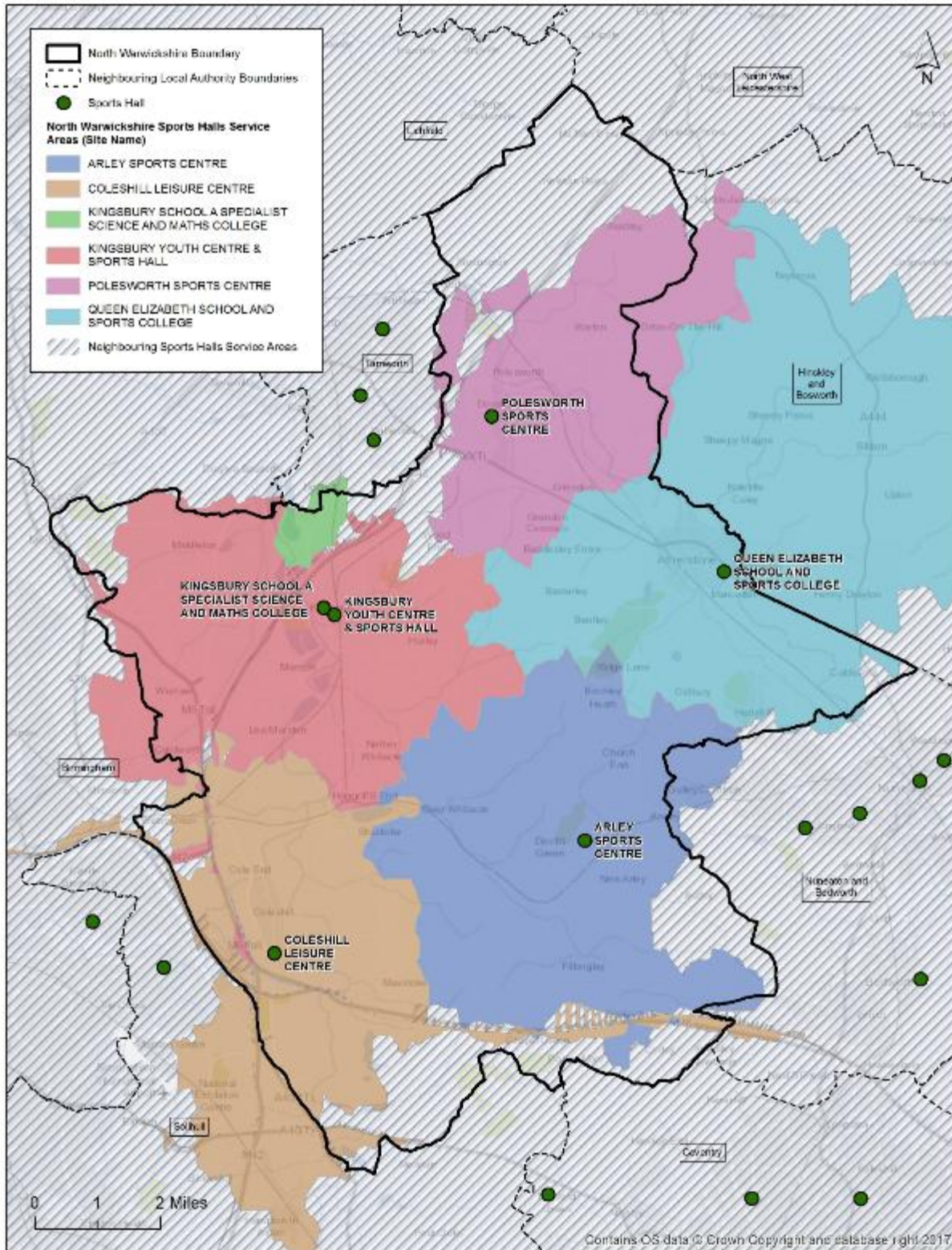
ACCESSIBILITY - SPORTS HALLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.40 Sports halls are well located across the Borough, with at least one community accessible sports hall in each of the main settlements, except for Kingsbury which has a number of facilities. The only areas outside the 20 minute catchments of these sports halls, are in the North West and North of the Borough; the majority of this area is within the catchment area of facilities in Tamworth, and the rest of the area is close to the border with Lichfield and North-West Leicestershire, although there are no facilities in either area close to the border.
- 2.41 Map 2.4 shows the geographic distribution of the 6-strategic size (3 courts +) accessible sports halls in North Warwickshire, with a catchment area for each of 20 minutes drivetime.



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

Map 2.4: Sports Halls with 20 minute drivetime catchment area



Community accessible Sports Halls service areas
in North Warwickshire (up to 20 minute drive time)





AVAILABILITY - SPORTS HALLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.42 Map 2.4 illustrates that virtually all residents in North Warwickshire have access to a strategic size sports hall which offers pay and play access within a 20 minute drivetime. The challenge is that 15.9% of the Borough's population do not have access to a car and so are dependent on walking, cycling or public transport to access facilities.
- 2.43 82% of all badminton courts available in the Borough have some form of community accessibility, which is high. Map 4.3 illustrates the geographical and accessibility impact of strategic size sports halls having pay and play access. 67.6% of the existing badminton courts in the Borough are available for community pay and play access.
- 2.44 Of the 8 strategic size sports halls, only 6 are available for community use, and of these, 5 offer pay and play community access. Two of the sports halls are only available for private use. Three existing sports halls are accessible for daytime use – Arley Sports Centre, Polesworth Sports Centre and Kingsbury Youth Centre and Sports Hall. The rest of the centres do not offer access to a strategic size sports hall during the day, because they are either on education sites, or are dual use facilities, used by the partner school for curriculum delivery during the day.
- 2.45 Not everyone is, can be, or wants to be a member of a sports club, so community access which is only for clubs or groups provides for only some of the community, and is unlikely to address the needs of the most inactive, or those from the areas of highest deprivation, who are also most likely to be those experiencing significant health inequalities. In North Warwickshire, there are very few indoor sports clubs; instead it tends to be that groups of local people get together to play sport, using sports halls where there is available access. Pay and play access is the type of access which is most likely to get people active, as it is on an individual basis; therefore, it is important at local level to ensure that there is this type of accessibility available in leisure facilities.
- 2.46 Access to informal halls and other spaces is therefore also important to ensure access to physical activity opportunities, when there are fewer formal facilities available.
- 2.47 A further aspect of accessibility is programming, opening hours and whether facilities offer pay and play usage.
- 2.48 The community use provided by four of the pay and play community accessible sports halls is not secured by a formal community use agreement (CUA), so these facilities could be withdrawn at any time, if the school/college decides it no longer wishes to provide any form of community access.
- 2.49 There is therefore, a role for the existing informal hall space across the Borough, and particularly in the day time, in terms of offering opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity. There is one sports hall which only provides for sports club use, so there is limited potential to increase capacity in this facility.



EDUCATION FACILITIES

- 2.50 Many of the schools in North Warwickshire have a good range of dry sports facilities. There is pay and play community access to most of these facilities e.g. Polesworth Sports Centre, Coleshill Leisure Centre, Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College, but it is limited to evenings and weekends, due to daytime school use.
- 2.51 Some education sites have limited, and/or ageing sports facilities e.g. Polesworth Sports Centre.
- 2.52 The sports halls (3 court +), provided by NWBC (Arley and Polesworth Sports Centres) are important in ensuring both daytime access is available, and that this caters for pay and play access, as well as groups/clubs. Pay and play access is provided at Coleshill Leisure Centre in the evenings, weekends and out of school hours.



SWIMMING POOLS

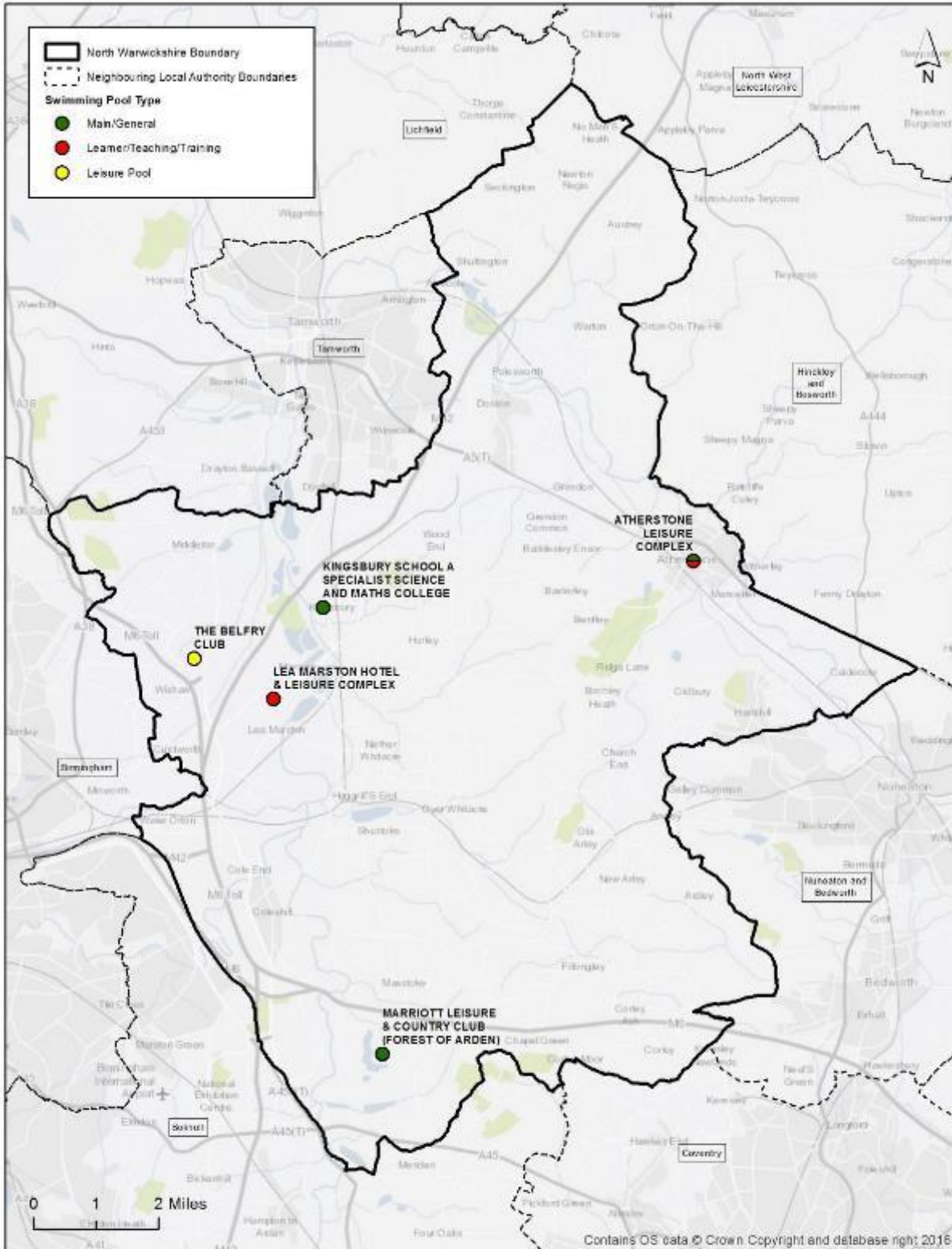
QUANTITY- SWIMMING POOLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.53 The supply analysis identifies that North Warwickshire has an overall total of 6 swimming pools across 5 sites. Appendix 8 details the overall pool supply in North Warwickshire; data source SE Active Places April 2017. These pools are shown in Table 2.8 and Map 2.5. Strategic sized pools are those of a minimum 160 sqm.
- 2.54 Pools with community use (pay and play and sports club/community associations) are highlighted in orange.



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

Map 2.5: All Swimming Pools in North Warwickshire Borough



Swimming Pools by type in North Warwickshire





Table 2.8: All Swimming Pools in North Warwickshire Borough

SITE NAME	POST TOWN	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Atherstone	CV9 1AX	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	4	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2002	n/a
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Atherstone	CV9 1AX	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/ Training	Lanes	0	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2002	n/a
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Tamworth	B78 2LF	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	4	Pay and Play	Community school	School/College/ University (in house)	1972	n/a
LEA MARSTON HOTEL & LEISURE COMPLEX	Sutton Coldfield	B76 0BY	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/ Training	Lanes	0	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1994	n/a
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	Coventry	CV7 7HR	Swimming Pool	Main/General	Lanes	0	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2004
THE BELFRY CLUB	Sutton Coldfield	B76 9PR	Swimming Pool	Leisure Pool	Lanes	0	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2006



2.55 The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in North Warwickshire, is as follows:

Table 2.9: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in North Warwickshire

SWIMMING POOLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH		NO OF POOLS	NO OF SITES
TOTAL NUMBER OF POOLS			
Community Accessible Swimming Pools (pay and play and sports clubs/community associations)		6	5
Community Accessible Swimming Pools (pay and play)		3	2
Main Pools		3	3
Learner Pools		2	2
Leisure		1	1
NON-COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE POOLS			
Private Sector		3	3

2.56 There are two laned swimming pools in the Borough (Atherstone Leisure Complex and Kingsbury School). There are two pools of 4 lane x 25m; one pool of 18m x 9.5m, one pool of 13m x 8m, one pool of 12.5m x 8 m and one pool 12m x 10m (learner pool, Atherstone Leisure Complex).

2.57 The three commercial facilities at Lea Marsden, Marriott Leisure and The Belfry all require membership prior to use, or payment of a guest fee if accompanied by a member.

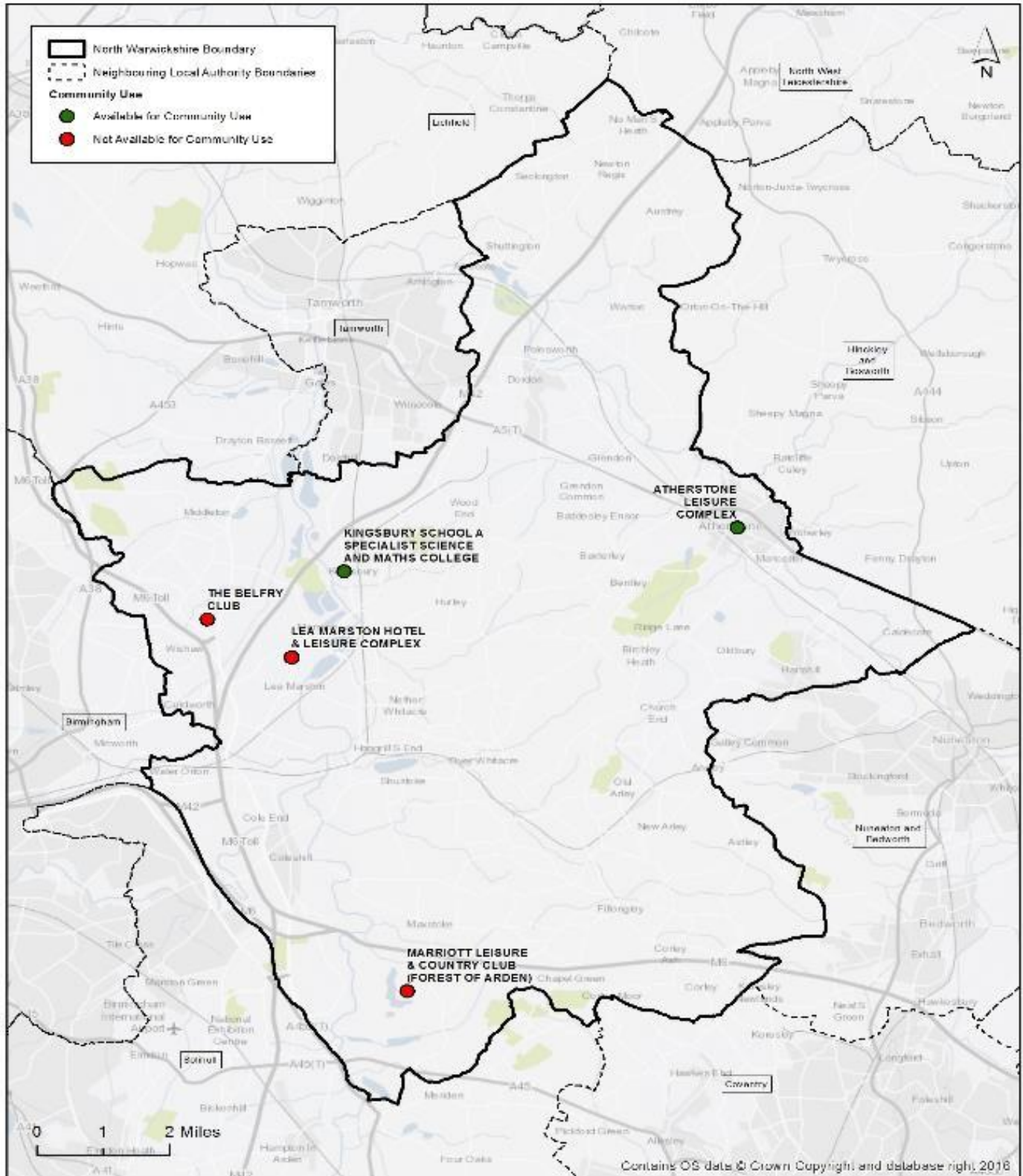
Table 2.10: Community Accessible i.e. pay and play Swimming Pools in North Warwickshire Borough (all strategic size)

FACILITY NAME	POOL TYPE					LANES	LENGTH	WIDTH	AREA SQM
	MAIN	LEARNER	DIVING	LEISURE	LIDO				
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	1					4	25	10m	250
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX		1				0	12m	10m	120
KINGSBURY SCHOOL	1					4	25	10m	250

2.58 Map 2.6 shows all swimming pools in North Warwickshire, by type.



Map 2.6: All Pay and play Community Accessible Swimming Pools in North Warwickshire



Swimming Pools by community use availability in North Warwickshire





QUALITY- SWIMMING POOLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH

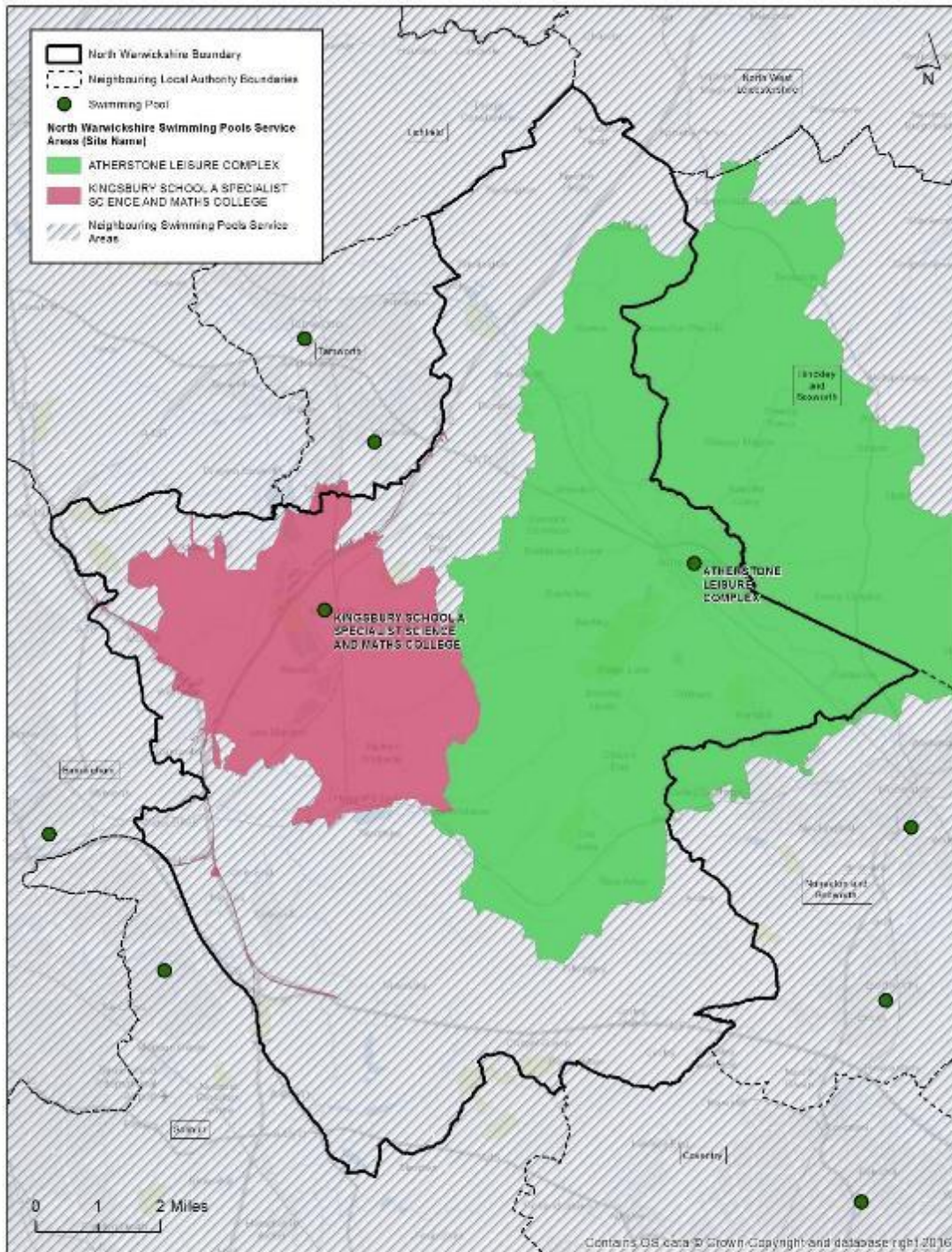
- 2.59 A detailed quality assessment has been undertaken for the one North Warwickshire Borough Council pool, Atherstone Leisure Complex. This is provided in Appendix 2b and is summarised in Table 4.3.
- 2.60 The quality of swimming pools varies across the Borough, but is generally of good quality. The oldest pool in the Borough is Kingsbury School built in 1972; this is also the oldest pool available for pay and play community use. There is a need to consider future provision of this facility, given its age and condition.
- 2.61 Atherstone Leisure Complex has the newest main and learner pool in the Borough, built in 2002 and subsequently refurbished. The pools are in good condition.
- 2.62 Most the other pools in the Borough were built between 1989 and 2000.



ACCESSIBILITY- SWIMMING POOLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.63 The community accessible pools are located in the Borough as shown in Map 2.7.

Map 2.7: Community Accessible Swimming Pools in North Warwickshire with a 20 minute drivetime catchment area



Community accessible Swimming Pools service areas in North Warwickshire (up to 20 minute drive time)





2.64 It is clear from Map 4.4 that the existing swimming facilities (strategic size pools) which are community accessible have catchment areas which only cover half of the borough; significant areas in the North, South & South West are outside a 20-minute drive time of a Borough pay and play community accessible and strategic size swimming pool, but do have access to facilities across neighbouring authority boundaries.

AVAILABILITY – SWIMMING POOLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.65 It is clear that community accessible swimming pools are located in the Northern half of the Borough, and although these are on public transport routes, and their catchment areas provide access for significant numbers of residents, areas of the North, South and South West are outside a 20-minute drive time of a Borough pay and play community accessible and strategic size swimming pool . Overall there is a limited stock of provision in the Borough.

2.66 All the pay and play community accessible pools are 25m in length, so are of strategic size, except the learner pool at Atherstone Leisure Complex.

2.67 Clearly the three commercial pool facilities in the Borough also provide for some residents' use, although these may be unaffordable for some. The real issue is the age of the Kingsbury School facility.



HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

QUANTITY - HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.68 The supply analysis identifies that overall there are 10 health and fitness facilities (10 sites) in North Warwickshire with a total of 319 stations. All facilities require some form of payment/membership payment before use. However, some operate on a community accessible pay and play basis, as opposed to a more commercial outlook. All fitness facilities are shown in Table 2.11. Further details are included in Appendix 8.

Table 2.11: Summary of overall Fitness Provision in North Warwickshire Borough (pay and play accessible facilities are highlighted in orange)

FACILITY NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	CV7 8FN	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	14	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1981	2009
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	CV9 1AX	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	39	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2002	2010
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	B46 3JE	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	36	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014	n/a
FITNESS STATION	CV9 1BU	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	73	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1992	2007
GRIMSTOCK COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL	B46 1LJ	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	10	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2001	n/a
LEA MARSTON HOTEL & LEISURE COMPLEX	B76 0BY	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	32	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1994	2012



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL
LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

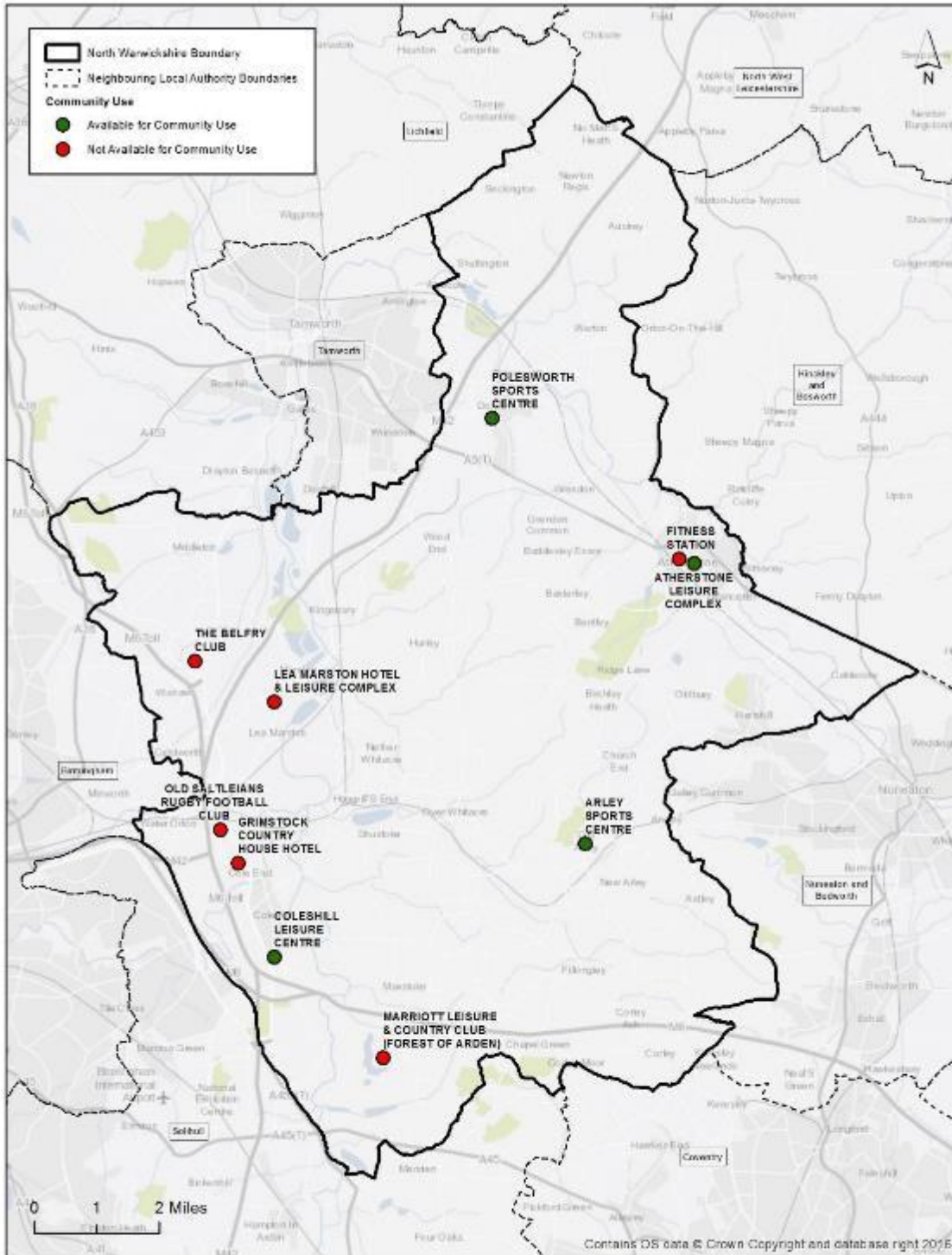
FACILITY NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	CV7 7HR	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	58	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2004
OLD SALTLEIANS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB	B46 1PH	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	10	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	2008	n/a
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	B78 1QT	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	20	Pay and Play	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1980	2013
THE BELFRY CLUB	B76 9PR	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	27	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2014



NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

2.69 Map 2.8 shows all fitness suite facilities in North Warwickshire with community pay and play access.

Map 2.8: Fitness Facilities in North Warwickshire with community pay and play access



Health and Fitness Suites by community use availability in North Warwickshire





- 2.70 The community pay and play accessible fitness suites are all operated by the local authority (4 of the 10 facilities, 109 stations, 100% of community pay and play accessible supply).
- 2.71 There are no fitness suites with 100 stations or more. The largest community accessible pay and play fitness sites are at Atherstone Leisure Complex (39 stations) and Coleshill Leisure Centre (36 stations). Arley and Polesworth Sports Centres have 14 and 20 stations respectively. The average number of stations per commercial fitness suite is 38, significantly lower than the majority of commercial fitness chains, which would usually have an average of around 75+ stations. This is because there are no large chains operating in North Warwickshire.
- 2.72 Commercially operated fitness suites require registered membership. Some indicate they provide an element of pay and play access but in reality, all operate pre-registered, pre-paid/DD membership schemes.
- 2.73 The commercial sector comprises small, independent fitness suites as opposed to large commercial brands. The largest commercial fitness suite has 73 stations – the Fitness Station, with the next largest being Hotel based at the Marriott with 58 stations.
- 2.74 Analysis of the overall supply of fitness suites summarised in Table 2.12 highlights the following:

Table 2.12: Analysis of overall Fitness Suite Provision in North Warwickshire

TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	10
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	319
PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (All require some form of prior payment/membership Ownership Local Authority/ Sports Club /Community Organisation)	4
PAY AND PLAY COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	109
COMMERCIAL SECTOR FITNESS SUITES	5
COMMERCIAL SECTOR FITNESS STATIONS	190
SPORTS CLUB FITNESS SUITES (PRIVATE USE)	1
SPORTS CLUB FITNESS STATIONS (PRIVATE USE)	10
PRIVATE FITNESS FACILITY (10 FITNESS STATIONS)	1



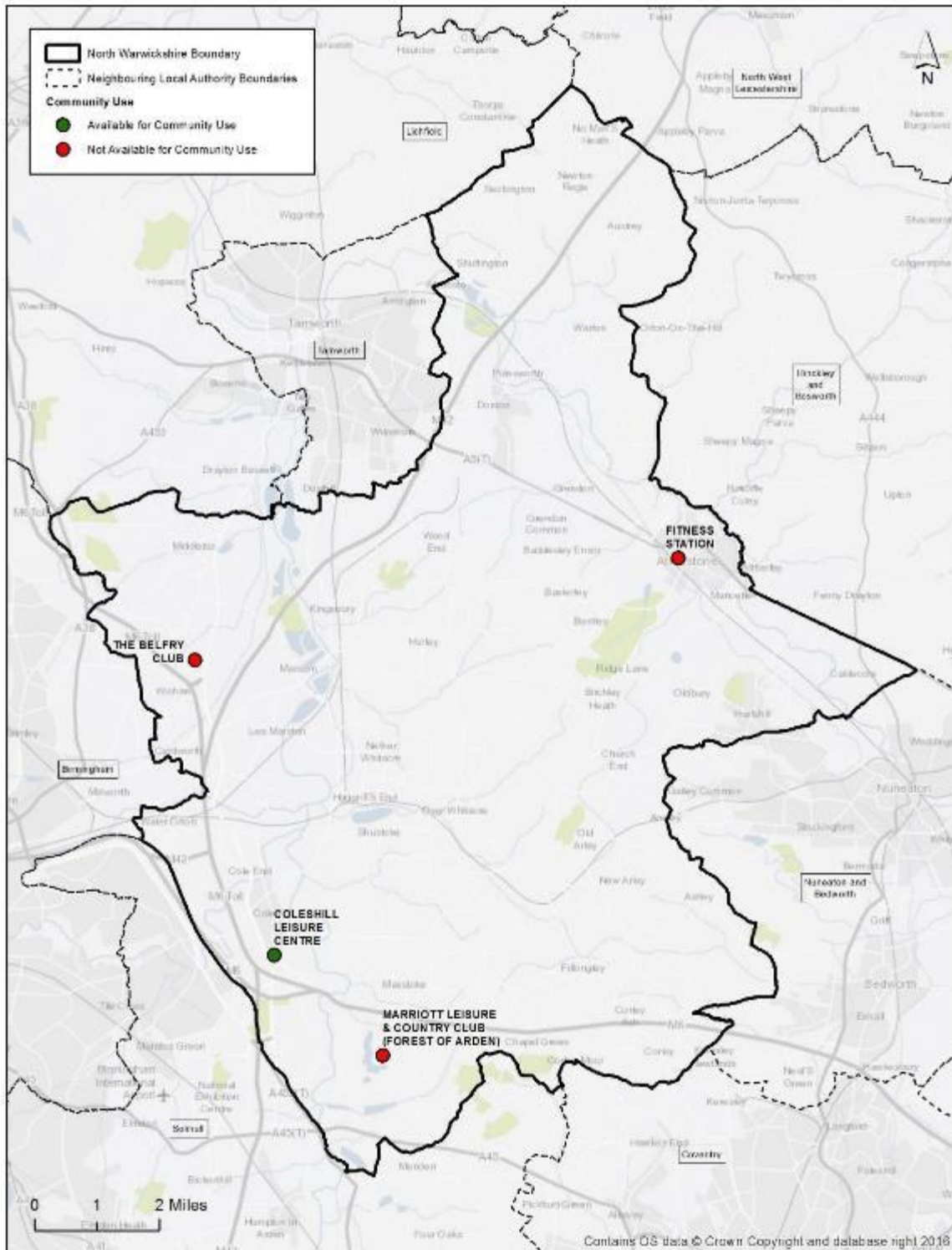
Table 2.13: Summary of Fitness Suite Size

NUMBER OF FITNESS STATIONS	NO. FITNESS SUITES
150+	0
100 - 149	0
50 - 99	2
30-49	3
29 or less	5



2.75 Map 2.9 shows the community accessible dance studios in North Warwickshire

Map 2.9: All Studios in North Warwickshire



Studios by community use availability in North Warwickshire





2.76 The community accessible studios are summarised in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Community Accessible Studios in North Warwickshire Borough (pay and play highlighted in orange)

SITE NAME	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	B46 3JE	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014	n/a
FITNESS STATION	CV9 1BU	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	Date not confirmed on Active Places	n/a
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	CV7 7HR	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	n/a
THE BELFRY CLUB	B76 9PR	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	n/a

QUALITY – HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.77 The quality of the community accessible pay and play health and fitness facilities is generally good, with all facilities either having been built or refurbished since 2009.
- 2.78 The age of fitness facilities ranges from those built in 1981, to 2014. Although some were built some time ago, the commercial facilities have been refurbished, as have many of the public pay and play facilities, within the last 10 years.



