Indoor sports facilities

Introduction

9.1 PPG17 states that it is essential to consider the role that indoor sports facilities play in meeting the needs of local residents. It states that the provision of swimming pools, indoor sports halls, indoor bowls and indoor tennis should be considered as part of the local supply and demand assessment.

9.2 The methodology for the assessment of indoor facilities is slightly different to other PPG 17 typologies in that specific demand modelling can be undertaken in line with Sport England parameters.

9.3 For clarity, outdoor and indoor sports have been separated into two distinct typologies within this document. This section considers the provision of indoor sports facilities across Hull.

Strategic context and consultation

Yorkshire Plan for Sport

9.4 The Yorkshire Plan for Sport sets out the regional context based on the key objectives formulated through Game Plan. The main regional priorities outlined in the plan are to:

- improve health and wellbeing
- increase participation
- improve levels of performance
- widen access
- create stronger and safer communities
- improve education.

9.5 As a consequence of this adopted plan, the Council has the responsibility of becoming a partner agency in the delivery of these priorities ensuring that the framework of the Yorkshire Plan for Sport filters through into local sport and leisure strategy planning.

9.6 As highlighted in Section Eight, recent research undertaken by Sport England through the Active People Survey (2007) concludes that:

- residents in Hull have a participation rate of 18.1%, which, as shown in figure 8.1, is below the national average and places the city in the bottom 25% for participation
- participation in competitive sport and recreational walking is particularly low
- despite the above, the proportion of residents who are satisfied with the quality of provision is above the average.
Analysis of the type of residents living within Hull explains some of the reasons behind the low participation. Sport England has subdivided the population into nineteen segments which all have different characteristics and consequently are likely to engage in sport in different ways. Analysis of the dominant segments of the population in Hull indicates that a large proportion of the residents of Hull are not predisposed to participate in sport and active recreation. The dominant market segments are:

- **Elsie and Arnold** - those that do participate tend towards low intensity activities, such as walking, bowls or dancing (traditional ballroom). Safe environments would encourage this group to walk more often

- **Kev** - may be part of a social club that involves physical activity. Enjoys team sports, especially football and low intensity social activities. Better playing facilities and cheaper entry may encourage participation.

- **Jamie** – second highest participation rate of all types. Enjoys playing team sports, especially football. Enhanced facilities may encourage participation.

In light of this, it is important to ensure that facilities are appropriately designed to encourage participation by residents. It is clear that the quality and type of facilities are particularly important to residents of Hull. Access to facilities is also important and facilities must be appropriately priced and easily accessible.

According to the Sport England Choice and Opportunity indicator, 48.5% of the population of Hull are within 20 minutes travel time of a range of three different sports facility types, of which one has achieved a quality assured standard. This places Hull in the second quartile nationally and suggests that the standard of sports facilities is better than in many other areas.

The Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme currently underway provides a significant opportunity to improve the quality and quantity of facilities across the city. The programme will place an emphasis on the development of high quality facilities that are accessible to the local community as well as suitable for curriculum use.

The potential for developing centres of sporting excellence aligned to Hull BSF has been stimulated through several sports and arts workshops and the creation of a Sport, Arts and Culture Workstream. A large number of sports governing bodies are poised to invest expertise and finance into Hull’s BSF project to build a wide variety of sports provision available for both the school and the local community. This ensures that the quality of facilities will be significantly improved in future years.

**Consultation**

Consultation specific to indoor sports provision in Hull provides an indication of public opinion on existing facilities and aspirations for future provision. Key findings are:

- respondents to the household survey suggest that the overall quantity of indoor sports facilities is about right. Limited additional demand for swimming pools, indoor tennis or bowls facilities was evident
• the majority of club members were perceived to travel by car to both training and competitive venues. The household survey demonstrates a split in opinion between residents expecting to travel to facilities by car and those who wish to travel on foot. There is also evidence of residents using public transport or travelling by bike to reach indoor facilities

• cleanliness, maintenance and cost were of particular importance to local residents. Residents also indicated that they like to attend classes and there was perceived to be a lack of opportunities, especially at weekends

• it was concluded at the HDF workshop that the city centre is poorly served in terms of indoor sports facilities. It was felt that provision was needed for the working population and growing living population in this part of the city. Interestingly, respondents to the officer survey supported this to an extent. Only 38 officers indicated that they rarely use indoor sports facilities within the city of Hull. This demonstrates that these facilities are used by workers as well as residents

• while overall the quantity of facilities was perceived to be sufficient, the quality of facilities was considered to be tired and in need of improvement. The quality of facilities was also raised by officers responding to the officer survey

• indoor sports facilities, particularly swimming facilities, were one of the most popular types of facility for young people according to the IT young people survey.

Quality

9.13 The PPG17 Companion Guide reinforces that design and management are factors integral to the successful delivery of a network of high quality sport and recreation, stating that:

“Quality depends on two things: the needs and expectations of users, on the one hand, and design, management and maintenance on the other.”

