

DERBYSHIRE DALES INDOOR AND BUILT FACILITIES NEEDS ASSESSMENT

MARCH 2017

Quality, Integrity, Professionalism



1-2 Frecheville Court ∢ off Knowsley Street ∢ Bury BL9 0UF T 0161 764 7040 ∢ F 0161 764 7490 ∢ E mail@kkp.co.uk ∢ www.kkp.co.uk

Quality assurance	Name	Date
Report origination	Claire Waldron	December 2016
Quality control	Clare MacLeod/John Eady	March 2017
Client comments		
Final approval		

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Knight, Kavanagh & Page Ltd (KKP) was appointed by Derbyshire Dales District Council (DDDC) to undertake an assessment of open spaces, playing pitches and formal indoor sports facility needs in the District, in order to assist it to strategically plan for the future. This draft report provides a detailed assessment of current provision of indoor and built sports facilities, identifying needs and gaps in provision.

Derbyshire Dales has a resident population of 71,145. The area is a 'Mainly Rural' District defined in the 2011 Rural - Urban Classification for Local Authorities as a district where more than 80% of the population lives in rural areas (DEFRA, 2013). The area includes attractive countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets.

Figure 1.1 identifies the three main settlements of Ashbourne, Matlock and Wirksworth. These towns act as service centres to wide rural hinterlands and are home to 47% of the total population, whilst 29% live within large villages and the remaining 24% are scattered among the rural parishes in small villages and hamlets. The District is interspersed with a number of A roads, with the A515 running from North to South and A6 running from the North West through the centre.

Derbyshire Dales is surrounded by six other local authorities including High Peak, Sheffield, North East Derbyshire, Amber Valley, South Derbyshire and Staffordshire Moorlands. These districts also have significant rural areas (with little or no population) which adjoin Derbyshire Dales.

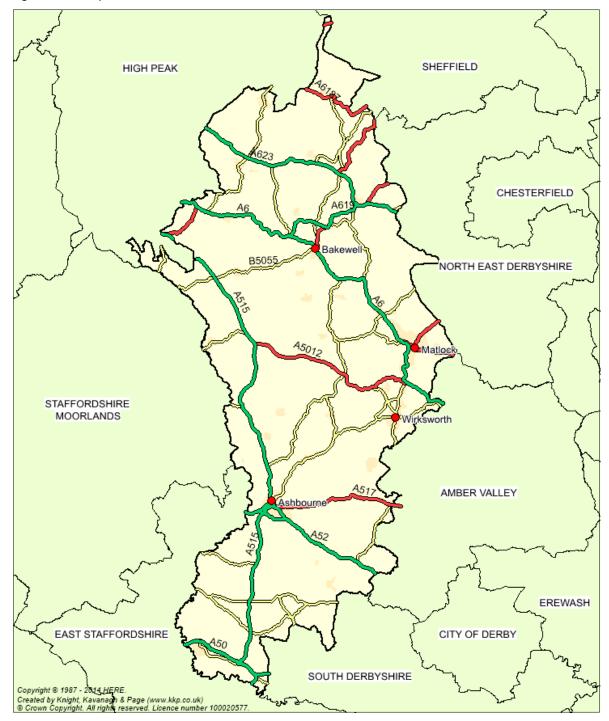


Figure 1.1 Map with main roads and settlements

1.2 Scope of the project

This report provides detail as to what exists in the District, its condition, location, availability and overall quality. It considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution, planned growth and taking into consideration health and economic deprivation. The facilities covered include sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness, studios and village halls.

In delivering this report KKP has:

- Individually audited identified, sports halls (conventional i.e. 3+ court halls as per Sport England definitions), swimming pools (minimum length 20m), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios) and squash courts (public, private and voluntary sector owned/managed).
- Analysed the supply and demand of facilities to identify gaps in provision and opportunities for improved provision.
- Sought to ensure that delivery of leisure facilities is undertaken with full reference to the corporate strategies of the Council and other relevant strategic influences.
- Identified areas of good practice, gaps in provision and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

This factual report provides a quantitative and qualitative audit based assessment of the facilities identified above. It provides a robust, up-to-date assessment of need for swimming pools, sports halls, health and fitness and examines opportunities for new, enhanced and rationalised provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform the provision required. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- Identify local needs and quantify levels of demand
- Audit existing facility provision.

The specific tasks addressed within the study include:

- A review of relevant Council strategies, plans, reports, corporate objectives.
- A review of the local, regional and national strategic context.
- Analysis of the demographics of the local population.
- Consideration of potential participation rates and modelling of likely demand.
- Audit of indoor facilities provided by public, private, voluntary and education sectors.
- Supply and demand analysis.
- Analysis of the balance between supply of and demand for sports facilities and identification of potential under and over-provision.
- Identification of key issues to address in the future provision of indoor sports facilities.
- Analysis of new provision required based on four different scenarios of housing growth.

1.3 Report structure

The Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) in a new report entitled 'Strategic Planning: *Effective Co-operation for Planning Across Boundaries (2015)*' puts the case for strategic planning based on six general principles:

- Have focus
- Be genuinely strategic
- Be spatial

- Be collaborative
- Have strong leadership and
- Be accountable to local electorates.

In the preparation of this report, KKP has paid due regard to these strategic principles and it is, as a consequence, structured as follows:

- Section 2 a review of background policy documentation at national, regional and local levels and a profile of the population and socio-demographic characteristics of the District.
- Section 3 description of methodology employed to review indoor provision.
- Section 4 review of sports hall provision.
- Section 5 review of swimming pool provision.
- Section 6 review of health and fitness provision.
- Section 7 review of other significant indoor sports
- Section 8 identification of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis)

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1 National context

Sport England aims to ensure positive planning for sport, enabling the right facilities to be provided in the right places, based on up to date assessment of need for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. This draft assessment report has been produced for the District Council applying the principles and tools identified in the Sport England Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities' (ANOG).





As illustrated, Sport England regards an assessment of need as core to the planning for sporting provision. This report reviews indoor and built sporting facility needs in Derbyshire Dales and provides a basis for future strategic planning.

Sporting Future: A new strategy for an active nation

A Government strategy for sport was released in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:

- More people taking part in sport and physical activity.
- More people volunteering in sport.
- More people experiencing live sport.
- Maximising international sporting success.
- Maximising domestic sporting success.
- A more productive sport sector.
- A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector.
- A more responsible sport sector.

Towards an Active Nation

Sport England has recently released (2016) its new five year strategy 'Towards an Active Nation'. The aim is to target the 28% of people who do less than 30 minutes of exercise each week and will focus on the least active groups; typically women, the disabled and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Sport England will invest up to £30m on a plan to increase the number of volunteers in grassroots sport. Emphasis will be on working with a larger range of partners with less money being directed towards National Governing Bodies.

The Strategy will help deliver against the five health, social and economic outcomes set out in the Government's Sporting Future strategy which are:

- Physical Wellbeing
- Mental Wellbeing
- Individual Development
- Social & Community Development
- Economic Development

Although formal sport has a role to play in delivering the new Sport England strategy it may, at times, be forced to give way to informal physical activity opportunities delivered by national and local agencies.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of sustainable development:

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental

A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that local plans should meet objectively assessed needs. It is clear about the sport's role delivering sustainable communities through promoting health and well-being. Sport England, working within the provisions of the NPPF, wishes to see local planning policy protect, enhance and provide for sports facilities based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need, as well as helping to realise the wider benefits that participation in sport can bring.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessments of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

Economic value of sport to the nation

Sport, leisure, recreation and culture are all important economic drivers. In 2010, sport and sport-related activity contributed £20.3 billion to the English economy; 1.9% of the England total. The contribution to employment is even greater with sport and sport-related activity estimated to support over 400,000 full-time equivalent jobs, 2.3% of all jobs in England.

Volunteering in sport, and the health benefits derived, also have an impact on the economy. The estimated economic value of sport-related volunteering is £2.7 billion. The annual value of health benefits from people taking part in sport is estimated at £11.2 billion.

Benefits of sport include the well-being/happiness of individuals taking part, improved health and education, reduced youth crime, environmental benefits, regeneration and community development, and to the individual and wider society through volunteering. Consumption of sport benefits include the well-being/ happiness of spectators, and the national pride/feel good factor derived from sporting success/ achievement.

Participation in sport can contribute to reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly among young people. It can also have a net impact on the environment; where, for example, more people are encouraged to walk and cycle, emissions and congestion can reduce. In summary, sport provides a range of economic and health benefits to the Midlands region, Derbyshire Dales and its local resident population and helps to provide jobs and opportunities to spectate and participate in physical activity.

Public Health England: Everybody Active, Everyday

In October 2014 Public Health England (PHE) produced its plan to tackle low activity levels across the country. Along with making the case for physical activity, this identifies four areas where measures need to be taken at a national and local level:

- Active society: creating a social movement, shifting social norms so that physical activity becomes a routine part of daily life.
- Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise. Making every contact with the health sector count to push the 'active' message and to deliver the message through other sectors including education, sports and leisure, transport and planning.
- Active environments: creating the right spaces. Making available and accessible appropriate environments that encourage people to be active every day.
- Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active. Maximising existing assets that enable communities to be active.

Investment in school sport

The Government 2013 Primary PE and Sport Premium fund of £150 million per annum provided two years of investment in school sport. Supported by the Government's Education, Health and DCMS departments, funds went directly into the hands of primary school head teachers for them to spend on sport. Its four objectives were to:

 Improve the quality of existing PE teaching through continuing professional learning in PE for generalists, so that all primary pupils improve their health, skills and physical literacy and have a broader exposure to a range of sports.

- Increase participation levels in competitive sports and healthy activity of pupils and maintain these into adolescence
- Increase the quality of initial teacher training in PE and sport, and to promote PE specialisation in primary level workforce.
- Ensure that schools understand and value the benefits of high quality PE and sport, including its use as a tool for whole school improvement.

In 2015-16 schools with 16 or fewer eligible pupils receive £500 per pupil while those with 17 or more receive £8,000 plus a payment of £5 per head. Research into Primary Sport Premium Fund spending has highlighted the need for clearer guidance to schools on how best to use this resource and the importance of good specialist PE knowledge for teachers of the subject. While this may cease in its present form it appears likely that the allocation of funds generated via the proposed 'Sugar Tax' will continue to fund school sport at some level moving forward.

Priority School Building Programme (PSBP)

This is a centrally managed programme set up to address the needs of the schools most in need of urgent repair. Through it, 261 schools will be re-built between 2014 and 2017.

Summary of national context

Engaging all residents in physical activity is a high priority. It is acknowledged that regular sport and recreational activity plays a key role in facilitating improved health and wellbeing. Ensuring an adequate supply of suitable facilities to meet local need is a requirement of the planning system and is in line with national policy recommendations.

2.2 Local context

Corporate Plan 2015-2019

The priorities of the Corporate Plan are for a thriving district focusing on:

Priorities	Specific aims
Business growth and job creation	Help new businesses to start
	Help existing businesses to grow
	Promote key development sites in/around towns
Affordable housing	Identify and deliver new affordable housing sites
	Improve housing for vulnerable people
Market towns	Reviving stall markets
	Seeking public realm improvements

The vision for DDDC is for a distinctive, high quality rural environment with:

- People of all ages who are healthy and safe.
- High-wage, high-skill jobs.
- Affordable, decent homes for local people.
- Towns and villages that offer a high quality of life.

Its Values include:

- The distinctiveness of communities, businesses and residents.
- Working in partnership to provide affordable, quality services.
- Its employees.
- Teamwork, working together and across the organisation.
- Creative thinking and ambition.

In supporting its values:

- The Council will be open and transparent when making decisions and will use public resources ethically and responsibly.
- Will behave with integrity, courtesy and respect, listening and responding to the very best of its abilities and treating everybody fairly, and by encouraging Members and staff to deliver improvements through their own personal development

Derbyshire Dales Local Plan (DDLP) 2013-2033

The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan has been prepared (2016) working closely with partner organisations, including the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA), local communities and agencies, and following consultation with local communities across the plan area. In preparing the Local Plan consideration has also been given to the plans and strategies of neighbouring authorities, along with other plans which will ultimately form part of the Development Plan for the Derbyshire Dales.

The DDLP sets out the overall vision, objectives, and policies for the future development of the parts of the Derbyshire Dales that lie outside the Peak District National Park. The Plan seeks to address needs, especially for housing and economic development, while ensuring that the very special qualities of the District's environment (both natural and built) are conserved and where possible enhanced. Strategies and policies of particular importance are the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) core strategy and the General Spatial Policy that restricts development.

Derbyshire Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2016 – 2021

Towards an Active Derbyshire seeks to achieve the vision of more people in Derbyshire engaged in physical activity and sport, with the ambition of engaging an additional 50,000 people in active lives by 2021. Derbyshire Sport is seeking a cultural transformation to 'turn the tide' of inactivity by providing choice, motivation and support in a co-ordinated way to change the behaviour of inactive groups by engaging them in physical activity and sport.

This will be achieved by prioritising:

- Supporting the inactive to become active.
- Ensuring that people are supported and encouraged to engage in sport.
- Helping to keep people engaged in physical activity and sport throughout their lives.
- Addressing the inequalities in physical activity and sport engagement with a focus on:
 - Women and girls.
 - People from lower socio-economic groups.
 - ✓ Young people aged 5 –18 years old.

The outcomes of this Strategy will be:

- People in Derbyshire will be happier and healthier because of the active lives they lead, with physical activity and sport playing a central role.
- They will have improved physical and mental well-being, and enhanced individual development. People will have a strong belief in their own ability to succeed and in their capability to accomplish their personal goals.
- Derbyshire's communities will be stronger and safer because physical activity and sport will play a bigger part in enhancing relationships and social networks within communities. People will have the opportunity to access healthy environments where the active choice is the easiest choice.
- Derbyshire will be more prosperous because of its healthy, active and productive workforce, and because of the growing role that physical activity and sport play in the economy.