ACCESSIBILITY- HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

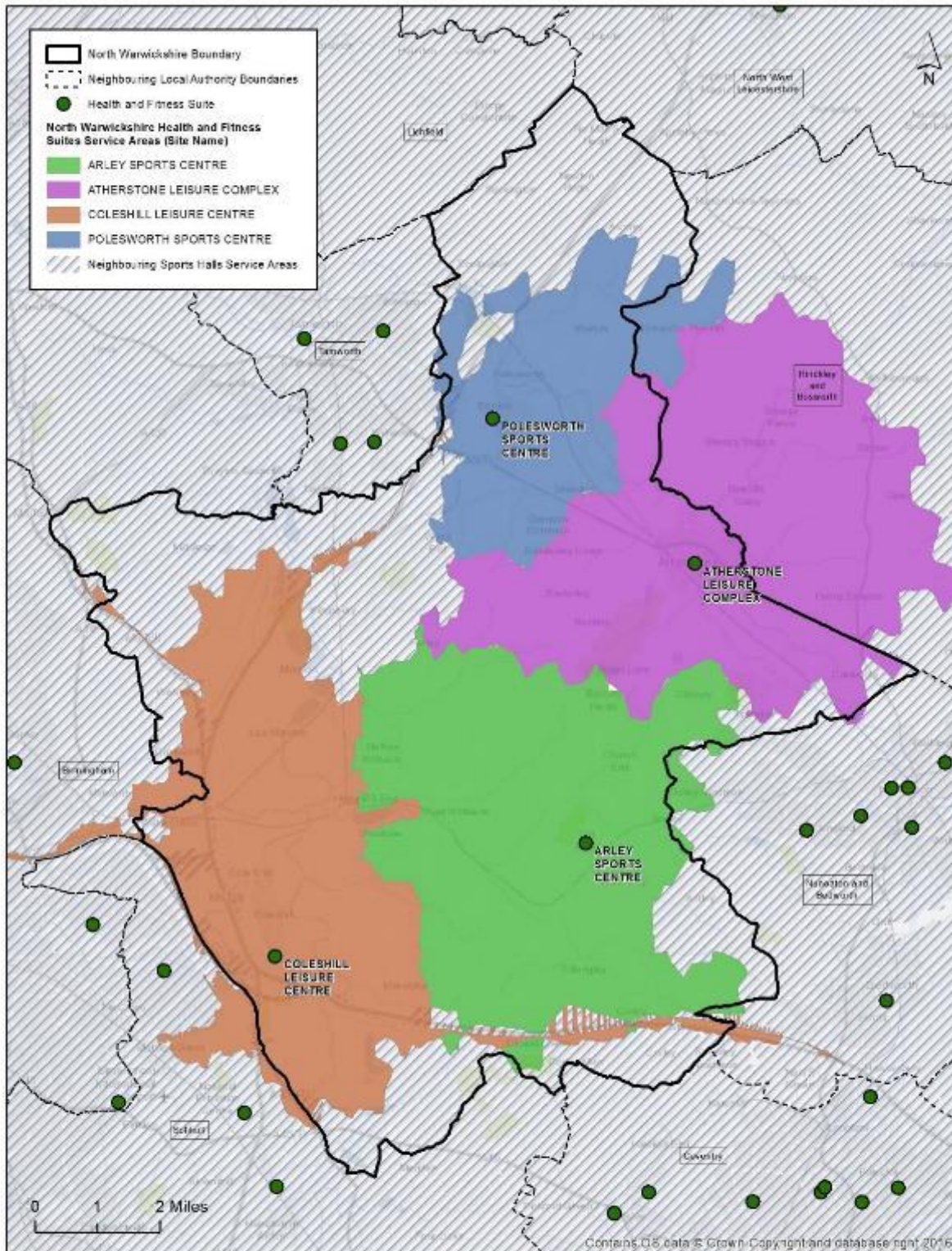
- 2.79 Map 2.7 illustrates that most Borough residents are within 20-minute drive time of a pay and play community accessible fitness suite, with the exception of those in the North West, and the North.
- 2.80 The pay and play community accessible fitness suite facilities are located across the Borough, but predominantly in the more urban areas, reflecting where the population is most dense. These are complemented by commercial sector provision across the Borough.

AVAILABILITY – HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.81 Half of the existing fitness provision in the Borough is provided through the commercial sector (5 of the 10 existing facilities with 4 based on hotel sites); there is 1 sports club-based facility.
- 2.82 It is important to highlight that a least some of the existing commercial sector fitness suite provision in the Borough will be used by residents; this will, however depend on affordability to a certain extent. Given the commercial provision is mostly small, and within the hotel/independent sector, it does not present as much competition to the NWBC facilities as would be the case if large commercial chains were operating in the Borough; smaller independent centres cannot offer the same economies of scale over membership fees etc. As yet, there are no budget gyms in the Borough.
- 2.83 This means there is significant opportunity for the NWBC facilities to dominate the market and generate significant income; given the current level of community accessible fitness facilities, there is also opportunity to expand the current offer.



Map 2.10: Fitness Suites in North Warwickshire – Pay and Play – Service Areas



Community accessible Health and Fitness Suites service areas
in North Warwickshire (up to 20 minute drive time)





STUDIOS

QUANTITY - STUDIOS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.84 There are 4 studios in the Borough, provided as part of a health and fitness offer within facilities. Studios provide a space in which a range of aerobic, fitness and dance classes plus activities such as yoga and Pilates, can take place as well as martial arts, and boxing. Although requiring some specialist equipment for martial arts and boxing, it is also possible to do a form of these activities in an informal space such as a community hall. Informal halls can also accommodate a range of fitness and dance classes, often run by dance schools.
- 2.85 Some village and community hall facilities are used by dance schools/aerobic teachers etc., and the smaller halls often available on education sites have significant potential to be used for fitness classes.
- 2.86 Map 2.8 shows studios as part of the overall health and fitness offer in North Warwickshire. Map 4.9 shows the locations of individual community accessible pay and play studios.
- 2.87 Of the 4 studios in the Borough, 3 are provided by commercial operators, 2 at hotel sites and 1 at a standalone fitness facility. Only 1 is accessible for pay and play community use.
- 2.88 The overall supply of studios is summarised in Table 4.15. Pay and play community accessible studios are highlighted in orange and bold font in Table 4.14.
- 2.89 75% of all studios are provided by commercial operators as part of an overall fitness offer; these providers are the same as those operating commercial fitness suites.
- 2.90 The analysis of the overall studio supply in North Warwickshire is as follows:

Table 2.15: Analysis of overall Studio Supply – North Warwickshire

TOTAL STUDIOS	4
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE STUDIOS	1
COMMERCIAL SECTOR STUDIOS	3
EDUCATION SECTOR STUDIOS	0



QUALITY - STUDIOS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.91 The quality of studios is generally good; the pay and play facility at Coleshill Leisure Centre is the most recently built facility (2014).

ACCESSIBILITY - STUDIOS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.92 Health and fitness facilities are located across the Borough, in areas of highest population, given that the majority of potential users will be resident in these areas. Most studios are part of an overall fitness offer, although there is one stand-alone facility on a sports club site. There are fewer facilities in the centre of the Borough.

AVAILABILITY - STUDIOS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.93 A comprehensive programme of fitness classes, and other sporting activities is offered at the pay and play facility at Coleshill Leisure Centre; there is day time access to the studio.

2.94 A significant number of Borough residents are not within a 20-minute drive time of a pay and play community accessible studio, and therefore a programme of activities. It should be noted however that facilities are located in neighbouring local authorities, which may be more accessible to residents.

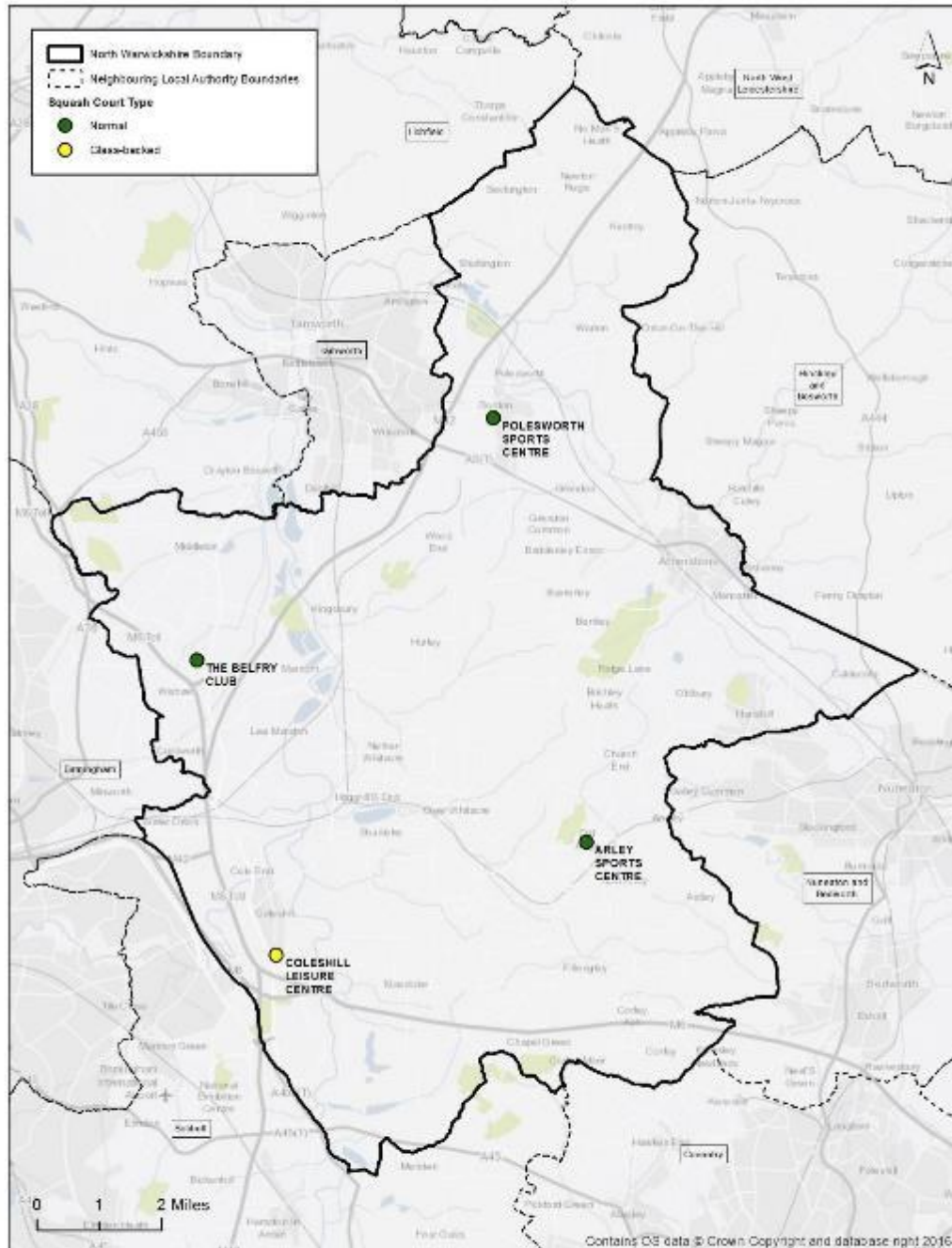


SQUASH

QUANTITY - SQUASH COURTS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

2.95 There are 5 squash courts (4 facilities) in North Warwickshire. These courts are shown on Map 2.11.

Map 2.11: Squash Courts in North Warwickshire Borough



Squash Courts by type in North Warwickshire





2.96 The overall supply of squash courts is summarised in Table 4.16. Glass-back courts are highlighted in bold. Community accessible courts are highlighted in orange.

Table 4.16: Squash Courts in North Warwickshire

SITE NAME-	POST CODE	FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY SUB TYPE	UNIT	NUMBER	ACCESS TYPE	OWNERSHIP TYPE	MANAGEMENT TYPE	YEAR BUILT	YEAR REFURBISHED
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	CV7 8FN	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1981	2004
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	B46 3JE	Squash Courts	Glass-backed	Courts	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014	n/a
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	B78 1QT	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	1	Pay and Play	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1985	2008
THE BELFRY CLUB	B76 9PR	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	2007



QUALITY - SQUASH COURTS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.97 The quality of existing squash courts is generally of a reasonable to good standard; however, all courts are now ageing. The majority of courts were built in the early to mid-1980's with only 2 courts built after 2000. The courts built in the 1980's are now nearing 40 years of age, but were refurbished in 2004 and 2008.

ACCESSIBILITY - SQUASH COURTS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.98 Geographical distribution of the existing squash courts is summarised in Map 4.11; this illustrates that the majority of the existing squash courts are located in and around the main areas of population in the Borough. Courts are distributed evenly throughout the Borough. There are some courts in neighbouring local authorities.

AVAILABILITY - SQUASH COURTS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.99 There are 4 pay and play community accessible squash courts (3 facilities). There is 1 commercially operated squash court (1 facility).
- 2.100 The pay and play community accessible glass-back courts are at the Coleshill Leisure Centre (2), Arley and Polesworth Sports Centres (1 court at each facility).



INDOOR BOWLS

QUANTITY - INDOOR BOWLS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

- 2.101 There are no indoor bowling facilities in the Borough. Outdoor bowling greens are available for pay and play use and there are also a number of bowling clubs in the Borough.

INDOOR TENNIS

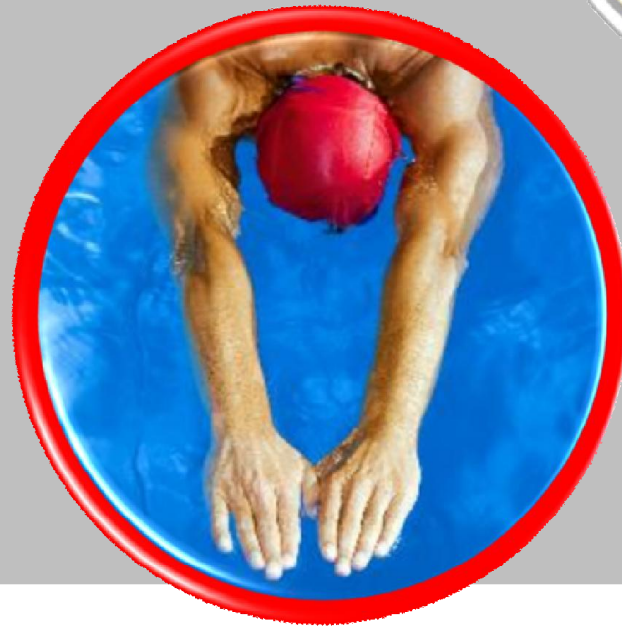
QUANTITY - INDOOR TENNIS IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

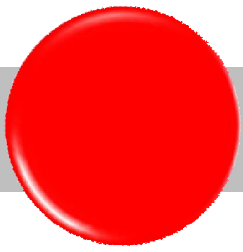
- 2.102 There are no indoor tennis facilities in North Warwickshire. There are however a number of outdoor courts in the Borough. Courts at Newton Recreation Ground, Abbey Green Park, and Vicarage Lane Playing Fields all provide pay and play access. Atherstone Grove Tennis Club is a members' tennis club.
- 2.103 There are also courts at both The Belfry and The Marriot Hotel and Country Club; Membership of the facility is required to use these courts.



DISCLAIMER

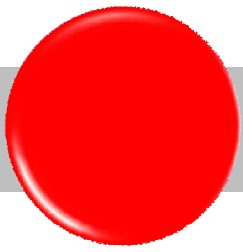
Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.



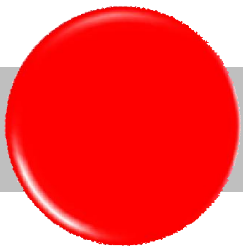


NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL

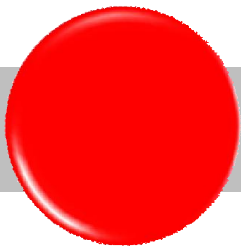
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
NATIONAL CONTEXT	
<p>A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT</p>	<p>The Department for Culture, Media and Sport released a new strategy for Sport in December 2015 - the government’s sport strategy Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation.</p> <p>Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five. The move will see Sport England’s remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation.</p> <p>Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people’s lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health.</p> <p>Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England will set up a new fund in 2016 to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward.</p> <p>At the elite end of sport, government is supporting our Olympic and Paralympic athletes beyond Rio 2016 through to Tokyo 2020 with increased exchequer funding.</p> <p>The key driver for the strategy is to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to make activity an integral part of everyday life in the UK, for everyone.</p>
<p>SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016- ‘TOWARDS AN ACTIVE NATION’</p>	<p>The Vision for this Strategy is:</p> <p>‘We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers’.</p>



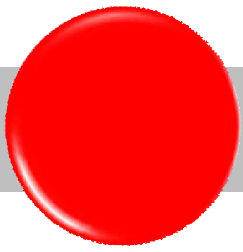
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for an Active Nation' into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners. This strategy sets out Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity because this is where the gains for the individual and for society are greatest• Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life• Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient• Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport• Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers• Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers• Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources• Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles¹ and practical learning of behaviour change



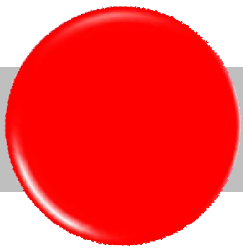
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
<p>MAKING ENGLAND AN ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL SPORTING NATION: A VISION FOR 2020 (2004)</p>	<p>The strategy aims to change the culture of sport and physical activity in England in order to increase participation across all social groups. Changing the culture will lead to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and provide the basis for progression into higher levels of performance.</p> <p>Six priority areas for change are identified including promotion and marketing, legislation and regulatory change, innovation and delivery and strategic planning and evidence.</p>
<p>A SUMMARY OF SPORT ENGLAND’S STRATEGY 2011-12 TO 2014-15</p>	<p>Vision</p> <p>A summary of Sport England’s strategy 2011-12 to 2014-15</p> <p>For England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>Sport England aims to deliver a world leading community sport system. We will make participation in sport a regular habit for many more people, and ensure the delivery of sporting opportunities in the ways and places that people want.</p> <p>Strategy Rationale</p> <p>For sport’s own sake and for the wider benefits it can bring. These include economic benefits, improved public health, happiness and well being, and stronger and safer communities.</p> <p>5 strategic approaches will be implemented to achieve the above:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By maximising the value delivered from our current investment in NGBs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping them achieve their grow and sustain targets by developing interventions to capture and leverage demand from current and potential participants • Applying our knowledge and intelligence to help them solve their problems • Withdrawing funding and re-investing it when necessary to maximise value for money • Supporting their talent pathways through their excel programmes • Joining up work between NGBs to achieve critical mass and grow demand



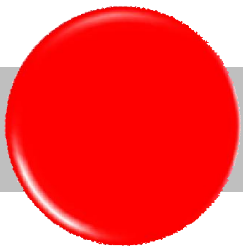
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>2. By delivering Places People Play to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create a major improvement in local club facilities, linked to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games• Create iconic facilities for community sport• Create a new generation of volunteer ‘sport makers’ inspired by the Games• Improve the sporting experience of young people through Sportivate• Capitalise on the interest in sport generated by the London 2012 Games, and provide opportunities for spectators to become participants <p>3. By developing the right criteria and support system for the next round of NGB investment which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rewards success in growing and sustaining participation• Incentivises an approach centred on what existing and potential participants really want• Uses our insight about what works and what doesn’t• Helps NGBs to convert latent demand in their sport to drive participant numbers• Supports the development of specific programmes to build participation among younger adults, aged between 16 to 25 <p>4. By creating an environment in which the key providers continue to invest in sport, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making sport a better business proposition by continuing to drive excellence and equality in sports structures and provision• Identifying how we can work with the private sector providers of sport, for example by improving market conditions to incentivise private sector investment in sport• Encourage a focus on consumer needs, driving demand and generating volumes of participants• Helping local authorities make positive decisions about their sports provision• Setting a clear priority to improve community access to education facilities• Working with the voluntary sector (including clubs) to increase its capacity and skills, to develop sustainable solutions for community ownership and operation of sports facilities (looking in particular at asset transfer) <p>5. By providing strategic direction and market intelligence, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Collecting and sharing evidence about the impact of our investment• Disseminating insight into cross-sector trends and analysis• Providing easy to use tools that support local development and delivery• Working with the appropriate partners to develop our knowledge of those people who are currently inactive and the encouragement they need to participate in sport



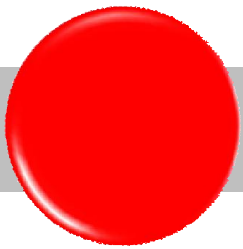
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
GOVERNMENT STRATEGY FOR SPORT – “CREATING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE- A NEW YOUTH SPORT STRATEGY” 2012	<p>Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range.</p> <p>The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p> <p>Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships.</p> <p>A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by;</p> <p>Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools</p> <p>An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games.</p> <p>Improving links between schools and community sport clubs</p> <p>Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students.</p> <p>Working with NGBs focussing on youth</p> <p>NGBs will develop new “whole sport plans” for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential.</p> <p>Investing in facilities</p> <p>Building on the “Places people Play” programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs.</p>



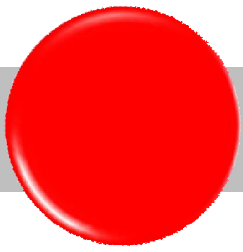
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector</p> <p>Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs.</p>
<p>PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. NICE PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE 17 (2009)</p>	<p>This strategy informs the future commissioning of physical activity provision, and contributes to the Physical Activity pathway. It emphasises the importance of physical activity for health in children and young people, and sets out how health can be improved through regular participation in physical activity.</p>
<p>DEVELOPING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE (SPORT ENGLAND 2011)</p>	<p>Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range.</p> <p>The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p> <p>Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships.</p> <p>A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by;</p> <p>Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools</p> <p>An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games.</p> <p>Improving links between schools and community sport clubs</p> <p>Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students.</p>



STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Working with NGBs focussing on youth</p> <p>NGBs will develop new “whole sport plans” for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential.</p> <p>Investing in facilities</p> <p>Building on the “Places people Play” programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs.</p> <p>Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector</p> <p>Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs.</p> <p>The Localism Bill</p> <p>This Bill provides new local powers including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater freedom and flexibility for local government• Reforms to the planning system placing more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference• New rights and powers for local communities. For example, makes it easier for local people to take over amenities and keep them part of local life• Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with ideas for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done. <p>This Act effects a “passing of power to a local level creating space for local authorities to lead and innovate, and give people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them”</p>



STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
PUBLIC HEALTH REFORMS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES 2013	<p>Public Health White Paper (2013)</p> <p>The White Paper outlines the Government's plans for funding of 'public health' to be decentralised and controlled at a local authority level from 2013 onwards. £4bn will be ring-fenced for local authorities to spend on areas within the definition of 'public health'</p> <p>Background</p> <p>This paper forms part of the wider Government plans to reform the NHS. The Coalition's ambition is to reform the NHS by devolving power from the centre and commissioning GPs to run their own practices.</p> <p>Key announcements include the introduction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Public Health England' - a 'dedicated new public health service' sitting within the Department of Health• Directors of Public Health, who will work at a local authority level and lead on the public health offer• A health premium, to reward local authorities for progress against a new outcomes framework. This will take into account health inequalities <p>Statutory health and well-being boards, bringing together local authorities and health officials.</p> <p>Relevance to sport</p> <p>The White Paper contains a number of key themes. These range from mental health, tobacco control, pandemic flu and social marketing through to sexual health and pregnancy.</p> <p>Of direct relevance to sport are the areas focussing on physical activity and obesity. While there is little detail in the paper at this stage, sport and physical activity are referenced throughout the document as examples of how to improve public health from a health and well-being perspective.</p> <p>The paper specifically references physical activity initiatives, noting the mass participation legacy, as one part of the public health drive. The Olympic and Paralympic style sports competition is also referenced.</p>



STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>While both of these initiatives are already in the public domain, it is welcome that sport and physical activity feature so predominantly in the paper.</p> <p>Given the ring-fenced nature of the £4bn budget, sport needs to be included within the definition of 'public health' in order to benefit from funding at a local level. While the definition has not been set, the frequent mentions of sport and physical activity demonstrate that they are on the public health agenda.</p>
THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES – START ACTIVE, STAY ACTIVE – JULY 2011	<p>A report from the Chief Medical Officer presents guidance on the volume, duration, frequency and type of physical activity across the full age ranges to achieve general health benefits. It is aimed at all authorities and organisations developing services to promote physical activity, and it is aimed at professionals, practitioners and policymakers concerned with planning and implementing policies and programmes that use the promotion of physical activity, sport, exercise and active travel to achieve health gains.</p> <p>The report covers early years, children and young people, adults and older adults; there are specific recommendations for each sector, with a succinct fact sheet setting out recommendations for each age group.</p>
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE REFORM ACT (2012)	<p>The Act was passed in Parliament in March 2012 as part of the Government's vision to modernise the NHS. The bill moves commissioning responsibilities to both the GP consortia and also to Local Authorities for public health. These will come together in health and wellbeing boards.</p>
PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK 2013-2016	<p>Published in January 2012, the Public Health Framework identifies two overall outcomes to be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased healthy life expectancy• Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities <p>Public health will be measured against 66 health measures, including a physical activity indicator.</p>

Name of facility **Arley Sports Centre**
 Address **CV78FN**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	x				
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor	x	Very Poor	
3 court hall	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Changing Rooms	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
1 squash court	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
Outdoor courts - 2 x netball/tennis, concrete	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	x
Fitness Suite	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										6

Disability Access	Full		Partial	x	No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

39%

Name of facility **Atherstone Leisure Centre**
 Address

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	x	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>20m x 5 lane pool</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Learner Pool</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										5

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

76%

Constrained site

APPENDIX 2C: INDOOR FACILITY QUALITY ASSESSMENT - COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE

Name of facility **Coleshill Leisure Centre**
 Address **B463JE**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>2 glass back squash courts</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>4 court sports hall</i>	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio</i>	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										6

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

87%

Name of facility **Polesworth Sports Centre**
 Address **B781QT**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	x				
Facility Quality										
<i>Reception</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
<i>4 court sports hall</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Changing Rooms</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	x	Very Poor	
<i>Multi-Purpose Hall (in school)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness Suite</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										5

Disability Access	Full		Partial	x	No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some		Poor	x	
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

39%

Name of facility **Atherstone Memorial Hall**
 Address

QUALITY RATING

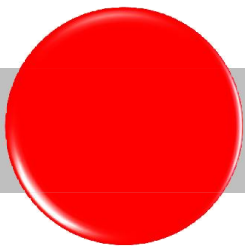
General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	x				
Facility Quality										
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Separate Studio - Memorial Hall</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>2 halls - Memorial Hall</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										2

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

57%

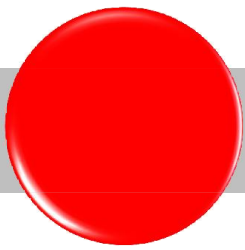
Constrained site



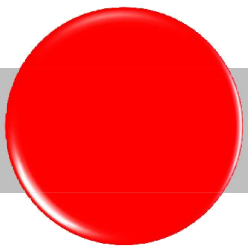
National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGB's) have been consulted regarding facility requirements. Their comments are contained in the table below. Many NGB's are currently planning, with Sport England, new priorities for the next funding cycle 2017 – 2021. Sport England and many NGB's will hope that Rio 2016 inspired people enough to consider playing sport as a way of engaging in physical activity.

NGB Consultation

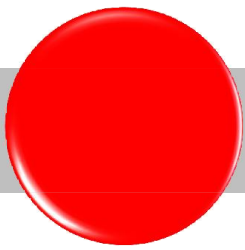
NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
BRITISH CYCLING	Jackie Brennan Recreation Manager, west Midlands	In terms of recreational cycling we prioritise Coventry and Birmingham for recreational delivery (guided ride and mass participation rides) so unfortunately there is no planned development or delivery in North Warwickshire although local people may organise Breeze rides https://www.letsride.co.uk/breezeor Ride Social rides https://www.letsride.co.uk/social (No response from facilities team)	
BRITISH GYMNASTICS AND TRAMPOLINING	Natalie Laws Business Support Officer - Facilities	One registered club in the area. Coleshill Gymnastics Club. The club has 53 members and operates from a non-dedicated space in Coleshill Leisure Centre. They deliver general gymnastics and acro.	Supporting the club to maximise their use of space and time and to assist in identifying both satellite and dedicated spaces. Operational support including club structure and business planning are key factors needed to increase capacity. The club has not expressed the need for support to move into a dedicated facility They have just 53 registered members which is relatively low to move into a dedicated space. If the club wants to move to a dedicated space, it's likely BG would offer support to increase their member base to put them in a more positive position.



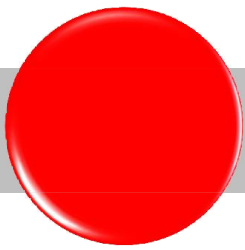
NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
ENGLISH INDOOR BOWLS ASSOCIATION (EIBA)	Stephen Rodwell Development Manager EIBA	<p>At present NO Purpose Built Indoor Bowls Facility within the North Warwickshire Borough Council area.</p> <p>However, there are number of Clubs in adjoining LA areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamworth and Barwell within 30 minutes drive-time (see Note 3) • Church Gresley and Erdington Court within 40 minutes drive-time (excluded Coventry as we understand that Indoor Bowls may not be included within the LA Plans for a new Leisure Centre). • Solihull and City of Birmingham 	<p>The Population figures provided by the Sport England “Local Sport Profile Tool indicate that the older population (55+) will increase in the next few years.</p> <p>As such there could be a need for an “Indoor Bowls facility” within the North Warwickshire LA area.</p> <p>In theory and in “times of available funding”, we would like to see a Standalone facility. If this was not possible, we feel that in line with new Sport England Strategy, consideration should then be given to the consideration of a Multi-Sport/Multi-Use site which includes a purpose built Indoor Bowls Green.</p> <p>Like all Sports NGB’s, the two Bowls NGB’s and BDA have been in discussion with Sport England with regards to Funding for 2017 till 2021.</p> <p>Sport England has just advised that “Bowls” will receive £1,628,512 for the next four years to help us to keep more people playing the sport well into later life.</p> <p>In the new Play Bowls Strategy 2017 - 2021 strategy, delivery of which will commence in April, there will be a real focus on supporting clubs to not only recruit more members but to help them to sustain membership and to make bowls clubs somewhere people want to spend their leisure time.</p>
ENGLAND NETBALL	Charlotte Maylon Capital Investment and Facilities Manager	<u>County Data</u> There are 42 venues in Warwickshire being used for netball activity.	No venues identified with key issues or a need for improvements within the NWBC area.