9.14 The quality standard for indoor sports facilities should reflect the views and aspirations of the local community and should be linked to the national benchmark and design criteria. The views and aspirations of the community were highlighted earlier in this section and the suggested essential and desirable features of an indoor sports facility were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended standard – INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleanliness and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range of facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessible – particularly with regards cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bench marking and design specifications

9.15 In line with PPG17 recommendations, in addition to establishing a quality vision for sports facilities based on local community needs, a quality standard for indoor sport and recreation facilities has been set using national benchmarks, Sport England Technical Design Guidance Notes and Quest Best Practice Standards. Key objectives underpinning this quality standard are:

- to provide clear guidance relating to facility specifications, ensuring suitability of design for the targeted range of sports and standards of play as well as individual requirements for specialist sports and uses
- to ensure high standards of management and customer service are attained, which meet or exceed customer expectation and lead to a quality leisure experience for all users of facilities.

9.16 The quality standard is therefore split into two components:

- **QS1** – design and technical
- **QS2** – management and operational.

9.17 It can be seen that some elements of the quality standard, derived from local needs and aspirations, are linked to the specifications detailed in QS1 and QS2.

**QS1: Quality standard (design and technical)**

*QS1: All new build and refurbishment schemes to be designed in accordance with Sport England Guidance Notes, which provide detailed technical advice and standards for the design and development of sports facilities.*

9.18 A full list of Sport England Design Guidance Notes can be found on, and are available to download free from, the Sport England website.

http://www.sportengland.org/index/get_resources/resource_downloads/design_guidelines.htm

9.19 The space requirement for most sports depends on the standard of play – generally the higher the standard, the larger the area required. Although the playing area is usually of the same dimensions, there is a need to build in provision for increased safety margins, increased clearance height, spectator seating, etc. Similarly, design specification varies according to level of competition with respect to flooring type and lighting lux levels, for example.

9.20 Sport England Design Guidance Notes are based on eight standards of play. Consideration should be given to the desired specification of the facility in question at the outset.

**QS2: Quality standard (facility operation and management)**

*QS2: All leisure providers to follow industry best practice principles in relation to a) Facilities Operation, b) Customer Relations, c) Staffing and d) Service Development and Review. The detail of the internal systems, policies and practices underpinning implementation of these principles will correlate directly to the scale of facility, varying according to the position of the facility within the levels of the established hierarchy.*
Supply and demand analysis – developing standards

9.21 In order to evaluate the adequacy of existing facilities, supply is compared to an estimated demand. The foundations of all demand assessments are analysis of the demographic nature of the resident population within the local authority. Consideration is also given to the impact of facilities in surrounding local authorities.

9.22 The findings of supply and demand models should inform the development of provision standards. Quantity standards should only be applied through the planning process where new facilities are required, and where part of the need for new provision is generated by the impact of the new development. The application of provision standards will be critical, however, in the event of significant population growth.

9.23 The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) was updated following the 2001 census (in 2003) and a rerun was also undertaken in February 2008. The rerun is based on over 65,000 records collected as part of the National Benchmarking Service as well as specific surveys carried out across the country with the purpose of updating the FPM. The parameters used in the FPM are therefore directly representative of usage. This means that the use of the FPM for analysis of the provision of sports halls and swimming pools provides a robust understanding of supply and demand in an area.

Current position

9.24 A broad review of indoor sport and recreation facilities has been undertaken to guide future planning across Hull City Council. This review was based on the Active Places database and the FPM. The potential implications arising from the BSF scheme are also considered.

9.25 Hull City Council is the main provider of publicly accessible indoor sports facilities across the city and manages:

- Albert Avenue Pools
- Costello Stadium
- Beverley Road Baths
- East Hull Pools
- Endeavour Sports Centre
- Ennerdale Leisure Centre
- Hull Arena
- Woodford Leisure Centre.

9.26 The Ofsted National report on swimming (2007) uses Hull as an example of national best practice for the provision for national curriculum swimming at Key Stage 2. Hull is also recognized nationally as having good partnerships with Governing Bodies.

9.27 This review considers the facilities managed by Hull City Council and also takes into account facilities owned by other providers, including schools and commercial operators.

9.28 Provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor tennis and indoor bowls has been considered in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility. For clarity, the provision of each type of facility is considered individually.


SECTION 9 – INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

Sport halls

Context

9.29 Across Hull there are 16 facilities containing sports halls with three badminton courts or more. The total number of courts provided is 71. These sites are listed in table 9.1 overleaf.

9.30 In addition to the sites listed in Table 9.1 overleaf, there are a further 13 sites containing a sports hall of one or two badminton courts in size. While these sites are excluded from demand modelling as they are unsuitable for many sports, they remain important community facilities. Activities in these halls may reduce demand for the larger halls in the city.

9.31 Table 9.1 illustrates that four of the facilities are owned and managed by the local authority and offer full public access. These facilities provide a total of 29 courts.

9.32 In addition to these facilities, there are 20 courts at community school sites which are open to the public outside of school hours. The majority of these are also managed by the local authority and can be booked online using the same booking procedures as the full public facilities.

9.33 The remaining facilities are located at school sites which offer limited (club use) or no access to the public, and at commercially managed sites such as the David Lloyd Centre. Access to these sites is restricted to members only.

