

Sports Facilities Strategy 2015 - 2028

Needs and Evidence Base

Chesterfield Borough Council

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*Neil Allen Associates Registered Office:
20 Brook Road, Lymm, Cheshire, WA139AH
A limited company, registered in
England and Wales no. 616528*



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Introduction

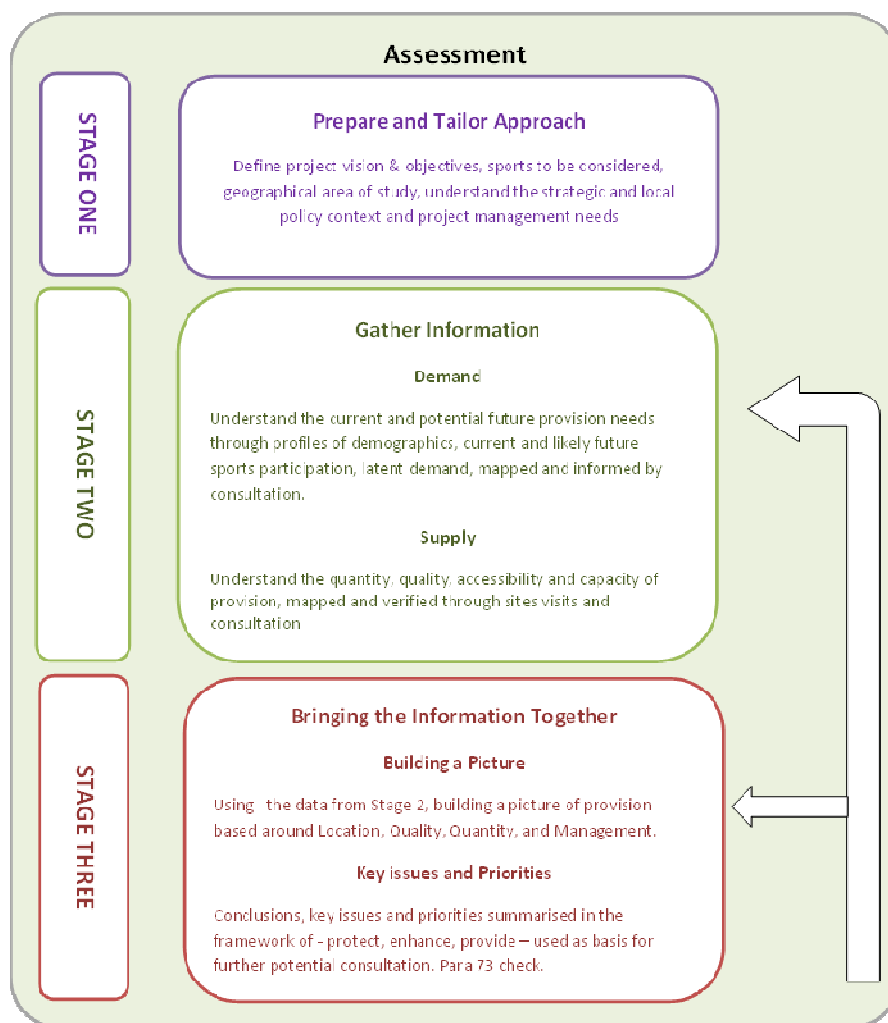
- 1.1 In August 2014 Chesterfield Borough Council appointed naa to support the development of a Sports Facilities Strategy for the borough. The Strategy is a part of a suite of strategic documents for sport and recreation planning and follows the production of the Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), which was passed by the Council's Scrutiny Committee in September 2014.
- 1.2 These documents together, developed using the up-to-date Sport England methodologies, provide the Council and its partners with a robust evidence base and set of strategic priorities to direct future sports planning policy and funding. Specifically the Sports Facility Strategy underpins the new Queen's Park Leisure Centre development and sets out the strategic case for the planned new facility.
- 1.3 The scope of the facility strategy was established by the Council as:
 - Swimming Pools
 - Sports Halls
 - Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)
 - Informal Sport and Recreation
- 1.4 The Council is also in the process of completing a Green Space and Open Space Strategy and plan to complete its strategic policy work with the development of a Sport and Physical Activity Strategy which will be delivered through the sport and leisure team and engaging key stakeholders including the Active Chesterfield Partnership.
- 1.5 It was agreed that the informal sport and recreation needs and evidence and priorities will be set out in these strategies with reference to cycling, walking, countryside and outdoor activities, the Village Games work and sport and physical activity programmes, particularly in terms of disability activity and health related partnerships.