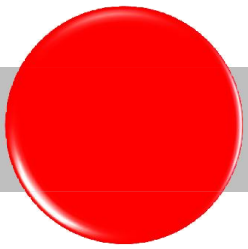
NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
		<p>Collectively, these venues have 105 outdoor courts, 52 of which are floodlit, 1 outdoor covered court and 28 indoor courts.</p> <p>The provision of outdoor courts in Warwickshire is higher than the national average.</p> <p>The provision of indoor courts in Warwickshire is similar than the national average</p> <p>There are 46 affiliated clubs training at Warwickshire venues with 1881 affiliated members.</p> <p>37% of the venues are based on educational sites</p> <p>62% of clubs rate the condition of venues used in Warwickshire as very good, with remaining given a good or average rating.</p> <p>78% of clubs find it either very easy or easy to book venues for netball activity</p> <p>18 key community venues have been identified by England Netball – none of which are in the NWBC district. The nearest being in Nuneaton <u>County Data</u></p> <p>There are 42 venues in Warwickshire being used for netball activity.</p>	



NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
		<p>Collectively, these venues have 105 outdoor courts, 52 of which are floodlit, 1 outdoor covered courts and 28 indoor courts.</p> <p>The provision of outdoor courts in Warwickshire is higher than the national average.</p> <p>The provision of indoor courts in Warwickshire is similar than the national average</p> <p>There are 46 affiliated clubs training at Warwickshire venues with 1881 affiliated members.</p> <p>37% of the venues are based on educational sites</p> <p>62% of clubs rate the condition of venues used in Warwickshire as very good, with remaining given a good or average rating.</p> <p>78% of clubs find it either very easy or easy to book venues for netball activity</p> <p>18 key community venues have been identified by England Netball – none of which are in the NWBC district; the nearest is in Nuneaton</p>	
<p>AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (ASA)</p>	<p>Dennis Freeman-Wright ASA Facilities Team</p>	<p>Delivery of club activities and community use is limited by the provision of only one community facility that is not a competition pool.</p>	<p>Maintain the status quo.</p> <p>The population of North Warwickshire is very small and further provision of community facilities would be difficult to justify, which is identified within the FPM.</p>



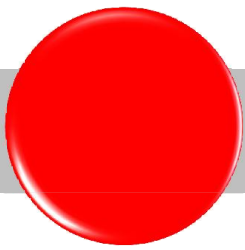
NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
		<p>There is only one community facility in North Warwickshire; the ASA has a swimming club operating out of this centre with little opportunity to expand within the facility programme</p> <p>Swimming club activity at competition level is therefore exported to other adjacent districts.</p>	<p>However, the FPM run identifies 4 swimming pools which suggests that the education site and at least one private member club is included in the assessment, which is hardly valid and the deficit in demand is marginally greater than shown.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is still not sufficient to justify another community pool. The district is surrounded by more populous districts with more community/competition pools and there must be a significant exportation of customers.</p> <p>Usage of the community facility is high because there is a lack of choice. Atherstone Leisure Complex is relatively new and renewal must be some years away.</p>
BRITISH TAEKWONDO	Margaret Nolan Development Officer	<p>Clubs book facilities in the area. The NGB does not have a facilities strategy.</p> <p>There are no clubs in the NWBC area. The nearest clubs are in Bedworth and Coventry.</p>	
VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND	Liz Fletcher Volleyball Relationship Manager (Black Country and Staffordshire)	<p>Delivery will include the continued support for the development and sustainability of our community clubs based within North Warwickshire district and those in the surrounding areas whose outreach is into the North Warwickshire area. (Tamworth Spartans, Nuneaton, Coventry Riga, Birmingham Mets Volleyball Clubs)</p>	<p>Support for affiliated community clubs in being sustainable, well run, safe environments for our sport. This will include support for their local training with educational institutions, recruitment and upskilling of volunteer administrators, coaches and referees alongside club development planning. Also work with and support the work of the volunteer led <u>West Midlands Volleyball Association</u>.</p> <p>Our affiliated clubs are heavily reliant on affordable indoor sports hall space midweek and weekends for club training and fixtures. The amount of booking time varies depending on the size of the club.</p>

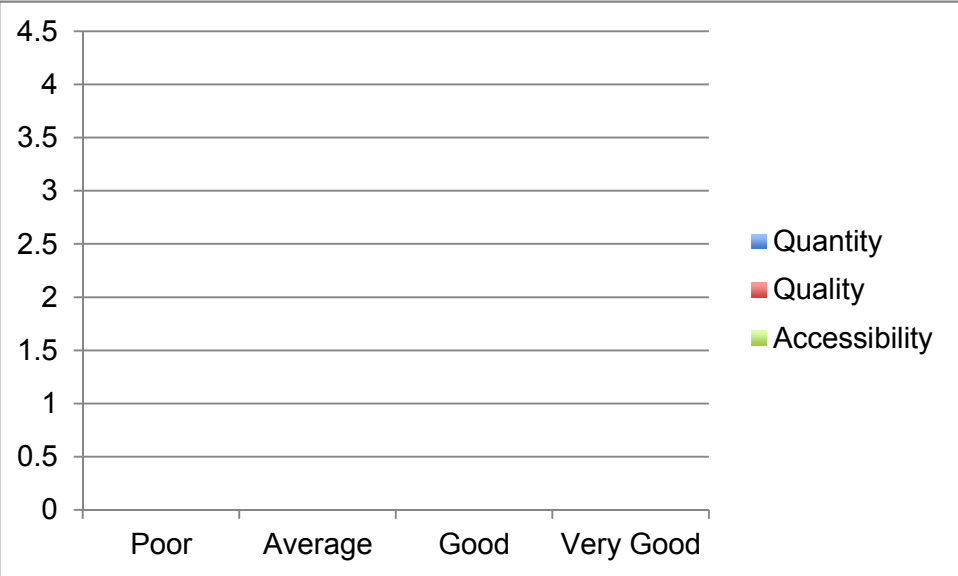


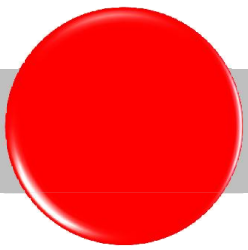
NGB	CONTACT	CURRENT DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES	FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PRIORITIES
			<p>Clubs also take their activities outdoors during the summer months, therefore flat open grass space (parks) is also a requirement. Attached is a copy of our current facility technical guidance document and this link goes to the Volleyball Facilities Data Sheet on the Sport England website: https://www.sportengland.org/media/4592/volleyball-data-sheet-march-2012.pdf</p>

No response

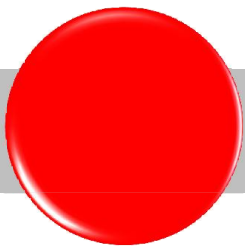
Athletics	England Squash and Racketball
Badminton England	England Table Tennis
Basketball England	Lawn Tennis Association (LTA)
England Boxing	British Triathlon



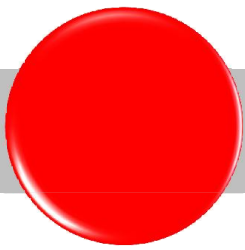
QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES																				
PARISH RESPONSES	6 (out of 7) complete	Fillongley, Shustoke, Hartshill, Austrey, Coleshill, Newton Regis, Seckington and No Man's Heath																				
DO THE SPORTS FACILITIES MEET THE NEED OF YOUR LOCAL RESIDENTS?	33.33% Yes 66.67% No	This highlights a low level of satisfaction within the parishes, as 1 in 3 of respondents stated their provision does not meet the needs of local residents. The specific reasons for this rating are highlighted by parish below.																				
HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE QUANTITY, QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SPORTS PROVISION IN YOUR PARISH?	4 respondents completed this question	 <table border="1"> <caption>Chart Data: Rating Distribution</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Quantity (Blue)</th> <th>Quality (Red)</th> <th>Accessibility (Green)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Good</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Quantity (Blue)	Quality (Red)	Accessibility (Green)	Poor	1	0	0	Average	0	1	1	Good	0	0	0	Very Good	0	0	0
Category	Quantity (Blue)	Quality (Red)	Accessibility (Green)																			
Poor	1	0	0																			
Average	0	1	1																			
Good	0	0	0																			
Very Good	0	0	0																			
FILLONGLEY		Facilities in the area are rated as poor quantity, with average quality and accessibility. The current Fillongley Recreation Ground was rated as average, and only providing football an issue in the area, due to a lack of access to other sporting facilities. Fillongley stated they use an all indoor sports and fitness suite, to enable a fitter and healthier community, this facility is accessible by either bus/walking/cycling. The residents of the parish currently utilise the Arley Sports Centre, but its limited opening hours can cause a problem. The open spaces in the area were rated as mainly good or excellent, but would like to see improvements to the provision of facilities for young people, and also some improvements to the entrances to the parks.																				



QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES
SHUSTOKE		The parish rated their facilities as average, with the main issue being the sports field not match fit for football (boggy and mole hills), and also the car park is in poor condition. The three main sports that take place in the area are dance, yoga and circuit training. The Parish believes believe the access to open spaces is very important to the community, and that their facilities are either good, but would like to improve them through, better entrances, landscaping and more facilities (seating, etc.)
HARTSHILL		Harthill rate their sports provision as average, but would like to improve the Snow Hill Recreation Ground through a skate park, all weather surface and picnic areas, although the current equipment was rated as good. The main sports undertaken in the area are, senior and junior football, dance, exercise classes and walking. Hartshill would like further improvement to play areas, cycle and walking routes to be involved in any new developments. They would like to have better access, entrances and information boards within the local parks and open spaces.
AUSTREY		Austrey rate their sports facilities as good, although would like to add drainage to the playing fields, and to improve the road surface at the entrance to the fields. Austrey would like to have an all-weather surface at the playing fields, to accommodate increased usage, and they believe there is no similar facility in the area. To improve the local area they would like increased facilities across the board, in terms of the provision of green space.
COLESHILL		Coleshill rate their facilities as very good and good, indicating they are happy with the current provision of sports facilities in the parish. The main sports undertaken in the area are zumba, kick boxing and other exercise classes. Coleshill also stated that the Town council has recently installed two new tennis courts. It is looking to have these locked but available to hire free of charge in order to maintain the condition. A website to obtain the access code is being organised. It is intended that schools should be able to book regular tennis sessions as well and the Council would want the County Council to be aware of this new facility and its wide availability.
NEWTON REGIS, SECKINGTON AND NO MAN'S HEATH		The Parish is happy with the current sports provision, with the three main sports undertaken cricket, football and zumba. The parish is split across three villages, and state they have good access to sports facilities in nearby towns and villages. They would like more facilities for young people, and more natural green space areas.



SCHOOL	INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY AVAILABLE ON SITE	WEEKDAY HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	WEEKEND HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	OCTOBER-MARCH		APRIL-SEPTEMBER		CLUBS ON SITE	AMBITION TO INCREASE COMMUNITY USE	MOST POPULAR SPORTS ON SITE	PLANS TO DEVELOP CURRENT FACILITIES	SPORT PROGRAMMES ON SITE	IS FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED HOURS DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAY PERIODS?
				CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)	O CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)						
Atherstone Nursery School	School has no indoor or outdoor sports facilities.												
Hartshill School of Science and Arts	Sports Hall	12	Not available	100%	100%	Not available at this time (Used as an exam hall)	Yes	At max capacity, so no plans to increase	Badminton and football	Not at present, recent refurbishment of sports hall.	None	No	
Nursery Hill Primary School	Current indoor provision is smaller than one court size, so are unable to hire the facility to the community.												
St Edwards Catholic School	No indoor sports facilities on site.												



SCHOOL	INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY AVAILABLE ON SITE	WEEKDAY HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	WEEKEND HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	OCTOBER-MARCH		APRIL-SEPTEMBER		CLUBS ON SITE	AMBITION TO INCREASE COMMUNITY USE	MOST POPULAR SPORTS ON SITE	PLANS TO DEVELOP CURRENT FACILITIES	SPORT PROGRAMMES ON SITE	IS FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED HOURS DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAY PERIODS?
				CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)	O CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)						
The Queen Elizabeth Academy	Sports Hall	30	Not available	20%	20%	15%	100%	JH Karate Tae Kwon Do Badminton Atherstone Rangers (Football)	Not known	Football and martial arts	Not known	None	The facility is available for external hirers during the school holidays. This is a flexible arrangement and relies on a key bond system for hirers, due to there being no staff on site
Water Orton Primary	As we are a primary school we do not have a sports hall. However, we do have two school halls for which we have regular lettings for a dance group 3 times per week and for a yoga group once per week.												



**Strategic Assessment of Need for
Sports Hall Provision in North
Warwickshire Borough Council**

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report 2017

April 2017

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for sports halls in North Warwickshire Borough. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (fpm) and the data from the National Run as of January 2017.
- 1.2 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. These include the facilities that have been included within this assessment and the fpm inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.3 The fpm modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2, regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in isolation and it is recommended that this analysis should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, using other available information and knowledge from (a) sports perspective (National Governing Bodies of Sport and local clubs), and for; (b) a local perspective (from the local authority, the facility providers and operators and from the local community).
- 1.4 Where applicable the data outputs for North Warwickshire are compared with the neighbouring authorities to North Warwickshire Borough Council.
- 1.5 The report sets out the findings under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are defined at the start and include: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the sports halls are); and equity share. Each heading is followed by a commentary on the findings.
- 1.6 A summary of main findings is set out at the end of the report.
- 1.7 This report has been prepared by Neil Allen Associates (naa) on behalf of Sport England. naa are contracted by Sport England to undertake facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

2. Supply of Sports Halls

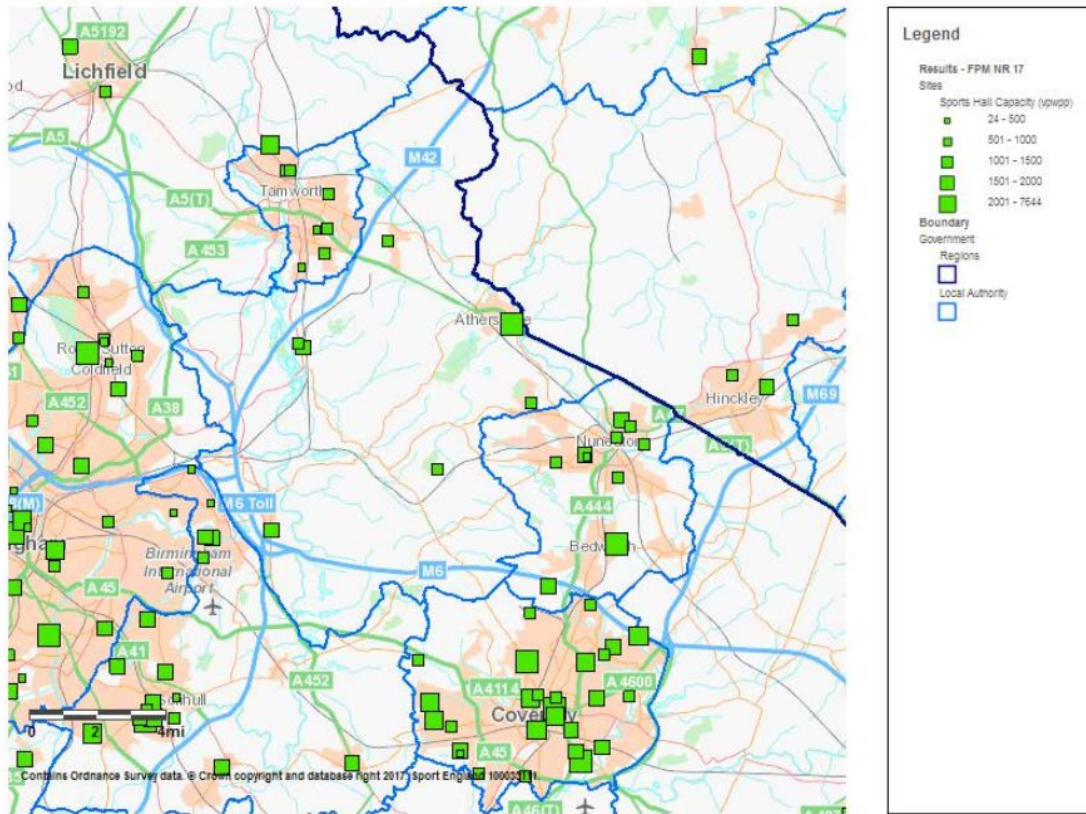
Total Supply	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	N W Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Number of halls	9	11	42	8	8	9	14	30	8
Number of hall sites	7	7	27	5	6	7	10	18	7
Supply of total hall space in courts	32.40	41.90	172.80	30.30	31.50	36.40	50.20	109.80	29.70
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts	25.70	25.90	126.80	22.20	24.60	29.60	37.40	74.90	18.70
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	7,017	7,075	34,615	6,069	6,724	8,088	10,209	20,443	5,112
Courts per 10,000 population	5.20	4.30	4.90	2.80	3.10	3.70	3.90	5.20	3.80

- 2.1 Definition of supply – this is the supply or capacity of the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in numbers of badminton courts.
- 2.2 There are nine individual sports halls on seven sites in North Warwickshire in 2017. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts is just over 32 courts. This reduces to just under 26 courts based on the variable amount of time and courts available at some of the education sites for community use in the weekly peak period (weekday evenings up to five hours and weekend days up to seven hours each day).
- 2.3 Based on a measure of number of courts available for community use per 10,000 population, North Warwickshire has 5.2 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, North Warwickshire has the highest level of provision, along with Solihull, based on this measure. The range of provision for the other authorities is between 4.9 and 2.8 badminton courts, with the lowest being in Hinckley and Bosworth.
- 2.4 The West Midlands Regional and England wide average are both 4.3 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. So the provision of sports hall space in North Warwickshire is above both the West Midlands Region and the national figure in 2017.

- 2.5 The location of all the sports hall sites in North Warwickshire is set out in map 2.1 below. The size of the green square represents the size of the sports hall at that site.

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Map 2.1 Location of sports hall sites North Warwickshire 2017



- 2.6 A description of the sports halls in North Warwickshire is set out in Table 2.1 below. The average age of the seven sports hall sites is 26 years, but the average is misleading. Three of the sports hall sites have opened between 2013 and 2016, so three very recent sports halls. The oldest sports hall site is Harthill School sports hall, which opened in 1958 and according to the data has not had an extensive modernisation, such as upgrading of the sports hall floor or the lighting system.
- 2.7 The most recent sports hall is the Queen Elisabeth Academy opened in 2016 and which has a main hall of 4 badminton courts and which is 33m x 18m main hall, plus the Academy has two smaller activity halls.
- 2.8 The scale of the sports hall provision is very good, with six of the sports hall sites having a main hall of 4 badminton court size. So there is a network of six sports hall sites across the Borough which can provide for the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level.

Table 2.1: Sports Hall Supply North Warwickshire 2017

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
North Warwickshire							85%	8%	8%
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1981		88%	6%	5%
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2014		86%	11%	3%
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	Main		594	4	1958		67%	6%	27%
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2013		88%	6%	6%
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004	89%	7%	5%
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980		84%	6%	11%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2016		85%	7%	8%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						

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3. Demand for sports halls

Total Demand	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	N W Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Population	62,667	96,410	355,888	109,898	103,166	97,451	127,391	212,903	77,434
Visits demanded – visits per week peak period	3,745	6,222	23,106	6,589	6,056	5,891	7,779	12,754	4,778
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	17.10	28.50	105.80	30.10	27.80	27	35.60	58.40	21.90
% of population without access to a car	14.90	14.90	31	13.80	12.90	15	21.20	18.50	19.30

- 3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in numbers of badminton courts.
- 3.2 The 2017 population of North Warwickshire is 62,667 people. This population generates a demand of 3,745 visits in the weekly peak period of week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The demand in the weekly peak period equates to 17 badminton courts.
- 3.3 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. For North Warwickshire it is just under 15% of the population.
- 3.4 The percentage of the population without access to a car is important because it distinguishes how many people travel by car. If there is a low percentage then car travel and mobility is high and more people can access sports halls over the car catchment area (20 minutes' drive time for car travel).
- 3.5 If there is a high percentage then more people walk (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) or use public transport (15 minutes catchment area). So location of sports halls in areas close to residential areas becomes more important.
- 3.6 The data findings for North Warwickshire are that, just under 86% of all visits to sports halls by car, with just over 9% of visits by walkers and 5% by public transport. So around one in seven visits to sports halls by North Warwickshire residents are by a combination of walking and public transport

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Supply - Hall provision (courts) available for community use	25.70	25.90	126.80	22.20	24.60	29.60	37.40	74.90	18.70
Demand - Hall provision (courts)	17.10	28.50	105.80	30.10	27.80	27	35.60	58.40	21.90
Supply / Demand balance	8.60	-2.60	21	-7.90	-3.20	2.60	1.80	16.50	-3.20

- 4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for sports halls in North Warwickshire with the total supply. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls is met by ALL the supply in North Warwickshire (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into North Warwickshire. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- 4.3 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.4 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of North Warwickshire in 2017 generates a demand for just over 17 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of just under 26 badminton courts which are available for community use in 2017. So there is a North Warwickshire positive supply and demand balance of 8.6 badminton courts.
- 4.5 In addition, and as reported under the supply heading, there is a total supply of just over 32 badminton courts in the Borough. The difference between the total supply of 32 courts and the effective supply for community use of just under 26 courts, is because of the variable hours of access to sports halls on education sites for community use in the weekly peak period.
- 4.6 So, in effect, there is the option to increase supply, should demand be projected to increase, by increasing access to the existing supply of sports halls.

- 4.7 There are positive balances in four of the neighbouring authorities, the highest being in Coventry with 21 badminton courts, followed by Solihull with 16 badminton courts. In the four authorities with a negative supply and demand balance the highest is in Hinckley and Bosworth at just under 8 badminton courts.

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5. Satisfied Demand - demand from North Warwickshire residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	N W Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Total number of visits which are met	3,459	5,893	21,430	6,004	5,650	5,435	7,244	11,777	4,511
% of total demand satisfied	92.40	94.70	92.70	91.10	93.30	92.30	93.10	92.30	94.40
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	85.70	82.80	65.20	89.50	87.40	85.80	77	80.90	76.10
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	9.40	11.10	22.40	6.10	8.10	9.10	14.20	12.20	16.80
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	5	6.10	12.40	4.40	4.40	5	8.80	6.90	7.10
Demand Retained	2,334	4,175	20,274	3,326	3,389	3,961	5,634	9,335	3,415
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	67.50	70.80	94.60	55.40	60	72.90	77.80	79.30	75.70
Demand Exported	1,125	1,718	1,156	2,679	2,261	1,475	1,610	2,442	1,096
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	32.50	29.20	5.40	44.60	40	27.10	22.20	20.70	24.30

- 5.1 Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.
- 5.2 In 2017 some 92.4% of the total demand for sports halls from North Warwickshire residents is being satisfied/met. This is not a surprising finding given the supply and demand balance findings. There is also over 90% of total demand being met in all the neighbouring authorities.
- 5.3 There is a net total positive balance of 34 badminton courts across all the authorities. This combined with the high level of visits to sports halls by car, means that the demand can access many venues. In short, a very high level of the total demand for sports halls is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall. Plus there is sufficient capacity to meet over 90% of the total demand for sports halls in North Warwickshire and the neighbouring authorities.

Retained demand

- 5.4 Retained demand is the amount of demand which is met at North Warwickshire's sports halls by North Warwickshire's residents. The assessment is based on the catchment area of the sports halls and with residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live and it is a sports hall located in the Borough.
- 5.5 The finding is that 67.5% of the total 92.4% of the total North Warwickshire demand for sports which is met/satisfied, is by North Warwickshire residents using a sports hall located in the Borough. The catchment area for a sports hall is 20 minutes' drive time and 20 minutes/1 mile for the walk to catchment area.
- 5.6 This means the network, location and catchment area of the 7 sports hall sites in North Warwickshire are well placed in relation to the location of the North Warwickshire demand for sports halls. The nearest sports hall for nearly seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a North Warwickshire resident, is a sports hall located in the Borough

Exported demand

- 5.7 After retained demand, the residual of satisfied demand is the export of North Warwickshire's demand and which is met at sports halls in neighbouring authorities. Again this is based on North Warwickshire travelling to the nearest venue to where they live.
- 5.8 The finding is that in 2017, for some 32% of the North Warwickshire demand for sports halls, the nearest sports halls for where some residents live is a sports hall located outside the Borough. The data does not identify how much of the North Warwickshire demand goes to which authority or site, it only provides the total.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from North Warwickshire residents not currently being met

Unmet Demand	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	N W Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	286	329	1,677	585	406	456	535	977	268
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.60	5.30	7.30	8.90	6.70	7.70	6.90	7.70	5.60
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	1.30	1.50	7.60	2.60	1.90	2.10	2.50	4.50	1.30
% of Unmet Demand due to ;									
Lack of Capacity -	7.50	5	6.30	13.80	8.60	0.20	9.20	28	14.30
Outside Catchment -	92.50	95	93.70	86.20	91.40	99.80	90.80	72	85.70

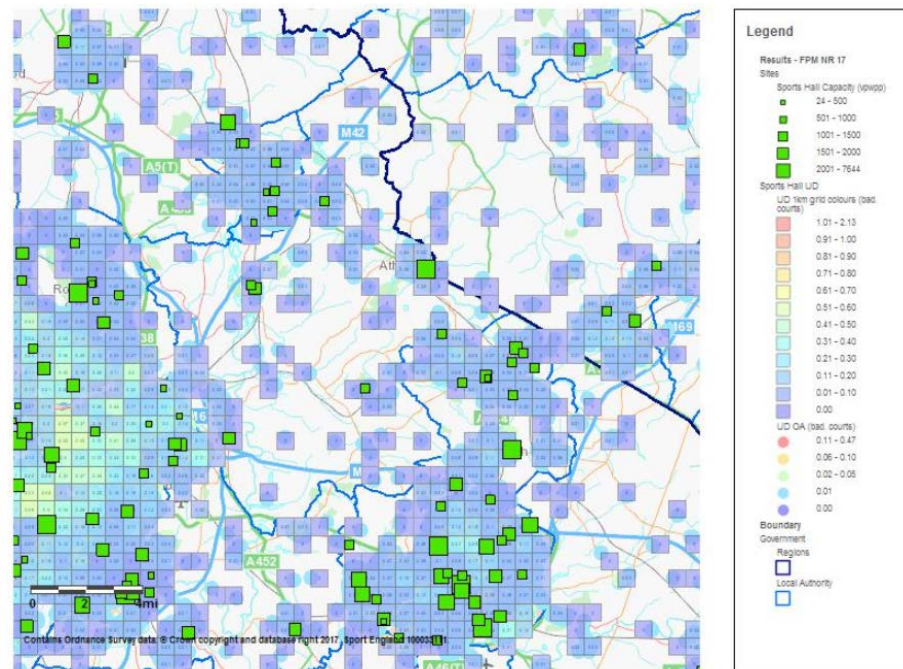
- 6.1 It may appear contradictory to refer to unmet demand, given the findings reported under supply and demand balance and satisfied demand. Unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 The finding for North Warwickshire is that unmet demand is 7.6% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to just 1.3 badminton courts. So a very low total of unmet demand. Of this total, 92.5% is from definition two - unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall, whilst 7.5% is from lack of sports hall capacity.
- 6.3 The location and scale of unmet demand is set out in Map 6.1 below. This is in colour coded squares and the values in each square are in units of badminton courts. All the squares are indigo blue which have a value of between 0.01 – 0.1 of one badminton court, which is the lowest value. The unmet demand is dispersed in these very low values across the Borough. Given the total unmet demand is only 1.3 badminton courts across the Borough, there is no one hot spot or cluster of high unmet demand.

Map 6.1: Unmet demand for sports halls North Warwickshire 2017

Virginia – could you see if you could make this map bigger please.

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2017 Unmet Demand

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



7. Used Capacity - How full are the facilities?

Used Capacity	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	N W Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Total number of visits used of current capacity	4,662	6,674	23,538	3,923	4,880	4,738	7,317	15,491	4,315
% of overall capacity of halls used	66.40	94.30	68	64.60	72.60	58.60	71.70	75.80	84.40
Visits Imported;									
Number of visits imported	2,328	2,498	3,265	597	1,491	778	1,683	6,156	900
As a % of used capacity	19.90	37.40	13.90	15.20	30.50	16.40	23	39.70	20.90

- 7.1 Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. For sports halls Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times (weekday evenings and weekend days).
- 7.2 The finding is that the North Warwickshire sports halls are estimated to be operating at 66% of used capacity in the peak period, as a Borough wide average in 2017. So within the Sport England benchmark measure of the halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 7.3 In terms of the estimated used capacity at each sports hall site, the findings are set out in Table 7.1 below. Age and condition of sports halls are very important considerations when reviewing the used capacity of sports halls, especially when there is a choice of venues in the same location. Increasingly participants are exercising more choice about venues to use, based on the quality of the venue and the offer, and not just the nearest venue to where they live.
- 7.4 The Borough wide average for used capacity does vary at individual sites. Coleshill Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. It is a public leisure centre and so it will provide for recreational pay and play use, classes and sports club use. It will have extensive opening hours and not be constrained by education use during the day. In short, it will have full and extensive access for all types of use. Plus it is a very modern centre having opened in 2014. Overall it will therefore have a draw effect and these are the collective reasons why the finding for used capacity is 100% in the weekly peak period.
- 7.5 The .Polesworth Sports centre has an estimated 92% of sports hall capacity used in the weekly peak period. So again much higher than the Borough average of sports hall

capacity used. The reasons are the same as for Coleshill Centre of it being a public leisure centre, with the full access for public and club use.

- 7.6 Arley Sports Centre has an estimated 52% of sports hall capacity used at peak times. The reasons it could be lower than the other venues are that, it is a 3 badminton court sports hall and so does have a limitation in providing for the full range of indoor hall sports. Also it is a centre which opened in 1981 and according to the data it has not had a major modernisation. It may also be located in an area of the Borough where there is lower demand for sports halls, and/or there are competing and more modern sports halls in the same catchment area of Arley Sports Centre.
- 7.7 The sports halls on school sites have lower used capacities than the Borough average and this may reflect more limited time available for community use and which is most likely club use. So there is less of a draw and access for all types of sports hall user groups
- 7.8 Other factors which may influence the used capacity of sports halls are, the amount of demand in the catchment area, high demand and no other competing venues will create high used capacity and vice versa. Also other facilities on the same site such as a gym or studio and providing a choice of activities can lead to increased used capacity.

Table 7.1: Sports Hall Estimated Used Capacity North Warwickshire 2017

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
North Warwickshire							66%	34%	85%	8%	8%
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1981		52%	48%	88%	6%	5%
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2014		100%	0%	86%	11%	3%
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	Main		594	4	1958		50%	50%	67%	6%	27%
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2013		34%	66%	88%	6%	6%
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975	2004	69%	31%	89%	7%	5%
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980		92%	8%	84%	6%	11%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2016		57%	43%	85%	7%	8%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								

Imported demand

- 7.9 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside North Warwickshire but the nearest sports hall to where they live is inside the Borough. So this imported demand becomes part of the used capacity of the sports halls in North Warwickshire.
- 7.10 The finding is that just under 20% of the used capacity of the North Warwickshire sports halls is imported in 2017. As with exported demand, the data only reports the total and not how much demand comes from each authority and goes to which site.

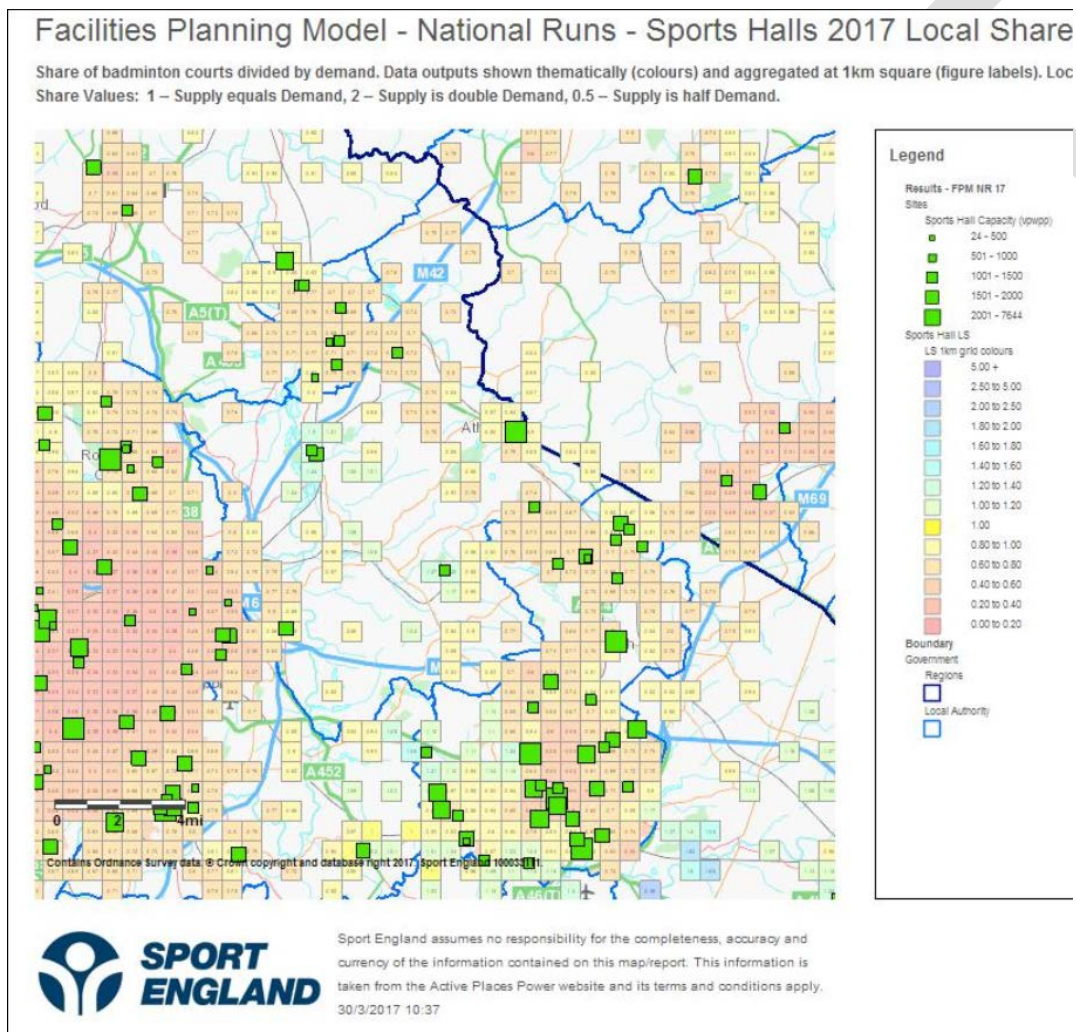
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8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

Local Share	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	N W Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.90	0.70	0.70	0.80

- 8.1 Local share has quite a complicated definition - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision.
- 8.2 Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3 North Warwickshire has a local share across the borough of 0.80 and so demand - in terms of equity share - is slightly greater than supply. Local share is below 1 in all of the neighbouring authorities, it being highest in North West Leicestershire at 0.90 and lowest in four authorities at 0.70, Birmingham North, Hinckley and Bosworth, Nuneaton and Bedworth and Solihull.
- 8.4 Local share does vary across the Borough but not by much and its distribution is set out in Map 8.1 overleaf. Yellow to orange squares have decreasing values below 1 with yellow in a range of 1- 0.80 and orange 0.80 – 0.60. Whilst green squares have a value above 1 of between 1 – 1.20.

Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls North Warwickshire 2017 again if you could make this map bigger please



9. Summary report

Report Context

- 9.1 The facilities planning model assessment and this report provide a hard evidence base of findings relating to sports hall provision across North Warwickshire in 2017. The assessment is based on the Sport England data from its annual review of the supply and demand for sports halls in all local authorities in England. It is a one year set of findings and these need to be placed in a longer term assessment of sports hall provision. Plus the wider role sports halls play in meeting the objectives of North Warwickshire Borough Council.

Sports Hall Supply

- 9.2 There are 9 individual sports halls on 7 sites in North Warwickshire in 2017. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts is just over 32 courts. This reduces to just under 26 badminton courts based on the variable amount of time and courts available at some of the education sites for community use in the weekly peak period (weekday evenings up to five hours and weekend days up to seven hours each day).
- 9.3 The average age of the seven sports hall sites is 26 years, but the average is misleading. Three of the sports hall sites have opened between 2013 and 2016, so three very recent sports halls. The oldest sports hall site is Harthill School sports hall, which opened in 1958 and according to the data has not had an extensive modernisation, such as upgrading of the sports hall floor or the lighting system.
- 9.4 The most recent sports hall is the Queen Elisabeth Academy opened in 2016 and which has a main hall of 4 badminton courts and a 33m x 18m main hall, plus the Academy has two smaller activity halls.
- 9.5 The scale of the sports hall provision is very good, with six of the sports hall sites having a main hall of 4 badminton court size. So there is a network of six sports hall sites across the Borough which can provide for the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level.