9.34 The BSF programme will see changes and improvements to both the quality and the quantity of facilities and this will be returned to later in this section.

9.35 Woodford Leisure Centre recently underwent £1m refurbishment in the redevelopment after the devastation caused by the floods in 2007. It has improved and enhanced facilities on offer, and is now the flagship leisure site of the city. Five other facilities have been refurbished since 2003, including Costello Stadium and Hull Arena, both managed by the Council.
### Table 9.1 – Provision of sports halls in Hull

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Number of Badminton Courts</th>
<th>Ownership Type</th>
<th>Access Type</th>
<th>Management Type</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Refurbished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Lloyd Club (Hull)</td>
<td>Kings Park Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Registered Membership use</td>
<td>Commercial Management</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endeavour High School Sports Hall</td>
<td>Myton Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community school</td>
<td>Sports Club / Community Association</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull Ypi (Young Persons Institute)</td>
<td>Bricknell Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingswood College Of Arts</td>
<td>Bransholme East Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community school</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malet Lambert School Language College</td>
<td>Holderness Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community school</td>
<td>Sports Club / Community Association</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering High School Sports Centre</td>
<td>Pickering Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community school</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>School/College/University (in house)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Academy</td>
<td>University Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Voluntary Aided School</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Commercial Management</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hull And East Riding Sports Club</td>
<td>Bricknell Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sports Club</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Sport Club</td>
<td>1937</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilberforce College Sports Hall</td>
<td>Ings Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Further Education</td>
<td>Sports Club / Community Association</td>
<td>School/College/University (in house)</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winifred Holtby School And Technology College</td>
<td>Sutton Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community school</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>School/College/University (in house)</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>Number of Badminton Courts</td>
<td>Ownership Type</td>
<td>Access Type</td>
<td>Management Type</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>Refurbished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costello Stadium</td>
<td>Pickering Ward</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Of Hull Sports Centre</td>
<td>University Ward</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Higher Education Institutions</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>School/College/University (in house)</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennerdale Leisure Centre</td>
<td>Kings Park Ward</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford Leisure Centre</td>
<td>Holderness Ward</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hull Arena</td>
<td>Newington Ward</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Commercial Management</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consultation

9.36 38% of residents responding to the household survey felt that the overall provision of sports halls in the city was sufficient to meet local need. 15% felt that there are nearly enough sports halls while 26% suggested that there are not enough. The individual analysis areas portray similar results to the overall findings. The greatest dissatisfaction was shown in the East analysis area, where 49% of residents felt provision was insufficient. This suggests that there is a slight perception that provision is insufficient. General comments from residents focused on the need for new and enhanced indoor sports facilities.

9.37 The sports club survey exhibited mixed views regarding the adequacy of sports halls. It was clear that the demand for sports halls is also dependent upon the level of synthetic pitches (i.e. training facility provision). Of all clubs using sports halls, 53% suggested that quality was a bigger issue than quantity. The other 47% focused on quantity / access issues.

9.38 A lack of access to facilities at peak times was one of the main issues raised by clubs and this was also echoed during other consultations. Responses to the questionnaire from clubs who frequently use sports halls suggest that as well as being used for badminton, netball etc., sports halls are also heavily in demand for football training.

9.39 Key issues relating to the provision of sports halls arising from consultation with sports clubs included:

- lack of access at peak times
- the cost of access at peak times
- insufficient provision of facilities with appropriate specification.

9.40 Consultation with clubs demonstrated that the majority of users of existing facilities travel by car to reach their destination.

9.41 Analysis of the aspirations and expectations derived from the findings of the household survey indicate that there are mixed expectations regarding the distance which residents expect to travel. 36% of residents suggested that they would travel by car, while 30% indicated that they would walk to sports halls. The remaining responses were split between those who would cycle and those who would use public transport.

9.42 When considering the third quartile level, it can be seen that the 75% level for those who would expect to walk to a facility is 20 minutes. This is in line with Sport England recommendations for an urban area. For those who would travel by car the third quartile level is 15 minutes. The average responses echo these findings. It was particularly apparent that while the majority of current users travel by car, many residents who do not use existing facilities indicated that they would walk.

9.43 The key issues for the planning of sports halls arising out of consultation therefore are:

- facilities should be accessible on foot – this is particularly important in light of low levels of car ownership, as well as user expectations
• provide facilities that are clean, inviting and well maintained
• ensure that the cost of facilities is appropriate to the intended target audience
• ensure that the programming of sports halls addresses conflict and maximises the potential use of the venue.

Supply and Demand Analysis – Adequacy of existing provision

9.44 In order to analyse the adequacy of the existing provision of sports halls across Hull, consideration has been given to the quantity, quality and access to existing sites.

Quality of existing provision

9.45 Analysis of the quality of existing sites demonstrates that:

• four facilities have been refurbished in the last four years. The remaining facilities vary in age, although five sites are 20 years old or more. This means that some of the facilities are outdated and do not encourage residents to participate
• several facilities are not large enough (or do not meet specifications) for higher level sport
• overall the quality of facilities is sufficient to meet need, although several halls would benefit from modernisation.

9.46 The BSF scheme will see significant improvements to the quality of sports halls at schools sites across the city. All schools with more than 450 pupils will have a sports hall containing at least four courts and built to NGB specification.