Introduction

- 2.1 The strategy has been undertaken and the report structured to address the key drivers of the Council and ensure compliance with new national planning policy.
- 2.2 The needs assessment work has been produced in line with the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPF), which requires that (Paragraph 73, page 18):

'.....planning policies are based upon robust and up-to-date assessments of needs for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.....'

- 2.3 Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) has been developed by Sport England and sets out an approach to undertaking needs assessment for sport and recreation facilities, in order to be compliant with the NPPF. The approach adopted to develop the facility strategy for Chesterfield has utilized the process set out in the ANOG guide, as illustrated in the diagram below.



- 2.4 The work has therefore considered the strategic context and sports participation profile across the borough, looked at supply and demand of facilities across Chesterfield in terms of *quantity, quality, access and availability*, built in consultation and utilised Sport England planning tools to develop the needs and evidence base and subsequent strategy recommendations.
- 2.5 In order address the scope and to meet the key drivers set by the Council, the report is structured as follows.

Structure

- 2.6 The remainder of this strategy is set out as follows:
- Section 3 - Strategic and Participation Context
 - Section 4 - Swimming Pools
 - Section 5 - Sports Halls
 - Section 6 - Artificial Grass Pitches
 - Section 7 - Implementation and Delivery

3:Strategic and Participation Context

Introduction

- 3.1 The strategy sits within the context of Chesterfield Borough Councils Corporate Plan (2012-2015) and will help the delivery of the Council's vision of '*putting communities first*' and delivering on the priorities of improving the quality of life for local people and to provide value for money service by aiming to:
- Reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime
 - Encourage people to lead healthy and active lifestyles
 - Reduce inequality and improve standards of living
 - Deliver the best quality services with reduced funding
- 3.2 Against this backdrop, the strategy will help to deliver on the broader agenda of increasing participation in sport and physical activity, which is key to improving health and wellbeing outcomes and which can also play an important role in the development of community cohesion and integration.
- 3.3 The objectives of the strategy echo the Playing Pitch Strategy and will extend across multiple partnerships and service department plans and can be summarised as:
- to ensure that knowledge and understanding is available to support and drive forward the delivery of the public health agenda
 - to inform sport and physical activity development projects and initiatives
 - the need to ensure that facilities are tailored to current and projected future local community need
 - to help facilitate community use on education and other identified locality based sites
 - the need to inform the investment strategy for Community Sport and Health related projects or initiatives and underpin the development of the new Queens Park Leisure Centre, setting in an overall strategic context and strategy
 - the need to inform local plan policy and potential developer contributions; and
 - to set the strategy within the context of the local plan and wider strategies for pitches, parks, green spaces and community development and to reflect wider community asset reviews.
- 3.4 This assessment and strategy will also seek to bring together the sporting community across Chesterfield and will seek to achieve the goals, aims and objectives of wider partners, as well as those of Chesterfield Borough Council.

Strategic Vision

3.5 This strategy in-line with the PPS therefore seeks to support the Council and its partners to provide:

'a high quality sporting infrastructure which meets the needs of residents at all levels and promotes participation and physical activity across the borough'.

3.6 To achieve this strategic vision, the strategy seeks to deliver the following objectives;

- ensure that all valuable sites are protected for the long term benefit of sport
- provide enough facilities in the right place to meet current and projected future demand
- enhance existing facilities to ensure that they are *fit for purpose* and promote participation in sport and physical activity; and
- promote sustainable sport and club development and maximise participation across Chesterfield Borough.

Context

3.7 In addition to the achievement of specific objectives relating to sport and physical activity, the strategy contributes to the delivery of many other national, regional and local strategic targets as follows.

National Level

3.8 At a national level, there are several key policies that impact upon the preparation of this strategy:

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - clearly establishes the requirement that local plans ensure that there is proper provision of community and cultural facilities to meet local needs. The NPPF's expectations for the development of local planning policy for sport and physical activity/recreation are set out in paragraphs 73 and 74 which require there to be a sound (i.e. up-to-date and verifiable) evidence base underpinning policy and its application.