Derbyshire Dales Health and wellbeing Strategy 2015-17

The Health and Wellbeing Board adopted the initial countywide Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities set out above. These priorities were refreshed in 2015 and a draft revised countywide Strategy has been produced for consideration by Chief Executives. The priorities listed in the amended Strategy are:

- Keep people healthy and independent in their own home.
- Build social capital.
- Create healthy communities.
- Support the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people.

Local Priorities

Taking into account the approaches outlined in both the original and the refreshed Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategies, DDDC also has general priorities to help steer the ways in which it wishes wish to develop and offer services. Its broad objectives are to improve the general health of all the population and to reduce health inequalities across the District.

The first of these objectives is considered to be largely addressed through its general leisure provision, particularly at the four leisure centres in Ashbourne, Bakewell, Matlock and Wirksworth and is effectively part of the core service offered by the District Council. The main purpose of this Strategy is to focus some of the other, less obviously dedicated resources to addressing its broad objectives.

Community Development is an important area of work for the Council and DDDC is looking at how it can work with the voluntary sector and with communities themselves to improve access to wellbeing services. To help DDDC, in developing this focus, it has set three specific priorities for the work to be covered during the period of this Strategy:

- To improve wellbeing in areas of disadvantage.
- To improve the wellbeing of vulnerable groups.
- To tackle wellbeing challenges associated with rurality.

Summary of local context

There is a real focus on improving quality of life and keeping people healthy in Derbyshire Dales. The core message running through local strategies is:

- Improving the quality of life of all local residents.
- Reducing health inequalities by improving wellbeing in areas of disadvantage.
- Tackling wellbeing challenges associated with rurality.
- Improving levels of inactivity.

Increases in sport and physical activity (and, therefore, positive contribution to the health and wellbeing agenda) will only be achieved via targeting increasingly scarce resources. It is essential that partnership agencies understand the opportunity and importance of indoor sports halls, swimming pools and health and fitness venues. It will, therefore, be necessary to ensure that they are accessible and available to the community and that the 'offer' is developed based on the needs of local communities.

2.3 Demographic profile

The following overview briefly summarises key facts about Derbyshire Dale's population. Data is taken from nationally recognised sources such as the Office for National Statistics, NOMIS, Sport England and Experian.

Population and distribution

The total population of the District is 71,145¹ and as can be seen in Figure 2.2 is very sparsely distributed throughout.

Age structure and ethnicity

There are differences in the age structure of Derbyshire Dales' population from that of the region; the main ones being slightly higher proportions of people aged 60-74 (Derbyshire Dales equates to 21.9% with the East Midlands having 18.0%). There are lower proportions of people aged 20-39 (Derbyshire Dales with 16.7% and East Midlands with 21.9%). Further, the ethnic composition varies significantly from that of the national averages with 98.6% classified as White in Derbyshire Dales compared with 85.4%; 0.7% are Mixed compared with 2.3% and 0.6% are Asian compared with a national average of 7.8%.

¹ Source: ONS 2015 Mid Year Estimate

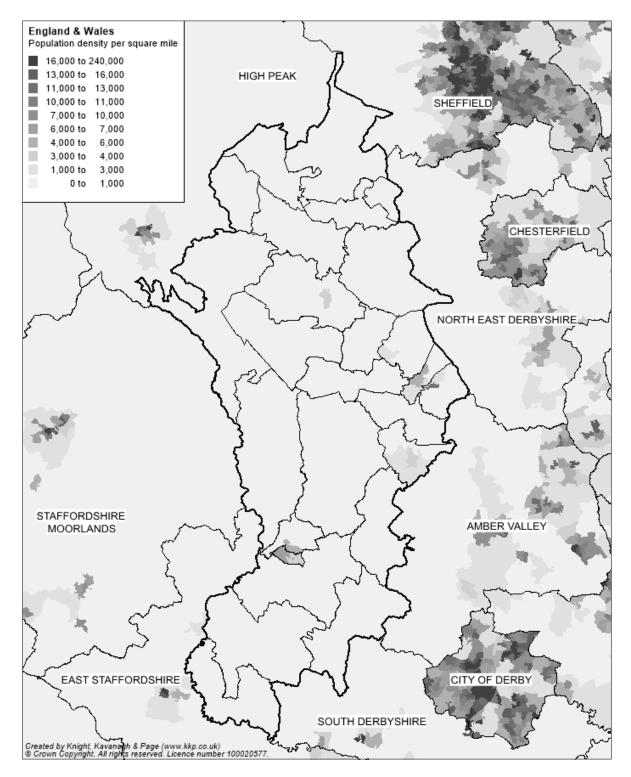


Figure 2.2: Population density (2014 MYE): Derbyshire Dales and surrounding districts

Deprivation and ill health

Relative to the national population Derbyshire Dales experiences low levels of deprivation (1.3%) compared to a national average of 30%, nationally. Conversely, however, 51.5% are within the three least deprived groups (nationally this is 30%).

Health problems appear to be similarly low with health deprivation better than the national average. This is indicated in figures 2.3 and 2.4

Figure 2.4: IMD Health domain

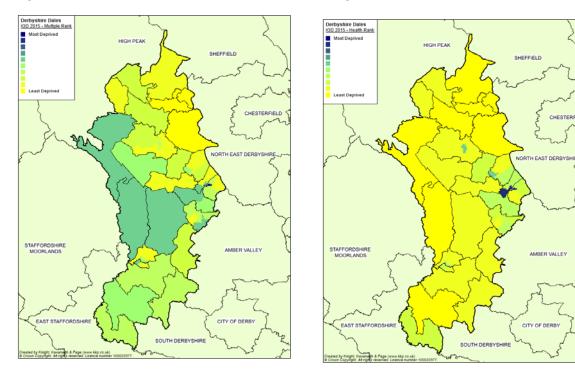


Figure 2.3: Index of multiple deprivation

The IoD^2 points identifies health deprivation of 4.1% falling in the most deprived (three worst) cohorts based on health measures when a national equivalent would be 30%. Unlike the overall measure of deprivation, however, 68.7% of the population is in the best three cohorts for health. The similar incidence of health deprivation is most easily seen by comparing the lighter areas in figures 2.3 and 2.4

Avoidable ill health cost to the NHS in Derbyshire Dales (due to physical inactivity) is estimated to be £1.0m; this is 15.9% and 13.2% below the respective national and regional averages (per 100,000).

Obesity and health

Adult obesity (20.5%) is lower than the national (24.0%) average and lower than the regional (25.5%) average. Avoidable ill health cost to the NHS in Derbyshire Dales (due to physical inactivity) is estimated to be in total £1.0m. The cost per 100,000 of the population Derbyshire Dales is 15.9% and 13.2% above the respective national and regional averages.

² Index of Deprivation 2015 (Department for Communities & Local Government)

It is important to note that these figures are for the whole of the Derbyshire Dales primary care organisation which is made up of eight local authorities (Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, North East Derbyshire, South Derbyshire and part of High Peak).

Crime (Data source: 2016 Recorded Crime, Home Office)

During the 12 months to June 2016, recorded crime (per 1,000 persons) in Derbyshire Dales was 31.0 compared to an equivalent rate of 67.3 for England and Wales. Since 2014, the crime rate (in Derbyshire Dales) has decreased by c.3.5% while nationally (England and Wales) it has increased by c.12.6%.

Economic impact and value

Sport plays a significant role in the economy both nationally and locally; whether it is via participation, purchasing of sportswear and sports equipment, gambling, volunteering or attending events. SE's economic impact model shows an overall impact of £16.21m (£23.5m participation, £7.3m non-participation related) in Derbyshire Dales.

Economic activity and earnings (Source = NOMIS):

- Unemployment (2.0%) is below both the national rate (5.1%) and the regional average (4.2%)
- Earnings are 4.2% above national and 11.0% above regional averages.

Active People Survey

Active People is the largest survey of sport and active recreation in Europe and is in its ninth year (APS9 October 2014 – 2015). It collects data on the type, duration, frequency and intensity of adult participation by type of sport, recreation and cultural activity. APS also covers volunteering, club membership, tuition and overall satisfaction with sports provision.

Table 2.3 shows key indicators from APS 9 for Derbyshire Dales and compares these to the corresponding rates for the East Midlands, England and statistical 'nearest neighbours' (based on socio-economic indicators such as unemployment rates, tax base per head of population, council tax bands and mortality ratios). Key findings include:

- Participation just under a third (32.7%) of adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was below the national (35.8%) and regional averages (34.5%) but was above all but two of its 'nearest neighbours' which ranged from 33.4% to 40.5%.
- Sports club membership just under one in five (19.1%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the APS. This is below both the national average (21.8%) and the regional rate (20.4%); it is also below all but one of its 'nearest neighbours'.
- Sports tuition –approximately, one in six (17.2%) received sports tuition during the 12 months prior to the APS. This was significantly above the regional average (13.9%) and above the national average (15.6%). It is also above two of its 'nearest neighbours'.

 Competitive Sport – around one in eight (12.0%) took part in organised competitive sport during the 12 months prior to the APS. This was just below both the regional (12.7%) and national averages (13.3%). It was also below all of its 'nearest neighbours'.

Table 2.3: Active People Survey for all adults – Derbyshire Dales and nearest neighbours

	National East		East Derbyshire		Nearest neighbours			
KPI	%	Midlands %	Dales %	Ryedale %	Hambleton %	Craven %	Cotswold %	
1x30 Indicator - Participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week.								
2014/15	35.8%	34.5%	32.7%	32.7%	35.7%	33.4%	40.5%	
KPI 2 - A	t least 1 hc	our per wee	k volunteering :	to support s	port.*			
2014/15	12.7%	11.8%	*	*	*	*	*	
KPI 3 - C	lub membe	ership in the	e last 4 weeks.					
2014/15	21.8%	20.4%	19.1%	16.7%	23.3%	20.5%	21.6%	
KPI 4 - R	eceived tu	ition / coach	ning in last 12 n	nonths.				
2014/15	15.6%	13.9%	17.2%	13.8%	18.2%	10.7%	18.8%	
KPI 5 - Ta	aken part ii	n organised	l competitive sp	oort in last 1	2 months.			
2014/15	13.3%	12.7%	12.0%	14.0%	13.6%	15.8%	18.3%	

* Data unavailable, the question was not asked, or the sample size was insufficient. # nearest neighbour's data shown in table 4 is based on CIPFA Nearest Neighbours 2014/15.

The most popular sports

The Active People survey and SE segmentation also makes it possible to identify the top sports within Derbyshire Dales. Table 2.4 indicates that, as with many other areas, cycling, swimming and going to the gym are among the most popular activities and are known to cut across age groups and gender. Approximately one in nine adults in the district go swimming, with slightly fewer taking part in cycling at least once a month (on average). The next most popular activity is going to the gym; which 7.70% of adults do on a relatively regular basis.

Sport	Derbyshire Dales		East Midlands		England	
Sport	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate	No. (000s)	Rate
Swimming	6.2	11.0%	333.2	8.9%	4,132.7	9.5%
Cycling	5.9	10.5%	340.2	9.1%	3,771.8	8.7%
Gym Session	4.3	7.7%	392.1	10.5%	4,850.4	11.2%

Table 2.4: Most popular sports in Derbyshire Dales (Source: Active People Survey)

Data from APS 9^3 – available through Active People Interactive

Table 2.4 indicates further that swimming and cycling participation rates are above the regional and national averages. Going to the gym, however, is less popular in Derbyshire

³ Although APS 10 has been carried out the local sports profiles are not yet available hence why APS 9 is referred to.

Dales than that found in the wider East Midlands and nationally. It should be noted that whilst the APS is an indicator of participation and physical activity the authority wide figures are based on a small sample size (500 residents.

Sporting segmentation (Data source: Market segmentation, Sport England)

Sport England has classified the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. The profiles cover a wide range of characteristics, from gender and age to the sports that people in Derbyshire Dales indicates that they want to take part in.

Knowing which segments are most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming.

Table 2.5: Sport England market segmentation – Three main groups in Derbyshire Dales

Segment, description and its	top three sports i	nationally			
Settling Down Males	Tim		6,627	Derbyshire Dales	
Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling dow		e and settling down	11.91%	Derbysnine Dales	
with partner.			8.21%	East Midlands	
Keep fit/gym (20%) Swimming (15%) 8.83%		England			
Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Philip		6,051	Dorbyshiro Dolos	
Mid-life professional (aged 46-55),	professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and 10.88%		Derbyshire Dales		
more time for themselves.			9.40%	East Midlands	
Cycling (16%)	Keep fit/gym (15%)	Swimming (12%)	8.65%	England	
Comfortable Retired Couples	Ralph & Phyllis		5,911	Darbyshira Dalaa	
Potirod couples (agod 66 L), opiovir	a active and comfor	table lives	10.63%	Derbyshire Dales	
Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoyir	ig active and control	table lives.	3.56%	East Midlands	
Keep fit/gym (10%)	Swimming (9%)	Golf (7%)	4.22%	England	

Table 2.5 indicates that Tim, Philip and Ralph & Phyllis are the three dominant groups, representing 33.4% (18,589) of the adult population, compared to 21.7% nationally. All of these groups identify that they like keep fit, going to the gym and swimming. Tim (settling down sporty males) also identifies that cycling is the number one activity, as does Philip (mid-life professional sporty male with older children). Ralph and Phyllis (retired couples enjoying active and comfortable lives) differ from Tim and Philip, in that they prefer golf to cycling.

Whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is important for Derbyshire Dales to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

Mosaic (Data source: 2014 Mosaic analysis, Experian)

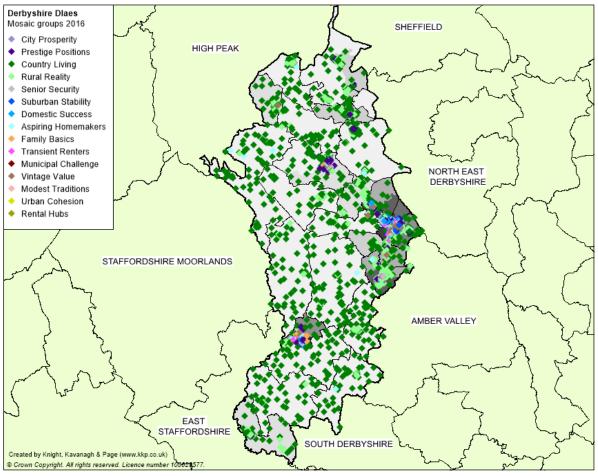
Mosaic 2015 is a similar consumer segmentation product and classifies all 25.2 million households into 15 groups, 66 household types and 238 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their social-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour and tends to be used to draw out population characteristics for the backdrop to library usage and other non-sporting activities. Mosaic (2016) segmentation data indicates that over two thirds (68.1%) of Derbyshire Dales' population fall into only four Experian 'groups', compared to 29.1% nationally (for the same groups):

- The 'Country Living' group (31.3%) is nearly seven times the national rate (4.5%) it is described as; well-off homeowners who live in the countryside often beyond easy commuting reach of major towns and cities.
- Rural Reality (people who live in rural communities and generally own their relatively low cost homes) at 19.7% this is over twice the national rate (8.6%).
- Suburban Stability (typically mature couples or families, some enjoying recent emptynest status and others with older children still at home) at 9.6% this is below the national rate of 12.6%.
- Senior Security (elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable *homes that they own*) at 7.6% this is also over twice the national rate (3.4%).

Messie group description	Derbyshire Dales	re Dales	National 9/
Mosaic group description	#	%	National %
1 – Country Living	28,944	31.3%	4.5%
2 – Rural Reality	18,158	19.7%	8.6%
3 – Suburban Stability	8,841	9.6%	12.6%
4 – Senior Security	6,992	7.6%	3.4%
5 – Aspiring Homemakers	6,158	6.7%	4.3%

Table 2.6: Mosaic – main population segments in Derbyshire Dales

FIGURE 2.5. Main	Mosaic population segmer	nts in 1)erhvshire 1)ales
1 igui 6 2.0. main	mosule population segmen	



Country Living	Well-off homeowners who live in the countryside often beyond easy commuting reach of major towns and cities. Some people are landowners or farmers, others run small businesses from home, some are retired and others commute distances to professional jobs.
Rural Reality	People who live in rural communities and generally own their relatively low cost homes. Their moderate incomes come mostly from employment with local firms or from running their own small business.
Suburban Stability	Typically mature couples or families, some enjoying recent empty-nest status and others with older children still at home. They live in mid-range family homes in traditional suburbs where they have been settled for many years.
Senior Security	Elderly singles and couples who are still living independently in comfortable homes that they own. Property equity gives them a reassuring level of financial security. This group includes people who have remained in family homes after their children have left, and those who have chosen to downsize to live among others of similar ages and lifestyles.
Aspiring Homemakers	Younger households who have, often, only recently set up home. They usually own their homes in private suburbs, which they have chosen to fit their budget.

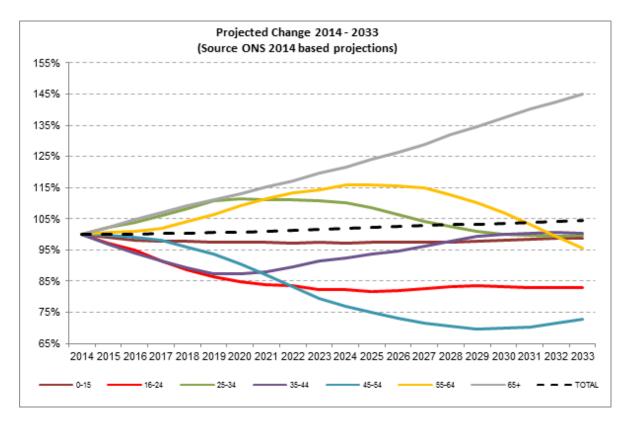
Service planning: Change over the coming decade (2015 – 2025)

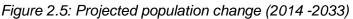
Population projections

While strategic planning needs to consider change over 20-25 years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically five to 10 years. Over the time period to 2025 (from 2015), it is projected that the overall number of people in Derbyshire Dales will rise by +1,550 (+2.2%). However, significant age specific variations will have implications for different markets, economic and health issues, for example, there will be:

- 184 (1.7%) fewer 0-15 year olds.
- 250 (3.3%) fewer 35-44 year olds.
- 2,892 (24.8%) fewer 45-54 year olds.
- 1,619 (15.1%) more 55-64 year olds.
- ◀ 3,877(21.3%) more people aged 65+.

There is a projected 15.5% growth in the 55-64 year olds and 21.3% growth in people aged 65+ between 2014 and 2033. This has the potential to increase the demand on sports facilities and sports halls during the daytime hours as older people tend go out in an evening less than younger people. There will potentially be an increase of demand for increased day time usage in facilities which may be restricted to non-educational sites.





Development and housing growth numbers anticipated

ONS figures on population growth have been used within the report to predict the future demand for indoor and built facilities. To provide further context for Table 2.6 indicates the areas in which housing growth is set to occur and which can be used to be predict where the majority of the future demand is likely to be situated within Derbyshire Dales:

Table 2.6: Projec	cted Housina	allocations	(2012 - 2033)
1000 2.0.11000	loa noaonig	anoounono	2012 2000)

Settlement	No. Commitments	Potential Allocation 2013-2033	Resolution to Grant	Overall Increase
Ashbourne	524	883	367	1774
Brailsford	62	114	0	176
Darley Dale	91	334	57	482
Doveridge	4	149	70	223
Hulland Ward	54	99	0	153
Matlock	839	674	0	1513
Wirksworth	48	771	61	880
Other Locations	163	164	22	349
Total	1,785	3,188	577	5,550

Summary

The projected increase in both the population (both ONS and housing projections) and in the general age of that population in Derbyshire Dales will place increasing pressure on a range of services. The importance of ensuring that the older cohort remains active in some instances and gets more active in others (with a view to sustaining and improving the general health of the local population) will become increasingly relevant. It will, therefore, be incumbent on operational staff at local sports facilities ensure that facility programming and access to facilities at the right times is considered as part of the District's sport and physical activity offer. It will also be necessary to ensure that there are enough facilities to service a growing population.

SECTION 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT APPROACH

3.1 Methodology

The assessment of provision is based on the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities



	PI	repare and tailor the approach
STA	Establish a cassessment	clear understanding of the purpose, scope and scale of the
STAGE A		 n Purpose & objectives • Proportionate approach • Sports scope • Geographical scope • Strategic context • Project management
	Gathe	er information on supply and demand
ST/	Establish a	clear picture of the supply of facilities within your area. clear understanding of what the current and future facilities are.
STAGE B	Supply	Quantity • Quality • Accessibility • Availability
8	Demand	Local population profile • Sports participation national • Sports participation local • Unmet, latent, dispersed & future demand • Local activity priorities • Sports specific priorities
	Assess	ment - bringing the information together
STAGE C	looking at fo	ata from Stage B to build a picture of the level of provision, bur key elements. Developing key findings and facility around the framework of protect, enhance, provide.

Application

Application of an assessment

Using the outcome of the assessment to deliver key priorities in different settings.

Settings Sports facility strategy • Planning policy • Infrastructure planning • Development management • Funding bids

This provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. It has primarily been produced to help (local authorities) meet the requirements of the Government's NPPF, which states that:

'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.' (NPPF, Paragraph 73)

The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity, accessibility and availability for the identified facility types (e.g. sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, so as to enable it to be assessed for adequacy.

Demand background, data and consultation is variable, depending upon the level of consultation garnered. In some instances, national data is available whilst in others, it has been possible to drill down and get some very detailed local information. This is evident within the demand section.

The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between facility types in the District and provides a clear indication of areas of high demand. It will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and to, where appropriate, protect or rationalise the current stock.

SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS

Indoor multi-purpose sports halls are one of the prime sports facilities for community sport as they provide venues suitable to allow a range of sport and recreational activities to be played. The standard methodology for measuring sports halls is the number of badminton courts contained within the floor area.

Sports halls are generally considered to be of greatest value if they are of at least 3+ badminton court size with sufficient height to allow games such as badminton to be played. It should be noted, however, that a 4-court sports hall provides greater flexibility as it can accommodate major indoor team sports such as football (5-a-side and training), basketball and netball. It also has sufficient length to accommodate indoor cricket nets, indoor athletics and carpet bowls, therefore offering greater sports development flexibility than its 3-court counterpart.

Larger halls, for example those with six or eight courts, can accommodate higher level training and/or competition as well as meeting day to day needs. They may also provide the option for more than one pitch/court which increases flexibility for both training and competition and, for example, enable the hosting of indoor central venue leagues for sports such as netball. This assessment considers all facilities in Derbyshire Dales that comprise 3+ badminton courts in line with Sport England's ANOG. Halls that function as specialist venues, such as dance halls are excluded.

4.1 Supply

Quantity

The audit and quality assessments identify that there are 11 sports halls with the equivalent of 33 badminton courts (when considering all sports halls in Derbyshire Dales i.e. they have at least one badminton court). Of these, seven have three courts or more. A list of all the sports halls (and the number of courts) can be found in Table 4.1.

As Figure 4.1 illustrates, the spread of sports halls throughout the District is such that the more densely populated areas are well serviced. There is some provision in the more rural area in the west of the District but none across the far north and central swathe.

One third of halls in the District comprise of one court halls. While often appropriate for mat sports or exercise to music and similar provision, this is inevitably limited in terms of the range and scale of recreational and sporting activity it can be accommodated.

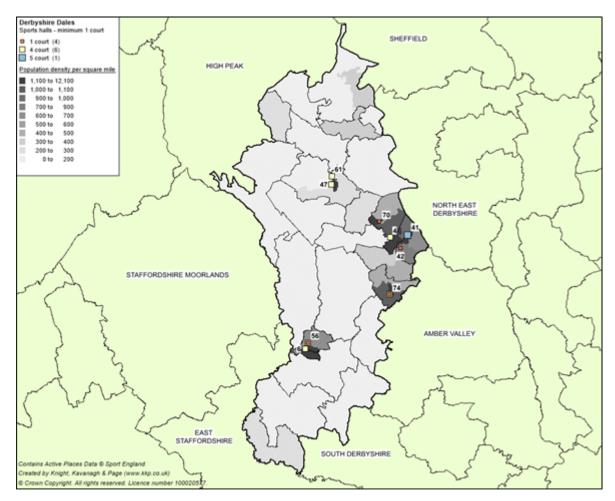


Figure 4.1: All sports halls in Derbyshire Dales with at least one court

Table 4.1: Sports halls (1+ courts)

Map Ref	Site Name	Courts
4	Arc Leisure Centre	4
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	4
41	Highfields School (Lumsdale Site)	5
42	Highfields School (Starkholmes Site)	1
47	Lady Manners School	4
56	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	1
56	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	4
61	S Anselms School	4
70	The Whitworth Centre	1
74	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	4
74	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	1
	Total:	33

In complying with the ANOG methodology, a quality non-technical assessment was carried out at 3+ court (available sites). Centres to which the assessment applies are shown in Figure 4.2 and Table 4.2. The results clearly show that all sports halls apart from S. Anselm's School are available for community use.

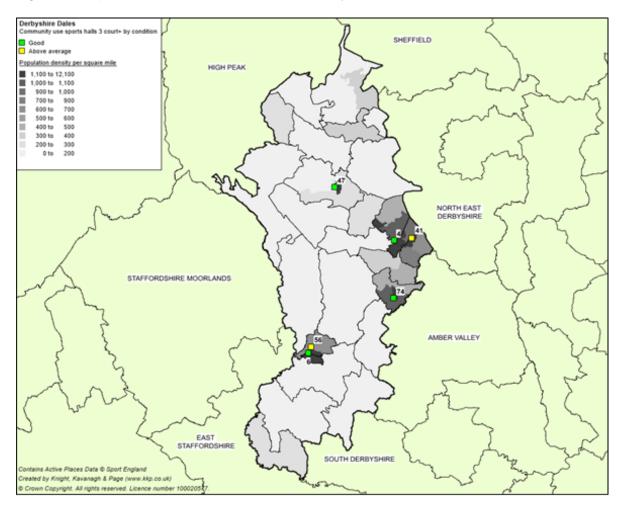


Figure 4.2: Sports halls – 3+ courts with community use

Table 4.2: Sports halls – 3+ courts

Map ID	Site	Courts	Community Use
4	Arc Leisure Centre	4	Yes
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	4	Yes
41	Highfields School (Lumsdale Site)	5	Yes
47	Lady Manners School	4	Yes
56	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	4	Yes
61	S Anselms School	4	No
74	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	4	Yes

Quality

Of the seven 3+ court sports halls, five have a quality rating of good, with two halls, Highfields and Queen Elizabeth Grammar schools identified as above average. Lady Manners School's changing rooms are considered to be above average. As identified above St Anselm's School does not have any community use and was not available for the quality assessment.