Quantity of provision

9.47 Active Places Power indicates that there is 63 m² per 1000 population of sports hall capacity in Hull. This compares poorly to 77m² nationally and also to 74m² in the Yorkshire and Humber Region. This suggests that the quantity of provision is significantly lower than in other areas. Analysis indicates that provision is lower than in neighbouring areas as well as lower than in local authorities of similar size.

9.48 The FPM indicates that 4.9% of the region’s supply of sports halls is contained within Hull. There are fewer halls in Hull than there are in East Riding, although provision is greater than in NE Lincolnshire and in North Lincolnshire.

9.49 The FPM measures the adequacy of the quantity of provision based on the demand (in terms of number of visits) compared to the capacity of the facilities in the area to accommodate these visits. It concludes that the existing facilities in Hull are capable of sustaining 13,893 visits. Demand is equivalent to 12,028 visits. This indicates that in quantitative terms, existing facilities are just sufficient to meet demand. This supports the views expressed during consultation, which demonstrated a balance in the overall opinion, although there were perceived to be insufficient facilities at peak time.
Access to facilities

9.50 Access to facilities is perhaps the most important determinant of the adequacy of provision of facilities.

9.51 The findings of the household survey and other consultations suggest that there is a divide in opinion between those residents who expect to walk to a sports hall and those who would expect to drive. Sport England Choice and Opportunity indicators suggest that in an urban area, and in order to promote sustainable transport, priority should be given to maximising access to facilities on foot. Access by public transport should also be prioritised.

9.52 In light of the low levels of car ownership in Hull, if participation is to increase, local facilities will be required. This was particularly evident in the household survey, which canvasses the views of both users and non users. While the majority of current users drive to a site, the household survey demonstrated that almost half of the population would expect to be in walking distance. Access by public transport and by bike was also important to some residents.

9.53 Findings from the household survey demonstrated that for those residents who expected to walk to a facility (30%), the 75% threshold level was 20 minutes, i.e residents expect to walk up to 20 minutes to reach a facility. For those expecting to drive (36%), a 15 minute drivetime was expected.

9.54 Map 9.1 overleaf therefore illustrates the distribution of existing sports halls and demonstrates the catchments, based on the above assumptions, which facilities in Hull serve. It must be noted that while the FPM considers access to facilities in greater detail and with greater complexity, this serves to provide an indication of the areas where access to facilities is poor. Appendix I contains the maps produced as part of the Facilities Planning Model.
Map 9.1 – Sports Hall Provision in Hull
9.55 It can be seen that when considering access by car, all residents are within a 15 minute drive time of at least one facility. Access to facilities on foot is however more limited and there are several residents outside of a 20 minute walk time to a sports hall. It can be seen that the west of the city is better served in terms of sports halls, although there are several facilities with overlapping catchments. The lack of local access to facilities in the Newington and St Andrews wards is of particular importance, in light of the high levels of deprivation in this area.

9.56 In order to assess the degree to which demand is met by the supply of facilities, the FPM takes into account the location of existing sports halls and the likely means of transport that people will use to reach the site. It also takes into account the profile of the population and the type of facilities that are provided to serve the population.

9.57 The FPM demonstrates that in terms of access to sports halls, 90% of residents are located within the catchment area of a facility. This is a high proportion of residents, however it is clear that the majority of these are within a drive time catchment and not a walk time catchment. This was illustrated on Map 9.1 and is also clear from analysis in the FPM, which indicates that 62.7% of satisfied demand at sports halls in Hull is from residents in the car (ie. those residents who have cars and are likely to use them to reach sports halls). This means that residents who do not have access to a car may not be within the appropriate catchment of a facility. Furthermore, the FPM indicates that Hull is exporting some 19% of satisfied demand to sports halls in neighbouring authorities, where the sports hall demand from Hull residents is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall(s) in neighbouring authorities. Only 9% of residents from other areas travel in to use facilities in Hull.

9.58 Given that demand is closely balanced with supply, it is likely that in some areas of the city demand may exceed supply. The FPM suggests that this may occur at Endeavour High School, the Hull Arena, Malet Lambert School and Woodford Leisure Centre.

9.59 The close balance between supply and demand means that it is important to consider the role of smaller halls. Map 9.2 demonstrates the catchment areas of larger halls and the interrelationship with smaller halls. It can be seen that while in some areas, residents without local access to a large facility are in the proximity of a small hall, in the main small halls are located within the catchment of larger sites.
Map 9.2 – The importance of smaller sports halls.
Sports Halls – Future Provision

9.60 As highlighted, the BSF programme offers significant benefit to the provision of sports halls in Hull. Table 9.2 sets out the potential impact.

9.61 It can be seen that the number of sports halls in Hull is likely to increase and the quality of sports halls will also significantly improve. In light of the findings that the supply of sports halls is in balance with demand, this will be particularly important if participation is to grow and the population is to increase.

9.62 It can be seen that the BSF programme may generate up 5 additional sports halls. The implications of this are summarised in Table 9.2 below. In particular, it is clear that additional halls will be provided which will contribute to meeting the demand. Three of the halls are in the east of the city and in particular, the new facility at Archbishop Semantu is located in area where residents do not have local access to sports halls.