Sport England Strategy 2012-2017 - by 2017 Sport England wants to have transformed sport so that it becomes a *habit for life* for more people and a regular choice for the majority. Their primary outcomes is to see a year on year increase in the proportion of people playing sport once a week for at least 30 minutes. There is a particular focus on 14-25 years including reducing the number of people dropping out of sport. Sport England's goals for 2012-17 include:

- Every one of the 4,000 secondary schools in England will be offered a community sport club on its site with a direct link to one or more NGBs, depending on the local clubs in its area.
- County sports partnerships will be given new resources to create effective links locally between schools and sport in the community.

- All secondary schools who wish to do so will be helped to open up, or keep open, their sports facilities for local community use and at least a third of these will receive additional funding to make this happen.
- At least 150 further education colleges will benefit from full-time sports professional who will act as a College Sport Maker.
- Three quarters of university students aged 18-24 will get the chance to take up a new sport or continue playing a sport they played at school or college.
- A thousand of the most disadvantaged local communities will get a Door Step Club.
- A further £100m will be invested in facilities through 'Places People Play' for the most popular sports.
- A minimum of 30 sports will have enhanced England Talent Pathways to ensure young people and others fulfil their potential.

National Governing Body (NGB) 2013-17 funding NGB 2013-17 funding is the centrepiece of Sport England's strategy with over £450 million to be invested in work with NGBs. Young people (14-25 years old) will benefit from 60% of this investment. Programmes will include helping young people move from school sport into club sport and working with universities and colleges to create more sporting opportunities for students. Additional funding will be available to governing bodies that are successfully increasing participation.

It is evident nationally that the focus on increasing participation, links to the Chesterfield's vision of improving health and well-being through more active lifestyles and widening access to sport. The need to develop a fit for purpose network of facilities to achieve this across the borough is therefore central to the strategy. The strategy builds upon the priorities set out in these national documents and seeks to implement them in Chesterfield Borough.

Local Context

3.9 More local to Chesterfield, the preparation of this strategy impacts upon, or is informed by, a number of key documents including:

- **Chesterfield Borough Core Strategy (2013)** – sets out the priorities for the future development of the Borough up to 2031. These include a targeted growth strategy proposing 7,600 additional dwellings in the borough, as well as the enhancement, protection and improvements to connectivity of open space, sport and leisure facilities. This strategy will inform the local plan, funding through CIL and S106, site allocations and development management policies which will provide further detail on the principles set out in the core strategy
- **Chesterfield Borough Council Corporate Plan 2012-2015** – as previously set out includes a vision of '*putting our communities first*' and seeks to deliver on four priorities, specifically *A Sustainable Community, An Accessible Community, A Safer, Healthier and Active Community and a High Performing Council with productive partnerships*. The key priorities arising from this strategy will be considered in the context of this overall vision and objectives
- **Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 – 2015** – the strategy seeks to reduce health inequalities and improve health and wellbeing across all stages of life by

working in partnership with communities. Its priorities are focused around five key themes. Effective provision of sports facilities will be a key means of delivering these key priorities

- **Active Derbyshire Plan 2013 – 2016** – this strategy has been developed through the Active Derbyshire Partnership which is the strategic lead for physical activity in Derbyshire. The vision is to make Derbyshire one of the most active counties in the country by 2020. It is anticipated that this will be achieved through participation in sport, active recreation and everyday activity. This assessment and strategy will therefore contribute to the achievement of these goals.
- **Beyond 2012: A Plan for Sport and Active Recreation in Derbyshire 2012 – 2015** – the plan provides the strategic framework for sport and active recreation in Derbyshire and builds upon the previous document which finished in 2012. It informs and guides the delivery of service action plans for agencies involved in sport in the county and has a vision of making Derbyshire one of the most active counties in the country by 2020. It seeks to achieve this by increasing participation, strengthening the sports system and improving player pathways.
- **Derbyshire Built Facility Strategy 2012-2017** – the Strategy was developed by the CSP and set out the sports facility needs on a county and individual district basis. In terms of priorities for Chesterfield there were no big needs identified in terms of provision gaps. The intention to refurbish or re-build Queens Park Sports Centre was noted and was considered would meet future sports hall and swimming pool needs.