The ratings criteria can be seen below:

	Quality rating
Good	Facility is assessed as being new or recently invested, up to date, well maintained, clean and well-presented and generally no older than ten years. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are new or relatively new with little if any wear and tear. The facility is well lit with a modern feel. Ancillary facilities are welcoming, new or well maintained, fit for purpose, modern and attractive to use.
Above average	Facility is in reasonable condition and is well maintained and presented. May be older but it is fit for purpose and safe. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in an acceptable condition but may show some signs of wear and tear. Ancillary facilities are good quality, but potentially showing signs of age and some wear and tear.
Below average	Facility is older and showing signs of age and poor quality. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are showing signs of wear and tear. The facility is usable but quality could be improved. The facility is not as attractive to customers and does not meet current expectations. Ancillary facilities are deteriorating, reasonable quality, but usable.
Poor	The facility is old and outdated. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are aged, worn and/or damaged. The facility is barely usable and at times may have to be taken out of commission. The facility is unattractive to customers and does not meet basic expectations. Ancillary facilities are low quality and unattractive to use.

Table 4.3: Quality ratings of indoor sports facilities using ANOG:

Ratings are based on a non-technical visual assessment carried out by a KKP assessor. Assessments take into account the age of the facility and condition of surfaces, tiles and walls. Line markings and safety equipment are rated, any problem areas such as mould, damage, leaks etc. are noted. Condition of fixtures, fittings and equipment are recorded. Adequate safety margins are important.

Maintenance and wear of the facility is taken into account. Disability Discrimination Act compliance is also noted, although not studied in detail for the purposes of this report. When all this data has been collated, an overall quality rating is awarded to each facility at a site.

Мар	Site	Courts	Condition	
ID			Hall Changing	
4	Arc Leisure Centre	4	Good	Good
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	4	Good	Good
41	Highfields School (Lumsdale Site)	5	Above average	Above average
47	Lady Manners School	4	Good	Above average

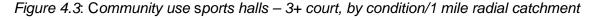
Table 4.4: Derbyshire Dales – Sports halls (3+ courts) with community use by condition

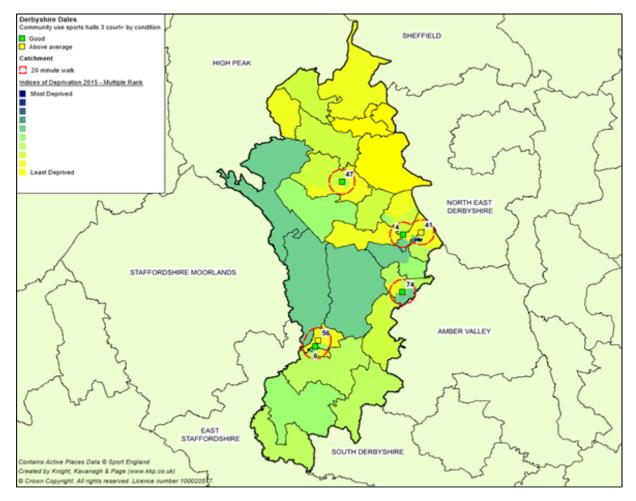
Мар	Site	Courts	Condition	
ID			Hall	Changing
56	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	4	Above average	Above average
61	S Anselms School	4	Not assessed	Not assessed
74	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	4	Good	Good

Accessibility

Appropriate walk and drive-time accessibility standards are applied to indoor sports halls to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard is a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. This enables analysis of the adequacy of coverage and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision.

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.3 indicate that 32% of residents live within the 1 mile radial catchment of a 3+ court sports hall; which equates to 68% living outside. This further demonstrates the rural location of many residents. Table 4.5 identifies that all 10% of residents who live in the most deprived areas live within a 1 mile radial catchment of a sports hall. This reflects that sports halls are generally in the right location to serve those communities.





It is noted that all residents, except for two highly rural small areas in the very North and South of the District, are within 20 minute drive time of a sports hall. An aerial photograph shows no population centres, towns, etc., so population not covered is negligible.

IMD 2015	Derbyshire Dales		Sports halls, 3 court+, with community use catchment populations by IMD			
10% bands	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside %	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)
0 - 10	1,596	2.3%	1,596	2.3%	0	0.0%
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20.1 - 30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
30.1 - 40	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
40.1 - 50	11,485	16.2%	4,318	6.1%	7,167	10.1%
50.1 - 60	8,292	11.7%	1,749	2.5%	6,543	9.2%
60.1 - 70	12,974	18.3%	4,618	6.5%	8,356	11.8%
70.1 - 80	12,548	17.7%	2,739	3.9%	9,809	13.9%
80.1 - 90	20,449	28.9%	7,667	10.8%	12,782	18.1%
90.1 - 100	3,449	4.9%	0	0.0%	3,449	4.9%
Total	70,793	100.0%	22,687	32.0%	48,106	68.0%

Table 4.5: community use sports ha	ls – 3+ court. bv condition/1	mile radial catchment

4.2 Facilities Planning Model

The Sport England Facilities Planning Model for Derbyshire Dales was undertaken using the 2013 National Facilities Audit Data. Sport England recommends that FPM reports should not be considered in isolation but should form part of a wider assessment of provision at local level, using other available information and knowledge, as the modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions. The key summary of the FPM analysis of sports hall supply (which takes account of those that are of three badminton courts and above in size) identifies that:

- There is a supply of 11 sports halls at eight different sites (eight main halls and three ancillary halls). This differs from the KKP audit which found seven halls on seven sites which are 3+courts. The additional hall identified by the FPM is a sports hall at Abbotsholme School, which is actually located in Uttoxeter, Staffordshire (not in Derbyshire Dales).
- Derbyshire Dales has five courts per 10,000 of population. This is significantly higher than both the regional and county figures.

One key aspect of this study is, thus, to set into context the actual position in Derbyshire Dales with regard to the supply and demand of sports halls set against that of the FPM study.

Availability

The audit identified that the management of facilities lie within DDDC itself. Arc and Ashbourne leisure centres are solely managed by DDDC, whilst Wirksworth Leisure Centre/Anthony Gell School is dual use. DDDC manages these facilities through a dual use arrangement with the individual schools and manages them from 5.30pm onwards during the week and at weekends. Consultation indicates no key issues or challenges from the schools. It is reported that these facilities are in the process of being outsourced (from May2017), which is likely to take up to one year to complete fully. The majority of clubs are currently well catered for in terms of the times that they can train which indicates a level of satisfaction with management. Table 4.6 indicates community use in facilities and the main sports played within the different venues.

Availability	Site	Courts	Main sports played
	Arc Leisure Matlock	4	Badminton, football, hockey, athletics, cricket, martial arts
ILS	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	4	Badminton, football, fencing, tai- kwon-do, tai chi, jujitsu
hours	Highfields School (Lumsdale Site)	5	Football, cricket.
¥ 20	Lady Manners School	4	Cricket, fitness sessions, badminton, football, rugby.
	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School	4	Football, yoga, indoor rugby.
	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	4	Badminton, gymnastics, football

T 1 1 1 0 0	<i>c</i> ,		
Table 4.6: Communit	v use of sports	halls in L	Jerbyshire Dales

Table 4.6 indicates that the main sports played are mainstream sports. None appear to have programmes dominated by indoor football, although it is mentioned as an activity which takes place at a number of sites. Different sports clubs have gained traction in some of the facilities such as indoor cricket at Arc Leisure Centre, gymnastics at Wirksworth and martial arts at Ashbourne and Arc leisure centres. This is helpful to clubs as it means that tenure feels secure and that clubs will be able to get access when required. There also does not appear to be evidence of these relationships taking access away from other demand.

Management indicates that in most cases some spare capacity exists at the sites. Arc has the least amount of spare capacity. Having opened in 2011 it is an attractive facility and is located in an area of relatively dense population (taking account the rural nature of the District in general). Wirksworth Leisure Centre reported additional capacity becoming available once Arc Leisure Centre was opened suggesting a migration of users to the new facility in Matlock.

Supporting facilities

Village halls and community centres are important recreational facilities, especially in rural areas that, in some instances, may lack access to purpose built sport facilities. They are usually multi-functional, providing places for meetings, socialising and for sports and recreation clubs and activities and are a priority within the District Health and Wellbeing Strategy. In some parishes a church hall or a sports pavilion can also serve a range of functions depending on its size. Figure 4.4 indicates the extent of village halls/community

centres in Derbyshire Dales. Each has a ten minute walk (800m) radial catch-up and shows that there is a significant coverage of village halls, even in more rural areas.

Given the rural location of many of Derbyshire Dales' residents having local access to facilities for sport can be difficult and hence the important role that these types of facilities play. It is known that exercise classes such as yoga and Pilates, as well as badminton and table tennis, take place in a number of village halls across the District.

In addition to the village halls, activity takes place at primary schools across the District. This includes a gymnastics club at St Giles Primary and a taekwondo club at Longstone Primary. Again this supports the notion that people are accessing more local facilities for sport and physical activity.

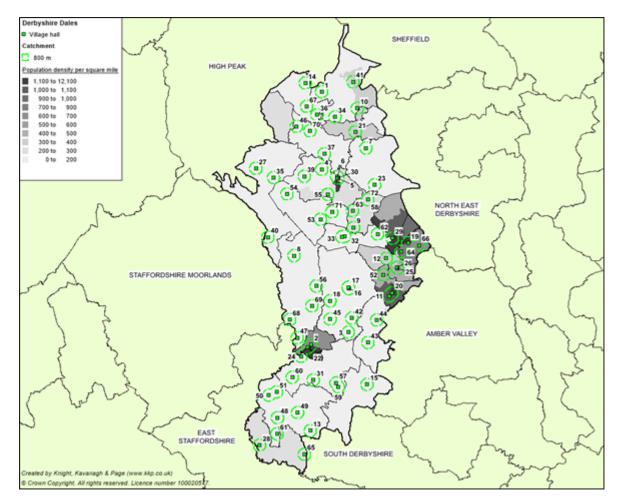


Figure 4.4: Village halls with a ten minute walk time

Assuming that most people will walk to village halls and that the majority of them are found within villages, a walk to catchment of 800m is applied. Based on this, approximately 26% of the population reside within ten minutes' walk of a village hall.

Summary of supply

Sports halls are situated close to or in the main population areas of the District. KKP's audit identifies that there are 11 sports halls with the equivalent of 33 badminton courts (when considering all sports halls in Derbyshire Dales i.e. they have at least one badminton court). Of these, seven have three courts or more. Of the seven sites, six have some community use, of which, three are situated on education sites and one is a dual use site.

Sports halls are generally located in more densely populated areas and are accessible to the majority of the most deprived communities (using 20 minute radial walk time and IMD analysis). The Arc Leisure Centre, Lady Manners School, Ashbourne Leisure Centre and Wirksworth Leisure Centre are considered to be good quality. All site are rated as above average or good.

No particular sport appears to dominate programming as there are a wide variety of clubs and usage in the District. Badminton, gymnastics football and martial arts appear to be the main sports currently using sports halls.

4.3 Demand

Facilities Planning Model

Sport England's FPM is based on the calculated demand as outlined below; data is once again taken from the 2013 National Run of the Sport England FPM Derbyshire Dales Profile Report. In the context of demand:

- Satisfied demand equates to 2,661 visits per week in the peak period, or 91.5% of all demand generated. This figure is slightly below the regional and county averages.
- Demand retained (i.e. met by facilities within Derbyshire Dales) equates to 2,049 vpwpp, or 77% of all visits. This percentage figure rises to 79.9% by 2028.

Utilised capacity at each of the sites is defined as follows:

- Arc Leisure Centre 74%
- Ashbourne Leisure Centre 53%
- Highfields School 25%
- Lady Manners School 35%
- Queen Elizabeth School 16%
- S Anselms School 53%
- Wirksworth Leisure Centre 36%

Sport England has a notional comfort factor of 80% utilised capacity, above this, sports halls are considered to be uncomfortably full. Almost all halls in Derbyshire Dales are below this figure which indicates spare capacity with the potential to increase community use.

NGB consultation

Consultation was undertaken with a number of key NGBs and facility operators plus other relevant partners across the District to inform this report. A summary of this is set out below.

Badminton

The National Facilities Strategy (2012-2016) vision is 'that everyone in England should have access to a badminton court that enables them to play at the right level - for them'. APS data indicates that Badminton participation (once a week participation: 1x30 minutes for ages16+) has fallen by c. 10% to 490,200 nationally in the last two years. Badminton England works within a framework to try and increase participation which includes:

- Play Badminton: working with leisure operators to increase casual badminton participation, increase court usage and increase income. Supported by BE staff and national marketing and encompasses several ways to play using an audit process to identify appropriate sites and operators to work with across the regions. Freedom Leisure is now signed up nationally to the Community Badminton Network.
- **No Strings Badminton:** social pay and play weekly sessions ideal for casual players of all abilities (ages 16+), led by a friendly, welcoming session co-ordinator.
- **Essentials:** beginners coaching courses. Learn all the badminton basics at a relaxed pace with beginners coaching sessions over 6-8 weeks, led by BE qualified coaches.
- Battle Badminton: casual competition leader boards; find new players (ages 18+) to play socially in matches where you pick the venue, set the rules and record your results online to earn points and rise the ranks in local and national leader-boards.
- **SmashUp!** badminton for young people. Court time for 12-16 year olds where they can get involved with fun, big hitting badminton challenges with music and mates.

The 2012-2016 facilities strategy identifies priority one and two areas across the country but Derbyshire Dales is not identified as one of these. These are both determined by statistical analysis of sports hall availability, population, market segmentation and empirical evidence from the regions. Priority one areas are where Badminton England is already working and which therefore have the greater potential for growth. These areas are continually reviewed and BE is currently at the stage of developing a new Facilities Strategy for the next funding period. In terms of the East Midlands there are Community Badminton Networks in Amber Valley and Derby and South Derbyshire. There is one Performance Centre in Derbyshire.

The NGB reports that none of the clubs or members in the area have highlighted issues with access to facilities. This is not to say that the area does not match the trend across the country where courts at peak time are difficult to come by but it has not been raised that this is particularly preventing activity from taking place and people playing the sport.