9.63 As well as improvements to the quantity of provision, the BSF programme will improve the quality of facilities. Facilities of higher quality are more likely to attract local residents than lower quality facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Planned Action</th>
<th>Current Sports Hall Provision</th>
<th>Planned Facility Development</th>
<th>Likely Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malet Lambet</td>
<td>Refurbishment on existing site</td>
<td>Small hall containing two courts</td>
<td>New four court sports hall.</td>
<td>New facility (Park area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winifred Holtby</td>
<td>New build on existing site</td>
<td>4 court hall</td>
<td>Existing facilities remain</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trinity House</td>
<td>New build</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>New four court sports hall</td>
<td>New facility in Riverside area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Lister</td>
<td>Site to close in 2015</td>
<td>Small halls</td>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of small halls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archbishop Thurstan</td>
<td>New build to be called Archbishop Sentamu</td>
<td>1 court hall</td>
<td>4 court sports hall</td>
<td>New facility in Park area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelvin Hall</td>
<td>Refurbishment / Rebuild on existing site</td>
<td>First floor extension to sports hall to provide activity hall</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provision of small hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newland School for Girls</td>
<td>Refurbishment on existing site</td>
<td>1 court hall</td>
<td>Proposals include 4 court sports hall</td>
<td>New facility in Wyke area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering High School</td>
<td>Development of Academy (Sirius Academy) - New build on existing site</td>
<td>4 court hall</td>
<td>Proposals include 4 court sports hall</td>
<td>No implications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Planned Action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Planned Action</th>
<th>Current Sports Hall Provision</th>
<th>Planned Facility Development</th>
<th>Likely Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St Marys / The Academy</td>
<td>Refurbishment on existing site</td>
<td>Will include 4 court sports hall with separate entrance for community use</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Marvel</td>
<td>Refurbishment on existing site</td>
<td>1 court hall</td>
<td>Proposals include sports hall. This site may potentially be considered for badminton and contain at least 8 courts.</td>
<td>New facility in East Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isaac Newton School</td>
<td>Close</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingswood</td>
<td>New build on existing site</td>
<td>4 court hall</td>
<td>Proposals include sports hall. This site may potentially be considered for badminton and contain at least 8 courts.</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridgeview Special School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proposals suggest new 4 court hall may be provided</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endeavour High School</td>
<td>Will include upgraded ICT and links. School too new to quality for BSF</td>
<td>4 court hall</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northcott Special School</td>
<td></td>
<td>To include sports facilities</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary – sports halls

9.64 Analysis of the quantity, quality and accessibility of sports halls indicates that access to facilities is a key issue. Analysis indicates that supply is in balance with demand and consultation highlights that access to sites is a key issue for residents. While the FPM indicates that 90% of demand is satisfied, there are capacity issues in some facilities at peak time.

9.65 While unmet demand in the city is low, in light of the tight balance between supply and demand, it is unlikely that the current stock of facilities would be able to sustain increased participation and population growth. The FPM supports this, indicating that new facilities would be required in the event of population growth or changes in participation.
9.66 BSF will see the development of at least five new facilities in five different areas of the city. This will generate significant improvements to the current stock. In light of the locations of these sites across the city, the benefits will be felt city wide.

9.67 On the assumption that all new facilities will be open to the general public, it is likely that supply will then exceed demand and no further provision will be required. Consideration should however be given to the distribution of facilities. There are several sites with overlapping catchments to the west of the city and many residents without local access to facilities.
Swimming pools

Context

9.68 Analysis of swimming facilities in Hull indicates that there are currently eleven swimming pool sites across the city. Five of these sites are Council managed facilities which offer full public access. Two facilities are located at school sites. The remaining four sites are part of commercial sites which operate a membership only policy. Although these sites have restricted access, they still have an impact on the overall demand for other facilities in the city. On the whole, these sites are smaller and newer than the Council’s public swimming facilities.

9.69 East Hull pools is located to the east of the city centre and contains a 25m swimming pool as well as a learner pool. Beverley Road Baths is housed within a listed building and also contains a 25 metre swimming pool and learner pool. Likewise, Albert Avenue Pools and contains a large 30m pool and a small swimming pool. It is located in west Hull. The only leisure pool in the city is located at Woodford Leisure Centre. This site was recently refurbished and is now the Council’s flagship leisure centre.

9.70 Ennerdale Leisure Centre contains a six lane championship swimming pool as well as a learner pool. This is the only pool suitable to host competitions within Hull.

9.71 In addition to the pools listed overleaf, there is a small pool at Spirit Health Club and an outdoor pool at David Lloyd Leisure Centre. There is also swimming pool at Sydney Smith School, which falls just outside the Hull City Council boundary. This school is scheduled to close as part of BSF proposals and the future of the swimming pool is unclear.