Population and Participation Profile

- 3.10 Sports and physical activity participation serve a role in their own right but are also important in contributing to creating and maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle. As set out a wider objective of Chesterfield Borough Council is, *to increase participation in sport and physical activity so as to create a healthy lifestyle and where choice to undertake exercise is a lifestyle choice.*
- 3.11 So before undertaking the assessment of need for sports facilities it is important to understand and set out the sporting, physical activity participation and health profile for Chesterfield. We need to ensure that we develop the evidence base for facilities based on understanding who participates, how often, in what type of activities and the barriers and motivations for increasing participation.
- 3.12 This section sets out the profile of participation across Chesterfield and answers a number of questions, for example, how the profile of adult sports participation varies spatially across the borough? How does participation differ by age and gender? What is the scale of complete inactivity in any form of sporting or physical activity participation and how has this changed over time? Which are the most popular sporting activities? Also to consider how the findings for Chesterfield compare with Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region.
- 3.13 If we know what the hard evidence is saying about the profile of sports and physical participation across the authority then we can match this up against the sports facilities – are they the right type of sports facilities for the participation profile? Are the facilities located in areas where the people living in those areas do the sports activities which the facilities provide?

3.14 The sequence of contents for this section are therefore:

- Chesterfield's adult and young peoples' participation in sport and physical activity, from the Sport England Active People survey and focusing on the once a week measure over APS 1 – 8 (2005 - 06 to second quarter 2014)
- Spatial analysis of sport and physical activity participation and the spatial profile of the health of residents
- Impacts of the levels of sporting and physical activity and inactivity on health and the health costs of inactivity
- Profile of adult sports participation for Chesterfield based on the Active People market segmentation data and compared with the findings for Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region.

Sports and physical activity participation in Chesterfield

3.15 The first stage of this assessment is based on findings from the Sport England national survey of adult sports participation (Active People Survey).

3.16 From this assessment of sports and physical activity participation it is possible to identify options to better match the sports participation profile to the future needs for indoor sports facilities. Simply put, the provision of sports facilities should respond to identified need and demand for specific and popular activities at appropriate locations.

3.17 Sport England's Active People Survey provides the most comprehensive assessment of levels of sports participation across the country at a local authority, county, regional and national level. It measures a range of performance indicators including participation levels, volunteering and satisfaction with local sports provision. It also measures participation in particular sports and activities and allows for an analysis of participation according to gender, disability, ethnicity and other demographic indicators.

3.18 As well as participation, it is also possible to measure non-participation using Active People. This makes it possible to identify those sections of the population most in need of intervention in order to increase their participation in sport and physical activity. The annual survey results can be used to identify general patterns and trends in participation across years.

3.19 Related to sports activity is also inactivity and the impact this has in terms of the health benefit and disbenefit. The health impact of physical inactivity survey (HIPI) uses estimates of local levels of physical activity taken from the Sport England Active People survey.

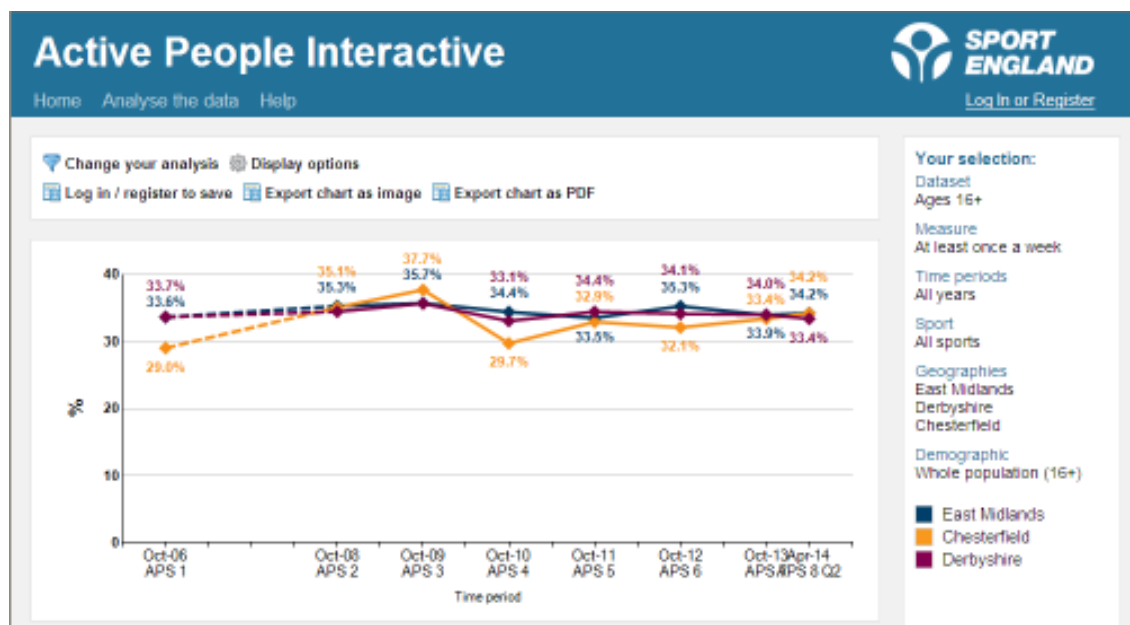
3.20 It models the potential benefit from increased levels of physical activity has on reducing the levels of preventable death from specific levels of activity, if 100%, 75%, 50% or 25% of the local population undertake the UK Chief Medical Officers' recommended levels of physical activity. These are national sources of evidence applied to Chesterfield.