Ashbourne, Wirksworth and Arc leisure centres are active in terms of usage and opportunities that they deliver for their local communities. All three have badminton clubs with Ashbourne Leisure Centre also providing badminton classes at which the public can turn up and play. Clubs operating from the various sites are as follows:

- Darley Dale Badminton Club Arc Leisure Centre
- Ashbourne badminton Club Ashbourne Leisure Centre

• Wirksworth badminton Club – Wirksworth leisure Centre

All badminton clubs were contacted via email and telephone with none of them responding. It is highly likely that the clubs are satisfied with usage and costs as experience suggests that clubs with issues tend to be quite keen to get their view across.

Derbyshire Dales could be seen as an area of potential growth due to the current level of activity taking place. A number of schools signed up to the SmashUp! Programme. As a result there will be continually growing levels of participation within these schools and the aim is for a number of these young people to transition into local community exit routes. This could result in more junior badminton clubs being set up or further demand within the clubs already established which would result in greater demand for indoor space and courts.

Similarly, the work with the identified Play Badminton sites will focus on increasing badminton activity within these facilities, again impacting on the demand for their courts. There is also a Community Badminton Network set up in Amber Valley (adjoining Derbyshire Dales) which is actively developing the sport in the local area. This increase in activity, so close by, could also impact positively in the area in terms of facility driving up usage and participation.

Basketball

The main priorities for Basketball England (BE) are identified as to:

- Create and maintain a culture of frequent, consistent and continued participation.
- Provide a clearly defined talent development pathway from the grassroots through to world class performance.

It understands the sport's dependence upon the availability of affordable indoor facilities and equipment. For it to maintain and grow participation, formal and informal, it needs ongoing development of a comprehensive network of indoor facilities. It is, therefore, working alongside partners to create affordable, accessible and suitable indoor facilities to meet the demand for court-time to play and to practice, thereby increasing participation and improving performance. Accessing indoor basketball courts remains one of the biggest challenges in BE's efforts to develop the sport at all levels.

Affiliated clubs are important in delivering regular participation opportunity and play a part in both participation and talent programmes. Accordingly, increased club access to indoor basketball facilities (with multiple courts) will be required to deliver its planned outcomes for participation via programmes including, satellite clubs, Premier League4Sport and Talent Development.

Access to secondary school indoor basketball facilities is of prime importance as BE seeks to take advantage of Sport England's commitment to open up school facilities for local community use. The recent State of the Nation Report on sports halls from Sport England showed that 76% are located on educational sites. As well as improving access to existing indoor sports facilities BE is continuing to develop capital projects, building facilities with multiple basketball courts for use by clubs to boost participation and drive talent outcomes.

Currently there are no basketball teams identified within the District however basketball is played within primary schools, particularly in the Wirksworth area.

Netball

APS data indicates that Netball participation (once a week participation: 1x30 minutes for ages16+) has fallen by 7% to 148,700 nationally in the last two years. This reverses prior trends. England Netball has a target to increase participation by attracting 10,000 new people each year. To support this locally it organises and delivers junior netball sessions through clubs. For adults the NGB offers Back to Netball and Walking Netball sessions alongside the existing league structure.

Back to Netball has previously been run at outdoor courts within Derbyshire Dales including those at Queen Elizabeth School. A new back to netball programme has also just started at Lady Manner's School (November 2016). There are plans in place to start a new junior netball club in Bakewell.

Gymnastics

British Gymnastics (BG) main priorities (for the period 2013-2017) are to:

- Increase the number of dedicated facilities and improve existing facilities.
- Increase access to spaces in non-dedicated venues.

There is, however, no geographic focus to the British Gymnastics Whole Sport Plan or Facility Strategy. It is based on need, suitability and partners' ability to support a project to successful completion. There is substantial demand for more gymnastics opportunities and clubs generally with waiting lists a norm (the average BG club reports a waiting list of 35 or more potential participants). A key part of BG's strategy is to increase participation is to support clubs to operate out of their own dedicated facility, offering more time and space for classes. There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to move into dedicated owned/managed premises (more than 30 did this in England in 2014). BG expects this trend to continue.

Wirksworth Gymnastics

Most gymnastics demand is in the Wirksworth area. The Club, operating from the Leisure Centre, is reported to have a waiting list of 90 people. Wirksworth is the only centre with a full set of gymnastics equipment but it is currently only used once a week (Saturday mornings). Although there is clear demand for more gymnastics in the area it should be noted that there would be an impact on the need for additional coaches as currently there are only two.

A second club, 'Fiona Gymnastics' runs from St Giles Primary School, Matlock and is aimed at children aged 4-12 years with demand appearing to be being met.

Taekwondo

Martial arts is popular in the District with the main provider being the Taekwondo Association of Great Britain (TAGB). Four clubs operate at the different facilities of Ashbourne and Arc leisure centres, Longstone Primary School (Bakewell) and Ashford War Memorial Institute (Ashford, Bakewell).

The Ashbourne Club has 73 members and accesses the minor hall at the leisure centre on Tuesdays and Fridays (5.00-8.30pm). The Club reports that quality is generally good although checks need to be made as people train barefoot.

The Matlock Club accesses one half of the main sports hall on Thursdays (7.00-9.00pm). The Club reports that on occasion one off events such as concerts take priority over regular bookings and classes have to be cancelled. The instructor would ideally like to expand the Club and offer an additional session for ages 4-6, however, it is believed that appropriate times are unavailable.

Summary of demand

A range of mainstream sports operate in Derbyshire Dales utilising all of the main hall sports in the District. The majority of demand appears to be being met although there appears to be some latent demand (taekwondo) at Arc Leisure Centre. All leisure centres are operating with some spare capacity, albeit not always at peak time, suggesting that there is room to grow.

4.4 Supply and demand analysis

Sport England's FPM indicates that:

- Simplistic analysis of 'supply vs demand' in relation to sports halls identifies a 'surplus' in the Derbyshire Dales District – equivalent to 13 badminton courts. Although this does include the hall at Abbotsholme School which is outside the study area.
- Current sports hall supply equates to five courts per 10,000 of the population which is well above regional and county figures.
- Despite an excellent supply of facilities, levels of unmet demand are above national and regional levels. This can be explained by the dispersed, rural nature of district which means that there will always be a percentage of the population who live outside the catchment area of a facility, and there is no one location where a new facility could be sited to satisfy this unmet demand.
- The used capacity figure is just 37% which is significantly below the comfort factor of 80%. Only Arc Leisure Centre has usage figures approaching this, at 74%.
- Consideration could be given to exploring whether or not further opportunities exist at other sites across the District as a number would appear to have further capacity that could be utilised.
- Unmet demand in 2013 was 1.54 courts, which in 2028 rises to 1.66 courts as a result of population growth, mainly caused by residents who do not have access to a car being unable to access facilities, which is typical of more rural areas.

By 2028 the only facility with pressure on capacity would be the Arc LC which is predicted to be19% above the sport England comfort level; there is, however, considerable spare capacity in all the other sport halls in Derbyshire Dales. Some of the schools particularly, Lady Manners, Abbotsholme, and Highfield's School have very low attractiveness weightings because of their age, and though reported as good or above average in 2016, they will have aged 12 years by 2028. In the case of Highfield the refurbishment or replacement of this facility on the same site may assist in relieving some of the high used capacity pressures at the Arc, but the facility needs to be of high quality.

Conclusion

Sports hall provision in Derbyshire Dales is assessed as either good or above average quality and is fit for purpose. All, apart from Arc Leisure Centre, have spare capacity at peak periods; and even Arc Leisure Centre is approaching the 80% satisfaction capacity identified by Sport England. Changing facilities are also above average or good, which is important as poor or below average changing facilities can influence participation levels negatively.

Consultation with a range of NGBs indicates a good level of satisfaction with the level of supply of sports hall space although all of them would also like to increase participation further in their sports by expanding the number of sessions to attract participants.

Based on the above, with all the spare capacity in the area and low levels of unmet demand, the modelling would conclude there is no need for additional facility provision.

4.5 Summary of key facts and issues

- The FPM indicates 11 hall spaces, eight of which are 3+ court sized halls, all but one of which (S. Anselm's School) are available for community use.
- One additional hall at Abbotsholme School was included within the FPM. This was excluded via the audit and assessment as the sports hall is actually located outside of the study area (in Uttoxeter).
- The FPM indicates a surplus of sports hall space which equated to 13 badminton courts. When taking account of Abbotsholme School this equates to a potential surplus of nine badminton courts.
- Despite an excellent supply of facilities, levels of unmet demand are above national and regional levels. This can be explained by the dispersed, rural nature of the District.
- Sports hall quality is good or above average quality, as are changing rooms.
- Just 32% of the population resides within a 20 minute walk time of a sports hall, however all
 of the 10% most deprived population is within a 20 minute walk. All residents are located
 within 20 minute drive time of a sports hall.
- All local authority sites are managed by the District Council, which should ensure that they adhere to its aims and objectives. Wirksworth Leisure Centre has a dual use agreement with Anthony Gell School.
- There is scope to extend community use in nearly all of the facilities given that they identify spare capacity (the exception being Arc Leisure Centre, which has a full programme in peak time). The FPM also indicates spare capacity.
- Village halls across the District pay a key role in providing additional local facilities, particularly for activities such as exercise classes, badminton and table tennis.
- Based on ONS future population growth it is expected that Derbyshire Dales will require approximately one extra court up to 2033; this, however, will be more than catered for assuming that the current stock remains fit for purpose and available for community use.
- There is obviously scope to increase gymnastics provision at Wirksworth Leisure Centre in order to satisfy current waiting lists.
- Refurbishment or replace of Highfield on the same site could assist in relieving some of the high used capacity pressures at the Arc but this would need to be a high quality facility.
- Based on the spare capacity in the area and low levels of unmet demand, the modelling and consultation would conclude there is no need for additional facility provision.

PART 5: SWIMMING POOLS

A swimming pool can be defined as an "enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation". It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving. Many small pools are used solely for recreational swimming and will not necessarily need to strictly follow the NGB recommendations. It is, however, generally recommended that standard dimensions are used to allow appropriate levels of competition and training and to help meet safety standards. Relatively few pools need to be designed to full competition standards or include spectator facilities.

Training for competition, low-level synchronised swimming, and water polo can all take place in a 25 m pool. With modest spectator seating, pools can also accommodate competitive events in these activities. Diving from boards, advanced synchronised swimming and more advanced sub-aqua training require deeper water. These can all be accommodated in one pool tank, which ideally should be in addition to the main pool.

The NGB responsible for administering diving, swimming, synchronised swimming and water polo in England is the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA).

5.1 Supply

This assessment is concerned with larger pools available for community use (no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria). As such, pools that are shorter than 20 metres in length and/or located at private member clubs offer limited value in relation to community use and delivery of outcomes related to health and deprivation and are excluded from the assessment.

5.1 Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

The FPM for Derbyshire Dales was undertaken using 2013 National Facilities Audit data. The analysis provides a useful starting point in identifying the issues and challenges for District swimming provision. The analysis identifies a supply of five swimming pools, on four sites (there are two pools at Arc Leisure, Matlock which includes a main and learner pools). Sport England recommends that FPM reports should not be considered in isolation but should form part of a wider assessment of provision at local level, using other available information and knowledge, as the modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions. The four main pools identified in the FPM are:

Facility name	Pool size	Lanes	Built	Refurbished	Public/ School
Arc Leisure Centre	25x8m – 200m ²	8	2011	-	Public
Ashbourne Leisure Centre	25x5m - 125m ²	5	1974	2014	Public
Bakewell Swimming Pool	20x5m - 100m ²	5	1998	-	Public
S Anselms School	20x4m – 80m ²	4	2008	-	School

Key findings from the FPM are that:

- Derbyshire Dales has a supply of 15.95m² of water space per 1,000 of population. This figure is higher than the county (12.4m²) and regional (13.1m²) benchmark figure. However, this figure includes the water space at S. Anselms which the audit and assessment found was unavailable for community use. In addition, the swimming pool offers 140m² which is below ANOG guidelines for inclusion in the audit.
- A lower proportion of the population of Derbyshire Dales compared to regional and county figures do not have access to a car, implying residents will find it easier to access pools. This also reflects the rural nature of the district. However, 14.3% of residents do not have access to a car and will rely on either walking, cycling or public transport to access pools.

Quantity

When taking into consideration all swimming pools, the audit identifies 12 pools at 11 sites in Derbyshire Dales.

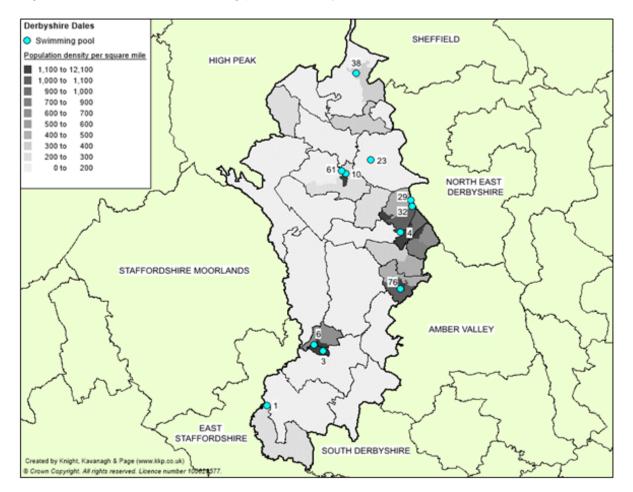


Figure 5.1: All identified swimming pools in Derbyshire Dales

Map ID	Site	Lanes	Comm. Use	Туре
1	Abbotsholme School	0	No	Lido
3	Aqua Swim Ashbourne	0	No	Learner/Teaching/Training
4	Arc Leisure Centre	8	Yes	Main/General
4	Arc Leisure Centre	0	Yes	Learner/teaching/training
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	5	Yes	Main/general
10	Bakewell Swimming Pool	5	Yes	Main/general
23	Chatsworth Gymnasium	4	No	Main/general
29	Darwin Forest Country Park	2	No	Main/general
32	Evolution Health and Fitness	4	No	Leisure pool
38	Hathersage outdoor swimming pool	6	Yes	Lido
61	S Anselms School	4	No	Main/general
76	Wirksworth swimming pool	0	Yes	Learner/teaching/training

Table 5.1: All identified swimming pools in Derbyshire Dales

Seven facilities are excluded from the analysis as they are identified as lidos, holiday park pool/ leisure pools or small teaching pools. Some of these suggest that they offer some level of community use; they are, however, excluded from the analysis based on not being able to fulfil the need of swimming clubs and recreational swimmers: In most cases the pools are too small or are only available at certain times, i.e. seasonal.