Measure of Provision

- 9.6 Based on a measure of number of courts available for community use per 10,000 population, North Warwickshire has 5.2 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, North Warwickshire has the highest level of provision, along with Solihull, based on this measure. The range of provision for the other authorities is between 4.9 and 2.8 badminton courts, with the lowest being in Hinckley and Bosworth.
- 9.7 The West Midlands Regional and England wide average are both 4.3 courts per 10,000 population in 2017. So the provision of sports hall space in North Warwickshire is above both the West Midlands Region and the national figure in 2017.

Supply and Demand for Sports Halls

- 9.8 When simply comparing the North Warwickshire demand for sports halls with the North Warwickshire supply, the findings are that in 2017 the North Warwickshire population generates a demand for just over 17 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of just under 26 badminton courts, which are available for community use in 2017. So there is a North Warwickshire positive supply and demand balance of 8.6 badminton courts.
- 9.9 In addition, and as reported under the supply heading, there is a total supply of just over 32 badminton courts in the Borough. So should demand increase there is the option to meet this by increasing access to the existing supply of sports halls.

Satisfied Demand or Met Demand for Sports Halls

- 9.10 In 2017 some 92.4% of the total demand for sports halls from North Warwickshire residents is being satisfied/met. This is not a surprising finding given the supply and demand balance findings. It means 92% of the total demand for sports halls by North Warwickshire residents is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of demand. So a high supply to meet demand and good accessibility to sports halls.

Retained demand

- 9.11 Retained demand is the amount of demand which is met at North Warwickshire's sports halls by North Warwickshire's residents. The assessment is based on the catchment area of the sports halls, with residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live and it is a sports hall located in the Borough.
- 9.12 The finding is that 67% of the 92% of the total North Warwickshire demand for sports which is met/satisfied, is by North Warwickshire residents using a sports hall located in the Borough. This means the network, location and catchment area of the 7 sports hall sites in North Warwickshire are well placed in relation to the location of the North Warwickshire demand for sports halls. The nearest sports hall for nearly seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a North Warwickshire resident, is a sports hall located in the Borough.

Unmet Demand

- 9.13 It may appear contradictory to refer to unmet demand given the findings reported above. Unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 9.14 The finding for North Warwickshire is that unmet demand is 7.6% of total demand for sports halls, this equates to just 1.3 badminton courts. So a very low total of unmet

demand. Of this total, 92.5% is from definition two - unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall, whilst 7.5% is from lack of sports hall capacity.

- 9.15 The unmet demand is dispersed in these very low values across the Borough (Map 6.1). Given the total unmet demand is only 1.3 badminton courts, there is no one hot spot or cluster of high unmet demand.

How full are the sports halls?

- 9.16 Used capacity - is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. For sports halls Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times (weekday evenings and weekend days).
- 9.17 The finding is the North Warwickshire sports halls are estimated to be operating at 66% of used capacity in the peak period, as a Borough wide average in 2017. So within the Sport England benchmark measure of the halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 9.18 The Borough wide average for used capacity does vary at individual sites. Coleshill Leisure Centre has an estimated used capacity of 100% in the weekly peak period. It is a public leisure centre and so it will provide for recreational pay and play use, classes and sports club use. It will have extensive opening hours and not be constrained by education use during the day. In short, it will have full and extensive access for all types of use. Plus it is a very modern centre having opened in 2014. Overall, it will therefore have a draw effect and these are the collective reasons why the finding for used capacity is 100% in the weekly peak period.
- 9.19 The Polesworth Sports centre has an estimated 92% of sports hall capacity used in the weekly peak period. So again much higher than the Borough average of sports hall capacity used. The reasons are the same as for Coleshill Centre, of it being a public leisure centre, with the full access for public and club use.
- 9.20 Arley Sports Centre has an estimated 52% of sports hall capacity used at peak times. The reasons it could be lower than the other venues are that, it is a 3 badminton court sports hall and so does have a limitation in providing for the full range of indoor hall sports. Also it is a centre which opened in 1981 and according to the data it has not had a major modernisation. It may also be located in an area of the Borough where there is lower demand for sports halls, and/or there are competing and more modern sports halls in the same catchment area of Arley Sports Centre.
- 9.21 The sports halls on school sites have lower used capacities than the Borough average and this may reflect more limited time available for community use and which is most likely club use. So there is less of a draw and access for all types of sports hall user groups.

Overall Summary 2017

- 9.22 In summary, North Warwickshire has a very good supply of sports halls, in terms of: number of sites; the distribution of the sites across the Borough; and which provide for very good levels of accessibility. The scale of provision is very good with six of the seven sites being 4 badminton court size. This size of sports hall can provide for the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level.
- 9.23 There is a positive balance of supply slightly exceeding demand for sports halls across the Borough in 2017. Should demand increase, a first option is to try and negotiate increased use of the school sports halls for community use.
- 9.24 The average age of the seven sports hall sites is 26 years, but three of the sports hall sites have opened between 2013 and 2016, so three very recent sports halls. The most recent sports hall is the Queen Elisabeth Academy opened in 2016 and which has a main hall of 4 badminton courts and a 33m x 18m main hall, plus the Academy has two smaller activity halls.
- 9.25 From this one year assessment there are no major issues which emerge. Modernisation of the Council's own sports hall supply will be a continuing requirement. The Arley Sports Centre opened in 1981 and according to the data has not had an extensive modernisation. There is the option to increase access to the education venue sports halls, should demand increase, and not consider further provision of sports halls.

Appendix 1: Sports hall in the assessment

Facilities Included:

Name of Facility	Type	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished	Weight Factor
ARLEY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	486	1981		60%
COLESHILL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	690	2014		100%
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	Main	594	1958		23%
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main	690	2013		50%
KINGSBURY YOUTH CENTRE & SPORTS HALL	Main	594	1975	2004	65%
POLESWORTH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	594	1980		58%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Main	594	2016		50%
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	180			
QUEEN ELIZABETH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	180			

Facilities Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small, closed or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
CURDWARTH VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small.
HARTSHILL SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
KINGSBURY METHODIST CHURCH HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small
NETHER WHITACRE VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	Too Small
POLESWORTH SCHOOL	Main	Private Use
THE COLESHILL SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
THE COLESHILL SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
THE COLESHILL SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1 The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2 The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the

provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6 User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
 - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
 - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
 - UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
 - General Household Survey – ONS
 - Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & SportsScotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3 Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5 In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 6.1 Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 6.1.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

- 6.1.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 6.3 To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
- 6.1.3. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
- 6.1.4. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.
- 6.4 Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

7. Comfort Factor – halls and pools

- 7.1 As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m² , halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".
- 7.2 If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 7.3 To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)
- 7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;

7.1.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

7.1.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

8.1 Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

8.2 Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

8.3 For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

8.4 Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However,

the pool’s maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

- 8.5 As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a ‘hard threshold’.

9. Travel times Catchments

- 9.1 The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.
- 9.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 9.3 The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys
- 9.4 The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 9.5 Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

- 9.6 The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits,

both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

DRAFT



**Strategic Assessment of Need for
Swimming Pool Provision in North Warwickshire
Borough Council**

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report 2016

November 2016

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1. Introduction

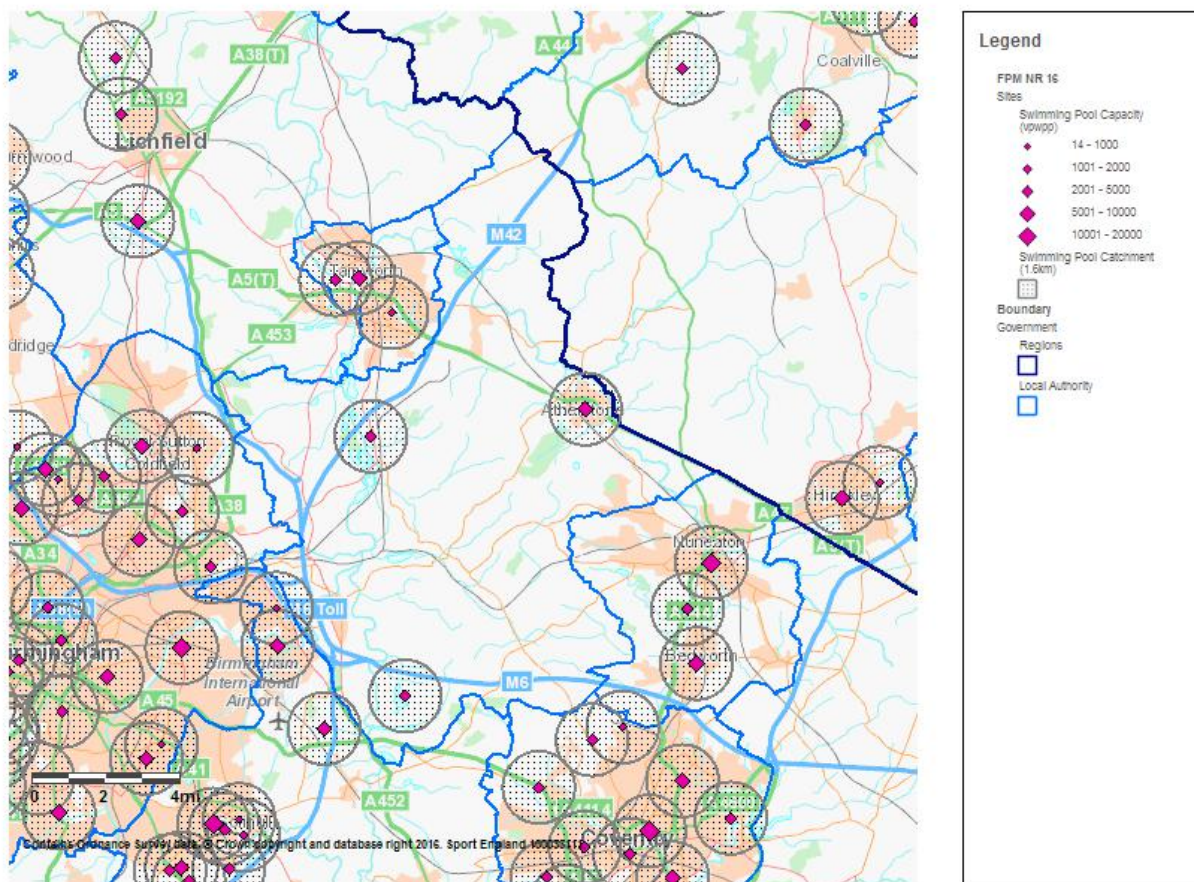
- 1.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for swimming pools in North Warwickshire Borough Council. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (fpm) and the data from the National Run as of January 2016.
- 1.2 The fpm modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in isolation and it is recommended that this analysis should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, using other available information and knowledge from (a) sports perspective (NGB and local clubs & teams), and for; (b) a local perspective (from the LA/facility providers/community).
- 1.3 The data tables set out the findings for North Warwickshire, together with the data for the neighbouring authorities. Where applicable the data outputs for North Warwickshire Borough are compared with the neighbouring authorities to North Warwickshire.
- 1.4 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis, together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the fpm, facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.5 This report has been prepared by Neil Allen Associates (naa) who are contracted by Sport England to deliver facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

2. Supply of Swimming Pools

Total - Supply	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Number of pools	4	5	14	5	5	9	5	18	4
Number of pool sites	3	4	11	3	4	8	3	12	3
Supply of total water space in sqm	791	988	3,420	1,006	1,216	1,965	1,154	3,600	732
Supply of publicly available water (space in sqm)	605.24	809.73	2,661.72	840.27	1,072.90	1,608.71	1,129.68	3,145.56	567.94
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	5,247	7,020	23,077	7,285	9,302	13,948	9,794	27,272	4,924
Water space per 1,000 pop'n	12.59	9.96	10.02	9.26	11.79	20.54	8.99	17.03	9.34

- 2.1 Definition of supply – this is the supply or capacity of the swimming pools which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in sq metres of water.
- 2.2 There are 4 individual pools on three pools sites in North Warwickshire in 2016. The total supply of water space available for community use in the weekly peak period is 605 sq metres of water. The total water space in the Borough is 791 sq metres of water. However one of the pool sites is the commercial Marriott Leisure and Country Club which is not available for public community use.
- 2.3 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, North Warwickshire has 12.59 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2016. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, North Warwickshire has the third highest supply based on this measure. The highest being in NW Leicestershire at 20.5 sq metres, followed by Solihull with 17 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population. The lowest provision based on this measure being in Nuneaton and Bedworth at just below 9 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 2.4 The West Midlands Region average is 11.4 sq metres of water and for England wide it is 12.4 sq metres of water. So the provision of water space per 1,000 population in North Warwickshire Borough is above both the regional and national average in 2016.
- 2.5 The location of all the swimming pools sites in North Warwickshire is set out in map 2.1 below with a notional 1 mile/20 minute walk to catchment area. Of note is the number and cluster of swimming pool sites in both Birmingham and Coventry and to a much lesser extent Tamworth. The 20 minute drive time catchment area for many of these pools will extend into North Warwickshire and provide access for North Warwickshire residents. This impact will be assessed under the satisfied demand heading

Map 2.1 Location of swimming pool sites North Warwickshire Borough 2016



- 2.6 A description of all the North Warwickshire pool sites is set out in table 2.1 overleaf.
- 2.7 The Atherstone Leisure Complex opened in 1975 and was modernised in 2001. The Kingsbury school pool opened in 1972 and based on the data had not had a major modernisation. A feature of the pool sites is the weightings for each site. Sport England applies weightings in the facilities planning model based on the age and condition of each pool site to reflect the comparative attractiveness of individual pool sites. As the Atherstone Leisure Complex had a major modernisation in 2001 it has a high weighting. Also this site will provide for the full range of swimming activities of, learn to swim, public recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming and swimming development through clubs. It will also have pay and play access and be available for community use at all times. These are limitation on this range of uses and access for pools on education sites.
- 2.8 Over time it will be important to maintain investment in the continued modernisation of the stock. As is well known the impacts of older pools are evident: the operating costs of pools increase; the lack of attractiveness to customers who are maybe accustomed

to more modern facilities elsewhere and may travel further to access a more modern pool, or, chose not to swim. This impacts on decreased usage and throughputs.

Table 2. 1: Swimming Pool Supply North Warwickshire Borough 2016

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished	Weight factor	PUBLIC / COMM
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Main/General	250	1975	2001	93%	P
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Learner/Teaching/Training	120	1975	2001		
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main/General	250	1972		35%	P
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	Main/General	171	1989	2004	81%	C

3. Demand for swimming pools

Total - Demand	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Population	62,844	99,207	341,383	108,654	103,137	95,649	128,389	211,390	78,385
Swims demanded –visits	3,971	6,273	22,601	6,868	6,400	6,095	8,286	13,437	5,107
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	659.05	1,041.11	3,750.83	1,139.77	1,062.19	1,011.50	1,375.04	2,229.93	847.50
% of population without access to a car	14.90	14.90	31	13.80	12.90	15	21.20	18.50	19.30

- 3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for swimming by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in sq metres of water.
- 3.2 The 2016 population of North Warwickshire Borough is 62,844 people. This population generates a demand of 3,971 visits in the weekly peak periods of week day lunchtimes (1 hour), weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (7 hours per weekend day), which equates to a demand for 659 sq metres of water.
- 3.3 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. For North Warwickshire it is 14.9% of the population. This is the joint second lowest when compared with the neighbouring authorities. The lowest being in Lichfield at 12.9% of the population not having access to a car and the highest in Coventry at 31% of the population not having access to a car.
- 3.4 The percentage of the population without access to a car is important because, if it is high then more people have to either walk or use public transport to access a pool. This can reduce accessibility to pools. In North Warwickshire it is low and so there is high mobility and access to pools based on car travel to pools. The data is recording that 89% of all visits to pools are by car, (20 minutes' drive time catchment area) 7% are by walking (20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area) and 4% by public transport (15 minutes catchment area).

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) hours available for community use	605.24	809.73	2,661.72	840.27	1,072.90	1,608.71	1,129.68	3,145.56	567.94
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) based on a 'comfort' factor	659.05	1,041.11	3,750.83	1,139.77	1,062.19	1,011.50	1,375.04	2,229.93	847.50
Supply available compared to minimum to meet demand	-53.81	-231.38	-1,089.11	-299.50	10.71	597.21	-245.36	915.63	-279.56

- 4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for swimming in North Warwickshire Borough with the total supply. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming is met by ALL the supply in North Warwickshire (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2 Font change please in short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into North Warwickshire. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of pools is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- 4.3 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of pools compares with THEIR total demand for pools. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.4 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of North Warwickshire in 2016 generates a demand for 659 sq metres of water. This compares to a public supply of swimming pools of 605 sq metres of water in 2016. So there is a negative balance of 54 sq metres of water. (Note: for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 212 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 4.5 North Warwickshire is close to supply and demand balance as is Lichfield. There are negative balances in five other authorities, notably Coventry.

5. Satisfied Demand- demand from North Warwickshire residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Total number of visits which are met	3,569	5,957	20,685	6,399	6,036	5,691	7,587	12,535	4,419
% of total demand satisfied	89.90	95	91.50	93.20	94.30	93.40	91.60	93.30	86.50
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	89.04	84.39	70.53	88.13	88.65	85.75	82.13	82.60	88.02
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	6.70	10	16.10	6.80	5.80	8.20	9.30	9.70	6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	4.31	5.64	13.39	5.06	5.52	6.01	8.61	7.68	5.96
Demand Retained	1,737	3,443	17,646	3,543	3,929	4,411	6,516	10,638	2,419
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	48.70	57.80	85.30	55.40	65.10	77.50	85.90	84.90	54.70
Demand Exported	1,832	2,514	3,039	2,856	2,107	1,281	1,071	1,897	2,001
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	51.30	42.20	14.70	44.60	34.90	22.50	14.10	15.10	45.30

- 5.1 Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool.
- 5.2 In 2016 some 89.9% of the total demand for swimming from North Warwickshire residents is being satisfied/met. So a high level of the total demand for swimming is located inside the catchment area of a pool and there is enough capacity at the pools to meet this level of demand.
- 5.3 As reported under the supply heading, car travel is the dominate travel mode to pools, with 89% of the visits to pools by North Warwickshire residents by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment area). Some 7% of visits are by walking (20 minutes/1mile catchment area) and 4% are by public transport (15 minutes catchment area).
- 5.4 There are even higher levels of satisfied demand in most of the neighbouring authorities. With seven of the neighbouring authorities having satisfied demand over 90% of total demand. In short, there is a very accessible supply of swimming pools over the whole area.

Retained demand

- 5.5 There is a sub set of findings which are about how much of the North Warwickshire demand is retained at the North Warwickshire pools. This is based on the catchment area of the pools and residents using the nearest pool to where they live.
- 5.6 In 2016, some 48% of the total 89% of the total North Warwickshire demand for swimming which is met/satisfied, is by a North Warwickshire resident using a pool located in the Borough. So around five out of ten visits to a pool by a North Warwickshire resident, being to a pool located in the Borough. This suggests for a lot of the North Warwickshire pools the nearest pool to where they live is located outside the Borough

Exported demand

- 5.7 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand is exported demand. In 2016 the estimate is that 51% of the North Warwickshire demand for swimming is met outside the authority. The data does not identify how much North Warwickshire demand goes to which authority or pool, it just provides the total. However the map of pool locations (Map 2.1) does suggest that for residents in the south east of the Borough there could be a high export to Coventry. Whilst for residents on the west side of the borough exported demand could go to Birmingham and to a lesser extent for residents in the North West to Tamworth. The high percentage of the population who DO have access to a car and the very high percentage of visits to pools by car at 89% will create much greater mobility to access these other pools.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from North Warwickshire residents not currently being met

Unmet Demand	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	403	316	1,916	469	364	403	698	902	687
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	10.10	5	8.50	6.80	5.70	6.60	8.40	6.70	13.50
Equivalent in water space m ² - with comfort factor	67	53	318	78	60	67	116	150	114
% of Unmet Demand due to ;									
Lack of Capacity –	14.50	16.50	25.40	2.90	3.40	0.20	12.20	28	23.60
Outside Catchment	85.50	83.50	74.60	97.10	96.60	99.80	87.80	72	76.40

- 6.1 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 In 2016 the North Warwickshire unmet demand is 10.1% of total demand and this equates to just 67 sq metres of water. Of this total, 85.5% is under the second definition of unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a pool. This is by people who do not have access to a car and live outside the walk to catchment area of a pool, or, the public transport catchment of a pool. The car catchment area of pools extends across the whole borough.
- 6.3 Unmet demand from residents who do not have access to a car and have to walk to pools or use public transport will always exist. This is because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, when the walking and public transport catchment areas are so small. The key point is not that it exists but the scale and at 57 sq metres of water (of the total unmet demand) from this definition it is not significant enough to consider further provision of pools on criteria of increasing access.
- 6.4 Map 6.1 overleaf shows the location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across the Borough. The squares are colour coded and the values in each square is in sq metres of water.
- 6.5 Unmet demand is highest in the north west of the authority to towards the Tamworth boundary. This is shown in map 6.2 the zoom map for this area. Total unmet demand is however between only 12 - 15 sq metres of water.

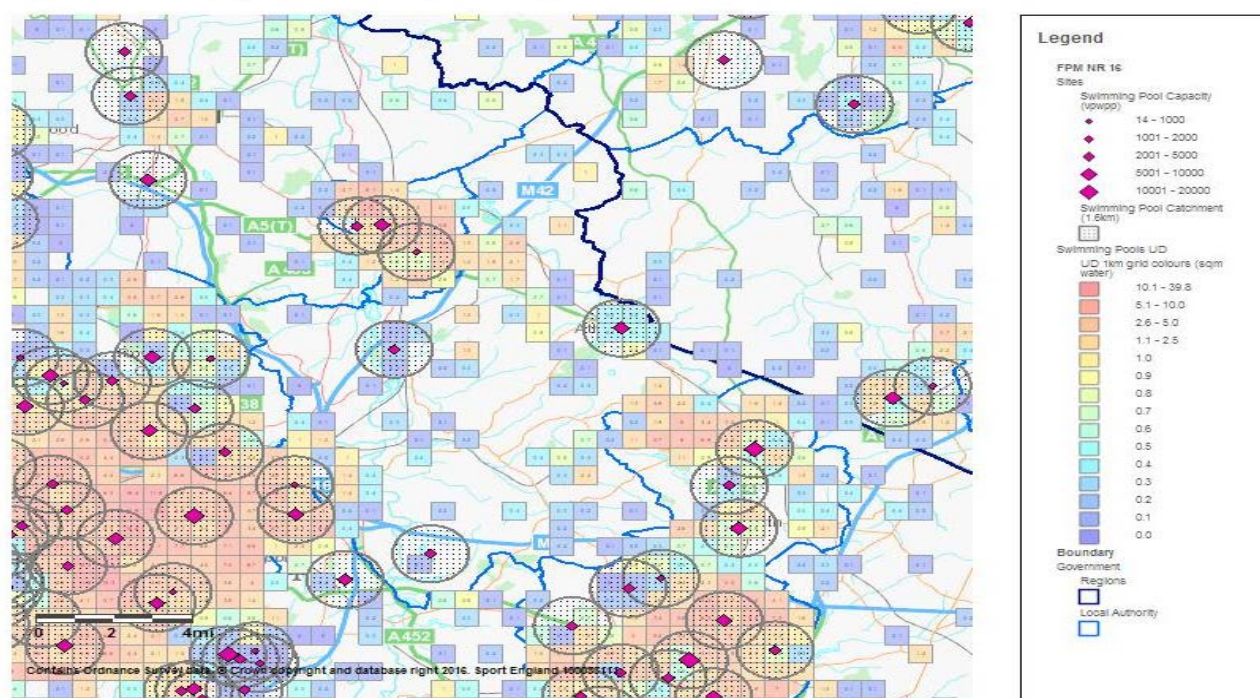


6.6 After that there is around 3 sq metres of water of unmet demand in and around the Atherstone Leisure Complex site (again map 6.2). This however is from the second definition of unmet demand of lack of swimming pool capacity. It is a very low level of unmet demand.

Map 6.1: Unmet demand for swimming North Warwickshire 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2016 Unmet Demand

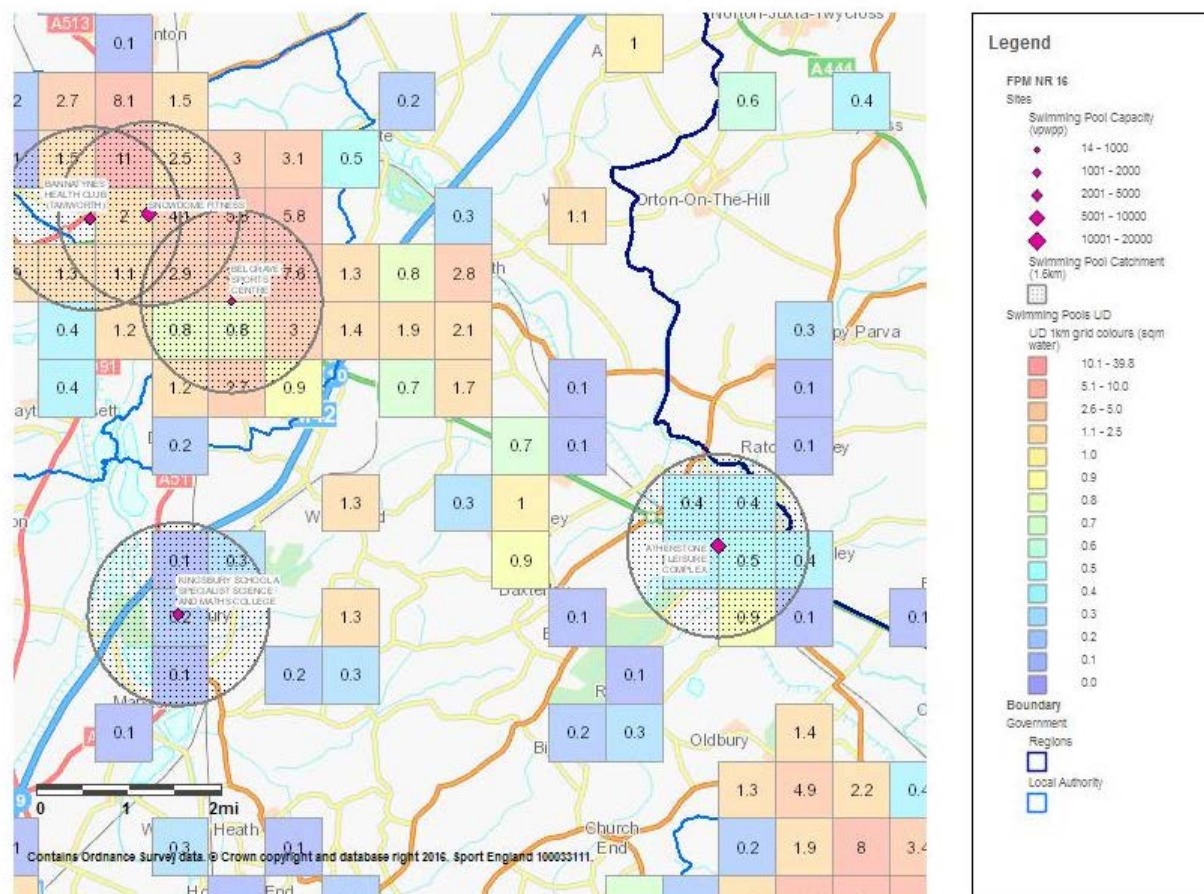
Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (round to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



Map 6.2: Zoom map unmet demand for swimming North Warwickshire 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2016 Unmet Demand

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



7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Used Capacity	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Total number of visits used of current capacity	3,553	5,339	19,628	4,143	6,311	5,911	9,166	18,273	3,604
% of overall capacity of pools used	67.70	76.10	85.10	56.90	67.80	42.40	93.60	67	73.20
Visits Imported;									
Number of visits imported	1,817	1,897	1,982	600	2,382	1,500	2,650	7,635	1,185
As a % of used capacity	51.10	35.50	10.10	14.50	37.70	25.40	28.90	41.80	32.90

- 7.1 Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of pools, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 7.2 In 2016 the pools in North Warwickshire are on average, operating at 67.7% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. So around 2% of headroom before the Sport England benchmark measure of a pool comfortably full at 70% of capacity used is reached.
- 7.3 The estimate of pool capacity used does vary at individual pool sites and this is set out in Table 7.1 overleaf. The Atherstone Leisure Complex is estimated to be at 100% of pool capacity used at peak times. This is not a surprise given it is the main pool site with a 25m x 4 lane main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool of 120 sq metres of water. So it can provide for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming; and swimming development through clubs. Also it will operate as pay and swim access as well as dedicated club use. So extensive scope for swimming at a site with a main pool with a sizeable teaching/learner pool.
- 7.4 The Kingsbury School pool is estimated to have 60% of its pool capacity used, in the hours it is available for community use. This is possible a high finding as the school make the pool available for community use to hirers but it is not proactively managed by a leisure operator. It is therefore a responsive level of demand that is met. The pool is available for hire Monday – Friday between 6pm – 9pm and weekend days between 8am – 1pm.
- 7.5 Reasons for variations in the used capacity of pools are: (1) the amount of demand located in the catchment area of a pool, this will vary and impact on how well used any particular pool is; (2) the age and condition of the pool (the Kingsbury School opened in 1972 and so is 44 years old)..
- 7.6 The Marriott Leisure and County Club is a commercial swimming pool site and accessed by the ability and willingness of residents to pay a membership. The Sport England assessment includes the pool but its capacity is weighted down very considerably to

reflect it is not a public venue for pay and swim. It is providing for recreational swimming for residents who chose to be members.

On this basis the pool is estimated to be operating at 13% of its capacity used for this type of use,

Table 7.1: Estimated Pool Capacity Used North Warwickshire 2016

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished	Weight factor	PUBLIC/COMM	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Main/General	250	1975	2001	93%	P	100%	0%
ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	Learner/Teaching/Training	120	1975	2001				
KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	Main/General	250	1972		35%	P	60%	40%
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	Main/General	171	1989	2004	81%	C	13%	87%

Imported demand

- 7.7 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside North Warwickshire but the nearest pool to where they live is inside the Borough. So if they use the pool nearest to them this becomes part of the used capacity of the North Warwickshire pools.
- 7.8 In 2016 some 51% of the used capacity of the North Warwickshire pools is imported. As with exported demand the data only reports the total and not how much demand comes from each authority and goes to which pool.
- 7.9 Again as with the export findings, a high percentage of the population who have access to a car will create increased mobility to access pools. It is worth noting that Hinckley and Bosworth does not have a pool location close to North Warwickshire, it also has a net deficit of 300 sq metres of water. Possibly a high import of demand is from residents from this authority.

Import/Export

- 7.10 Overall North Warwickshire exports 1,832 visits per week and it imports 1,817 visits and, so it is almost in balance. Import and export of visits is a feature of where pools are located, access and residents travelling to the nearest pool to where they live.
- 7.11 Increasingly however residents are exercising more choice and pool usage is much more about; the quality of the swimming pool offer; the programme and it suiting resident's use of their time; and the proactive management of the pool and variety in programmes eg aquafit and the programme being adaptive.



7.12 So all round quality is an increasing influence on pool usage. The Atherstone Leisure Complex has a high weighting based on its modernisation. It will be important to maintain the quality of the offer to retain usage, especially if pools in neighbouring authorities are replaced or there is new provision. Birmingham is embarking on an extensive pool modernisation programme at Sparkhill, Stechford Cascades. Longbridge and Birmingham University has a new 50m pool. Most likely the catchment for these pool sites are beyond North Warwickshire. This is not mentioned for reasons of local authority rivalry but to underline the importance of the quality of the swimming pool offer to maintain usage.