3.21 Collectively all these sources of data provide a rounded assessment of findings on the overall adult profile of sports and physical activity participation (*Note this is for 16+ ages but the AP 8 survey has started to measure participation by the 14 – 16 age group.*)

Sport England's Active People Survey: Findings and trends on adult sports and physical participation in Chesterfield

- 3.22 The findings for presenting adult participation in sport and physical activity for Chesterfield are presented using the benchmark measure of once week participation. In the past few years the benchmark measure adopted for measuring adult sports and physical activity participation has changed to once a week participation of 1 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity. This is applied by Sport England in sports policy and its assessment of funding awards. Any sport included in the '1 x 30' sport indicator has to be undertaken for at least 30 minutes and at least moderate intensity.
- 3.23 The '1x30' sport indicator does not include recreational walking or recreational cycling (as the former N18 indicator did). It does include more organised and intense/strenuous walking activities: Backpacking, Hill trekking, Cliff Walking, Gorge Walking, Hill Walking, Rambling, Power Walking and sport 'walking'.
- 3.24 The '1x30' sport indicator does include light intensity activities for those aged 65 and over: (in recognition that for people of this age, they can be considered moderate intensity) yoga, pilates, indoor and outdoor bowls and croquet).
- 3.25 The findings for this measure for Chesterfield (for comparative purposes the findings for Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region are also included) are across all the Active People surveys from AP 1 to AP8 2nd quarter April 2014. These are set out below in Chart 3.1 below.

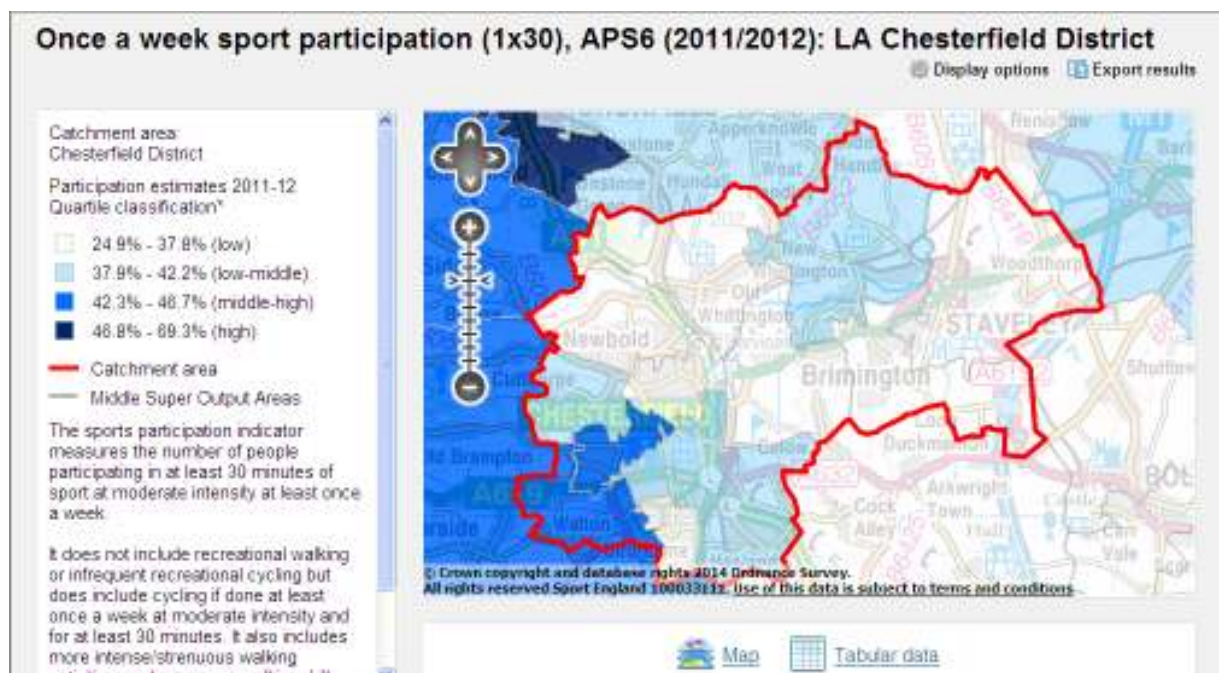
Chart 3.1: Rate of adult participation in sport and physical activity based on once a week measure for Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region