9.72 Table 9.2 overleaf summarises the supply of swimming pools in Hull.
Table 9.2 – Provision of swimming pools in Hull

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Number of lanes</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Management</th>
<th>Year built</th>
<th>Refurbished</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albert Avenue Pools</td>
<td>Newington Ward</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverley Road Swimming Baths</td>
<td>Newland Ward</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Lloyd Club</td>
<td>Kings Park Ward</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Registered Membership use</td>
<td>Commercial Management</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Hull Pools &amp; Sauna Suite</td>
<td>Drypool Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennerdale Leisure Centre</td>
<td>Kings Park Ward</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority (in house)</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymers College</td>
<td>Avenue Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other Independent School</td>
<td>Sports Club / Community Association</td>
<td>School/College/University (in house)</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jjfb Fitness Club</td>
<td>Drypool Ward</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Registered Membership use</td>
<td>Commercial Management</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Leisure Club</td>
<td>Pickering Ward</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Registered Membership use</td>
<td>Commercial Management</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winifred Holtby School And Technology College</td>
<td>Sutton Ward</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community school</td>
<td>Sports Club / Community Association</td>
<td>School/College/University (in house)</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodford Leisure Centre</td>
<td>Holderness Ward</td>
<td>Leisure Pool</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>Pay and Play</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consultation

9.73 Responses to the household survey indicated that while 43% perceived the quantity of swimming pools to be about right, 13% felt there to be nearly enough while 29% suggested that there was not enough. Only 8.5% of residents did not have an opinion on access to swimming pools.

9.74 Results from the individual analysis areas support the perception that there is about the right amount of swimming pool provision. The greatest satisfaction can be found in the North Carr analysis area where 61% of residents feel there the number of swimming pools is about right.

9.75 104 children responding to the survey indicated that they would like a swimming pool in their area more than any other facility type. Location is perceived to be particularly important for children. Responses to the IT young people survey and the workshop for children and young people indicate that swimming is the most popular types of sporting activities for younger residents.

9.76 The theme from residents attending drop in sessions suggested that the current swimming pools in the city were tired and in need of qualitative improvements.

9.77 The need for a 50m swimming pool in Hull was identified by several consultees. This was reinforced by respondents to the sports club survey, with 12% expressing a desire for further swimming pool provision in the City. Many residents commented that the nearest 50m swimming pool is in Leeds and that this is not accessible to Hull residents.

9.78 36% of residents indicated that they would expect to travel by car to reach a swimming pool while 29% suggested that they would walk. This may reflect the distribution of existing facilities. Analysis of responses from consultation demonstrates that the third quartile level for those who would expect to walk to a facility (29%) is 20 minutes. For those who would travel by car (36%) the 75% level is 15 minutes. The average response also reflects these results.

9.79 The key issues for the planning of swimming pools arising out of consultation therefore are:

• facilities should be accessible on foot – this is particularly important in light of low levels of car ownership, as well as user expectations
• provide facilities that are clean, inviting and well maintained
• ensure that the cost of facilities is appropriate to the intended target audience
SECTION 9 – INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

Supply and Demand Analysis – Adequacy of existing provision

9.80 In order to analyse the adequacy of the existing provision of swimming pools across Hull, consideration has been given to the quantity, quality and access to existing sites.

Quality of existing provision

9.81 Consultation highlighted that improvements to the quality of existing sites is of greater importance than increases to the amount of swimming pools in the area. In particular, public facilities are ageing and costs to maintain these sites are rising. Some residents at drop in sessions suggested that the quality of the swimming pools discourages them from using the facilities.

9.82 Analysis of the quality of existing sites across the city demonstrates that:

• with the exception of Woodford Park, all of the public swimming facilities are older facilities. This may mean that they are less attractive to local residents
• although commercial facilities are less accessible to local residents, they are much newer and are therefore particularly attractive
• East Hull Pools is in need of significant investment to the plant and to the roof of the site if it is to continue to be of sufficient standard
• the swimming pool at Winfred Holtby Technology College is to be refurbished as part of the redevelopment of the school
• the cleanliness and maintenance at Council managed sites was perceived to be an important area for improvement.

9.83 None of the swimming pools in Hull are Quest accredited. Quest is the national quality accreditation for leisure facilities.

Quantity of provision

9.84 Active Places Power reveals that swimming pool provision is 15.93m² per 1000 population in Hull. This compares to 15.88m² in the Yorkshire and Humber Region and 18.72m² nationally. This suggests that provision in Hull is on a par with the regional average although falls below national standards. This includes all facilities, regardless of their age and degree of access to the general public.

9.85 The FPM measures the adequacy of the quantity of provision based on the demand (in terms of number of visits), compared to the capacity of the facilities in the area to accommodate these visits. It concludes that the existing facilities in Hull are capable of sustaining 24,580 visits. Demand is equivalent to 14,622 visits. This indicates that in quantitative terms, supply significantly exceeds demand.

Access to facilities

9.86 Access to facilities is perhaps the most important determinant of the adequacy of provision of facilities.
Consultation suggests that there is a divide in opinion between those residents who expect to walk to a swimming pool and those who would expect to drive. Sport England Choice and Opportunity indicators suggest that in an urban area, and in order to promote sustainable transport, priority should be given to maximising access to facilities on foot. Access by public transport should also be prioritised.