8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

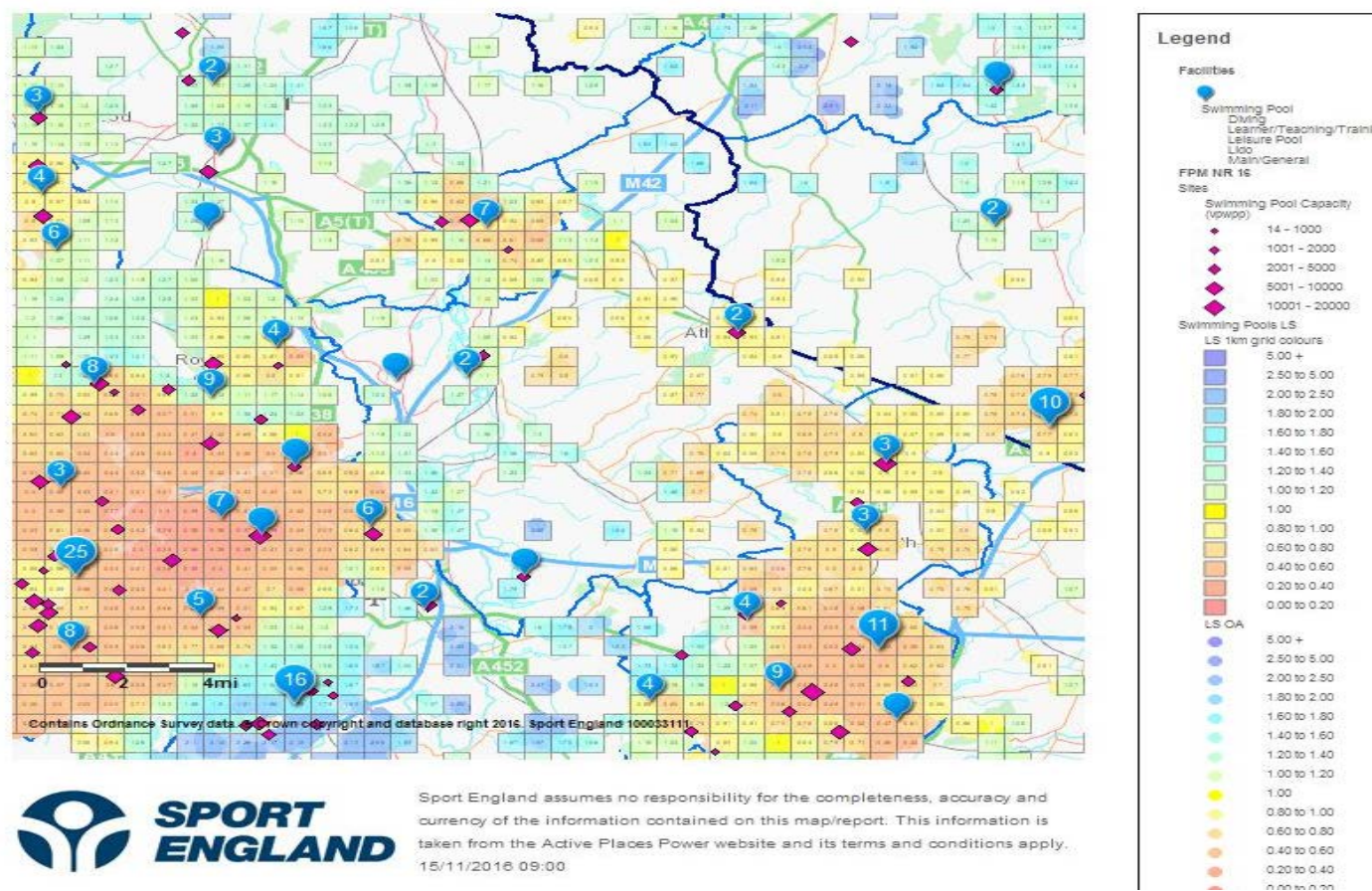
Local Share	North Warwickshire	Birmingham North	Coventry	Hinckley & Bosworth	Lichfield	North West Leicestershire	Nuneaton & Bedworth	Solihull	Tamworth
Local Share: where values <1 indicates deficit; values >1 indicate surplus	1.04	1.02	0.72	0.99	1.30	1.58	0.82	1.37	0.87

- 8.1 Local share has quite a complicated definition - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision.
- 8.2 Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3 North Warwickshire has a local share across the district of 1.04 and so supply is greater than demand. Local share is higher than 1 in four of the neighbouring authorities and is only below 1 in four. Notably lowest in Coventry which has the highest deficit of water space as well.
- 8.4 Local share does vary across the borough and its distribution is set out in map 8.1 below. In the few blue and green squares to the west of the authority local share of pools is above 1. So for residents in these areas supply is greater than demand.
- 8.5 Local share is lowest in the area to the north west of the authority as shown in zoomed map 8.2

Map 8.1: Local Share of Swimming Pools North Warwickshire 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2016 Local Share

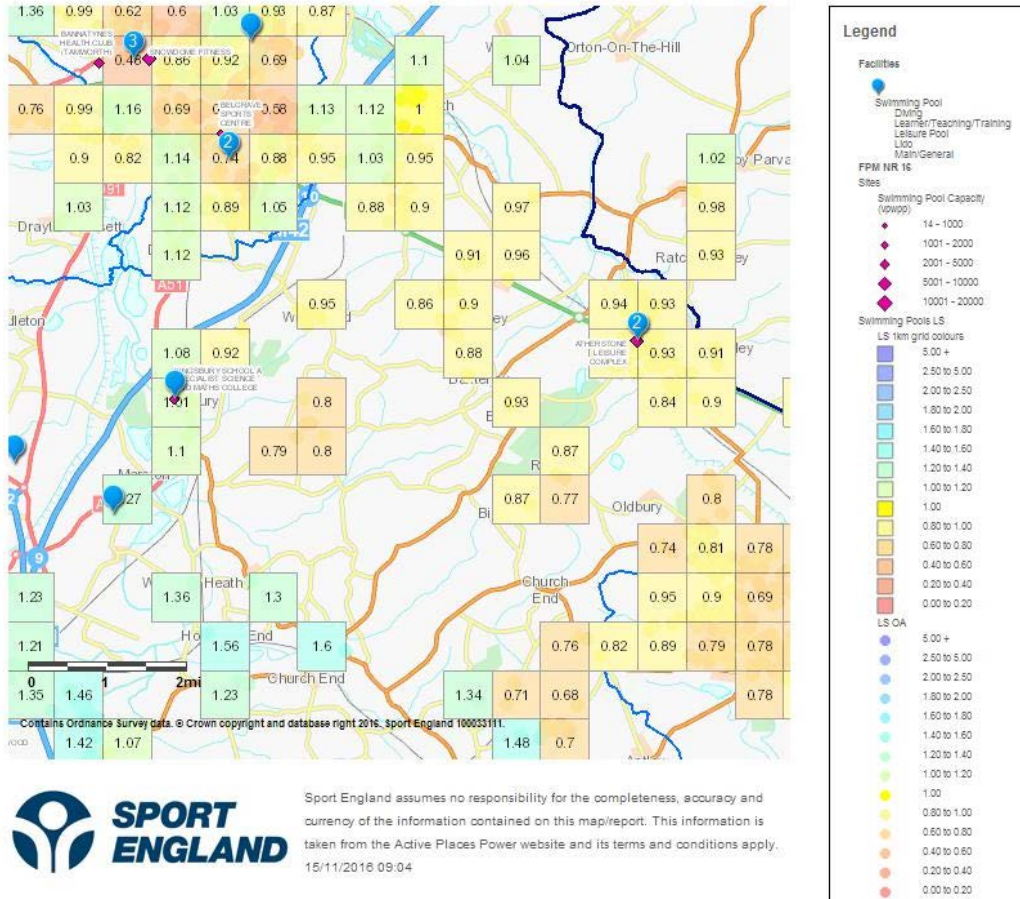
Share of water divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



Map 8.2; Zoomed map of Local Share of Swimming Pools North Warwickshire 2016

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2016 Local Share

Share of water divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



9. Summary of Main Findings

Report Context

- 9.1 The fpm assessment provides a hard evidence base of findings relating to swimming pool provision across North Warwickshire Borough. It is for one year and the findings need to be placed in a longer term assessment and possibly strategy for swimming pool provision. Plus the wider role swimming pools play in meeting the objectives of North Warwickshire Borough Council.

Swimming Pool Supply

- 9.2 There are 2 swimming pools sites with 3 pools that provide for community use in North Warwickshire. The Atherstone Leisure Complex has a 25m x 4 lane main pool and a separate and extensive teaching/learner pool. This means the pool site provides for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming; and swimming development through clubs. It will also have pay and play access and be available for community use at all times. It is an extensive swimming offer.
- 9.3 The Kingsbury School pool is also a 25m x 4 lane pool. The school makes the pool available for community use. The pool is available for hire Monday – Friday between 6pm – 9pm and weekend days between 8am – 1pm. So the pool usage is responsive to demand from different types of hirers.
- 9.4 There is also the Marriott Leisure and County Club which is a 20m x 4 lane pool in area. It is a commercial swimming pool site. It is accessed by the ability and willingness of residents to pay a membership. It is not a public venue for pay and swim or club use. It is providing recreational swimming for residents who choose to be members.

Measure of Provision

- 9.5 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, North Warwickshire has 12.6 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2016. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, North Warwickshire has the third highest supply based on this measure. The highest being in NW Leicestershire at 20.5 sq metres, followed by Solihull with 17 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population. The lowest provision being in Nuneaton and Bedworth at just below 9 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 9.6 The West Midlands Region average is 11.4 sq metres of water and for England wide it is 12.4 sq metres of water. So the provision of water space per 1,000 population in North Warwickshire Borough is above both the regional and national average in 2016.

Supply and Demand for Swimming Pools

- 9.7 When looking at a closed assessment (not based on the catchment area of pools extending across local authority boundaries as the subsequent headings/finding do) in 2016, North Warwickshire generates a demand for 659 sq metres of water. This compares to a public supply of swimming pools of 605 sq metres of water in 2016. So North Warwickshire is close to supply and demand balance, with a small under supply of 54 sq metres of water. (Note: for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 212 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).

Access to Swimming Pools

- 9.8 In 2016 the facility planning model finding is that some 90% of the total demand for swimming from North Warwickshire residents is being satisfied/met. So a high level of the total demand for swimming is located inside the catchment area of a pool and there is enough capacity at the pools to meet this level of demand. This is based on residents travelling to the nearest pool to where they live to swim.
- 9.9 Car travel is the dominate travel mode to pools, with 89% of the visits to pools by North Warwickshire residents being by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment area). Some 7% of visits are by walking (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) and 4% are by public transport (15 minutes catchment area).
- 9.10 The fpm assessment is that North Warwickshire exports 1,832 visits per week and it imports 1,817 visits and, so it is almost in balance. Import and export of visits is a feature of where pools are located, their catchment area across boundaries, access and residents travelling to the nearest pool to where they live.
- 9.11 Increasingly however, residents are exercising more choice and pool usage is much more about; the quality of the swimming pool offer; the proactive management of the pool and variety in programmes eg aquafit and the programme being adaptive in terms of pool time for different activities.
- 9.12 So all round, quality of the swimming pool itself and offer is an increasing influence on pool usage. The Atherstone Leisure Complex has a high quality weighting based on its modernisation. (Note weightings are based on age, condition and modernisation of pools). It will be important to maintain the quality of the offer to retain usage, especially if pools in neighbouring authorities are replaced or there is provision of new pools.
- 9.13 In terms of export/import of swimming demand, the data does not identify how much of North Warwickshire's demand goes to which authority, or, how much is imported, it just provides the total. However the map of pool locations (Map 2.1) does suggest that for residents in the south east of the Borough there could be a high export to Coventry. Whilst for residents on the west side of the borough exported demand could go to Birmingham and to a lesser extent for residents in the North West to Tamworth.
- 9.14 The high percentage of the population who DO have access to a car and the very high percentage of visits to pools by car at 89%, will create much greater mobility to access these other pools.
- 9.15 For imported demand and simply looking at pool locations and catchments Hinckley and Bosworth could be a source of imported demand. This authority also has a net deficit of 300 sq metres of water.

Unmet demand for swimming pools

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

- 9.17 In 2016 the fpm assessment is that the North Warwickshire unmet demand is 10.1% of total demand and this equates to 67 sq metres of water. Of this total, 85.5% is under the second definition of unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a pool. So unmet demand is much more about – lack of access to pools. This is by people who do not have access to a car and live outside the walk to catchment area of a pool, or, the public transport catchment of a pool. The car catchment area of pools extends across the whole borough.
- 9.18 Unmet demand from this lack of access source will always exist – this is because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, when the walking and public transport catchment areas are so small. The key point is not that it exists but the scale and at 57 sq metres of water (of the total unmet demand from this definition) it is not a high level.

Availability (how full are the swimming pools?)

- 9.19 Availability is usually known as used capacity and is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of pools, the venues are too full. Sport England's view in the model is that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. This is because the pool becomes too full and the changing, circulation areas are also too full.
- 9.20 In 2016 the pools in North Warwickshire are from the fpm assessment on average operating at 67.7% of used capacity in the weekly peak period. So around 2% of headroom before the Sport England benchmark measure of a pool being comfortably full at 70% of capacity used is reached.
- 9.21 The estimate of pool capacity used does vary at individual pool sites. The Atherstone Leisure Complex is estimated to be at near to 100% of pool capacity used at peak times. This is not a surprise given it is the main pool site with a 25m x 4 lane main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool of 120 sq metres of water. So, to repeat, it can provide for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming; and swimming development through clubs. Also it will operate as pay and swim access as well as club use. So "it has "draw" with extensive scope for swimming at a site with a main pool and a sizeable teaching/learner pool.
- 9.22 The Kingsbury School pool is estimated to have 60% of its pool capacity used, in the hours it is available for community use. This is possibly a high finding as the school makes the pool available for community use to hirers and it is therefore responsive usage by hirers. The pool is available for hire Monday – Friday between 6pm – 9pm and weekend days between 8am – 1pm. Increasing access and proactive management of the Kingsbury School pool would add to the supply, simply by making more use of what already exists. Possibly a partnership arrangement with the school to develop swimming participation.

Appendix 1: Swimming Pools Included/Excluded

Comments	Site Name	Local Authority	Type of pool	Length	Width	Area	Lanes	Year Built	Year refurbished	Ownership category
North Warwickshire										
	ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	North Warwickshire	Main / General	25	10	250	4	1975	2001	Local Authority
	ATHERSTONE LEISURE COMPLEX	North Warwickshire	Learner / Teaching / Training	12	10	120	0	1975	2001	Local Authority
	KINGSBURY SCHOOL A SPECIALIST SCIENCE AND MATHS COLLEGE	North Warwickshire	Main/General	25	10	250	4	1972		Community school
Excluded from assessment as too small.	LEA MARSTON HOTEL & LEISURE COMPLEX	North Warwickshire	Learner / Teaching / Training	13	8	104	0	1994		Commercial
	MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	North Warwickshire	Main / General	18	9.5	171	0	1989	2004	Commercial
Excluded from assessment as too small.	THE BELFRY CLUB	North Warwickshire	Leisure Pool	15	8	120	0	2000	2006	Commercial

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

- 1.1 The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2 The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the



sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
 - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
 - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
 - UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
 - General Household Survey – ONS
 - Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
 - Active People Survey - Sport England
 - STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
 - Football participation - The FA
 - Young People & Sport in England – Sport England

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. Calculating Demand

- 4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3. Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities

² For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

³ Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

⁴ To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

- 5.5. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

6. Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)

- 6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.
- 6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:
- 6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'
- 6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

- 7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
- 7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
- 7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.
- 7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.
- 7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. Comfort Factor – halls and pools

- 8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m² , halls = 6 users /court). This gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".
- 8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy.

(Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

9. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening

Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

9.6. Travel times Catchments

9.7. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.

9.8. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

9.9. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys

9.10. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.

9.11. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

9.12. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

9.13. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by sportscotland and Sports Council for Wales.

Model Parameters used in the Analysis

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

Percentage Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>10.39</td> <td>7.58</td> <td>9.39</td> <td>8.05</td> <td>4.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.78</td> <td>14.42</td> <td>16.04</td> <td>12.50</td> <td>7.52</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	Male	10.39	7.58	9.39	8.05	4.66	Female	13.78	14.42	16.04	12.50	7.52
	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79													
Male	10.39	7.58	9.39	8.05	4.66														
Female	13.78	14.42	16.04	12.50	7.52														
Frequency per week	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>1.11</td> <td>1.06</td> <td>0.96</td> <td>1.03</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>1.08</td> <td>0.98</td> <td>0.88</td> <td>1.01</td> <td>1.13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	Male	1.11	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.26	Female	1.08	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.13
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79														
Male	1.11	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.26														
Female	1.08	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.13														
Peak Period	<p>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00</p> <p>Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00</p> <p>Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30</p> <p>Total: 52 Hours</p>																		
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																		

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - TENNIS COURTS

Site Name	Building Name or Number	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code
ABBAY GREEN	Abbey Green Court	Grendon Road	Tamworth	B78 1HD
ATHERSTONE GROVE TENNIS CLUB		Cooks Close	Atherstone	CV9 1ES
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)		Maxstoke Lane	Coventry	CV7 7HR
NEWTON RECREATION GROUND		Austrey Lane	Tamworth	B79 0NL
THE BELFRY CLUB		Lichfield Road	Sutton Coldfield	B76 9PR
VICARAGE LANE PLAYING FIELD		Openfield Croft	Birmingham	B46 1RE

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - TENNIS COURTS

Site Name	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number
ABBAY GREEN	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	Courts	1
ATHERSTONE GROVE TENNIS CLUB	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	Courts	2
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	Courts	2
NEWTON RECREATION GROUND	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	Courts	2
THE BELFRY CLUB	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	Courts	3
VICARAGE LANE PLAYING FIELD	Tennis Courts	Tennis Courts	Courts	2

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - TENNIS COURTS

Site Name	Access Type	Ownership Type
ABBAY GREEN	Free Public Access	Local Authority
ATHERSTONE GROVE TENNIS CLUB	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Organisation
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	Registered Membership use	Commercial
NEWTON RECREATION GROUND	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority
THE BELFRY CLUB	Registered Membership use	Commercial
VICARAGE LANE PLAYING FIELD	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority

APPENDIX 8: DETAILED FACILITIES REPORT - TENNIS COURTS

Site Name	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
ABBAY GREEN	Local Authority (in house)	1975	n/a
ATHERSTONE GROVE TENNIS CLUB	Community Organisation	n/a	n/a
MARRIOTT LEISURE & COUNTRY CLUB (FOREST OF ARDEN)	Commercial Management	1989	n/a
NEWTON RECREATION GROUND	Local Authority (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE BELFRY CLUB	Commercial Management	2000	n/a
VICARAGE LANE PLAYING FIELD	Local Authority (in house)	1937	2005

APPENDIX 9: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2017

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (North Warwickshire Borough Council)
2017 Source: ONS 2014 mid year estimates population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

- 1 Total population 15+
- 2 Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs
- 3 2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above
- 4 Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week
- 5 Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits
- 6 Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34

2017
50,160

2017
12.1%
6,069

2017
9,104
5,917.63
174

2017 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities

174

Current Supply

109

Current Surplus / Deficit in supply

-65

 Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
 65% of use is during peak times

Site Name	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Arley Sports Centre	Oak Avenue	Coventry	CV7 8FN	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	14	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1981	2009
Atherstone Leisure Complex	Long Street	Atherstone	CV9 1AX	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	39	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2002	2010
Coleshill Leisure Centre	Packington Lane	Birmingham	B46 3JE	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	36	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014	n/a
Polesworth Sports Centre	Dordon Road	Tamworth	B78 1QT	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	20	Pay and Play	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1980	2013

109

APPENDIX 10: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2027

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (North Warwickshire Borough Council)
2017 Source: ONS 2014 mid year population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

- 1 Total population 15+
- 2 Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs
- 3 2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above
- 4 Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week
- 5 Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits
- 6 Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34

2031
66,848

2013
12.1%
8,089

2031
12,133
7,886.39
232

2032 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities

232

Current Supply

109

Current Surplus / Deficit in supply

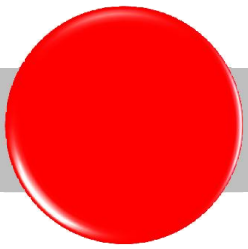
-123 Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
 65% of use is during peak times

Site Name	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built
Arley Sports Centre	Oak Avenue	Coventry	CV7 8FN	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	14	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1981
Atherstone Leisure Complex	Long Street	Atherstone	CV9 1AX	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	39	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2002
Coleshill Leisure Centre	Packington Lane	Birmingham	B46 3JE	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	36	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	2014
Polesworth Sports Centre	Dordon Road	Tamworth	B78 1QT	Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	Stations	20	Pay and Play	Community school	Local Authority (in house)	1980



This appendix sets out by facility type, responses from NGBs, clubs/organisations, and parish councils as received. The School survey is summarised separately in Appendix 5.

OVERALL CONSULTATION FEEDBACK (relating to the whole Leisure Facilities Strategy)

PARISH COUNCIL SURVEY

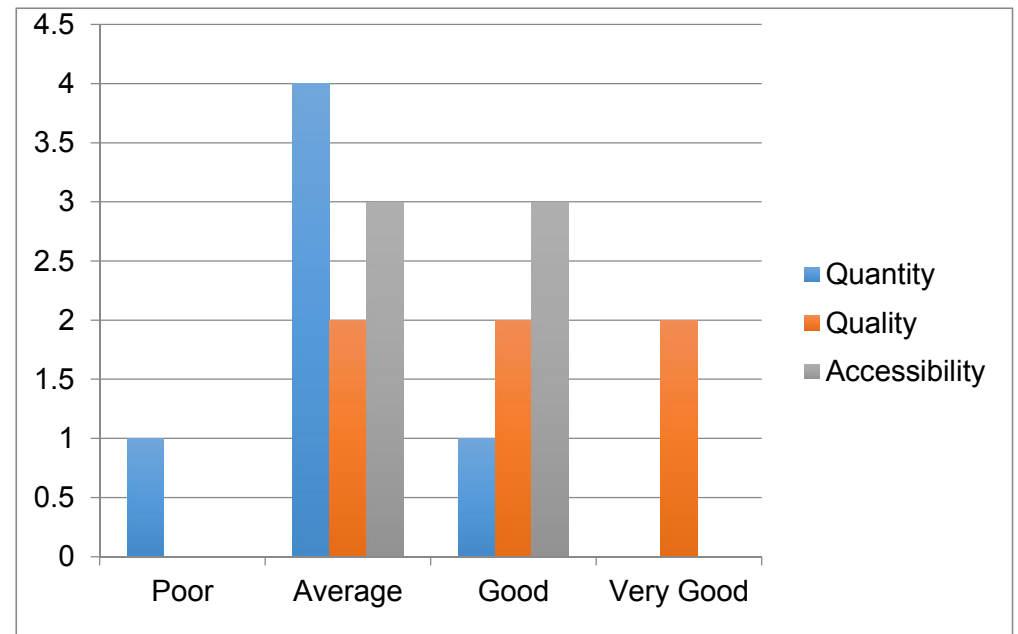
All Parish Councils were consulted as part of developing the Indoor Facilities Strategy. Responses were received from Fillongley; Shustoke; Hartshill; Austrey; Coleshill; Newton Regis, Seckington and No Man's Heath Parish Councils. It is important to highlight that the Parish response highlighted in Figure 1 relate to both indoor and outdoor provision. Table 1 summaries all responses received, but those relating to indoor facilities are in bold font, for clarity.

Of the responses received, 33.3% are satisfied with the existing level of sports provision in their areas, and 66.7% are not. Figure 1 illustrates the responses received, which reflects the fact that 1 in 3 of the responding parish councils think there should be more provision.

Parish Councils provided a range of feedback on existing facilities, and need for additional/alternative provision. Many of the comments relate to the quality of facilities. Some comments relate more to playing pitches and play areas; these are detailed in Appendix 4; Table 5.3 summarises comments relevant to the whole of this Strategy, with specific comments on indoor provision in bold font, and informs all subsequent facility assessments.

Table 1 highlights that the main parish feedback is relating to outdoor sports facilities and open space, with the comments on indoor provision really focussing on Arley Sports Centre.

Fig 1: Summary of Parish Responses regarding existing Leisure Facility Provision in their Areas



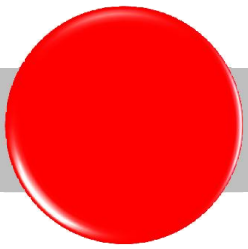
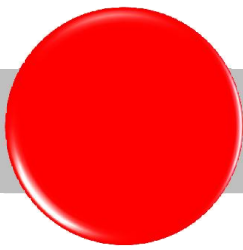


Table 1: Summary of Parish Council Feedback

PARISH COUNCIL (PC)	CONSULTATION FEEDBACK
FILLONGLEY	<p>Facilities in the area are rated as poor quantity, with average quality and accessibility. The current Fillongley Recreation Ground was rated as average, and only providing football an issue in the area, due to a lack of access to other sporting facilities. Fillongley PC stated they use an all indoor sports and fitness suite, to enable a fitter and healthier community, this facility is accessible by either bus/walking/cycling. The residents of the parish currently utilise the Arley Sports Centre, but its limited opening hours can cause a problem. The open spaces in the area were rated as mainly good or excellent, but would like to see improvements to the provision of facilities for young people, and also some improvements to the entrances to the parks.</p>
SHUSTOKE	<p>The Parish Council rate their facilities as average, with the main issue being the sports field not match fit for football (boggy and mole hills), and also the car park is in poor condition. The three main sports that take place in the area are dance, yoga and circuit training.</p> <p>The Parish Council believes believe the access to open spaces is very important to the community, and that their facilities are either good, but would like to improve them through, better entrances, landscaping and more facilities (seating, etc.)</p>
HARTSHILL	<p>Hartshill PC rate their sports provision as average, but would like to improve the Snow Hill Recreation Ground through a skate park, all weather surface and picnic areas, although the current equipment was rated as good. The main sports undertaken in the area are senior and junior football, dance, exercise classes and walking. Hartshill PC would like further improvement to play areas, cycle and walking routes to be involved in any new developments. They would like to have better access, entrances and information boards within the local parks and open spaces.</p>
AUSTREY	<p>Austrey PC rate their sports facilities as good, although would like to add drainage to the playing fields, and to improve the road surface at the entrance to the fields. Austrey would like to have an all-weather surface at the playing fields, to accommodate increased usage, and they believe there is no similar facility in the area. To improve the local area, they would like increased facilities across the board, in terms of the provision of green space.</p>



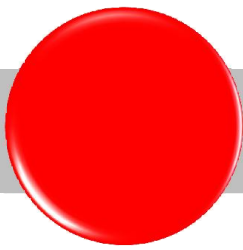
PARISH COUNCIL (PC)	CONSULTATION FEEDBACK
COLESHILL	Coleshill PC rate their facilities as very good and good, indicating they are happy with the current provision of sports facilities in the parish. The main sports undertaken in the area are Zumba, kick boxing and other exercise classes. Coleshill PC also stated that the Town Council has recently installed two new tennis courts. It is looking to keep these locked in order to maintain the condition, but they will be available to hire free of charge. A website to obtain the access code is being organised. It is intended that schools should be able to book regular tennis sessions as well and the Council would want the County Council to be aware of this new facility and its wide availability.
NEWTON REGIS, SECKINGTON AND NO MAN'S HEATH	The Parish Council is happy with the current sports provision, with the three main sports undertaken cricket, football and Zumba. The Parish is split across three villages, and state they have good access to sports facilities in nearby towns and villages. They would like more facilities for young people, and more natural green space areas.

SPORTS HALLS

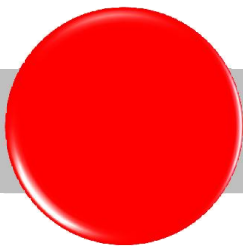
NGB

Table 2: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Sports Hall Sports

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
BRITISH GYMNASTICS (BG)	One registered club in the area. Coleshill Gymnastics Club. The club has 53 members and operates from a non-dedicated space in Coleshill Leisure Centre. They deliver general gymnastics and acro.	Supporting the club to maximise their use of space and time and to assist in identifying both satellite and dedicated spaces. Operational support including club structure and business planning are key factors needed to increase capacity. The club has not expressed the need for support to move into a dedicated facility They have just 53 registered members which is relatively low to move into a dedicated space. If the club wants to move to a dedicated space, it's likely BG would offer support to increase their member base to put them in a more positive position.
ENGLAND	<u>County Data</u>	No venues identified with key issues or a need for improvements within the



NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
NETBALL	<p>There are 42 venues in Warwickshire being used for netball activity.</p> <p>Collectively, these venues have 105 outdoor courts, 52 of which are floodlit, 1 outdoor covered court and 28 indoor courts.</p> <p>The provision of outdoor courts in Warwickshire is higher than the national average.</p> <p>The provision of indoor courts in Warwickshire is similar than the national average</p> <p>There are 46 affiliated clubs training at Warwickshire venues with 1881 affiliated members.</p> <p>37% of the venues are based on educational sites</p> <p>62% of clubs rate the condition of venues used in Warwickshire as very good, with remaining given a good or average rating.</p> <p>78% of clubs find it either very easy or easy to book venues for netball activity</p> <p>18 key community venues have been identified by England Netball – none of which are in the NWBC borough; the nearest is in Nuneaton</p>	NWBC area.
VOLLEYBALL	Delivery will include the continued support for the development and sustainability of our community clubs	Support for affiliated community clubs in being sustainable, well run, safe environments for our sport. This will include support for their local training

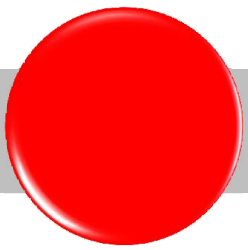


NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
	<p>based within North Warwickshire borough and those in the surrounding areas whose outreach is into the North Warwickshire area. (Tamworth Spartans, Nuneaton, Coventry Riga, Birmingham Mets Volleyball Clubs)</p>	<p>with educational institutions, recruitment and upskilling of volunteer administrators, coaches and referees alongside club development planning. Also work with and support the work of the volunteer led <u>West Midlands Volleyball Association</u>.</p> <p>Our affiliated clubs are heavily reliant on affordable indoor sports hall space midweek and weekends for club training and fixtures. The amount of booking time varies depending on the size of the club.</p> <p>Clubs also take their activities outdoors during the summer months, therefore flat open grass space (parks) is also a requirement. A copy of our current facility technical guidance document link goes to the Volleyball Facilities Data Sheet on the Sport England website: https://www.sportengland.org/media/4592/volleyball-data-sheet-march-2012.pdf</p>

SWIMMING POOLS

Table 3: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Aquatic Activities

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
<p>SWIM ENGLAND</p>	<p>Delivery of club activities and community use is limited by the provision of only one community facility that is not a competition pool.</p> <p>There is only one community facility in North Warwickshire; the ASA has a swimming club operating out of this centre with little opportunity to expand within the facility programme</p>	<p>Maintain the status quo.</p> <p>The population of North Warwickshire is very small and further provision of community facilities would be difficult to justify, which is identified within the FPM.</p> <p>However, the FPM run identifies 4 swimming pools which suggests that the education site and at least one private member club is included in the</p>



NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
	Swimming club activity at competition level is therefore exported to other adjacent districts.	<p>assessment, which is hardly valid and the deficit in demand is marginally greater than shown.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is still not sufficient to justify another community pool. The district is surrounded by more populous districts with more community/competition pools and there must be a significant exportation of customers.</p> <p>Usage of the community facility is high because there is a lack of choice. Atherstone Leisure Complex is relatively new and renewal must be some years away.</p>

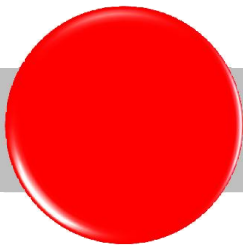
SQUASH

NGB CONSULTATION

England Squash and Racketball did not respond specifically to the consultation; however, based on previous recent consultation with them, their current strategic position is:

Table 4: NGB Consultation

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
ENGLAND SQUASH AND RACKETBALL	<p>APS has shown an increase of 15,200 on 2015 figures ES is investigating how squash can be played in different venues on single walls (such as in a tennis court). ES has developed a participation programmes using Apps to show activity content and monitor data.</p> <p>ES is currently undergoing some work on a facilities strategy</p>	<p>Recently drawn up a list of priority areas, key factors:</p> <p>Key partners.</p> <p>Facility infrastructure.</p>



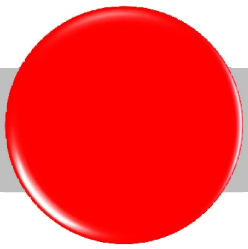
NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
	<p>which will help identify the best way forward for squash facilities across the country. This could include looking at programming and protecting facilities. We are looking at our London sites as part of the research and would welcome views on squash facilities and their future in this area from the LA.</p> <p>No feedback received from England Squash and Racketball despite several requests for a response to contact made.</p>	

INDOOR BOWLS

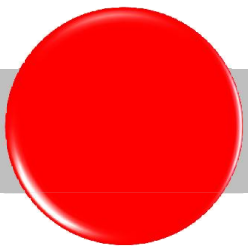
NGB CONSULTATION

Table 5: Summary of NGB Consultation

NGB	CURRENT PRIORITIES	FUTURE PRIORITIES
<p>ENGLISH INDOOR BOWLS ASSOCIATION (EIBA)</p>	<p>At present NO Purpose Built Indoor Bowls Facility within the North Warwickshire Borough Council area.</p> <p>However, there are number of Clubs in adjoining LA areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamworth and Barwell within 30 minutes drive-time (see Note 3) • Church Gresley and Erdington Court within 40 minutes drive-time (excluded Coventry as we understand that Indoor Bowls may not be included within the LA Plans for a new Leisure Centre). 	<p>The Population figures provided by the Sport England “Local Sport Profile Tool indicate that the older population (55+) will increase in the next few years.</p> <p>As such there could be a need for an “Indoor Bowls facility” within the North Warwickshire LA area.</p> <p>In theory and in “times of available funding”, we would like to see a Standalone facility. If this was not possible, we feel that in line with new Sport England Strategy, consideration should then be given to the consideration of a Multi-Sport/Multi-Use site which includes a purpose built Indoor Bowls Green.</p>



NGB	CURRENT PRIORITIES	FUTURE PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Solihull and City of Birmingham	<p>Like all Sports NGB's, the two Bowls NGB's and BDA have been in discussion with Sport England with regards to Funding for 2017 till 2021.</p> <p>Sport England has just advised that "Bowls" will receive £1,628,512 for the next four years to help us to keep more people playing the sport well into later life.</p> <p>In the new Play Bowls Strategy 2017 - 2021 strategy, delivery of which will commence in April, there will be a real focus on supporting clubs to not only recruit more members but to help them to sustain membership and to make bowls clubs somewhere people want to spend their leisure time.</p>

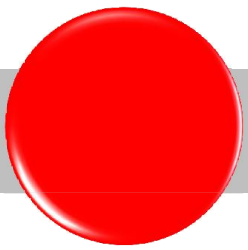


Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to provide a better understanding of people’s attitudes to sport, their motivations and barriers. The key data sources were the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), ‘Taking Part’ survey and Active People. Further data was added from Experian Mosaic databases. Population data is used for people aged 18 and over.

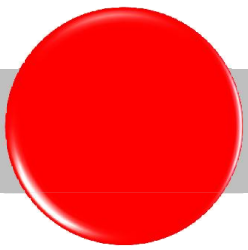
The segmentation model consists of 19 segments – each has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude. A summary of each market segment is provided below.

Sport England Market Segmentations (19 Segments)

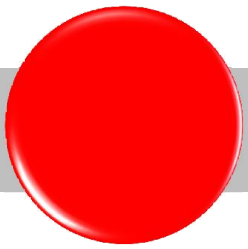
NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
BEN	Competitive Male Urbanites	Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a ‘work-hard, play-hard’ attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Cycling
JAMIE	Sports Team Drinkers	Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Athletics
CHLOE	Fitness Class Friends	Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
LEANNE	Supportive Singles	Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
HELENA	Career Focused Females	Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
TIM	Settling Down Males	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport. Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.



NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
ALISON	Stay at Home Mums	Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
JACKIE	Middle England Mums	Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
KEV	Pub League Team Mates	Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.	Keep fit/gym, Football , Cycling
PAULA	Stretched Single Mums	Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
PHILIP	Comfortable Mid Life Males	Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.
ELAINE	Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, athletics or running, tennis and badminton.
ROGER & JOY	Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, golf and angling
BRENDA	Older Working Women	Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling



NAME	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	TOP THREE PARTICIPATING SPORTS NATIONALLY
TERRY	Local 'Old Boys'	Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
NORMA	Later Life Ladies	Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
RALPH & PHYLLIS	Comfortable Retired Couples	Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Golf
FRANK	Twilight Year Gents	Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.	Golf, Keep fit/gym, Bowls
ELSIE & ARNOLD	Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls



Have your say on the future of Indoor Sports Facilities in your area.....

North Warwickshire Borough Council are inviting all clubs and sports organisations to give their views on the future of indoor sports facilities in the Borough as part of work to produce an Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy for North Warwickshire.

The work is being undertaken by specialist sport & leisure consultancy, Strategic Leisure Ltd. on behalf of the Council. The purpose of this work is to provide a strategic approach to any current and future indoor facility development needs and to provide a framework for the prioritisation & development of facilities and to prioritise investment by a range of investors in indoor sports facility provision.

The Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy work will identify strategic need for local facilities and recommend locations for development/refurbishment of sports facilities.

The Council are keen to engage with key stakeholders such as indoor sports clubs and groups who have views on the future of sports facilities in the Borough to get:

- Views on existing facilities in your area:
- Any issues there may be with existing facilities?
- What facilities do you think are needed and why?
- Where do you think more facilities are needed and why?

Clubs and sports organisations wishing to give their views on the future of sports facilities in the Borough can do so by completing the survey:

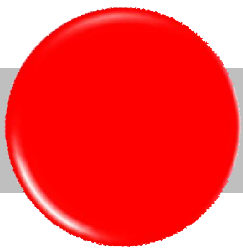
<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/3JRYBJK>

Further information can be obtained by contacting Peter Wheaton Leisure Facilities Manager: PeterWheaton@NorthWarks.gov.uk

Press Release End

APPENDIX 14: SUMMARY OF CLUB AND GROUP USE OF SPORTS HALLS - COLESHILL

Contact							Duration	
Name	Organisation	Contact Number	Activity	Area required	Time	Day	Dates	No. of wks
Ulliott			Football	Sports Hall	8.15pm	mon	ongoing	
Foster			Football	Sports Hall	9.00pm	mon	ongoing	
Bartlam			Football	Sports Hall	9.00pm	tue	ongoing	
Bullock			Football	Sports Hall	6.00pm	wed	ongoing	
James			Badminton	two courts	7.30pm	wed	ongoing	
Davies			Football	Sports Hall	9.45pm	wed	ongoing	
Kickboxing	Polesworth Kickboxing Club		Kickboxing	School Gym	7.00pm	thur	ongoing	
Ellis			Football	Sports Hall	9.45pm	thur	ongoing	
Rugby	Tamworth Rugby Club		Rugby	Sports Hall	6.00pm	fri	end of feb	
James			Badminton	two courts	7.30pm	sun	ongoing	
Webb			Football	Sports Hall	6.45pm	sun	ongoing	



APPENDIX A: NATIONAL CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

NATIONAL LEVEL

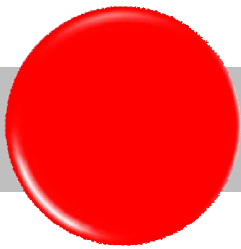
- A1.1 There are several key national and local strategies and policies which inform and influence the development of these strategies. The national documents are included in Appendix 1, but the main ones are summarised below. These national policies inform the approach to current and future provision of indoor and outdoor leisure facilities and green space, linked to health improvement, increased participation, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs. From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between national planning policy, a Local Plan and population growth at local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Protect, Enhance and Provide (Sport England categories within the National Planning policy Framework).

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

- A1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

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

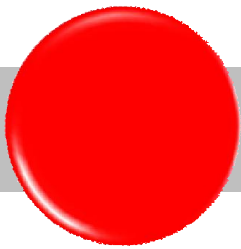
- A1.3 ‘Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- **An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
 - **The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
 - **The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.”**



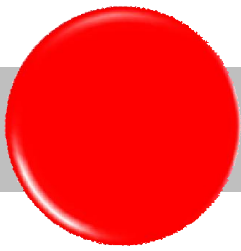
- A1.4 Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications that affect sports pitches and it has a long-established policy of playing pitch retention, even prior to the NPPF. It looks to improve the quality, access and management of sports facilities as well as investing in new facilities to meet unsatisfied demand. Sport England requires local authorities to have an up-to date assessment of playing pitch needs and an associated strategy including a recommendation that the evidence base is reviewed every three years.
- A1.5 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide indoor and outdoor leisure facilities and playing pitches, as follows:
- **Protect: To provide evidence to inform policy and specifically to support Site Allocations and Development Management Policies which will protect playing fields and their use by the community, irrespective of ownership**
 - **Enhance: To ensure that sports facilities are effectively managed and maintained and that best uses are made of existing resources - whether facilities, expertise and/or personnel to improve and enhance existing provision – particularly in the light of pressure on local authority budgets**
 - **Provide: To provide evidence to help secure external funding for new facilities and enhancements through grant aid and also potentially through CIL (if on the Regulation 123 List) and Section 106 agreements. Sport England and local authorities can then use the strategies developed and the guidance provided in making key planning decisions regarding sports pitches and facility developments in the area and to support or protect against loss in relation (refused planning application) to planning applications brought forward by developers.**
- A1.6 Other relevant national policies and strategies are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of relevant National Policies and Strategies

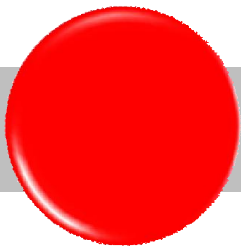
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
NATIONAL CONTEXT	
A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT	<p>A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT</p> <p>Following publication of, and feedback on, a consultation paper in 2015, The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, launched the new strategy ‘Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation’ in 2016.</p> <p>The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation’s appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.</p>



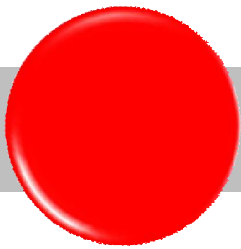
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Public investment into community sport is to reach children as young as five. The move will see Sport England's remit changed from investing in sport for those aged 14 and over to supporting people from five years old right through to pensioners, in a bid to create a more active nation.</p> <p>Investment will be targeted at sport projects that have a meaningful, measurable impact on how they are improving people's lives – from helping young people gain skills to get into work, to tackling social inclusion and improving physical and mental health.</p> <p>Funding will also be targeted at groups who have low participation rates to encourage those who do not take part in sport and physical activity to get involved. This includes supporting women, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people. Sport England will set up a new fund in 2016 to get inactive people physically active and will support and measure participation in sport and wider physical activity going forward.</p> <p>The sport strategy is targeting five outcomes against which each sports organisation, public or private sector, will be measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical wellbeing• Mental wellbeing• Individual development• Social and community development• Economic development <p>Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all of the five outcomes</p> <p>The Delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport.• A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector• Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events



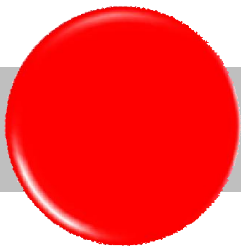
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>At the elite end of sport, government is supporting our Olympic and Paralympic athletes beyond Rio 2016 through to Tokyo 2020 with increased exchequer funding.</p> <p>The key driver for the strategy is to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to make activity an integral part of everyday life in the UK, for everyone.</p>
<p>SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016- 'TOWARDS AN ACTIVE NATION'</p>	<p>The Vision for this Strategy is:</p> <p>'We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers'.</p> <p>The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for an Active Nation' into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners. This strategy sets out how Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity because this is where the gains for the individual and for society are greatest• Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life• Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient• Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport• Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers



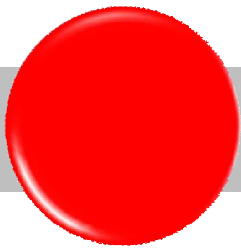
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers • Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources • Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles¹ and practical learning of behaviour change
<p>MAKING ENGLAND AN ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL SPORTING NATION: A VISION FOR 2020 (2004)</p>	<p>The strategy aims to change the culture of sport and physical activity in England in order to increase participation across all social groups. Changing the culture will lead to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and provide the basis for progression into higher levels of performance.</p> <p>Six priority areas for change are identified including promotion and marketing, legislation and regulatory change, innovation and delivery and strategic planning and evidence.</p>
<p>A SUMMARY OF SPORT ENGLAND'S STRATEGY 2011-12 TO 2014-15</p>	<p>Vision</p> <p>A summary of Sport England's strategy 2011-12 to 2014-15</p> <p>For England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport.</p> <p>Mission</p> <p>Sport England aims to deliver a world leading community sport system. We will make participation in sport a regular habit for many more people, and ensure the delivery of sporting opportunities in the ways and places that people want.</p> <p>Strategy Rationale</p> <p>For sport's own sake and for the wider benefits it can bring. These include economic benefits, improved public health, happiness and well being, and stronger and safer communities.</p>



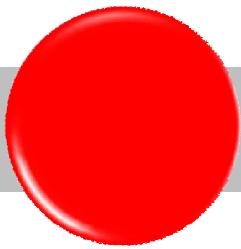
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>5 strategic approaches will be implemented to achieve the above:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. By maximising the value delivered from our current investment in NGBs:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Helping them achieve their grow and sustain targets by developing interventions to capture and leverage demand from current and potential participants<li>• Applying our knowledge and intelligence to help them solve their problems<li>• Withdrawing funding and re-investing it when necessary to maximise value for money<li>• Supporting their talent pathways through their excel programmes<li>• Joining up work between NGBs to achieve critical mass and grow demand<li>2. By delivering Places People Play to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create a major improvement in local club facilities, linked to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games<li>• Create iconic facilities for community sport<li>• Create a new generation of volunteer 'sport makers' inspired by the Games<li>• Improve the sporting experience of young people through Sportivate<li>• Capitalise on the interest in sport generated by the London 2012 Games, and provide opportunities for spectators to become participants<li>3. By developing the right criteria and support system for the next round of NGB investment which:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rewards success in growing and sustaining participation<li>• Incentivises an approach centred on what existing and potential participants really want<li>• Uses our insight about what works and what doesn't<li>• Helps NGBs to convert latent demand in their sport to drive participant numbers<li>• Supports the development of specific programmes to build participation among younger adults, aged between 16 to 25



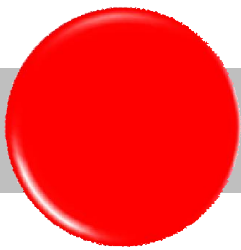
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>4. By creating an environment in which the key providers continue to invest in sport, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sport a better business proposition by continuing to drive excellence and equality in sports structures and provision • Identifying how we can work with the private sector providers of sport, for example by improving market conditions to incentivise private sector investment in sport • Encourage a focus on consumer needs, driving demand and generating volumes of participants • Helping local authorities make positive decisions about their sports provision • Setting a clear priority to improve community access to education facilities • Working with the voluntary sector (including clubs) to increase its capacity and skills, to develop sustainable solutions for community ownership and operation of sports facilities (looking in particular at asset transfer) <p>5. By providing strategic direction and market intelligence, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collecting and sharing evidence about the impact of our investment • Disseminating insight into cross-sector trends and analysis • Providing easy to use tools that support local development and delivery • Working with the appropriate partners to develop our knowledge of those people who are currently inactive and the encouragement they need to participate in sport
<p>GOVERNMENT STRATEGY FOR SPORT – “CREATING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE- A NEW YOUTH SPORT STRATEGY” 2012</p>	<p>Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range.</p> <p>The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p> <p>Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships.</p> <p>A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by;</p> <p>Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games.</p>



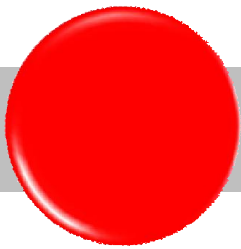
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Improving links between schools and community sport clubs Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students.</p> <p>Working with NGBs focussing on youth NGBs will develop new “whole sport plans” for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential.</p> <p>Investing in facilities Building on the “Places people Play” programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs.</p> <p>Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs.</p>
<p>PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. NICE PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE 17 (2009)</p>	<p>This strategy informs the future commissioning of physical activity provision, and contributes to the Physical Activity pathway. It emphasises the importance of physical activity for health in children and young people, and sets out how health can be improved through regular participation in physical activity.</p>
<p>DEVELOPING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE (SPORT ENGLAND 2011)</p>	<p>Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range.</p> <p>The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life.</p> <p>Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships.</p>



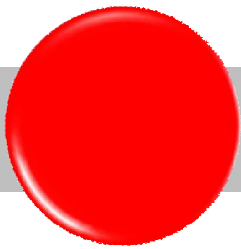
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STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New rights and powers for local communities. For example, makes it easier for local people to take over amenities and keep them part of local life• Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with ideas for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done. <p>This Act effects a 'passing' of power to a local level creating space for local authorities to lead and innovate, and give people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them"</p>
PUBLIC HEALTH REFORMS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES 2013	<p>Public Health White Paper (2013)</p> <p>The White Paper outlines the Government's plans for funding of 'public health' to be decentralised and controlled at a local authority level from 2013 onwards. £4bn will be ring-fenced for local authorities to spend on areas within the definition of 'public health'</p> <p>Background</p> <p>This paper forms part of the wider Government plans to reform the NHS. The Coalition's ambition is to reform the NHS by devolving power from the centre and commissioning GPs to run their own practices.</p> <p>Key announcements include the introduction of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Public Health England' - a 'dedicated new public health service' sitting within the Department of Health• Directors of Public Health, who will work at a local authority level and lead on the public health offer• A health premium, to reward local authorities for progress against a new outcomes framework. This will take into account health inequalities <p>Statutory health and well-being boards, bringing together local authorities and health officials.</p> <p>Relevance to sport</p> <p>The White Paper contains a number of key themes. These range from mental health, tobacco control, pandemic flu and social marketing through to sexual health and pregnancy.</p>



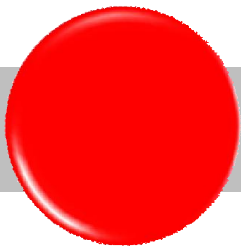
STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	<p>Of direct relevance to sport are the areas focussing on physical activity and obesity. While there is little detail in the paper at this stage, sport and physical activity are referenced throughout the document as examples of how to improve public health from a health and well-being perspective.</p> <p>The paper specifically references physical activity initiatives, noting the mass participation legacy, as one part of the public health drive. The Olympic and Paralympic style sports competition is also referenced.</p> <p>While both of these initiatives are already in the public domain, it is welcome that sport and physical activity feature so predominantly in the paper.</p> <p>Given the ring-fenced nature of the £4bn budget, sport needs to be included within the definition of 'public health' in order to benefit from funding at a local level. While the definition has not been set, the frequent mentions of sport and physical activity demonstrate that they are on the public health agenda.</p>
<p>THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES – START ACTIVE, STAY ACTIVE – JULY 2011</p>	<p>A report from the Chief Medical Officer presents guidance on the volume, duration, frequency and type of physical activity across the full age ranges to achieve general health benefits. It is aimed at all authorities and organisations developing services to promote physical activity, and it is aimed at professionals, practitioners and policymakers concerned with planning and implementing policies and programmes that use the promotion of physical activity, sport, exercise and active travel to achieve health gains.</p> <p>The report covers early years, children and young people, adults and older adults; there are specific recommendations for each sector, with a succinct fact sheet setting out recommendations for each age group.</p>
<p>HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE REFORM ACT (2012)</p>	<p>The Act was passed in Parliament in March 2012 as part of the Government's vision to modernise the NHS. The bill moves commissioning responsibilities to both the GP consortia and also to Local Authorities for public health. These will come together in health and wellbeing boards.</p>
<p>PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK 2013-2016</p>	<p>Published in January 2012, the Public Health Framework identifies two overall outcomes to be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased healthy life expectancy • Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities <p>Public health will be measured against 66 health measures, including a physical activity indicator.</p>



GREEN SPACE

SPECIFIC NATIONAL PLANNING POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

DOCUMENT	OVERVIEW
PPS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delivering sustainable development.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Considered the impact of development on social cohesion and exclusion➤ Protecting and enhancing the environment.
PPS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Provided community and green and open amenity and recreational space➤ Facilitated the efficient use of resources, and seeks to reduce the impact of climate change➤ Provided for biodiversity.
PPS 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable Development in Rural Areas.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Raising the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of (amongst other things) open countryside➤ Promoted more sustainable patterns of development including a range of uses to maximise the benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas and appropriate leisure opportunities for the enjoyment of the wider countryside.
PPS9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity and Geological Conservation.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas➤ Should aim to maintain or add to biodiversity➤ Should take a strategic approach to biodiversity and incorporate it in to designs➤ Planning decisions should prevent harm to biodiversity conservation interests.
PPS12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Development Frameworks.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning➤ Provides a positive framework for environmental enhancement, and can be used by local authorities as a policy hook for Green Infrastructure.



DOCUMENT	OVERVIEW
PPG17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Promoting accessibility and locate more intensive recreational uses➤ Avoiding any significant loss of amenity and improve the quality of the public realm through good design➤ Providing areas of open space in commercial and industrial areas➤ Meeting the regeneration needs of areas, using brownfield in preference to greenfield sites➤ Considering the scope for using any surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use and assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion.
PPS25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Development and Flood Risk.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Strategic assessment and management of flood risk as part of the planning process➤ New and updated guidance on the management of surface water, including the use of SUDS➤ Update on changes to UK Climate Change Projections in relation to flood risk management measures.

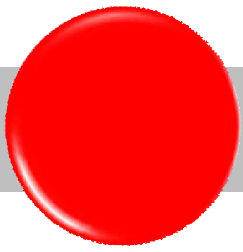
A1.6 To ensure that open space contributions are appropriately sought they must comply with the statutory requirements set out in Circular 05/2005. These tests require the contribution to be:

- **Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;**
- **Directly related to the proposed development; and**
- **Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.**

A1.7 Developer contributions will be used for establishing and improving open spaces appropriate to the locality in which the development takes place. The requirements are expressed in terms of square metres (m²).

A1.8 There are two mechanisms that will be used by the Local Planning Authority to deliver open space. These are:

- **Inclusion of open space as part of the development by the developer; and**
- **Financial contributions towards the provision of open space off site.**



GREEN SPACE EVIDENCE BASE

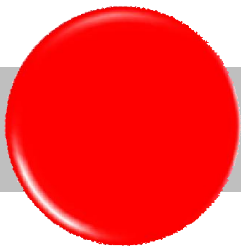
A1.9 The evidence for the value of open space has been mounting for a number of decades. The physical and emotional health benefits have been suspected for some time. Hard evidence is now becoming more widely known. However, other benefits are also becoming apparent. Some of these benefits can be summarised as follows:

- ✓ **Physical health**
- ✓ **Emotional health including the relief of depression, and the engendering of a “sense of place” and identity in the local community in which people live**
- ✓ **Reduction in pollution, including airborne particulates**
- ✓ **Reduction in peak urban summer temperatures**
- ✓ **Reduction in flash flooding episodes**
- ✓ **Creation of sustainable transport links which lead to a reduction in motorised transport**
- ✓ **Provision of shade, and the damaging effects of harmful exposure to solar radiation**
- ✓ **Greater biodiversity.**

A1.10 North Warwickshire Borough Council has identified useful evidence from the Woodland Trust in the form of the document *Trees or Turf*¹. This examines best value in managing urban green space. It makes the case for the value of trees in the environment, which are as follows:

- **Trees and urban green space improve the environment and encourages healthy lifestyles, improving public health**
- **Mitigation of the urban heat island effect—trees provide shade from direct solar radiation and reduce ambient air temperature through evaporative cooling**

¹ “Trees or Turf,” Woodland Trust, 2011



- **Shelter from trees can reduce energy costs– research suggests a per tree saving in carbon emissions as a result of reduced building energy use of around 10-11kg per year**
- **Well designed tree planting can improve air quality, removing particulates, nitrogen dioxide and ozone.**
- **Urban tree cover provides economic advantages-a report to the Mersey Forest showed that for every £1 invested in the Forest’s programme, £10.20 was generated in increased Gross Value Added (GVA), social cost savings and other benefits**
- **Biodiversity – urban trees and green space support a wide range of wildlife**

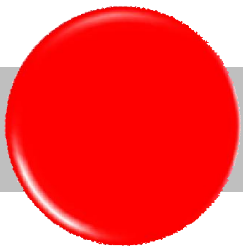
A1.11 In addition, the report compared the costs of maintenance for nine management regimes in urban and suburban areas. Four were for woodland types, and five for mowing treatments. The results of the study revealed that:

- **Naturally colonising woodland and pioneer style woodland can be considerably cheaper to maintain than all types of grassland**
- **Maintenance costs of managing woodland in managed green spaces are more expensive during the establishment phase than informal woodland but are still less than the maintenance of amenity grassland**
- **Complex mixed woodland planting is the most expensive of the woodland types to establish but costs are still less than the cost of maintaining amenity grassland. However, the long-term cost of managing complex woodland does rise above that of amenity grassland.**

A1.12 A range of bodies, including Government agencies, have promoted the possible physical and mental health benefits of access to green space. A recent note from the Government summarises the evidence for these benefits.² Different types of study were used to examine the link between green space and health. These were:

- **Cross-sectional observation studies – these use national or regional study data to explore correlations between public health and the amount, or proximity to, nearby green space**
- **Cohort studies – these select groups from the wider population, which are followed over time to identify changes to physical and mental health as a result of their access to green spaces**
- **Experimental studies – these have looked at the direct effects of green space on indicators of health and wellbeing.**

² “Green Space and Health,” Parliamentary Office for Science and Technology, October 2016



A1.13 Research has focussed on three main areas: physical activity, mental health and the development of specific treatments:

- **Physical activity.** Physical activity taken 30 minutes a day can directly reduce the risk of strokes, cardiovascular disease, obesity and some cancers and type 2 diabetes. Physical inactivity is the fourth largest cause of disease and mortality in the UK, contributing to 37,000 premature deaths in England every year. The amount of green space does seem to link with levels of physical activity. Also, closer proximity to green space appears to indicate that people are more likely to use it, and more frequently. In the UK a correlation has been observed between those living closest to greener areas and reduced levels of mortality, obesity, and obesity-related illnesses
- **Mental health and wellbeing.** Control trials have found that people exercising outdoors report higher feelings of wellbeing, and lower feelings of stress or anxiety, than those doing the same activity indoors
- **Development of specific treatments.** The Faculty of Public Health suggests that interaction with nature might be effective in treating some forms of mental illnesses. Emerging evidence indicates that engaging with nature benefits those living with ADHD, depression and dementia by improving cognitive functioning and reducing anxiety.

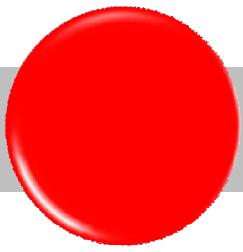
PPG17

A1.14 The Government issued planning policy guidelines for local authorities in the form of PPG 17 and Companion Guide to PPG17: Assessing Needs and Opportunities. They were first published on 13 September 2001. Although withdrawn on 7 March 2014, the guidelines were not replicated in succeeding enactments and guidelines, and are therefore still relevant as an evidence base. The PPG17 guidelines contained a number of recommendations which are directly relevant to this study.

A1.15 One policy relates to areas of open space or recreational facilities of high quality or particular importance as a local amenity. These should be recognized by local authorities and given protection through appropriate policies and plans.

A1.16 In terms of action which local authorities should be taking, they were advised through the PPG17 guidelines to:

- **Avoid any erosion of recreational function and maintain and enhance the character of open spaces**
- **Ensure that open spaces do not suffer from encroachment (from traffic flows, etc.)**
- **Protect and enhance rights of way**
- **Consider the impacts of development on biodiversity and nature conservation.**



A1.17 In general, local authorities should:

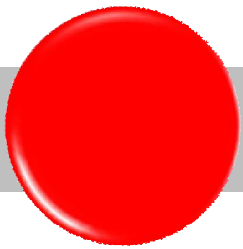
- **Promote accessibility to open space and the countryside**
- **Carefully consider safety and security in open spaces**
- **Improve their quality**
- **Meet regeneration needs through the provision of open space**
- **Consider using surplus land for open space purposes**
- **Consider the needs of visitors and tourists through open space provision.**

A1.18 PPG17 gives specific guidance in terms of defining how the quality of parks and open spaces can be audited. This guidance has been used to assess the quality of green spaces throughout North Warwickshire.

LOCALISM ACT AND THE NPPF

A1.19 The Localism Act is being developed through detailed Regulations and the National Planning Policy Framework. This supersedes previous guidance as previously outlined, and introduced detailed modifications to existing Acts including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning Act 2008. The Government laid stress on the role of the National Planning Policy Framework in the following areas:

- **Clarified that the local plan was the keystone of the planning regime**
- **Was crystal clear that sustainable development embraces social and environmental as well as economic objectives and does so in a balanced way**
- **Referred explicitly to the five principles of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy**
- **Is clear that councils should look for net improvements on all dimensions of sustainability**
- **Made explicit that the presumption in favour of sustainable development works through, not against, local plans**



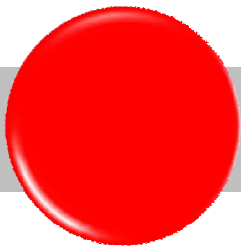
- **Made it clear that relevant policies - such as those protecting the Green Belt, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and other areas - cannot be overridden**
- **Recognised the intrinsic value and beauty of the countryside (whether specifically designated or not)**
- **Made explicit what was always implicit: that councils' policies must encourage brownfield sites to be brought back into use**
- **Underlined the importance of town centres, while recognising that businesses in rural communities should be free to expand**
- **Embraced a localist approach to creating a buffer of housing supply over and above five years, and in the use of windfall sites**
- **Allowed councils to protect back gardens from development**
- **Ensured that playing fields continue to benefit from that same protection that they do currently.**

A1.20 There are a number of issues relating to the implementation of both the Localism Act and the NPPF. These are highlighted in table 4.1 below. This does indicate that there are some opportunities associated with the Localism Act, and in particular with the NPPF. However, there are also some gaps which presume against a fully co-ordinated planning approach. These need to be at least acknowledged when planning future green space requirements in the Borough.

FIELDS IN TRUST REVIEW OF STANDARDS FOR OUTDOOR PLAY, SPORT AND RECREATION

A1.21 Local authorities have traditionally used the National Playing Field Association's "6 Acre Standard." Recommendations on Outdoor Playing Space were first formulated in 1925, soon after the Association's formation. This helped ensure that every man, woman and child in Great Britain should have the opportunity of participating in outdoor recreational activity within a reasonable distance of home during leisure hours. The National Playing Field Association urged all local authorities to adopt a minimum standard of provision of 5 acres (20,000 m²) of public open space for every 1,000 people, of which at least 4 acres (16,000 m²) should be set aside for team games, tennis, bowls and children's playgrounds.

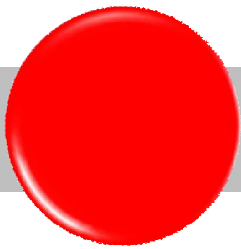
A1.22 Since then, the National Playing Field Association has kept the recreational space standard under regular review. It now stands as the Six Acre Standard, recommending 6 acres (24,000 m²) per 1,000 head of population as a minimum necessity for space. The National Playing Field Association has since been superseded by Fields in Trust. FIT has conducted research which has indicated that 81% of local planning authorities' express quantity standards for open space as "hectares per 1,000 population." This has enabled comparison across England and Wales, and is the most widely used metric for open space standards.



A1.23 The median level of provision for Designated Play Space was 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population. This corresponds to the Fields In Trust benchmark standard. The median accessibility standard was 100m. for Local Areas of Play (LAP's), 400m. for Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP's), and 1,000m. for Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play" (NEAP's). Accessibility standards have often been expressed in terms of walking time rather than distance.

Table 2: Gaps and Opportunities Relating to the Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework

OPPORTUNITIES	UNDERSTANDING GAPS	SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
LOCALISM ACT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local definition of Green Infrastructure (GI) Deciding climate change methods at local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clarity on range of measures to be delegated How CCPs will operate in practice Lack of strategic-level planning and management without Regional Strategies Lack of expertise of local communities to lead on neighbourhood-level plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines required to clarify how localism will work in practice Capacity building for neighbourhoods
NPPF		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presumption in favour of sustainable development Climate change mitigation measures could improve well-being Use of GI as panacea to development GI can be managed using specific designations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific recognition for Local Wildlife Sites GI in brownfield sites could be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presumption against development in LWS's Clarity over use of planning designation to protect GI in brownfield sites



- A1.24 Fields In Trust has discovered that the median level of playing pitch provision was 1.21 hectares per 1,000 population (comparable with the Fields In Trust recommended benchmark standard). The median accessibility standard from respondents to the Fields In Trust survey was 1,200m. from dwellings, matching the Fields In Trust benchmark.
- A1.25 Respondents to the Fields In Trust survey provided data relating to an overall standard for parks and amenity green space. The median level of provision sought was 1.0 hectares per 1,000 population.
- A1.26 In relation to the meeting of local standards for open space being met in planning decision-making, 64% indicated a score of between 7 and 10 (where 1 indicated “seldom” and 10 indicated “Always”).
- A1.27 Of relevance to future planning of open space requirements in North Warwickshire are the new benchmark guidelines contained in Fields in Trust’s “Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard.” These are shown in figures 3 and 4 below.
- A1.28 These national standards are used later in section 7, and have been used in conjunction with local standards in order to calculate quantitative standards.
- A1.29 The Council considers that the best approach is to utilise national standards if there is loss of existing provision; and that local standards should be applied to calculate the provision of new facilities (see Annex B).

Table 3: FIT Recommended Benchmark Guidelines – Formal Open Space

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY	QUANTITY GUIDELINE (HECTARES PER 1,000 POPULATION)	WALKING GUIDELINE (WALKING DISTANCE: METRES FROM DWELLINGS)
EQUIPPED/DESIGNATED PLAY AREAS	0.25	LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m
AMENITY GREENSPACE	0.60	480m
PARKS AND GARDENS	0.80	710m

Note: The FIT benchmark guidelines do not include quantity guidelines for civic spaces, cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds.

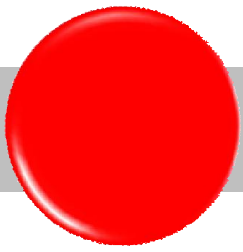
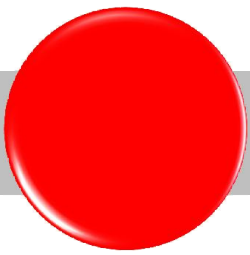


Table 4: FIT Quality Guidelines for Formal Open Space

- ✓ **Quality appropriate to the intended level of performance, designed to appropriate technical standards.**
- ✓ **Located where they are of most value to the community to be served.**
- ✓ **Sufficiently diverse recreational use for the whole community.**
- ✓ **Appropriately landscaped.**
- ✓ **Maintained safely and to the highest possible condition with available finance.**
- ✓ **Positively managed taking account of the need for repair and replacement over time as necessary.**
- ✓ **Provision of appropriate ancillary facilities and equipment.**
- ✓ **Provision of footpaths.**
- ✓ **Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.**
- ✓ **Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for playing pitches, taking into account the level of play, topography, necessary safety margins and optimal orientation**
- ✓ **Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for play areas using the Children's Play Council's Quality Assessment Tool.**



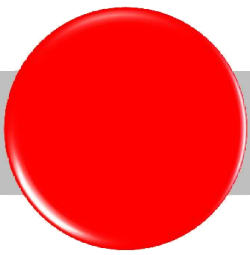
APPENDIX B: LOCAL CONTEXT

BACKGROUND

- B.1. The Borough is the Northernmost district in the county of Warwickshire. It has several large urban settlements on its doorstep, with the Borough lying between Birmingham, Solihull, Tamworth, Coventry, Nuneaton and Hinckley, all of which are growing areas.
- B.2. North Warwickshire itself is overwhelmingly rural in nature with approximately two thirds of its area designated as Green Belt. The population of the Borough is 62,124 (2011 Census), most of which is centred in the three main towns in the Borough: Atherstone, Coleshill and Polesworth. The rest of the population is dispersed throughout a number of smaller rural settlements. The dispersed nature of the Borough has particular implications for the provision of, and access to, services and facilities, particularly as public transport is limited, and not everyone has access to private transport. The population is predicted to grow from 62,700 in 2017, to 83,561 by 2031.

(The projected growth in housing development of 5,280, plus 3,790 equates to 9,070 new homes by 2031. Assuming a minimum of 2.3 persons per household, this potentially equates to 20,861 new people in the Borough, who will need community facilities and services)

- B.3. Settlements range in size from Atherstone and Mancetter, with a population of 10,000 to small hamlets. Atherstone with Mancetter, Coleshill and Polesworth are the three market towns and are important to the health of the surrounding rural economy as they provide many services and facilities to the surrounding areas.
- B.4. The Borough covers over 110 square miles and has over 50 settlements.
- B.5. The Borough's population is ageing. Deprivation levels are lower than the UK average, although there are two specific wards (Atherstone Central and Mancetter South and Ridge) within the Borough where deprivation is much higher. The health of communities varies across the Borough and levels of obesity are growing.

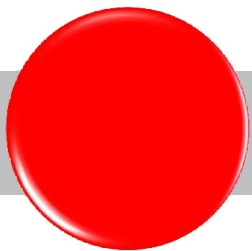


Map 1: Map of North Warwickshire Borough

- B.6. Those in younger age groups are most likely to participate in a wide range of sport and physical activities. Facilitating available opportunities for such participation are crucial to ensure an active lifestyle becomes part of daily routine, and continues into later life. It is however also important to ensure there are opportunities for older people to stay active as long as possible, as this will enable them to age well.
- B.7. The provision of high quality, accessible sports facilities and opportunities to be physical active have a role to play in addressing local health inequalities.