- 3.26 The chart shows the Chesterfield rate of adult participation (yellow line) has increased over the period of the Active People (AP) surveys. In October 2006 there was 29% of the Chesterfield adult population participating at least once a week. By the start of AP 8 in October 2013 the rate had increased to 33.4% of Chesterfield adults participating at least once a week.

- 3.27 The Chesterfield rate of once week participation in October 2013 is on a par with Derbyshire County which is slightly lower at 33. 4% of the County population participating at least once a week and East Midlands Region which is the same participation rate as for Chesterfield.
- 3.28 The county and regional rate of participation has remained at around the same level since October 2006. Whereas the Chesterfield rate from being 4% below the county and regional rate in October 2006 is now on a par.
- 3.29 The same information on rate of once a-week participation can be set out spatially and this is for AP survey 6 between October 2011 – October 2012 and is in Map 3.1 overleaf. The map does illustrate some quite marked contrasts in participation levels across the borough. This illustrates the rate of participation in middle output areas.
- 3.30 The areas of highest participation are shaded mid blue and there is a small cluster of output areas in the SW of the borough. The rate of once a week participation in this area is between 42.3% - 46.7%. The next highest area of participation is shaded light blue and this is to the centre north of the authority. In this area the once a week participation is between 37.9% - 42.2%.
- 3.31 Finally the largest area of the borough is shaded white and in these areas the rate of once a week participation is between 24.9% - 37.8% of the Chesterfield adult population. So overall contrasting levels of participation across the borough, with two smaller areas where participation is highest.

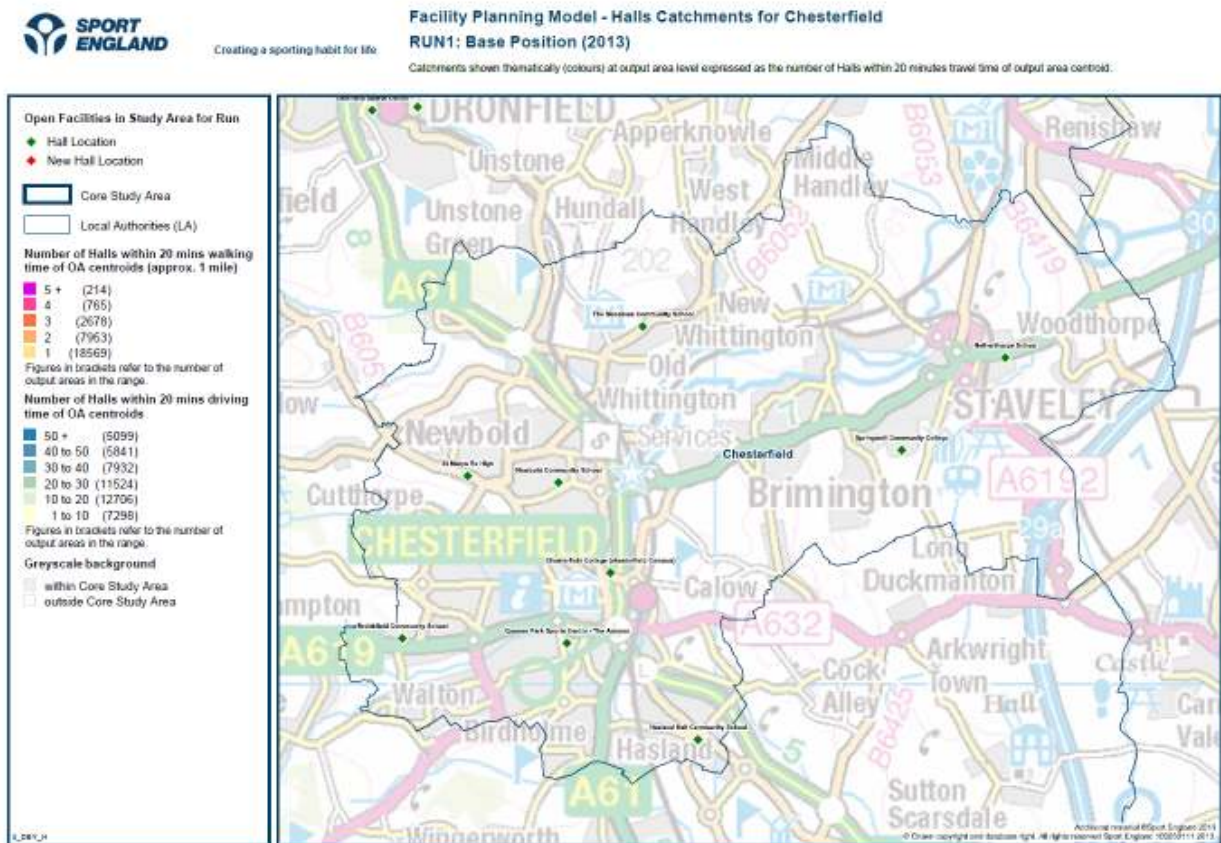
Map 3.1: Once a week adult participation in Chesterfield by middle output areas October 2011 – October 2012