This was also evident throughout consultation. Consultation demonstrated that for those residents who expected to walk to a facility, an average journey time of about 20 minutes is expected. For those expecting to drive, a 15 minute drivetime was expected. In addition, 14% of respondents indicated that they would cycle to a swimming pool, while 19% of residents would expect to use public transport.

Map 9.3 overleaf illustrates the distribution of existing facilities and demonstrates the catchments that facilities in Hull serve, using both the walk time and drive time catchment. It must be noted that while the FPM considers access to facilities in greater detail and with greater complexity, this serves to provide an indication of the areas where access to facilities is poor. Appendix I contains the detailed maps produced as part of the facility planning model.

It can be seen that while not all residents are within a 20 minute walk time of a swimming pool, all residents are able to access a facility within a 15 minute drive time. There are particular deficiencies of local access to pools to the far west of the city (in the West and Northern areas) and also in the far east of the city.

The Sport England FPM indicates that in Hull, 89.2% of demand is met. This means that 89% of residents live within the appropriate catchment of a swimming pool and that that facility has sufficient capacity to meet their needs. It also takes into account the profile of the population and the type of facilities that are provided to serve the population. It is estimated that currently 59% of trips to swimming pools in Hull are made by car and 29% are made on foot. The remainder use public transport.

Only 10% of residents live outside of the catchment area for a pool. As these residents are outside of the catchment of existing facilities, even though there is capacity at pools across Hull, these residents are unlikely to use a facility. To accommodate this additional demand, the amount of pool space that would be required in order to meet the remaining demand would be less than one pool, indicating that additional facilities would not be required. The FPM suggests that 33% of demand is exported (i.e residents travel to neighbouring authorities) while 19% of demand is imported (i.e people travel into Hull).

The Facilities Planning Model indicates that East Hull Pools attracts the lowest level of demand in the city and suggests that swimming pools in Hull are operating at 43% capacity. 70% is the recommended capacity.

Given the low levels of unmet demand and the unused capacity in existing facilities, it appears that population growth and / or increases in participation will not generate demand for increased provision.

Summary – Swimming Pools

Analysis of the quantity, quality and accessibility of swimming pools indicates that the key issue for swimming provision in Hull is the quality of facilities. All residents have access to facilities, either on foot or by car, and sites are operating at only 43% capacity.
9.96 In addition to the additional revenue and capital funding that ageing facilities require, this means that they may be less attractive to local residents. Public swimming facilities across Hull will therefore require upgrading and / or replacing.

9.97 While the quantity of provision is sufficient to meet demand, in light of the high emphasis on travelling by foot, effort should be made to ensure that the location of swimming pools maximises access by public transport and on foot.
Map 9.3 – Swimming Pools across Hull
Indoor bowls

Context

9.98 There are two indoor bowls facilities in Hull, specifically Hull and District Indoor Bowls Centre and the Marina Recreation Centre. Both of these sites are located in the Riverside area. The two sites contain a total of 10 rinks, with four located at the Hull and District Indoor Bowls Centre and four at the Marina. The Bowls Centre is only accessible to members.

9.99 There are a further four facilities within a 25 mile drive of Hull City Centre.

Consultation

9.100 Over 50% of respondents did not have an opinion on the provision of indoor bowls within the city. The remainder of respondents displayed a slight emphasis on a lack of provision, with 23% indicating that provision was insufficient and only 14% feeling the quantity of facilities was about right.

9.101 Over 50% of respondents in each area of the city had no opinion on the provision of indoor bowls. In each area, of those residents who did express an opinion, the consensus was that provision was insufficient.

9.102 No additional demand for indoor bowls facilities was evident during any other modes of consultation.

Supply and Demand

9.103 Active Places Power reveals that 66% of demand for indoor bowls in Hull is met compared to 58% nationally. This suggests that while provision is higher than the national average, there remains unmet demand.

9.104 For those users that responded, consultation demonstrates that the distance residents would expect to travel by car is a 20 minute drivetime. Those that would expect to walk would travel up to 20 minutes.

9.105 Map 9.4 illustrates the current distribution of bowls facilities. It can be seen that while both facilities are located in the same area of the city, the majority of residents are within a 20 minute drive time of facilities. In contrast, there are few residents who are able to access a site on foot. There are no further indoor bowls facilities within ten miles of the city.

9.106 While there was limited demand expressed for additional bowls facilities during consultation, the provision of more bowling rinks may contribute to increases in physical activity. ‘Elsie and Arnold’, one of the dominant population groups, enjoy activities such as bowls. Demand should therefore be monitored. Any new provision should be located in areas currently outside of the catchment for a facility.

Summary – indoor bowls

9.107 There are currently two indoor bowls facilities in Hull providing a total of 10 rinks. Active Places power indicates that 66% of demand is met by these facilities. While provision is greater than the national average, this indicates that there is still unmet demand.

9.108 Given that consultation did not identify demand for additional bowls provision at this time, the need for additional facilities should be monitored.
Map 9.4 – Indoor Bowls in Hull

Provision of indoor bowls in Hull
**Indoor tennis**

**Context**

9.109 There are three venues providing indoor tennis in Hull, specifically the Hull Young Persons Institute (where there is an air hall), and David Lloyd and Cannons Health Clubs – both of these facilities are commercially run. The total provision in the city equates to 15 courts. This complements the provision of outdoor tennis courts.