Consequently, this analysis is concerned with the four pools based at the three sites of Arc Leisure Centre, Ashbourne Leisure Centre and Bakewell Swimming Pool. It is noted that S Anselms School pool is included within the FPM but is excluded from the analysis due to its lack of available community use.

Quality

As part of the assessment, KKP visited the three main swimming sites and completed nontechnical visual assessments. It is necessary to include an assessment of changing provision as this can also play a significant role in influencing and attracting users (especially the elderly, women and some BME communities). The ratings criteria can be seen below:

Table 5.2: Quality ratings of indoor sports facilities using ANOG:

	Quality rating
Good	Facility is assessed as being new or recently invested, up to date, well maintained, clean and well-presented and generally no older than ten years. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are new or relatively new with little if any wear and tear. The facility is well lit with a modern feel. Ancillary facilities are welcoming, new or well maintained, fit for purpose, modern and attractive to use.
Above average	Facility is in reasonable condition and is well maintained and presented. May be older but it is fit for purpose and safe. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are in an acceptable condition but may show some signs of wear and tear. Ancillary facilities are good quality, but potentially showing signs of age and some wear and tear.
Below average	Facility is older and showing signs of age and poor quality. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are showing signs of wear and tear. The facility is usable but quality could be improved. The facility is not as attractive to customers and does not meet current expectations. Ancillary facilities are deteriorating, reasonable quality, but usable.
Poor	The facility is old and outdated. Fixtures, fittings, equipment and sports surfaces are aged, worn and/or damaged. The facility is barely usable and at times may have to be taken out of commission. The facility is unattractive to customers and does not meet basic expectations. Ancillary facilities are low quality and unattractive to use.

Ratings are based on a non-technical visual assessment carried out by a KKP assessor. Assessments take into account the age of the facility and condition of surfaces, tiles and walls. Condition of fixtures, fittings and equipment are recorded.

Maintenance and wear of the facility is taken into account. Disability Discrimination Act compliance is also noted, although not studied in detail for the purposes of this report. When all this data has been collated, an overall quality rating is awarded to each facility at a site. The quality ratings of the three venues which allow for community use are shown in Table 5.3.

Мар	Site	Lanes	Length	Condition	
ID			(m)	Pool	Changing
4	Arc Leisure Centre	8	25	Good	Good
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	5	25	Above average	Good
10	Bakewell Swimming Pool	5	20	Above average	Below average

Table 5.3 Community accessible pools within Derbyshire Dales (set alongside quality)

The quality assessment identifies that Arc Leisure Centre changing rooms and swimming facility are both good quality. This facility is the newest of the three being built in 2011. Changing rooms are modern and up to date.

The changing provision at Bakewell Swimming Pool is rated as below average.

The swimming pools at the other two centres are considered to be of above average quality but there is a marked difference in changing provision. Following a complete refurbishment in 2014 the changing rooms at Ashbourne are good quality and are similar in quality to those provided at Arc. However, the changing rooms at Bakewell Swimming Pool are below average and although they serve their required purpose they are old and tired and require updating. They do not have the same welcoming and modern feel that the other two centres have. In terms of the pools both Ashbourne Leisure Centre and Bakewell Swimming Pool would benefit from a revamp in terms of replacing old tiles and grating to bring them up to date but in terms of being fit for purpose both are above average.

Accessibility

As with indoor facilities appropriate walk and drive-time accessibility standards are applied to swimming facilities to determine deficiencies in provision. The normal acceptable standard is a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. This enables analysis of the adequacy of coverage and helps to identify areas currently not serviced by existing provision.

Figure 5.2 indicates the twenty minute drive time catchment area which indicates that all residents of Derbyshire Dales are within 20 minute drive time of a swimming pool. As noted earlier, Derbyshire Dales is a mix of both urban and rural areas.

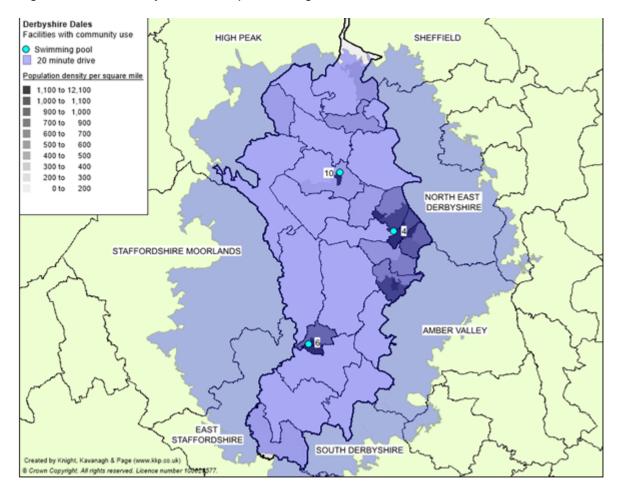
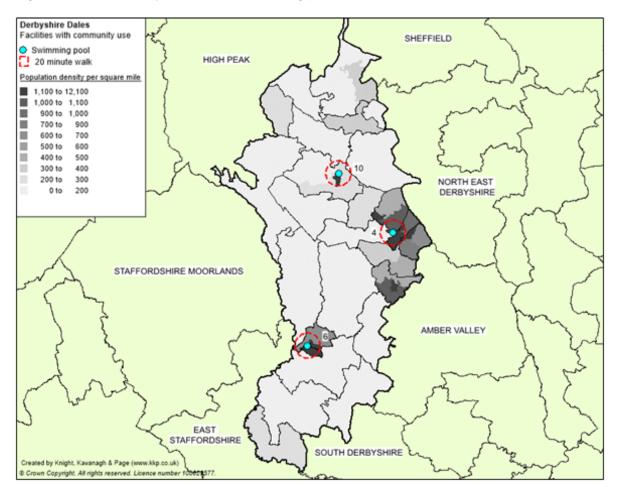


Figure 5.2 Community accessible pools using 20 minute drive time catchments

IMD 2015	Derbyshire Dales		Swimming pool with community use catchment populations by IMD				
10% bands	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment		Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)	
0 - 10	1,596	2.3%	67	0.1%	1,529	2.2%	
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
20.1 - 30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
30.1 - 40	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
40.1 - 50	11,485	16.2%	2,841	4.0%	8,644	12.2%	
50.1 - 60	8,292	11.7%	1,707	2.4%	6,585	9.3%	
60.1 - 70	12,974	18.3%	1,681	2.4%	11,293	16.0%	
70.1 - 80	12,548	17.7%	2,653	3.7%	9,895	14.0%	
80.1 - 90	20,449	28.9%	4,576	6.5%	15,873	22.4%	
90.1 - 100	3,449	4.9%	11	0.0%	3,438	4.9%	
Total	70,793	100.0%	13,536	19.1%	57,257	80.9%	

Table 5.4: Derbyshire Dale's pools with community use with 20 minute walk to catchments

Figure 5.3: Community accessible swimming pools within a one mile radial catchment



The catchment areas illustrated in Figure 5.3 and Table 5.4 highlight the fact that only one in five (19.1%) of the District population lives within a one mile catchment of accessible swimming pools; this means that almost four fifths (80.9%)% of the population do not.

There is a very small percentage of the Derbyshire Dales population identified as living in the most deprived communities (i.e. 2.3% of total population of the Dales). Table 5.4 indicates that the majority of people living in these areas do not have access to a swimming pool within 1 mile radial catchment (1,529 out of 70,793 residents which equates to 2.2% of the population).

Usage

The FPM forecasts that utilised capacity of swimming pools in Derbyshire Dales is calculated at 39.1%, rising to 45% by 2028. This is well below the regional and county average figures and is also well below the notional 70% capacity figure which is used to assess whether pools are 'comfortable' or not. It must be noted, however, that this analysis is based on the inclusion of S. Anselms School pool which the audit found not to be available for community use. In reality, the utilised capacity of pools will, therefore, be slightly higher but there is still likely to be some surplus supply. What this does highlight is that there is spare capacity to allow for any future increase in demand.

The FPM also suggests that 92% of visits are made by road, higher than the regional/ county average figures. Just over one in ten (10.9%) of total visits to pools within Derbyshire Dales are from residents of adjoining districts. This figure is below that for residents that access pools outside of Derbyshire Dales (18.5%) meaning that the District is a net exporter of visits to swimming pools. The majority of imported demand is from North East Derbyshire and Amber Valley to the East of the District.

5.3 Demand

Analysis of demand for swimming pools

Figure 5.4 indicates the location of residents that access the Council centres with swim memberships only – i.e. they do not pay to access the gym. Given the more urban location of Arc Leisure Centre people in the locality are generally travelling shorter distances than to the other centres. That said, as there is no community accessible swimming pool at Wirksworth Leisure Centre residents are travelling north to access Arc Leisure Centre. There are also a number of people travelling from both Amber Valley and North East Derbyshire to swim at Arc.

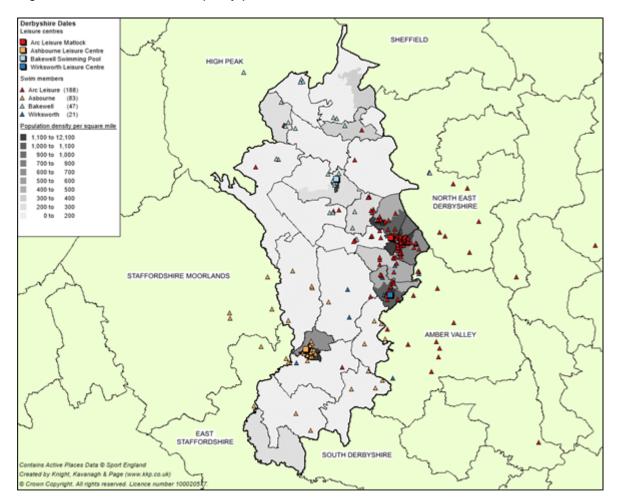


Figure 5.4: Swim memberships by postcode

NGB consultation

Consultation with the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) confirms that the headline objectives of 'More people learning to swim, more people swimming regularly, more medals on the world stage,' which are contained within the ASA Strategic Plan: 2013-17 remain. The NGB is currently developing its facilities strategy.

It considers all usable swimming pools to be important for the sport and this is no different in Derbyshire Dales. Local authority pools are of particular importance to the ASA given their ability to support its key objectives of increasing participation and also the talent base (club usage). It should be noted that there is no capital funding available from the ASA, however, by working closely with Sport England the NGB aims to target funding on projects that will have the greatest impact on increasing participation and benefit the sport and its clubs.

The NGB states that liaison with the local clubs indicates that there is insufficient club time available and that an increase in water space would permit the club to grow and increase participation. The FPM run supports this.

The ASA identified one club which is Swim 21 accredited; Matlock and District Swim Club. Swim 21 is the ASA's recognised kite mark for the development of effective, ethical and sustainable affiliated clubs.

After recent decreases in swimming participation more recent APS results have indicated a slowing and even flattening out of the decline. The ASA believes that continued advances in knowledge through Insight work will further add to this.

The ASA has, in recent years, invested in significant Insight work investigating the wants and need of aquatic customers which is now being translated into development work, programmes and products to assist pool operators to increase their customers. In addition, nationally clubs are reporting an increase in numbers and success in recent high profile events such as the Olympics will only feed this demand. Area swim managers and club development managers are working with partners to utilise this interest and these programmes/products and will continue to do so. Participation in Derbyshire Dales is strong and facility stock is plentiful so the conditions are good for growth.

Ashbourne Swimming Club

Consultation with Ashbourne Swimming Club indicates that the Club has 74 junior and five adult members, as well as 20 coaches/parent helpers. The Club trains at Ashbourne Leisure Centre and reports that the pool is generally of good quality. It suggests that it is unable to access the pool early evenings which prevents recruiting swimmers in the 7/8/9yrs age groups. The Club believes that this impacts on its ability to develop swimmers to county level competition by ages 9 and 10. The competition with other sports means that potential swimmers join other sports clubs which train at five or six o clock each evening.

The Club accesses approximately eight hours of pool time over four nights at a cost of £70 per hour. When the pool was closed (due to fire) the Club suffered significant loss of c.50 members. In order to be self-sustaining the Club reports needing to return to around 120 members.

Ashbourne Leisure Centre has the only pool in Ashbourne and is, therefore, very important to the Club. When the pool closed the Club accessed facilities outside of the District and the additional travelling meant that members were lost.

The Club would like to see the Leisure Centre identifying potential new club members from swimming lessons with a view to developing links and including the swimming pathway for potential club swimmers.

50m Swimming Pool in Derby

Plans are in place to deliver a new 50m Olympic Swimming Pool in Derby by 2018. With this in place swimmers from Derbyshire Dales will have an exit route to elite performance clubs. It is unlikely that recreational swimmers or younger swimmers will be displaced to the new pool given the proximity of more local pools. This however should be monitored.