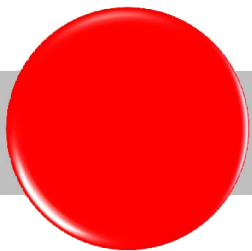
GROWTH IN THE BOROUGH

- B.8. The Borough's own objectively assessed housing need and the need to consider delivering further growth for neighbours means that growth will be much greater than ever experienced in the Borough before – housing, road, rail and other infrastructure.
- B.9. This growth will bring many challenges. In particular, due to the rural nature of the Borough making quality places that are integrated into the existing fabric of settlements wherever possible will be important with the provision of leisure facilities being an important factor.
- B.10. Growth is expected to take place in the Borough in the Local Plan period to assist with the need to provide housing for the Coventry and Warwickshire and the Greater Birmingham areas. In addition, the Council is committed to delivering 500 dwellings for Tamworth from the previous Core Strategy. There is an additional requirement in the Tamworth adopted Local Plan for a further 825 dwellings and 14 hectares of employment land to be provided in North Warwickshire and Lichfield (Birmingham Corridor). The Borough therefore has pressure for growth from all around. This is not only in terms of land being sought in this Borough but in terms of the environmental implications of such growth. For example, traffic passing through the Borough especially along the A5.
- B.11. Major roads of national and regional significance pass through the Borough (M6, M6 Toll, A5, M42, and A446) and they form part of the Strategic Road Network. The Borough Council is working with Warwickshire County Council, Leicestershire County Council, the Highways Agency from the



East and West Midlands, as well as other local authorities along its route, to investigate the issues of growth and how improvements to the route can take place.

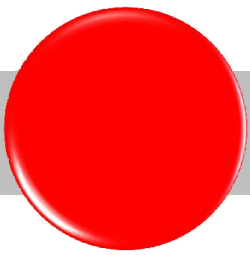
- B.12. The Trent Valley railway line/ West Coast mainline and the Cross-Country lines pass through the Borough. The improvement of rail services and facilities are important in delivering future growth in the Borough.
- B.13. In addition, the first phase of HS2 (High Speed Rail) between London and the West Midlands will travel through the Borough Northwards from the NEC along the Tame Valley up to Middleton and then on to Bassett's Pole. A route also comes out of and goes in to Birmingham to the South of Water Orton. The next phase of the route to Leeds via the East Midlands and to Manchester was published in January 2013 but is not yet safeguarded; this follows the route of the M42 from a junction near Lea Marston, which passes Polesworth and then heads towards Ashby.
- B.14. The full impact of the HS2 proposals will not be known for some time, but increased traffic, especially through the rural countryside close to the new railway station and monorail depot to the East of the M42 near to the NEC, is likely. Improved public transport connections will be extremely important to mitigate this impact as well as substantial landscaping and absorptive noise barriers along its route. There will ALSO be pressure for development expanding out of the new HS2 railway station at the NEC.
- B.15. Several current strategic policies, strategies and factors influence current and future supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities in North Warwickshire. As well as providing the context for future facility provision, e.g. health improvement, improving accessibility, increasing participation, these strategies provide opportunities to link priority areas and needs, and ensure that outcomes are aligned with identified local objectives. The relevant strategies and policies include:
- **North Warwickshire Borough Council - Corporate Plan 2016-2017**
 - **North Warwickshire Sustainable Community Strategy: 2009-2026**
 - **North Warwickshire Draft Local Plan 2016**
 - **Warwickshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026**
 - **Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2018**
 - **North Warwickshire Health and Well-Being Action Plan**
 - **Children and Young Peoples' Plan**
 - **North Warwickshire Green Space Strategy 2008-2018**
 - **Population Profiles and Projections**



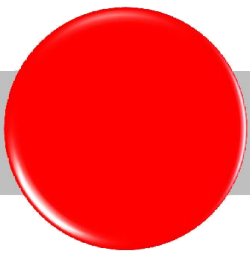
• **Participation Trends and Rates**

Table 1: Summary of relevant Local Strategies

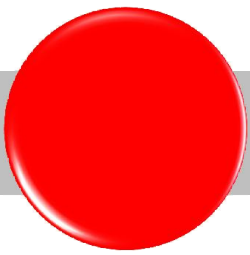
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
<p>NORTH WARWICKSHIRE BOROUGH COUNCIL: CORPORATE PLAN: 2016-2017</p>	<p>This Plan provides the context for the Borough.</p> <p><i>North Warwickshire Borough Council has a new Vision:</i></p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>“Protecting the rurality of North Warwickshire, supporting its communities and promoting the wellbeing of residents and business.”</i></p> </div> <p>The revised Corporate Plan sets out the Council’s six priorities for achieving the Vision, in consultation and partnership with local communities and business, the County, Town and Parish Councils and other agencies. It also sets out the key actions that it aims to take during 2017-18, to deliver on those priorities.</p> <p>The Borough Council’s recently adopted Corporate Plan identifies six key priorities, two of which have particular relevance to the Authority’s leisure facility provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Financial and Resource Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Making the best use of our resources...to provide high quality services to our communities • Improving Leisure and Well-being Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Providing opportunities to enable local people to enjoy their leisure and recreation and to improve their health and well-being <p>Within this priority there are implications for sports provision and programming. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Borough-wide leisure facilities • Implementation of North Warwickshire Green Space Strategy • Addressing health inequalities and co-ordination of the approved Health Improvement Action Plan • Promotion of healthy lifestyles and raising levels of physical activity, in particular for children and young people • Ensure the success of the Women’s International Cycle Race and its impact upon the community of North Warwickshire. • Promoting Sustainable and Vibrant Communities



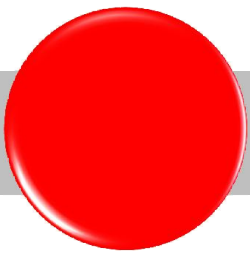
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with local residents and partners to make our communities sustainable and viable, both in terms of facilities and lifestyle. <p>Each priority has potential implications for the leisure and recreation services and facilities enjoyed by local residents. The “Leisure and Well-being” priority is underpinned by a key action to undertake a review of leisure facility provision across the Borough. Those facilities and services provided by the Authority positively contribute to the attainment of its priority commitments. They also support pursuance of the Sustainable Community Strategy priorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise aspirations, educational attainment and skill levels • Develop healthier communities • Improve access to services
<p>NORTH WARWICKSHIRE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY: 2009- 2026</p>	<p>This Strategy highlights:</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>“In these times of economic restraint, it is more important than ever that all communities and interests in North Warwickshire should work together to tackle the key issues in our area. The Council should also be clear and determined about what we want to achieve and not be frightened to be more ambitious about less. Educational attainment in North Warwickshire is currently the lowest in the County, the health of our population is also amongst the poorest in the County, whilst our Borough also includes some of the most remote and diverse rural communities in Warwickshire. Raising educational attainment, improving health, and tackling rural access are thus the three priorities we have decided to focus on as a Partnership. Each is a complex long-term ambition that is going to require tenacity and commitment in order to make any real difference. Over the coming years, we will therefore monitor the success of our Partnership through a series of timetabled, targeted outcomes for each of these three priorities.”</i></p> </div> <p>This Sustainable Community Strategy sets out three key priorities for improving the overall quality of life in North Warwickshire. These focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising aspirations, educational attainment and skills • Developing healthier communities • Improving access to services.



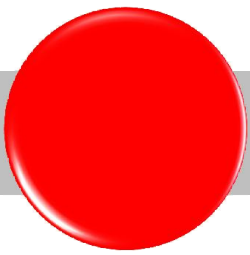
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<p>The ‘healthier communities’ addresses both self-contained home-based activities through to active participation outdoors and visits to facilities.</p> <p>The Warwickshire Stop Smoking Service was applauded for exceeding targets linked to healthy lifestyle programmes enabling cessation.</p> <p>Educational attainment is a clear focus for improvements in North Warwickshire. The educational attainment and skills compared to the rest of the County are significantly lower. That is: low levels, or lack, of formal qualifications; fewer young people gaining five or more A* - C GCSE grades (including English and Maths); the number of young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training (NEETs); and low levels of aspiration and expectation.</p> <p>In assessing Health there are some underpinning remaining concerns in the Borough despite recent improvements. These need to be appreciated putting sports and recreation into context.</p> <p>It should be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy in North Warwickshire is lower than the Warwickshire average for females • Higher levels of people classifying themselves as not being in good health and above average • Early death rates from heart disease and strokes • Rising levels of obesity • Concern on the number of people who smoke • The pressures of an ageing population who will need support to live independently • Ensuring the availability of sufficient affordable housing and that properties are in a decent condition • Despite a decrease in recorded crime, fear of crime and disorder remains a high community concern • The consumption of alcohol by young people and its associated link to anti-social behaviour often raised as a concern • The rates of hospital stay for alcohol related harm and rates of drug misuse are lower than national averages but there are concerns about the impact on some of our communities. <p>The Strategy targets:</p> <p>By 2026, we will have:</p> <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p><i>“Developed Healthier Communities: there will be improved health - people choosing healthy and active lifestyles, lower levels of obesity and alcohol consumption, increased levels of physical activity, healthier eating and fewer people will smoke; more people living independently for longer and in warm homes and modern facilities; active citizenship; decent, affordable and sustainable housing; and safe and secure local environment.”</i></p> </div>



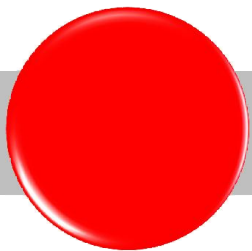
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
DRAFT LOCAL PLAN 2016- 2017	<p>The Draft Local Plan sets out the planning policies and site allocations that will be developed in the Borough in the coming years. This means that it will show where houses and businesses will be built in the coming years. It is aiming to provide over 6800 homes and an additional 40 hectares of employment land. These will primarily be located in Polesworth, Dordon and Atherstone along the A5 corridor with other growth at Ansley Common and Hartshill. There are other allocations in other settlements and full details can be found in the draft Local Plan.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan is made up of the adopted Core Strategy, the Draft Site Allocations Plan and the Draft Development Management Plan together to form once again a Local Plan for the Borough.</p> <p>CORE STRATEGY (ADOPTED 2014)</p> <p>This contains a number of relevant Strategic Objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NW10 Development Considerations. This includes the need to encourage sustainable forms of transport for pedestrians and bicycle users; expanding or enhancing the provision of open space and recreation facilities; and the use of trees and natural vegetation to manage the impacts of climate change• NW12 Quality of Development. Includes the need for development to provide, conserve and enhance biodiversity and create linkages between green spaces and wildlife corridors• NW13 Natural Environment. Covers the requirement to protect and enhance the quality, character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the natural environment• NW15 Nature Conservation. Protects SSSIs and SNCs. Features and habitats of importance will be resisted if it leads to irreplaceable loss. There is an implicit net gain in biodiversity inherent in new development• NW16 Green Infrastructure. Develop should identify, maintain and enhance existing Green Infrastructure, create green links; and deliver new Green Infrastructure where identified. <p>INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN</p> <p>There are a number of key sections of importance to greenspace planning and delivery. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cycling and Walking Infrastructure. This includes the seeking of improvements for cyclists and pedestrians in principal towns from new



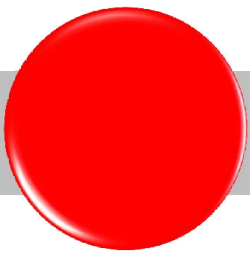
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<p>development, and maximising the use of existing facilities at Coleshill Parkway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Infrastructure. Includes the need to prioritise improvements outlined in the Green Space Strategy and the Play Strategy • Cemeteries and Places of Worship. Consideration will be given to assisting in the delivery of requests for additional burial land
<p>WARWICKSHIRE LOCAL TRANSPORT PLAN 2011 – 2026</p>	<p>The six key objectives of the Plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens in order to promote a fairer, more inclusive society 2. To seek reliable and efficient transport networks which will help promote full employment and a strong, sustainable local and sub-regional economy 3. To reduce the impact of transport on people and the [built and natural] environment and improve the journey experience of transport users 4. To improve the safety, security and health of people by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health 5. To encourage integration of transport, both in terms of policy planning and the physical interchange of modes 6. To reduce transport’s emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and address the need to adapt to climate change <p>The key issues and challenges are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport and the Economy 2. Transport and Climate Change 3. Safety, Security and Health 4. Equality of Opportunity 5. Quality of Life <p>Key Objectives in North Warwickshire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To support the long-term stability and growth of the local economy;



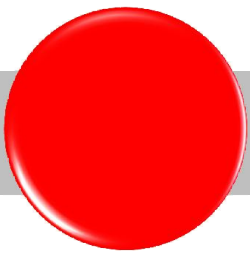
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To support future housing and employment growth within the Borough; 3. To support access to services and facilities, particularly for those without access to a car; and 4. To reduce the environmental impact of traffic within the Borough and improve local air quality.
<p>WARWICKSHIRE HEALTH & WELLBEING STRATEGY 2014 – 2018</p>	<p>North Warwickshire is covered by Warwickshire’s strategy as a county wide approach. The priorities of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting independence for all 2. Community resilience 3. Integration and working together
<p>NORTH WARWICKSHIRE HEALTH AND WELLBEING ACTION PLAN 2017</p>	<p>The Health and Wellbeing Action Plan sets out the Health and Wellbeing Priorities for North Warwickshire, and the actions to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with internal and external partners to address health and wellbeing priorities for North Warwickshire 2. Work with Warwickshire North Health and Wellbeing Partnership to improve End of Life Care provision in North Warwickshire and support the “Compassionate Communities” initiative. 3. In conjunction with Warwickshire North Health and Wellbeing Partnership and NHSE seek to improve access to primary care services in North Warwickshire. 4. Work with Warwickshire North Health and Wellbeing Partnership to improve early referral to cancer services in North Warwickshire with focus on identifying the barriers to early referral to cancer services and disseminate the findings accordingly. 5. Work with Warwickshire County Council to improve transport and access to health services in North Warwickshire with particular emphasis on the countywide transport for health services and the work of Beeline. 6. Work with those Parish Councils in analysing Neighbourhood Plans to ensure the inclusion of commitments and links to promote/develop a healthy environment 7. Work with the Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Board and the Adult Social Care and Scrutiny Committee to ensure that the Sustainability and Transformation Plan (STP) brings improvements to North Warwickshire.



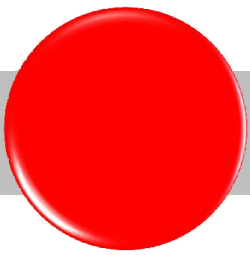
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<p>8. Support the implementation of Warwickshire County Council’s Suicide Strategy in North Warwickshire</p> <p>9. Work with Warwickshire County Council, The Partnership Trust and the West Midland Combined Authority in the implementation of their mental health strategies in North Warwickshire.</p> <p>10. Influence the development and implementation of the Strategic Leisure Review in order to ensure provisions for the improvement of the health and wellbeing of local residents that will include the successful production of Health, Wellbeing and Leisure, Green Space, Playing Pitch and Leisure Facilities Strategies.</p> <p>11. Work with Environment Health to improve and extend the monitoring of air quality in North Warwickshire to investigate the potential to monitor PM10 and PM2.5 and report on the Nitrogen Dioxide in North Warwickshire.</p> <p>12. Support residents to live independently by providing an effective adaptations service and/or taking action to ensure that properties are in good repair and do not have significant hazards, as reflected in the national Decent Homes Standard. This would include actively promote the HEART service, promoting related services through the Community Hubs and providing training for frontline staff to provide links with health and social care services and priorities.</p> <p>13. Underpin all services delivered with a philosophy of promoting positive mental wellbeing in all users of the service and in all staff working within the provider service. This should include encouraging frontline staff to complete the Five Ways to Wellbeing e-learning module, becoming Dementia Friends and completing MECC training.</p>
<p>CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE’S PLAN</p>	<p>The Warwickshire Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the single, strategic, overarching plan for all services affecting children and young people aged 0-19 in Warwickshire.</p> <p>It focuses on services available to children and young people throughout their early years, school days and beyond including services for young people aged 20 and over leaving care, and young people up to the age of 25 with learning difficulties.</p> <p>The objective of the CYPP is to secure long-term benefits to the quality of life and expectations of children, young people and their families, including better job prospects, an enhanced living environment, and prolonged health. It is intended that multi-agency working with the CYPP as its base, will lead to greater efficiencies and higher quality services.</p> <p>Vision</p> <p>Our vision is that <i>“Every child and young person, including those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged, has the greatest possible opportunity to be the best they can be”</i>.</p>



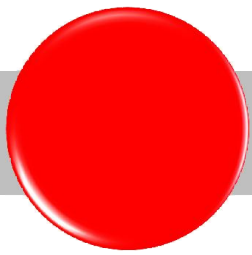
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<p>The plan describes how the partnership is going to achieve a shared vision to make a positive impact on the lives of children and young people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working together as a partnership fulfilling the role of a Children and Young Peoples Trust – one entity providing and commissioning services for children and young people.; • focusing on 25 shared priorities, with equality and diversity issues integrated throughout each; • contributing towards Warwickshire County Council priorities (raising levels of educational attainment, caring for older people, pursuing a sustainable environment, protecting the community and making Warwickshire a safer place in which to live).
<p>GREEN SPACE STRATEGY 2008-2018</p>	<p>Green space needs within the Borough have been identified in this strategy. There were a series of audits of space and consultations with local residents, to better understand their views on the current provision. This was undertaken to help the council deliver its corporate priorities and ensure that these policies will be supported through the planning process.</p> <p>The Vision of the Strategy is “To deliver positive and lasting change to North Warwickshire’s stock of green spaces, for the benefit of everyone.”</p> <p>The objectives of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the management and maximise the benefits of green space- over recent decades, the quality and usage of green spaces has generally declined, not only in North Warwickshire but across the UK. • Co-ordinate action and develop partnership working- many local groups and organisations are engaged in bringing forward a wide range of site improvement projects. • Access more funding opportunities- there is a range of funding possibilities for green spaces, by providing clear and co-ordinated set of policies and proposals, the Green Space Strategy will ensure that an effective case for investment is made when submitting bids for funding. • Promote green space investment as a policy priority- having a Green Space Strategy will elevate the status of Green Space issues in the Borough in giving consideration to public policy priorities.



STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help create sustainable communities- attractive green spaces can play a vital role in creating sustainable, inclusive and cohesive communities where people will choose to live and work both now and in the future. <p>The study identified some of the most important green spaces in the Borough as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The country parks at Pooley, Kingsbury, and Hartshill.• Collectively the various recreation grounds in the towns and villages.• Accessible natural green space and green corridors (including Rights of Way linking towns to adjacent countryside, various off road cycle paths, canal towpath.• The Tame Valley River Corridor.• Informal open space (often found in residential areas).• Allotments and community gardens• Dedicated sports grounds. <p>Key Objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve the management and maximise the benefits of green spaces• Co-ordinate action and develop partnership working• Access more funding opportunities• Promote green space investment as a policy priority• Help create sustainable communities. <p>Service Priorities are as follows, to:</p>



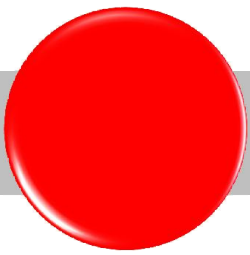
STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve existing green spaces, especially their maintenance, cleanliness and accessibility• Tackle vandalism and graffiti• Tackle anti-social behaviour • Improve safety and security• Provide site supervision and enhance partnership working with the police• Address the uneven spread and quality of facilities across the Borough• Ensure that facilities are accessible to people in rural areas• Improve partnership working between the Borough Council and other providers of green space• Target providers' combined resources more effectively• Encourage access to school facilities for the local community• Provide better quality sports pitches and ancillary facilities and develop at least one "sports hub"• Secure the provision of at least one Synthetic Turf Pitch for community use• Increase provision for children and young people• Increase provision of, and access to, bridleways and cyclepaths• Encourage greater community engagement with local green spaces• Increase awareness of the availability of recreation facilities by improving publicity. <p>Consultation with local residents was undertaken to help better understand their views on existing green space, to inform the development of this Strategy. The main belief was that in most areas there is no need for additional green space. The main changes needed, which are most relevant to the 2017 PPS, are to:</p>



STRATEGY	SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES/PRIORITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide better quality sports pitches and ancillary facilities and develop at least one “sports hub”.• Secure the provision of at least one Synthetic Turf Pitch for community use.• Encourage access to school facilities for the local community• Improve existing green spaces, especially their maintenance, cleanliness and accessibility.• Address the uneven spread and quality of facilities across the Borough.• Improve partnership working between the Borough Council and other providers of green space.• Target providers’ combined resources more effectively.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN THE BOROUGH

- B.16. A key factor influencing the future provision of leisure facilities in North Warwickshire (what, and where) is the scale and location of future housing development, which impacts on population density and also levels and nature of community demand.
- B.17. The local authorities in Coventry and Warwickshire jointly commissioned the preparation of a Joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for their functional housing market area. The commissioning authorities were:
- Rugby Borough Council
 - Coventry City Council
 - Warwick District Council
 - North Warwickshire Borough Council
 - Nuneaton & Bedworth Borough Council



- B.18. The primary purpose of the SHMA is to guide, inform and support the development of planning and housing policies. Its preparation responds to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the ‘duty to cooperate’ in progressing strategic planning issues across local authority boundaries. It provides the evidence base for the development of local plans and core strategies.
- B.19. The Joint SHMA is concerned principally with issues related to housing development, and considers in particular questions relating to: how many homes might need to be developed in the future, what mix of homes might be needed and the housing needs of specific groups within the population.
- B.20. The SHMA identified that in the period 2006-2028, 3,800 new homes were to be built in North Warwickshire. This equates to 173 per year, with affordable housing allocated at 40%. This includes provision of 500 homes to meet Tamworth’s housing needs. The Local Plan sets out the following Policy L6 for housing Development:

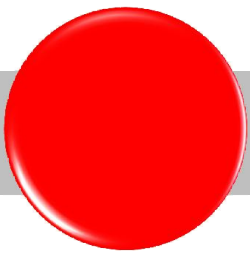
‘LP6 Amount of Development

Between 2011 and 2031:

- a minimum of 5,280 dwellings (net) will be built;
- an aspiration to deliver a further 3,790 dwellings will be further explored; and,
- around 90 hectares of additional employment land provided.

- B.21. The SHMA also considers net migration, and the following net migration flows (of over 100 persons per annum) was identified in relation to North Warwickshire:
- **Birmingham to North Warwickshire: 220 ppa;**
 - **Solihull to North Warwickshire: 120 ppa.**
- B.22. Levels of owner occupation are the highest in North Warwickshire (72.4%) of the five areas considered.
- B.23. Other development in the Borough includes road and rail infrastructure.
- B.24. The capacity of the A5 and A446 is an on-going concern as major developments are taking place along its route mainly outside the Borough which may impact on how development takes place in the Borough. Such developments include the MIRA Technology Park and sustainable urban extensions in Hinckley & Bosworth and Birmingham; DIRFT in Daventry and Rugby; growth in Nuneaton & Bedworth; HS2 interchange station; UK Central; growth in Birmingham as well as growth in Tamworth, Lichfield and beyond.

POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS



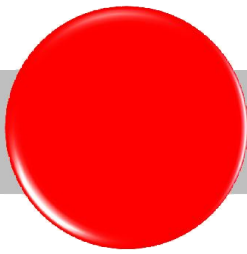
- B.25. The population profile of North Warwickshire, the future growth projections and the location of growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

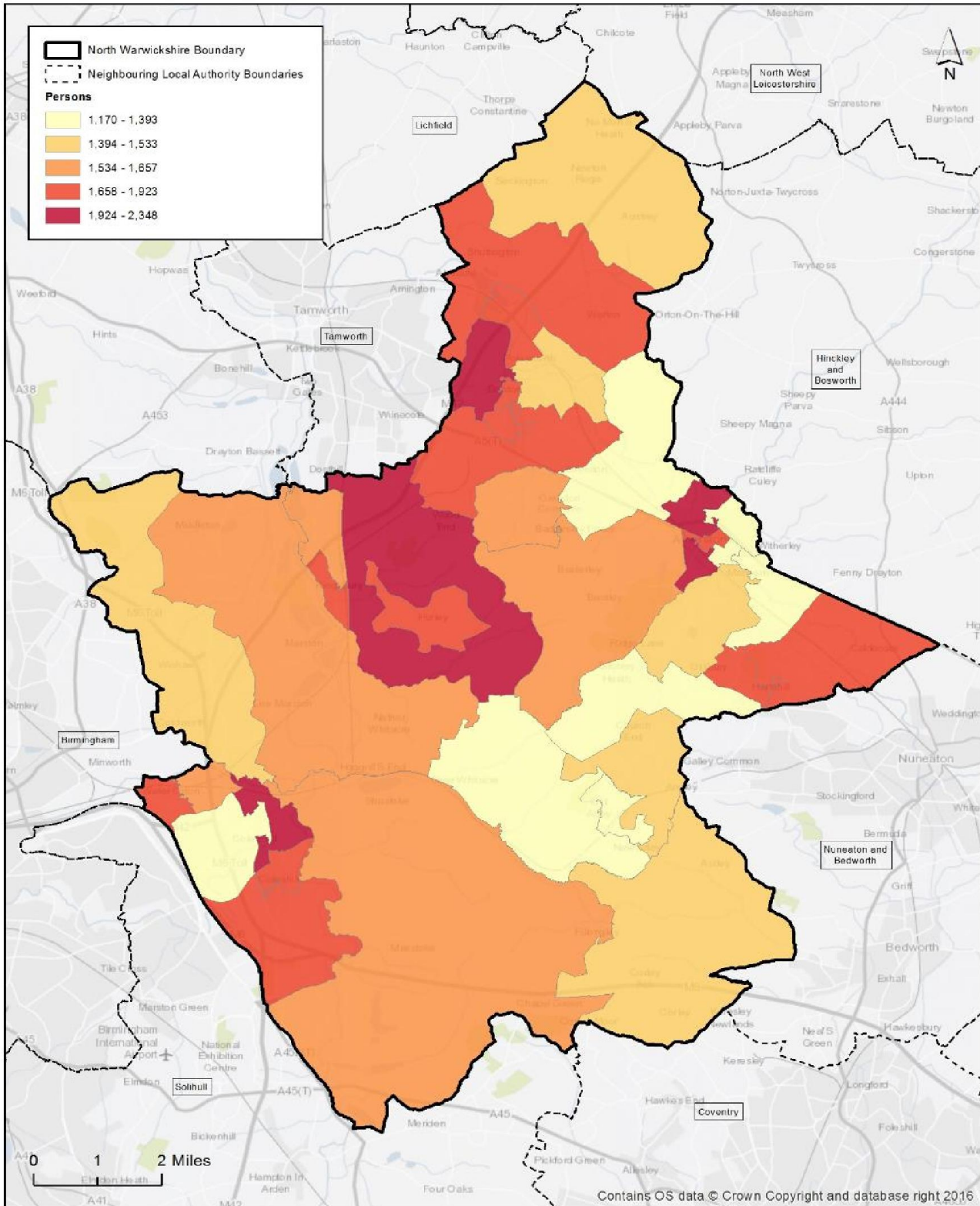
- B.26. North Warwickshire's estimated population in 2017 was 62,700. The population is predicted to grow from 62,700 in 2017, to 83,561 by 2031.

(The projected growth in housing development of 5,280, plus 3,790 equates to 9,070 new homes by 2031. Assuming a minimum of 2.3 persons per household, this potentially equates to 20,861 new people in the Borough, who will need community facilities and services).

- B.27. The future population used in this assessment of need is 83,561 minimum.
- B.28. The population of North Warwickshire is distributed across the Borough, but highest population concentrations are in the North East, the North and the West. The wards with the highest resident populations are; Atherstone & Mancetter (11,872) and Polesworth & Dordon (10,347). The wards with the lowest population are; Fillongley (3,142) and Kingsbury (3,255).
- B.29. Map 2 shows the current population distribution in North Warwickshire.

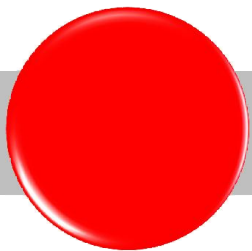


Map 2: Current Population Distribution in North Warwickshire



Usual resident population by lower super output area in North Warwickshire (2017)

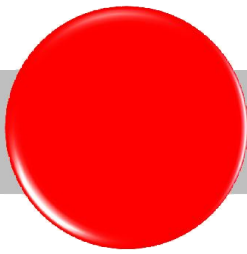




- B.30. Overall, North Warwickshire’s population grew by just 152 people in the last 10 years or 0.2%. (2011 Census ONS). Population change has, however, varied between different age groups. The actual number of pre-schoolers (0-4 years old), children (5-15 years old) and those of working age (16-64 years old) has declined since 2001.
- B.31. North Warwickshire has proportionately fewer 0-4 year olds than the county average. However, higher proportions of 0-4 year olds are evident in some smaller areas (LSOAs*) notably, Ansley Common and Birchley Heath, New Arley West and Old Arley, New Arley East, Hill Top and Ansley and Atherstone Central.
- B.32. The working age population will remain virtually the same over the next fourteen years. The national trend towards an ageing population is demonstrated in North Warwickshire. In 2017, 13,800 people were aged 65+ and by 2031 this will rise to 17,900 an increase of 29.7% in the number of those aged 65+ based on population growth excluding that which will ensue as a result of new housing development. Given there will be an overall increase of 20,000+ people by 2031, the % of those over 65+ is likely to exceed projections.
(Source: ONS Sub national projections 2014)
- B.33. Over the last 10 years, the number of over 85s grew by 39%. Increasing numbers of older people, like elsewhere in Warwickshire, is likely to continue to influence and shape the future provision of all services. Across the public sector, the proportion of customers from older age groups will rise as the population rises.
- B.34. North Warwickshire’s population growth is shown in Table 2 and is compared against other neighbouring authorities. North Warwickshire has the smallest population but largest forecast growth over the next 14 years.

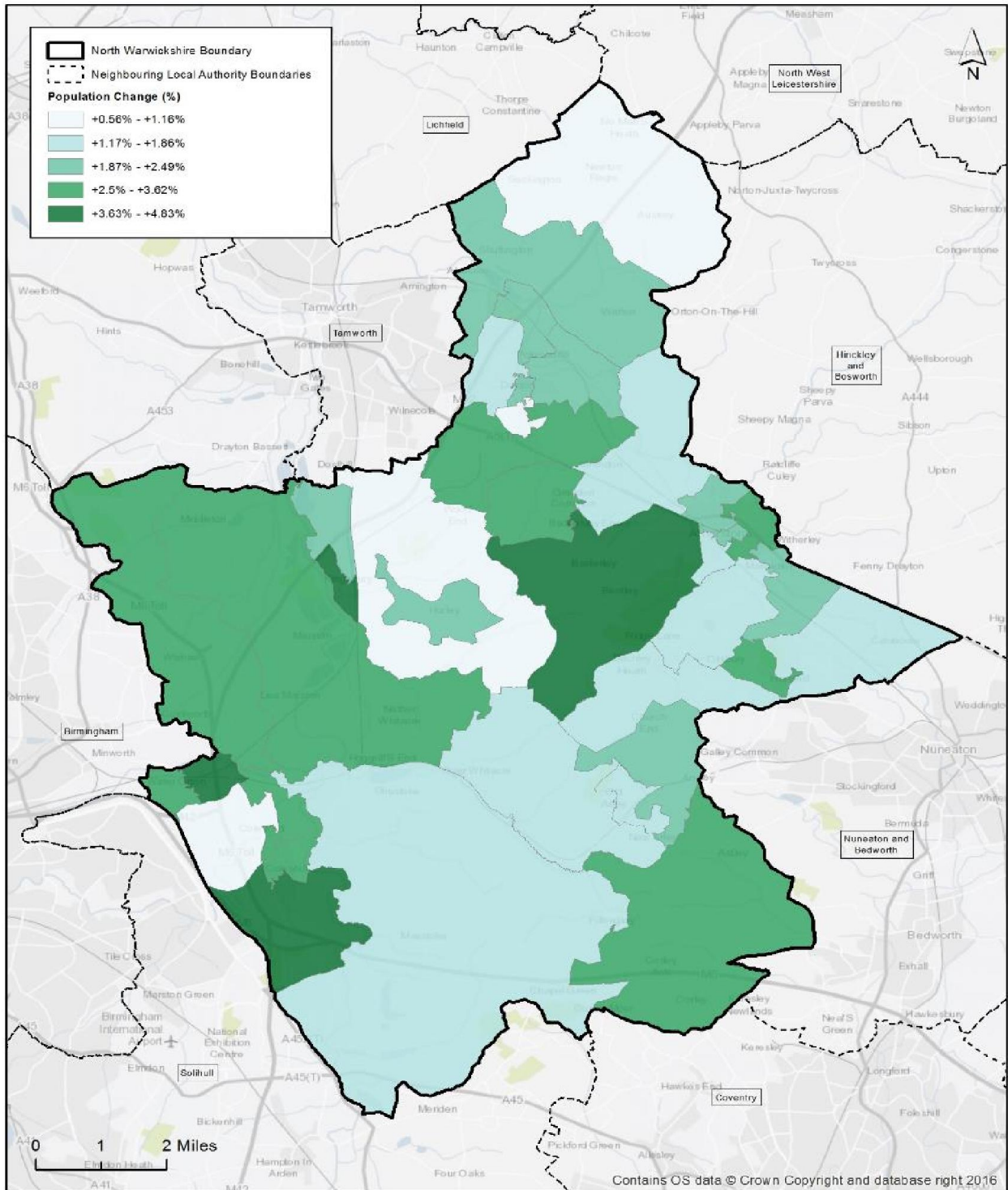
Table 2: Summary of Population Growth Projections in North Warwickshire and Neighbouring Local Authorities

POPULATION	2017	2031	% CHANGE
NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	62,800	78,548	25.08%
COVENTRY	355,900	417,500	17.31%
HINCKLEY AND BOSWORTH	109,900	120,000	9.19%
LICHFIELD	103,100	108,400	5.14%
NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE	97,500	105,300	8.00%
NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH	127,400	134,900	5.89%
SOLIHULL	212,900	230,400	8.22%
BIRMINGHAM	1,131,800	1,245,700	10.06%
WARWICKSHIRE	559,000	598,400	7.05%



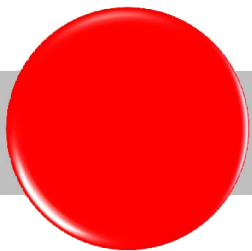
B.35. Map 3 shows the future population growth in North Warwickshire.