**Consultation**

9.110 Similar to the findings for indoor bowls, over 50% of residents to the household survey had no opinion on the provision of facilities for indoor tennis. Of those that did, 27% suggested that there were insufficient facilities while a further 7% felt there to be nearly enough. 12% considered current provision to be about right. These views were consistent across the different areas of the city.

9.111 Additional demand for indoor tennis facilities was not apparent during other consultations.

9.112 Analysis of the quantity of current provision indicates that there are 0.06 courts per 1000 population in Hull. This compares positively to both the national average (0.03) and the regional average 0.02.

9.113 In ‘Priority Project Funding, Policy and Operational Procedures’, the LTA states that one indoor court can serve 200 regular tennis players. We know from national LTA research that 5% of people in the UK play tennis and 2% of the population play regularly. It is therefore reasonable to assume that around 5124 (2%) of the local population play tennis regularly. This was reinforced in the recent Active People survey which indicated that nationally, just over 2% of residents play tennis regularly. Using these figures, the demand for indoor tennis courts within Hull would theoretically be 25 courts. This suggests that there is unmet demand of 10 courts. Participation in Hull falls below this level, although this may be dependent upon facilities available.

9.114 For those users that responded, residents who would expect to travel by car would expect around a 20 minute drivetime. Those would expect to walk would also travel up to 20 minutes.

9.115 Map 9.5 overleaf demonstrates the location of indoor tennis facilities in Hull. It can be seen that the majority of residents are within a 20 minute drive time of a facility, only residents in the Park area are outside of the catchment. There are few residents who are able to walk to an indoor tennis centre. It is also evident that indoor tennis is biased towards the west of the city.

9.116 Proposals for the improvement of existing facilities as part of the BSF scheme suggest that specialist tennis facilities are required. Current proposals indicate that these may be provided at Pickering High School Sports College and Kelvin Hall School. Should these be provided, it is unlikely that further provision will be necessary on the west side of the city assuming that these facilities are available for community use.

9.117 Provision to the east of the city is lower and residents have limited access to facilities. The demand for additional tennis facilities should therefore be monitored.
Overall summary – indoor tennis

9.118 Analysis of the quantity of current provision indicates that there are 0.06 courts per 1000 population in Hull. This compares positively to both the national average (0.03) and the regional average 0.02. Analysis shows that it is likely that there is some unmet demand within the city. This is reinforced by the nature of existing facilities, which are commercial centres that operate on a membership basis.

9.119 Provision of indoor tennis in Hull is biased towards the west of the city and there are limited opportunities to the east of the city. Demand for additional provision should therefore be monitored on an ongoing basis. Sports Development Initiatives underway across Hull currently prioritise tennis. This may see demand increase in future years.
Map 9.5 - Indoor Tennis Facilities - Hull
The future provision of indoor facilities in Hull

9.120 Analysis of the current supply and demand of indoor sports facilities in Hull concludes that:

- there are sufficient swimming pools to meet current and future demand in quantitative terms. Pools are ageing and replacement facilities will therefore be required

- the supply of sports halls is in balance with demand and there are some residents with poor access to facilities. Changes to the current levels of participation and population growth will see demand become greater than supply. The BSF programme will, however, see the development of a minimum of five additional sports halls which should be sufficient to meet increased demand, particularly on the east side of the city. There are several overlapping catchments to the west of the city, as well as residents with limited access to provision

- the provision of bowls and indoor tennis facilities are above the national average, although there remains some unmet demand for each type of facility. The BSF programme will see the development of a specialist facility for tennis which is likely to alleviate unmet demand.

9.121 It is therefore suggested that:

- condition surveys are undertaken on all Council owned pools in order to understand their remaining lifespan and works required to ensure facilities meet the required standard

- the poor quality of existing swimming provision provides an opportunity to maximise the benefit of these facilities to the community. Prior to improving the quality of existing facilities, the Council should commission a detailed run of the FPM in order to evaluate whether existing facilities are in the most appropriate location and to determine whether replacement should be considered rather than the refurbishment on current sites. Consultation indicates that residents value sites where there are a variety of opportunities on the same site

- the Council take account of access for local residents on foot and by public transport rather than by car when determining appropriate locations for new facilities

- the BSF programme plays a particularly important role in the delivery of new sports halls. It should be ensured that all facilities are accessible to the community outside of school hours

- longer term, the Council target the achievement of Quest Accreditation at Council managed facilities in order to ensure that high quality standards are sustained.
9.122 Other key issues raised that should be addressed in order to increase participation and use at leisure centres are:

- ensure that the pricing structure is attractive to all sections of the community
- review programming at popular sites across the city to maximise access for a variety of sports during peak times. An increase in the provision of synthetic pitches (discussed in section 8) may have a knock on impact on the demand for sports halls. Ensure that clubs are able to access facilities and that their requirements do not have a negative impact on casual use and access for other sports
- ensure that facilities are inviting to the general public through effective maintenance and management regimes. Improvements to the quality of facilities should be prioritised.