5.4 Supply and demand analysis

Sport England's FPM indicates that:

- In broad simplistic terms there is an identified surplus of provision in Derbyshire Dales when simply comparing supply to demand. This falls slightly by 2028 due to population increase.
- Satisfied demand in Derbyshire Dales is calculated at 89% in 2013, a figure which rises slightly to 89.1% in 2028, and is slightly below the national and regional averages.
- Unmet demand is thus calculated at only 11% of all demand generated in both 2013 and 10.9% in 2028. This equates to 78.29% of water space in 2013, and 84.29% of water space in 2028.
- All this unmet demand (100%) is due to people living outside the catchment area of a pool, and is spread thinly across the district but with a slight concentration in Wirksworth, where there is no facility.
- Utilised capacity of pools in Derbyshire Dales is calculated at just 39.1% in 2013, rising to 45% by 2028. This is well below the regional and county average figures and is also well below the notional 70% capacity figure which is used to assess whether pools are 'comfortable' or not.
- These low levels of utilised capacity offer opportunities for operators to introduce programmes aimed at increasing participation at peak times. Whilst such low levels of utilised capacity might suggest that there is an 'over-supply' of pools within the District, it should be noted that any loss of existing facilities would be likely to increase unmet demand given the distances involved between facilities (except in the Bakewell area).
- Relative share of access to swimming pool facilities in Derbyshire Dales is well above the national average at 161 (or 61%) in 2013 and 199 (99%) in 2028. This suggests that although unmet demand is close to average, the facilities that do exist have low 'utilised capacity' figures (meaning pools are relatively quiet during the peak period, coupled with a good choice of alternative facilities, particularly in the Bakewell area).
- The overall picture within the District, therefore, is of an excellent supply of facilities with low levels of utilised capacity, which largely meet the current and future needs of the residents of the district, whilst accepting that not all demand can be met due to some residents living outside the catchment of existing facilities.

Both the FPM and consultation with the main facility provider indicates that there is a good supply of water space for the current population, although it still necessitates the vast majority of the local population travelling more than one mile to access said facilities.

Improving the changing provision at Bakewell Swimming Pool will ensure the facility remains attractive and in demand for the users as it ages.

Ashbourne Leisure Centre Pool was built in 1974 and refurbished in 1994, and has a low attractiveness weighting in the FPM due to age, by 2028 it will be 54 years old and may well be beyond its economic life and may need replacing; although, the quality is reported to be good at the moment.

5.6 Summary of key facts

In summary, the above consultation and analysis would indicate that Derbyshire Dales is in the following position with regards to its swimming pool provision:

 This assessment identifies three community accessible swimming sites, however the FPM also identified a fourth swimming pool at S Anselms School. This was excluded from the assessment as it is a school pool and is not considered to have community access

calculations.

- There are also other privately managed swimming facilities including a lido, health clubs and hotels. It is recognised that these may serve some sections of the community but their restricted access or size does not make them accessible to the community in general.
- The FPM found that Derbyshire Dales has 15.95m² of water space per 1,000 of population, which is higher than county and regional figures.
- All community accessible pools and changing facilities were rated as good or above average, with the exception of Bakewell Swimming Pool where changing is considered below average. This can lead to a negative user experience,
- The FPM estimates utilised capacity to be 39.1% in Derbyshire Dales which indicates that pools have spare capacity to increase usage.
- Nearly one in five (18.5%) of residents access pools located outside of Derbyshire Dales.
- One in nine visits to swimming pools in Derbyshire Dales are from residents of adjoining local authorities meaning that Derbyshire Dales is a net exporter of demand.
- Only one in five (19.1%) of the population resides within one mile of an accessible swimming pool in Derbyshire Dales which indicates that 80.9% of the population are not within walking distance.. This reflects the rural profile of the District.
- Should the population rise in line with ONS projections there is very minimal additional demand generated and therefore no reason to increase water space, furthermore the FPM indicates spare capacity within the current supply.
- Ashbourne LC pool will be 54 years old by 2028 and may well be beyond its economic life and may need replacing.

SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

Health and fitness facilities are normally defined and assessed using a base scale of a minimum of 20 stations. A station is a piece of static fitness equipment and larger health and fitness centres with more stations are generally able to make a more attractive offer to both members and casual users. They can provide a valuable way to assist people of all ages, ethnicities and abilities to introduce physical exercise into their daily lives with the obvious concomitant benefits to health, fitness and wellbeing.

The current state of the UK fitness industry is complex with a variety of providers including the private sector (ranging from low cost operators to the high end market), trusts, schools and local authority operators. Within the UK private fitness market has continued to grow steadily over the last 12 months with an estimated increase of 6% in the number of members. Further, all parts of the country have seen an increase in the number of clubs, members and total market value but only four regions have seen an increase in average membership fees over the last 12 months.

According to State of the UK Fitness Industry Report (2015) there are 319 low cost clubs within the private sector in England. This represents a 24% (62 clubs) increase over the last 12 months. Their membership has passed the one million mark for the first time (41% increase) and the total market value has increased by 43% to under just £300million. The low cost sector continues to be the fastest growing segment of the private health and fitness market.

There are now 25 private low cost chains across the UK with Pure Gym the market leaders for the third year in a row with 92 clubs, having opened 27 in the last 12 months.

6.1: Supply

Quantity

Overall there are a total of 11 fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales accommodating 305 stations across 11 different sites. Research undertaken for the assessment identifies nine health and fitness facilities with 20 stations or more which equates to 281 fitness stations.

Figure 6.1 illustrates that health and fitness facilities are to be found mainly to the East and North East of the District (servicing main population areas). Hope Valley Health Club is located in the very North of the District, whilst Ashbourne Leisure Centre is located in the South West.

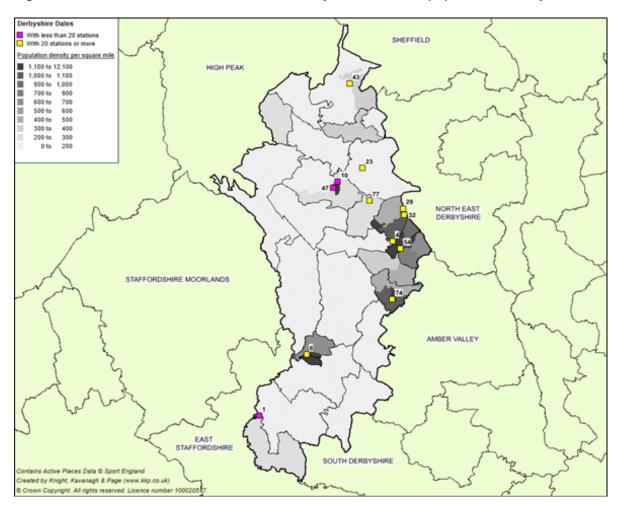


Figure 6.1: All Health & Fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales on population density

Table 6.1: All health and fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales

Map ID	Site Name	Stations	Community use
4	Arc Leisure Matlock	50	Yes
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	38	Yes
10	Bakewell Swimming Pool	13	Yes
23	Chatsworth Gymnasium	22	No
29	Darwin Forest Country Park	21	No
32	Evolution Health And Fitness	20	No
43	Hope Valley Health Club	25	Yes
47	Lady Manners School	11	No
54	Parkside Fitness	50	Yes
74	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	28	Yes
77	Woodlands Fitness Centre (Matlock)	27	Yes
Total		305	

Quality

Figure 6.1 and Table 6.1 identify all health and fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales. It should be noted that fitness facilities containing fewer than 20 stations can be available to the public and may accommodate some localised demand, however, for the purpose of this report, they are discounted because of their scale. Consequently, Derbyshire Dales has nine health and fitness facilities which should are considered within this report. There is further facility called B. Physical which is located in Ashbourne, which has a functional training studio with a small amount of cardio vascular stations. It offers a range of fitness classes.

There is an ongoing investment programme at all the four leisure sites, currently managed by DDDC (Arc, Ashbourne, Wirksworth leisure centres and Bakewell Swimming Pool). There is a policy of a five year turn around on fitness equipment at the three sites identified above. Investment is also agreed for additional group exercise areas at Ashbourne Leisure Centre and indoor cycling at both Arc and Ashbourne leisure centres. The three facilities available for non-technical quality assessments are all managed by DDDC and all were found to be good quality. No facilities are rated as poor; overall they were assessed as follows:

Map ID	Site	Stations	Community Use	Condition
4	Arc Leisure Centre	50	Yes	Good
6	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	38	Yes	Good
74	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	28	Yes	Good
23	Chatsworth Gymnasium*	22	Yes	Not assessed
29	Darwin Forest Country Park*	21	Yes	Not assessed
32	Evolution Health And Fitness*	20	Yes	Not assessed
43	Hope Valley Health Club*	25	Yes	Not assessed
54	Parkside Fitness*	50	Yes	Not assessed
77	Woodlands Fitness Centre*	27	Yes	Not assessed
Total		281		

Table 6.2: Health and fitness facilities (c.20+ stations) in Derbyshire Dales with a quality rating

*Not assessed due to commercial sensitivity

Table 6.3 Quality rating of health and fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales

Quality rating of assessed health and fitness facilities					
Good Above Below Poor Not assessed					
3 0 0 0 6					

Accessibility and availability

Sport England's classification of access type defines registered membership use facilities as being publicly accessible; this generally means that people pay a monthly membership fee which can vary considerably. All of the 20+ station fitness facilities are, therefore, considered to be available for community use; however, the cost of membership at some

sites may prohibit accessibility. Table 6.4 shows the cost of using different health and fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales (comparing adult annual membership): *Table 6.4: Membership costs for health and fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales*

Site	12 months upfront	Monthly cost (for 12 months)	Classes included
Arc Leisure Centre	£288	£28.80	No
Ashbourne Leisure Centre	£288	£28.80	No
Wirksworth Leisure Centre	£288	£28.80	No
Chatsworth Gymnasium	£420	£35	No
Evolution Health And Fitness	-	£37 + £40 joining fee	No
Hope Valley Health Club	-	£25	Yes
Parkside Fitness	-	£26.24	No
Woodlands Fitness Centre	-	£35	Yes

Council membership prices are amongst the most competitive within Derbyshire Dales. The private members clubs are, as expected, the most expensive sites. Two smaller private gyms; Hope Valley and Parkside Fitness have the cheapest membership fees.

Figure 6.2 indicates that 31% of the population are within a 20 minute walk of a health and fitness facility with at least 20 stations. This figure reflects the rurality of the District. Furthermore, 100% of the population in the top 10% IMD are within a twenty minute walk of a health and fitness facility (see appendix 1 for data).

Figure 6.2: 20+ stations within a 1 mile (20 minute walk) radial catchment

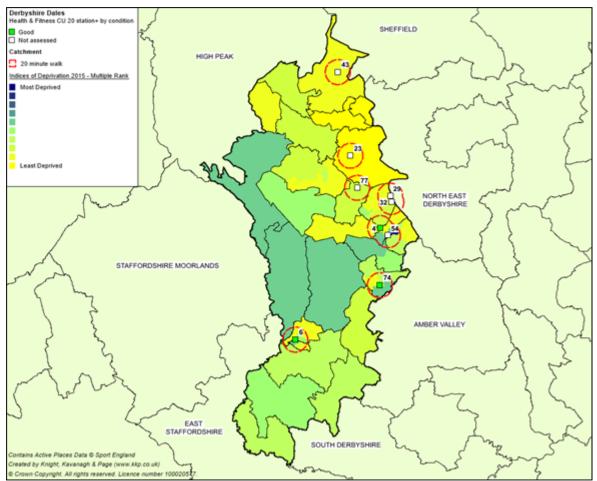
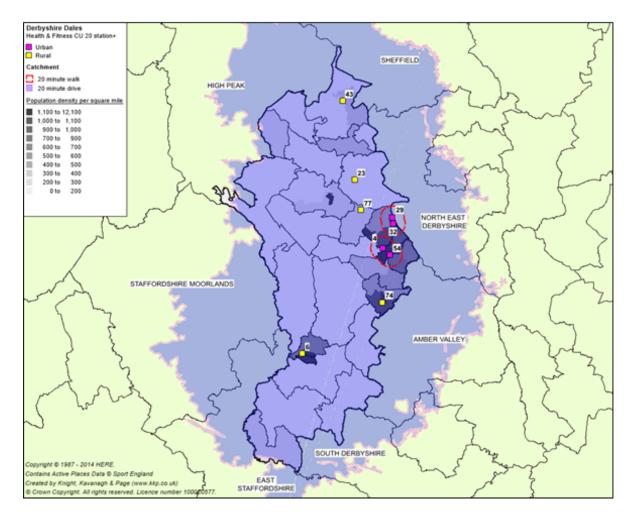


Figure 6.3 indicates that 100% of the population are within a twenty minute drive of a health and fitness facility with at least 20 stations. Furthermore 86% of residents have access to a car, which is much higher than regional and national figures.

Figure 6.3: 20+ stations within a 1 mile (20 minute walk) radial catchment urban and 20 minute drive rural health & fitness



6.2: Demand

Sport England Market segmentation data

Figure 6.4 indicates the location of residents that access the Council centres with gym memberships only i.e., they do not pay to access the health and fitness facilities. The map shows that people travel much further to access Ashbourne Leisure Centre than they do for the other sites. This reflects the more rural landscape to the West and South of the District. The map also suggests that many residents from Wirksworth are actually choosing to travel to Arc Leisure Centre to access facilities despite Wirksworth Leisure Centre being closer. This supports feedback from Wirksworth Leisure Centre that suggested people migrated to use the new Arc Leisure Centre after it opened in 2011.