Map 3: Future Population growth in North Warwickshire



Percentage change in population by lower super output area in North Warwickshire (2017 - 2027)





B.36. The impact of growth in the Borough’s identified sub areas (used in the Playing Pitch and Green Space Strategies) is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Population Growth in the Borough’s Identified Sub Areas

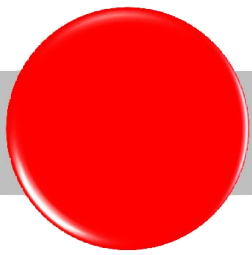
POPULATION	2017	2031	% CHANGE
ARLEY & WHITACRE	5,431	6,875	26.59%
ATHERSTONE & MANCETTER	11,873	13,324	12.22%
BADDESLEY & GRENDON	4,464	7,638	71.09%
COLESHILL	7,014	7,230	3.08%
CURDWORTH, HURLEY & WOOD END	7,005	7,393	5.55%
FILLONGLEY	3,142	3,142	0.00%
HARTSHILL	3,588	4,596	28.09%
KINGSBURY	3,255	3,349	2.89%
NEWTON REGIS & WARTON	3,368	6,413	90.41%
POLESWORTH & DORDON	10,348	15,111	46.03%
WATER ORTON	3,314	3,478	4.94%

B.37. The areas of North Warwickshire with the highest projected percentage population increase (and therefore could require the highest level of future provision) are location in the following sub-areas:

- **Newton Regis & Warton – 90.41%**
- **Baddesley & Grendon – 71.09%**

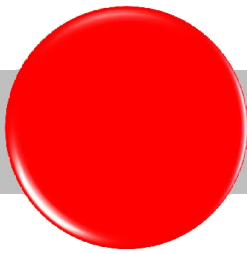
B.38. The sub areas with the lowest projected population increase are:

- **Fillongley – 0.00%**
- **Kingsbury – 2.89%**
- **Coleshill – 3.08%**

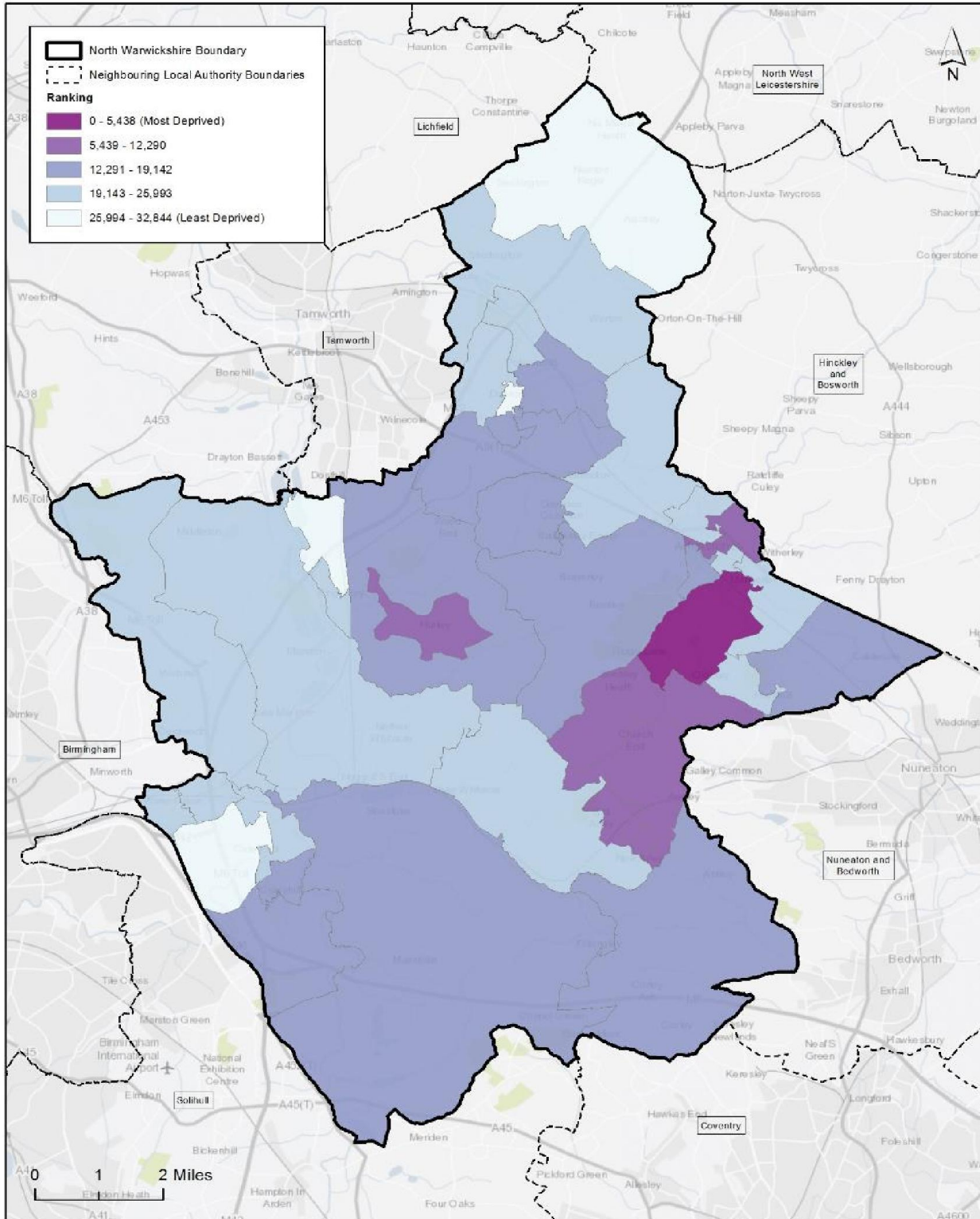


POPULATION PROFILE - DEPRIVATION

- B.39. North Warwickshire sits within the middle of the rankings for the least deprived local authorities in the country and ranks 190 out of the 326 local authorities. (1st being most deprived and 326th being least deprived), although there are two specific wards within the Borough where deprivation is much higher. One of these, Mancetter South & Ridge Lane is in the top 10% of most deprived Lower Layer Super Output Areas nationally and another Atherstone Central-Centre sits within the top 10%-20% of deprived wards; these are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the whole of England.
- B.40. The priority wards in all areas of deprivation (health improvement, safer communities and rural regeneration) are:
- **Atherstone (Central, North and South and Mancetter),**
 - **Arley and Whitacre,**
 - **Dordon**
- B.41. Atherstone and Mancetter have the highest levels of poor health, adult and child obesity, deaths from cancer, and life limiting illnesses.
- B.42. The 2011 census states that the last 10 years have seen a 10.7% rise in the number of cars in North Warwickshire – an additional 3,623 cars since 2001 but is a lower rate of increase when compared to the county. Car ownership levels are generally higher in North Warwickshire than the county as a whole. With nearly 45% of households in North Warwickshire having two or more cars – slightly higher than the county average and around 1 in 10 households in the borough have 3 or more cars. The proportion of households without a car/van has decreased over the last 10 years from 17.9% to 15.9%. The current rate is lower than the county average of 17.6%.
- B.43. Map 4 shows the areas of deprivation in the Borough; the darker colours are the areas of highest deprivation. The areas coloured dark purple show the areas of most deprivation; the wards defined as the most deprived are: Mancetter South & Ridge Lane (which is actually the most deprived area in Warwickshire), Atherstone Central-Centre, Atherstone North – St George's and Carlyon and New Arley West.

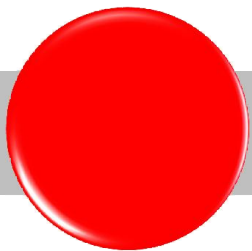


Map 4: Deprivation Areas in North Warwickshire



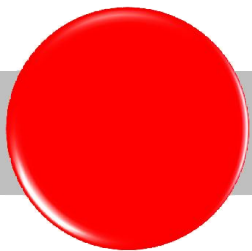
Index of multiple deprivation by lower super output area
in North Warwickshire (2015)





HEALTH PROFILE

- B.44. Overall the health profile for the Borough suggests that generally the health of people in North Warwickshire Borough is good compared to the national average, but this does vary according to indicator.
- **Deprivation is lower than average, however about 15% (1,500) of children live in low income families.**
 - **Life expectancy for men is similar to the England average, but it is lower for women.**
 - **Living longer:** Life expectancy is not significantly different for people in the most deprived areas of North Warwickshire than in the least deprived areas.
 - **Child health:** In Year 6, 17% (108) of children are classified as being obese/overweight; **above the average for the West Midlands and the national average (Source Local Health Profile September 2017).** The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 29.7* (*rate per 100,000 population).
 - **Adult health:** The rate of alcohol-related harm hospital stays is 523*, lower than the average for England. This represents 334 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays is 208.5*. This represents 122 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths is 261*. This represents 97 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult excess weight **at 71.3% is above the regional average (66.8%) and the national average (64.8%). (Source Local Sport Profile September 2017).** The rate of people killed and seriously injured on roads is worse than average. Rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB are better than average. The rate of statutory homelessness is worse than average. Rates of violent crime and long-term unemployment are better than average. (*rate per 100,000 population).
 - **Local priorities:** Priorities in North Warwickshire include mental health and wellbeing, dementia, smoking in pregnancy, sexual health and improving lifestyle behaviours, including reduction in obesity and levels of alcohol consumption.
- B.45. Health indicators that are significantly worse than the English average include:
- **Excess weight in adults – indicating the importance of promoting physical activity.**
 - **Seriously injured and killed on roads – indicating the importance of pedestrian and cycle routes as well as other road safety improvements.**
 - **Recorded diabetes**
 - **Breast feeding irritation**



B.46. The identified local health priorities for North Warwickshire are:

- Reduction in under 75's mortality rates from **Cardiovascular Disease** (CVD) and **Cancer** e.g. by supporting the following:
 - Halting the rise of **obesity** in children and reduction in adults who are obese
 - Reduction in **alcohol** related harm
 - Reduction in **smoking** status at time of delivery
 - Increase in physical **activity**
 - Improvement in quality of life for people with a **mental illness**
 - Improvement in diagnosis for people with **dementia**
 - Increased adoption of making every contact counts (**MECC**)

(Source: Warwickshire North Health Partnership (2017))

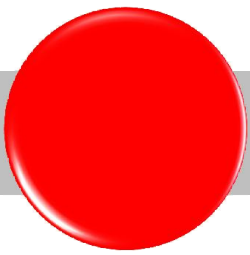
B.47. Taken as a whole, these factors mean that for many in the Borough, a healthy lifestyle, and regular physical activity is not a priority. Activating the inactive and disinterested presents a huge challenge for North Warwickshire Borough Council as facility operators, and helps to explain low usage at some provision.

SUMMARY HEALTH PROFILE - NORTH WARWICKSHIRE

B.48. The health profile of an area provides important context for the assessment of future options for facility provision. This is particularly relevant where communities live in both urban and rural areas, and public transport is limited/car ownership levels are low.

B.49. The health of people in North Warwickshire is varied compared with the England average. Overall the profile suggests that generally the health of people in North Warwickshire Borough is good compared to the national average, but this does vary according to indicator.

- **Deprivation is lower than average, however about 15% (1,600) children live in poverty.**
- **Life expectancy for women is lower than the England average.**
- **Living longer: Life expectancy is 2.7 years lower for men and 0.5 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of the Borough than in the least deprived areas.**



B.50. The identified local health priorities for North Warwickshire Borough are:

- **tackling lifestyle behaviours,**
- **mental health and wellbeing,**
- **sexual health**
- **smoking in pregnancy**

Source: Health Overview in North Warwickshire (Local Health Profile July 2017)

B.51. Lifestyle behaviours include factors such as rising childhood obesity (17%), high levels of inactivity, adults being overweight and obese, lack of regular physical activity, high incidences of smoking, alcohol abuse, etc.

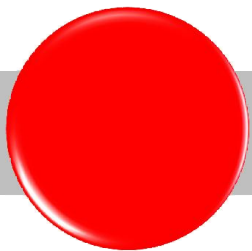
B.52. Taken as a whole, these factors mean that for many in the Borough, a healthy lifestyle, and regular physical activity is not a priority. Activating the inactive and disinterested presents a huge challenge for NWBC as facility operators, and helps to explain low usage at some provision.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

B.53. The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be under estimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- **Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more ‘active living’**
- **Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility**
- **Health improvement**
- **Mental health benefits**
- **Social benefits – socialisation, communication, inter-action, regular contact, stimulation**



- B.54. In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.
- B.55. The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in North Warwickshire. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the Borough can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across several strategic priorities and objectives.

CURRENT PARTICIPATION RATES

- B.56. In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 60% of adults aged 16+ years are classed as being active by North Warwickshire Public Health report (2014, as shown in Table 4).

Table 4: Physically active and inactive adults

RATE	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	WEST MIDLANDS	ENGLAND
% ACTIVE	60.0%	55.1%	57.0%
% INACTIVE	26.3%	30.9%	28.7%

(Source: Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework. Measure: percentage of physically active and inactive adults. Time period(s): 2015- Taken from Local Sport Profile September 2017.)

- B.57. The Sport England Active People Survey (APS) shows a steady decrease in participation with some minor fluctuations since 2005/06 APS for once a week participation in sport for adults age 16+ years. Participation slightly declined from 22% in 2005/06 to 21.8% in 2015/16. Throughout the ten-year APS period the Borough’s participation rates have fluctuated above and below both the regional and national averages. However, since 2014/15 participation rates have been steadily decreasing and are below the national and regional averages, as shown in Table 5, and figure .1. With the decrease, at 31.3% this means that nearly 70% of the Borough’s residents are not active enough to gain health benefits.

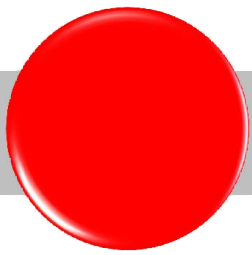


Table 5: Participation rates for North Warwickshire, the West Midlands and Nationally - Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year

YEAR	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	WEST MIDLANDS	ENGLAND
2005/06	34.5 %	32.2 %	34.6 %
2007/08	37.8 %	34.0 %	36.6 %
2008/09	30.3 %	34.3 %	36.5 %
2009/10	32.3 %	33.7 %	36.2 %
2010/11	27.2 %	33.5 %	35.6 %
2011/12	32.1 %	34.1 %	36.9 %
2012/13	28.0 %	33.9 %	36.6 %
2013/14	39.7 %	33.9 %	36.1 %
2014/15	33.4 %	33.8 %	35.8 %
2015/16	33.2%	33.8%	36.1%

Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Adult (16+) participation in sport (at least once a week) by year, one session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days). Time period(s): 2005/06, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16

B.58. The red highlighted figures for North Warwickshire show where participation rates are lower than regional and national averages.

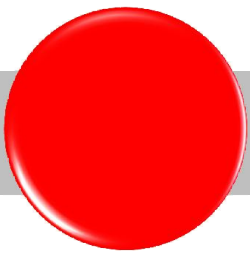
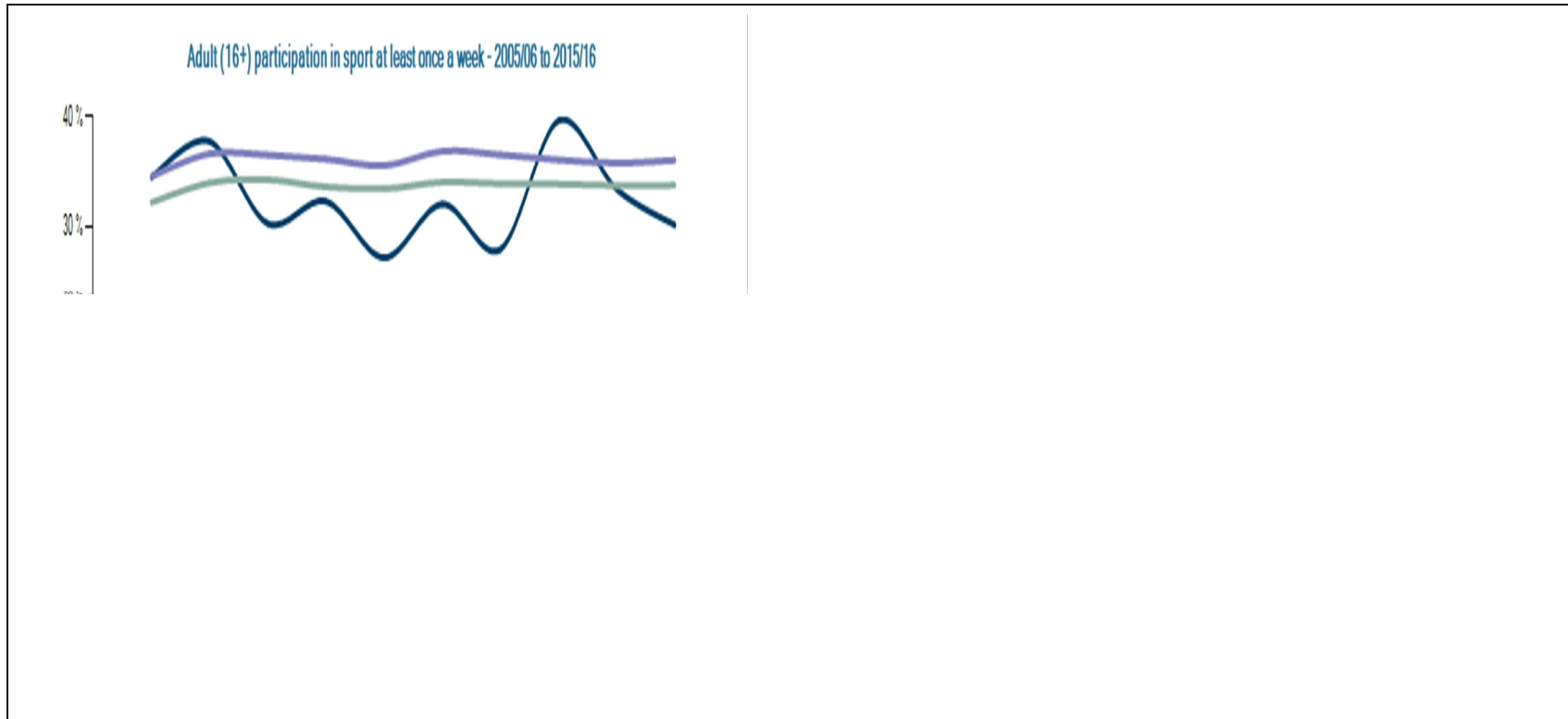
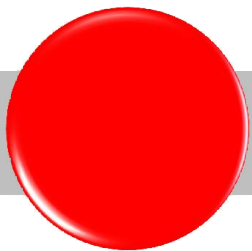


Figure 1: Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year





B.59. Participation rates for adults 14+ in North Warwickshire compared to regional and national averages are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Adult (14+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week)

YEAR	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	WEST MIDLANDS	ENGLAND
2013/2014	39.7%	35.0%	37.1%
2014/2015	34.3%	34.5%	36.7%
2015/2016	31.3%	34.7%	38.9%

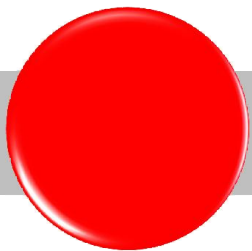
Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Adult participation aged 14+, one session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days). Time period(s): 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016.

B.60. Table 7 shows that participation is again decreasing for this age group (14+), and in the last two years has been lower than both regional and national averages (highlighted in red).

B.61. Participation rates for 3 x 30 minutes per week (formally NI18) have declined only slightly from 22% in 2005/06 to 21.8% in 2014/16. Male participation has decreased from 25% to 20.4% in this period, whilst female participation has increased from 19.1% to 23.1%.

Table 7: Sport England Former N18 Participation 3 x a week, by year

KPI1 3 x 30 – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK	YEAR	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE			WEST MIDLANDS			ENGLAND		
		ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
	2005/06	22.0%	25.0%	19.1%	19.5%	22.3%	16.8%	21.3%	24%	18.7%
	2014/16	21.8%	20.4%	23.1%	22.3%	25.1%	19.7%	23.5%	26.6%	20.6%



SPORT ENGLAND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

B.62. Sport England, the Government’s agency for sport, measure 4 key areas in relation to sport activity. Table 8 sets out the performance of North Warwickshire compared with the West Midlands Region and England.

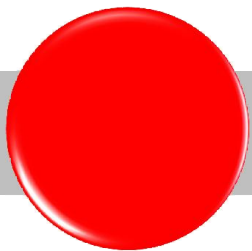
Table 8: Comparison with Sport England KPIs - North Warwickshire

INDICATOR	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE				WEST MIDLANDS				ENGLAND			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
KPI3 - CLUB MEMBERSHIP IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS	22.2 %	18.0 %	16.4 %	16.9 %	19.7 %	20.6 %	19.5 %	21.4 %	21.0 %	21.6 %	21.8 %	22.2 %
KPI4 - RECEIVED TUITION / COACHING IN LAST 12 MONTHS	16.3 %	16.9 %	12.1 %	17.5 %	15.8 %	14.5 %	12.8 %	15.3 %	15.8 %	16.4 %	15.6 %	15.6 %
KPI5 - TOOK PART IN ORGANISED COMPETITION IN LAST 12 MONTHS	14.9 %	17.0 %	12.0 %	16.0 %	13.1 %	11.7 %	11.8 %	13.3 %	11.2 %	13.3 %	13.3 %	13.3 %
KPI6 - SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL PROVISION	59.3 %	63.9 %	58.6 %	49.9 %	62.2 %	60.3 %	62.8 %	60.0 %	60.3 %	61.6 %	61.8 %	62.1 %

Source: Local Sports Profile Active People Survey, Year: 2012/13-2015/16, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 13, 14,15,16

B.63. In North Warwickshire club membership (KPI 3) Club membership has fluctuated between 22.2% and 16.4%, and currently stands at 16.9% below both the regional and national averages. Participation in tuition and coaching is above both the regional and the national levels. Participation in competition is also above both regional and national averages.

B.64. Satisfaction with local provision (KPI 6) has declined by 14%. This suggests a significant change and the need to improve sport and physical activity services to help restore satisfaction and increase participation levels.



SPORTS ACTIVITY

- B.65. The Active People Survey 10 (APS10) identifies that Cycling (10.1%), Swimming (9.5%) and Gym sessions (8.5%), are the top sports in which people participate at least once a month in the Borough. Top sports by local area are based on the assumption that these are aligned to those sports which have the highest participation nationally, so data has only been run for those sports which have the highest participation at national level.
- B.66. The Active Lives Survey will replace the APS in the future. Active Lives Year 1 data (January 2017) for North Warwickshire highlights the following:
- **73.5% of North Warwickshire’s residents aged 16+ took part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the 28 days prior to the survey being undertaken**
 - **20.8% of the Borough’s population is inactive – i.e. they had undertaken less than 30 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days**
 - **18.2% of the Borough’s population had undertaken at least 30-149 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days**
 - **61% of the Borough’s population had undertaken at least 150 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days (including gardening, which for the first time is included in measures of physical activity)**
- B.67. This data further highlights that whilst many in the Borough are physically active, the regularity of this could still increase, and there is still a fifth of the population who are not active enough to gain any health benefits.

MARKET SEGMENTATION

- B.68. Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to provide a better understanding of people’s attitudes to sport, their motivations and barriers. The key data sources were the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), ‘Taking Part’ survey and Active People. Further data was added from Experian Mosaic databases. Population data is used for people aged 18 and over.
- B.69. The segmentation model consists of 19 segments – each segment has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude. A summary of each market segment is provided in Appendix 12.
- B.70. Understanding the dominant market segments in North Warwickshire is important as it can help direct sports provision and focus programming. The dominant market segments can be seen from the table below (Table 9). In North Warwickshire, the dominant market segments are Tim, Philip, Elsie & Arnold, Roger & Joy and Elaine and the characteristics are detailed below.

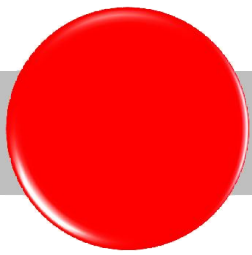
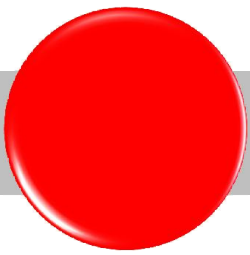


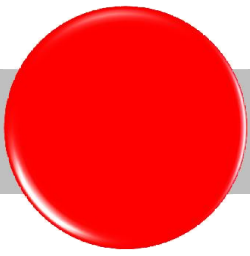
Table 9: Market Segmentation Summary - North Warwickshire

MARKET SEGMENT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS	% IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	ACTIVITIES & SPORTS THAT APPEAL TO THE SEGMENT
TIM SETTLING DOWN MALES	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is aged 26-35, may be married or single, is career professional and may or may not have children. Tim participates in very active, technical sports, team sports, individual activities and is likely to have a gym membership.	8.7%	Cycling, keep fit / gym, swimming. Football, Athletics or Running, Football
PHILIP COMFORTABLE MID-LIFE MALES	<p>Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves.</p> <p>Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. The top sports that Philip participates in are cycling and 16% of this segment do this at least once a month, almost double the national average. Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.</p>	10.9%	Cycling, keep fit / Gym, Swimming, Football, Golf, Athletics or Running
ELSIE & ARNOLD RETIREMENT HOME SINGLES	<p>Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. Aged 66+ years.</p> <p>Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are 10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% in bowls</p>	8.6%	Keep fit / gym, Swimming, Bowls



MARKET SEGMENT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS	% IN NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	ACTIVITIES & SPORTS THAT APPEAL TO THE SEGMENT
ROGER & JOY EARLY RETIREMENT COUPLES	Free time couples nearing the end of their careers. Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. Their participation levels are below average for all of these sports, with the exception of bowls, golf and angling.	8.3%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling, Golf, Angling
ELAINE EMPTY NEST CAREER LADIES	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators.	7.4%	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, athletics or running, tennis, badminton and horse riding.

3.2 The implications of the above analysis is that there is a need to ensure continued access to provision of quality facilities for running and athletics, badminton, cycling, fitness, keep fit/gym, football, golf, swimming and tennis.



B.71. The overall market segmentation is illustrated in Figure 2:

Figure 2: Market Segmentation



B.72. Figure 3 compares the dominant market segments as a percentage of the population in the Borough and with the Borough, regional and national percentages.

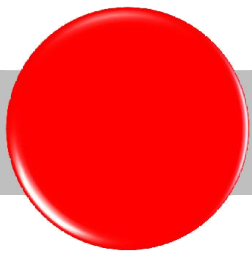
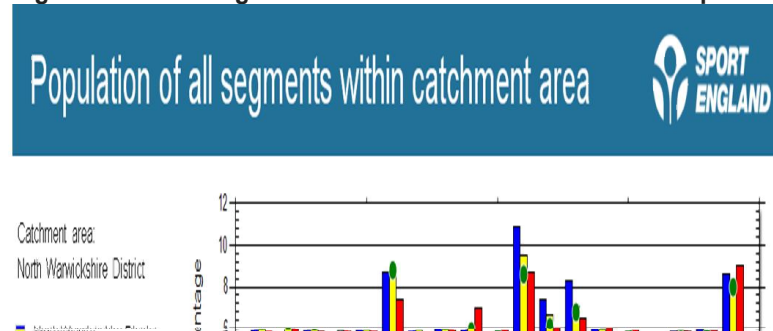


Figure 3: Market Segmentation in North Warwickshire – comparison with Borough, regional and national percentages



- B.73. In terms of geographic distribution Elsie and Arnold dominates in the Kingsbury, Baddesley and South East Atherstone including the Mancetter and Oldbury areas of the Borough; Tim dominates in the South of the Borough around the Southern M6 corridor including East of Coleshill and the Corley area; Philip dominates all other areas of the Borough.

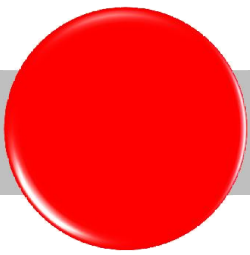
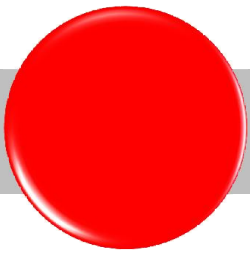


Figure 4: Dominant Market Segmentation by Population



B.74. The market segmentation illustrates, in sports participation terms, the diversity of the Borough, and therefore the need to ensure that future provision addresses local needs, based on population age, structure, health inequalities, and current participation levels, as well as interest, and existing facility infrastructure.

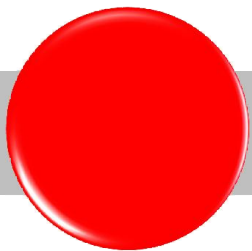


- B.75. In particular, given that the dominant segments will tend to participate in these sports, it will be important to retain good quality facilities and therefore opportunities, for football, swimming, keep fit/gym, athletics/running, badminton, cycling, golf and tennis in the Borough, to ensure participation levels are at minimum retained and wherever possible, increased.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPORT

- B.76. Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at local level. It is estimated (**Source: Sport England Local Profile 2015, and the Economic Value of Sport, 2013**) that sport makes an £11.8 billion contribution to the health economy of England. In 2013, sport contributed gross value-add (GVA) of £20.4 billion to the economy in England. In North Warwickshire, the total GVA value is £19.6m (£16.3m accounts for participation in sport). Overall, sport generates £22.2m of health benefits in the Borough.

(Source: Sport England Local Sports Profile September 2017)



APPENDIX C: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY (PPS)

• Schools

- The Coleshill School
- Coleshill C of E Primary School
- Water Orton Primary School
- Dordon Community Primary School
- Polesworth School
- The Nethersole C of E Academy
- Kingsbury School
- Racemeadow Primary Academy
- Queen Elizabeth School and Sports College
- Outwoods Primary School
- Michael Drayton Junior School
- Hartshill School
- Nursery Hill Primary School

• Parish Councils (all contacted with survey)

Responses received from:

- Fillongley
- Shustoke
- Hartshill
- Austrey
- Coleshill
- Newton Regis
- Seckington and No Man's Heath

CLUBS

• Football

- Atherstone Barcode
- Atherstone Rangers Ladies
- Atherstone Rangers Junior
- Atherstone Town
- Birchmoor Sunday
- Fillongley
- Hartshill Sports Club Minor
- Hurley Kings
- Kingsbury
- Kingsbury Aztecs
- North Warwick Athletic
- North Warwick Vets
- Royal Oak Kingsbury
- Trooper over 35s
- Warwick Miners
- Water Orton United

• Cricket:

- Ansley Sports CC
- Atherstone Town CC
- Coleshill CC
- Corley CC
- North Warwick CC

• Hockey

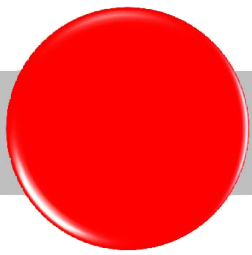
- Atherstone Adders HC

• Rugby

- Atherstone RFC
- Keresley RFC
- Old Saltleians RFC

• NGBs

- Sport England
- The FA
- RFU
- ECB
- England Hockey

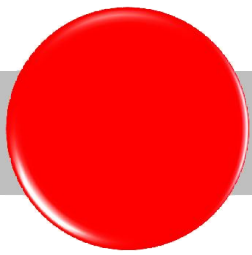


GREEN SPACE STRATEGY

- **Stakeholders**
 - Friends of Abbey Green Park (Paul Anderson)
 - Warwickshire Country Parks Ranger Service (Kingsbury Water Park, Hartshill Hayes, Pooley Country Park)
 - North Warwickshire Allotment Federation
 - NWBC Green Space Officer
- **Parish Councils**
 - All contacted; see Appendix 3 of Green Space Strategy for detailed feedback

LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

- **Stakeholders**
 - Warwickshire Community and Volunatry Action(CAVA) - North Warwickshire Office
 - Warwischire Wildlife Trust
 - Tame Valley Wetlands
 - Keep Arley Sports Centre Open (KASCO)
 - Friend Of Abbey Green Park
 - Coventry Solihull and Warwickshire Sport
 - Warwickshire North Clinical Commisioning Group
 - Hub 1 lead for interdisciplinary hubs
 - Hub 2 lead for interdisciplinary hubs
 - Fitter Futures Commisioner
 - Fitter Futures Delivery
 - Mental health services
 - Health & Wellbeing Board
 - Public Health
 - Warwickshire Police
 - Warwickshire Police
 - NWBC
 - Friends of Dafferns Wood
 - Allotment Federation
 - **Schools (all contacted)**
 - Warwickshire County Council - Community Development
 - Warwickshire County Council - Community Development
 - NWBC
 - Piccadilly Community Association
 - The Elite Football Academy
- Responses received from:
- Atherstone Nursery School
 - Hartshill School of Science and Arts
 - Nursery Hill Primary School
 - St Edwards Catholic School
 - The Queen Elizabeth Academy
 - Water Orton Primary School



- **Parish Councils (see above under PPS; all contacted with survey)**

Responses received from:

- Fillongley, Shustoke, Hartshill, Austrey, Coleshill, Newton Regis, Seckington and No Man's Heath

- **Clubs/Organisations**

- see Appendix 14 of Leisure Facilities Strategy

- **NGBs**

- British Cycling
- British Gymnastics and Trampolining
- English Indoor Bowls Association (Eiba)
- England Netball
- Amateur Swimming Association (ASA)
- British Taekwondo
- Volleyball England
- England Squash and Racketball

- **Neighbouring Local Authorities**

- Birmingham City Council
- Tamworth Borough Council
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
- Blaby District Council
- North West Leicestershire District Council
- Coventry City Council
- Solihull Council