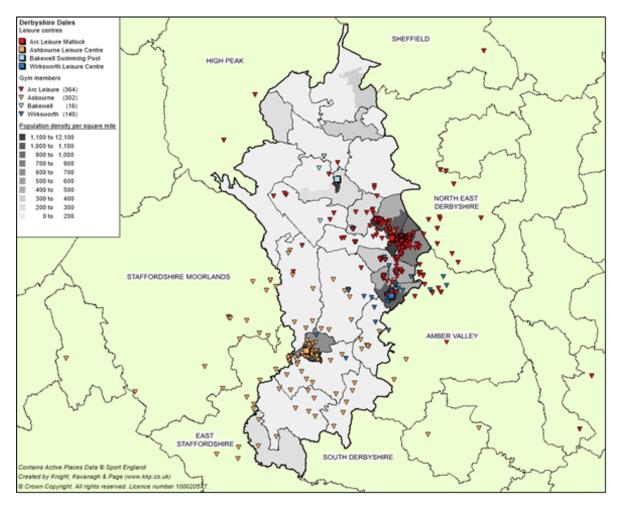


Figure 6.4: Gym memberships by postcode

In order to further understand the demographics of the demand for gym memberships, Figure 6.5 indicates that the highest number of members for both males and females is in the 15-19 age range. For males the second highest is the 20-24 age range, however for females this is the 45-49 age range, closely followed by the 20-24 group. These age groups are therefore the target market for gym related programming. Given the ageing population it is also pertinent to consider how this may change in the future.

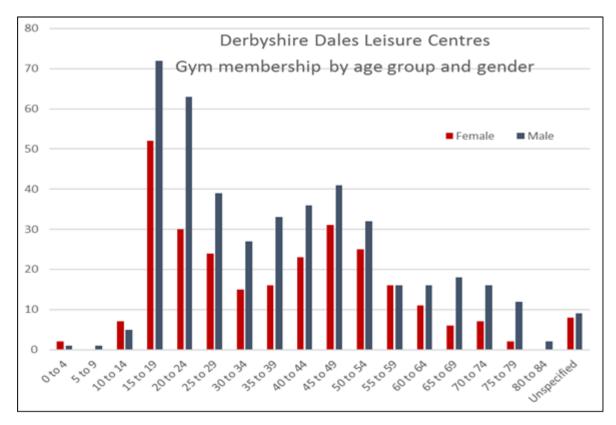


Figure 6.5: Gym membership by age group and gender - postcodes

Sport England market segmentation data identifies 9,977 people currently participating in 'keep fit and gym' in Derbyshire Dales; at 17.9% of the DDDC population this is in line with UK rates of 17.7% (the percentage of the overall population that has regular access a gym facility and fitness classes). A further 3,775 state that they would like to begin participating in the future, indicating a potential future growth in demand.

To identify the quantitative adequacy of provision a demand calculation based upon the assumption that 'UK penetration rates' will increase slightly in the future is applied. Population increases are also factored in to enable a calculation of whether current supply will meet future demand.

Table 6.5: UK penetration rates for health and fitness facilities in Derbyshire Dales (ONS data)

	Current	Future (2021)	Future (2033)
Adult population	71,360	72,051	74,435
UK penetration rate	12%	13%	14%
Number of potential members	8,563	9,367	10,420
Number of visits per week (1.75/member)	14,985	16,392	18,235
% of visits in peak time	65	65	65
No. of visits in peak time (equated to no. of stations required i.e. no. of visits/39 weeks*65%)	250	273	304

The model identifies 1.75 visits per week by members and 65% usage during 39 weeks of the year. (All figures rounded up/down)

According to UK penetration rates there is a current need for 250 stations across Derbyshire Dales. This is expected to grow to 273 by 2021 and to 304 by 2033. It is also necessary to factor in comfort and accessibility, at peak periods, in particular. The requirement, therefore could be up to double the numbers found in the model, and at least 50% higher, i.e. 375 currently, 410 by 2021 and 456 by 2033.

When comparing the number of community accessible stations currently available (281) there appears to be a sufficient supply of stations to service the adult population but without a comfort factor. Using a 50% comfort factor there is an identified current shortfall of 94 stations, which will rise to 137 in 2021 and 152 in 2033.

It is not uncommon for the private sector to fill such gaps with a range of health and fitness stations (as is already evidenced to a degree in Derbyshire Dales). The key issue is that while some of these may be budget operators it does not necessarily make them accessible to harder to reach groups and people from areas of (relative) disadvantage (as cost is only one factor which may hinder usage). Further, accessibility can also be affected by the rural nature of the District.

Given the rural nature of the District and the challenge in servicing all of the residents, memberships for health and fitness may well be lower than expected in more urban local authorities. In turn this would affect potential penetration levels.

6.3: Supply and demand analysis

Health and fitness facilities are seen as an important facet and have been a very successful addition to sports centres over the past three decades. Income derived from them can help to offset the cost/underpin the viability of other aspects of leisure provision, especially swimming. It is also noted that studio space forms an important aspect of the health and fitness offer enabling activities to take place, often enabling sports hall space to be freed up.

Derbyshire Dales has a total of 305 fitness stations across 11 sites, of which 281 are considered to be available for community use, across nine sites and have facilities of 20+ stations. Before the comfort factor is applied there is a sufficient number of stations between now and 2021 but a small deficit by 2033. When the comfort factor of 50% (this figure takes into account the demand at peak times and is used to ensure that there is sufficient number of stations to prevent people having to wait to access a station) is applied there is a shortfall of stations both now and in the future.

6.4 Summary of key facts and issues

- There are 11 health and fitness facilities identified in Derbyshire Dales providing a total of 305 stations, nine of which have 20 or more stations.
- The choice is good ranging from commercial operators covering the full range of spa, health and beauty to local authority provision.
- According to Sport England's definition all venues of over 20 stations are accessible to the wider public providing 281 stations.
- Leaving aside the commercial facilities, the Local Authority owns and manages three good quality facilities.
- Sport England market segmentation indicates activity in health and fitness which is slightly

above national rates with further demand expressed.

- 31% of the population is within a 20 walk of a health and fitness facility. Although this is low it reflects the rurality of the District and furthermore, 100% of the population in the top 10% IMD are within a twenty minute walk.
- The highest number of members for both males and females is in the 15-19 age range. Given the ageing population this may change in the future.
- Using a 50% comfort factor there is a current shortfall of 94 stations, which will rise to 137 in 2021 and 152 in 2033.

SECTION 7: OTHER SPORTS

7.1 Climbing Wall

Climbing Wall at Wirksworth Leisure Centre

The Face is the indoor climbing wall at Wirksworth Leisure Centre. The facility consists of both a climbing wall and bouldering wall. The climbing wall has the following specifications:

- 10m lead wall
- 180m² of lead / top roping wall
- 100m² of featured bouldering wall
- routes suitable for beginners to experts
- belay abseil / rigging / abseil training platform

The wall itself is of good quality and is well maintained with up to 85 routes and 65 on the bouldering wall. The Centre runs introduction to climbing courses to allow people to then climb on their own and there are also junior climbing clubs every day except Sunday.

The Face is the only facility of its type within Derbyshire Dales and given its ability to provide an offer over and above the sports hall activities it should continue to be valued as part of the facility in Wirksworth.

Figure 7.1 highlights the location of the two closest facilities to The Face and the distance people would be required to travel if the wall at Wirksworth became unavailable. The map identifies that Upper Limits in Leek is 23 miles away and only has a bouldering wall and The Healthy Living Centre is 20 miles away (approximately 40 minute drive).

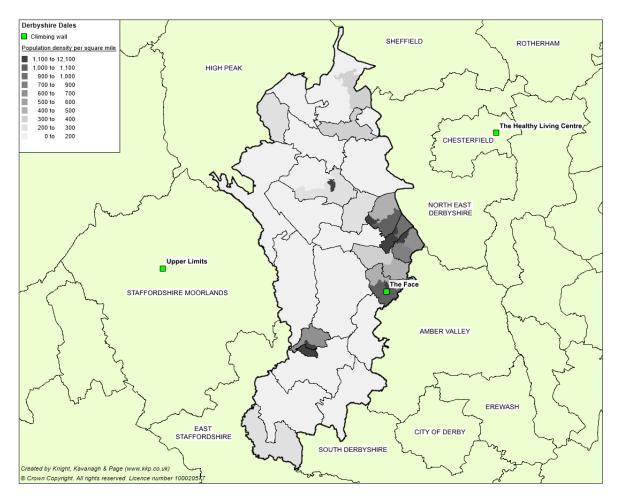


Figure 7.1: Closest climbing facilities to The Face in Wirksworth

Table 7.1: Closest climbing facilities to The Face in Wirksworth

Facility Name	Local Authority
The Face, Wirksworth	Derbyshire Dales
Upper Limits, Leek	Staffordshire Moorlands
The Healthy Living Centre	Chesterfield

SECTION 9 SWOT ANALYSIS

The following SWOT analysis identifies key issues for discussion;

9.1 Strengths

- DDDC recognises the importance of its leisure facility stock to health and well-being and future planning needs.
- The Local Authority owns and manages its own stock so is able to influence programming and pricing which should be commensurate with Council aims and objectives.
- There are six (3+) sports halls and three swimming pools in the District with community access. This is supplemented by opportunities in gymnastics and indoor climbing.
- Swimming pools and sports halls supply is good with many facilities in good condition.
- A wide network of village halls and community centres support local delivery of activities such as exercises classes, badminton and table tennis.
- All residents are within a 20 minute drive time of a community accessible swimming pool and sports hall.
- All but one of the 3+ court sports halls are available for community use.
- The audit did not identify any current unmet demand for sports hall space.
- 100% of the most deprived communities are within the 1 mile radial catchment for sports halls and pools, suggesting that the facilities are accessible to this market segment.
- A good range of health and fitness facilities is available in the District (from 20 to 50 stations) with offers across a range of price levels.
- Programming across the sports halls appears to offer a good breadth of sports/activities.

9.2: Weaknesses

- The changing facilities at Bakewell Swimming Pool were assessed as below average which could lead to a negative impact on participation.
- There are no 6+ court sports halls in Derbyshire Dales which limits the extent of sports that can be played.
- The FPM estimates utilised capacity to be 39.1% in Derbyshire Dales. Pools are considered to be close to capacity at 70%.
- Only one in five (19.1%) of the population resides within one mile of an accessible swimming pool in Derbyshire Dales which indicates that 80.9% of the population are not within walking distance of a swimming pool.
- The rising age profile of the population could lead to increased demand for facilities during the daytime (when much of the education stock is unavailable for the public).
- It would appear that the Council's health and fitness facilities may need to re-focus their health and fitness offer to reflect the ageing population of the District.
- By 2028 the swimming pool at Ashbourne Leisure Centre will be 54 years old and may well be beyond economic life and may need replacing

9.3 Opportunities

- This is an opportune time for DDDC to review how it intends to offer facilities in the future, the communities it wishes to serve and its links with the wider health and wellbeing, obesity and social care agendas. This must, of course, take account of the increasing financial constraints within which it has to work. This is specifically relevant given the health challenges faced by an ageing population.
- Given the highlighted spare capacity at both pools and sports halls there is an opportunity to increase usage, particularly for hard to reach groups and those in the top 10% IMD.
- Demand exists for activities such as gymnastics, however this does not appear to have been converted into active participation.

- Potential to further support the activities that take place in village halls and link them to the wider Council objectives could lead to increased participation and get more of the inactive active.
- DDDC needs to continue working with NGBs and voluntary clubs to help drive increases in participation and help draw in external funding.

9.4: Threats

- As facilities are currently good quality failing to maintain them properly could lead to a decline in quality.
- Underutilised facilities could lead to them been unsustainable.
- The projected increase in number of older people, allied to the increases in the population will place an increasing strain on the current stock of facilities at specific times at a time when there is a need for increasing Council efficiencies and cuts.
- The community health and fitness activity offer across the District could fragment due to the increasing investment in profit making activities (e.g. gyms).
- Increasing hire charges (due to increasing private and commercial operators and/or budget pressures) may lead to fewer 'hard to reach groups' participating in activity within local facilities, especially health and fitness.

9.5: Strategic drivers

The following strategic drivers will need to be considered in relation to the current sports facility stock across Derbyshire Dales:

- Maintain current supply of facilities to ensure that the good quality of the facility stock is sustained.
- Improve changing facilities where there is a need to do so, particularly at Bakewell Swimming Pool.
- Facilitate the use of facilities in order to meet demand that exists; this is especially relevant for gymnastics.
- Consider how the Council's health and fitness facilities can better reflect the changing profile of the local population.
- Support other developments (via planning, developer contributions and officer expertise) which may assist in increasing sport and physical activity within the wider district community (e.g. martial arts).
- Support the network of village halls to improve their offer in quantity and quality where possible.

APPENDIX 1

IMD 2015 populations: Derbyshire Dales CU H&F, 20 stations+, 20 minute walk

IMD 2015				H&F, 20 stations+, with community use catchment populations by IMD				
10% bands	Persons	Population %	Persons inside catchment	Population inside %	Persons outside catchment	Population outside (%)		
0 - 10	1,596	2.3%	1,596	2.3%	0	0.0%		
10.1 - 20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
20.1 - 30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
30.1 - 40	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		
40.1 - 50	11,485	16.2%	4,604	6.5%	6,881	9.7%		
50.1 - 60	8,292	11.7%	1,707	2.4%	6,585	9.3%		
60.1 - 70	12,974	18.3%	2,842	4.0%	10,132	14.3%		
70.1 - 80	12,548	17.7%	3,831	5.4%	8,717	12.3%		
80.1 - 90	20,449	28.9%	7,063	10.0%	13,386	18.9%		
90.1 - 100	3,449	4.9%	315	0.4%	3,134	4.4%		
Total	70,793	100.0%	21,958	31.0%	48,835	69.0%		