- 3.32 Often a reason for differential participation in areas is because of the location of the facilities and lack of provision can lead to lower rates of participation. This may have some bearing in Chesterfield. Map 3.2 overleaf illustrates the location of sports halls in the borough (Note: the venue names are not easy to read however the point of the map is to

show the locations). The cluster of six out of the total 9 venues is in the SW side/corner of the authority, in and around the Queens Park site, where the rate of participation is highest.

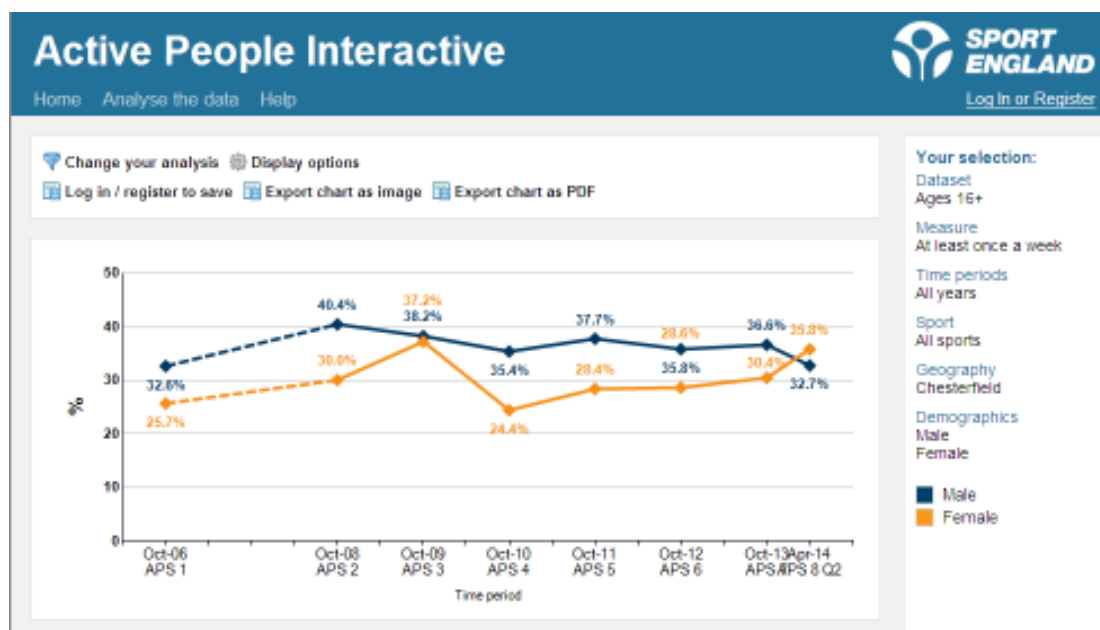
Map 3.2: location of sports halls in Chesterfield Borough 2013



Chesterfield sports and physical activity participation by gender.

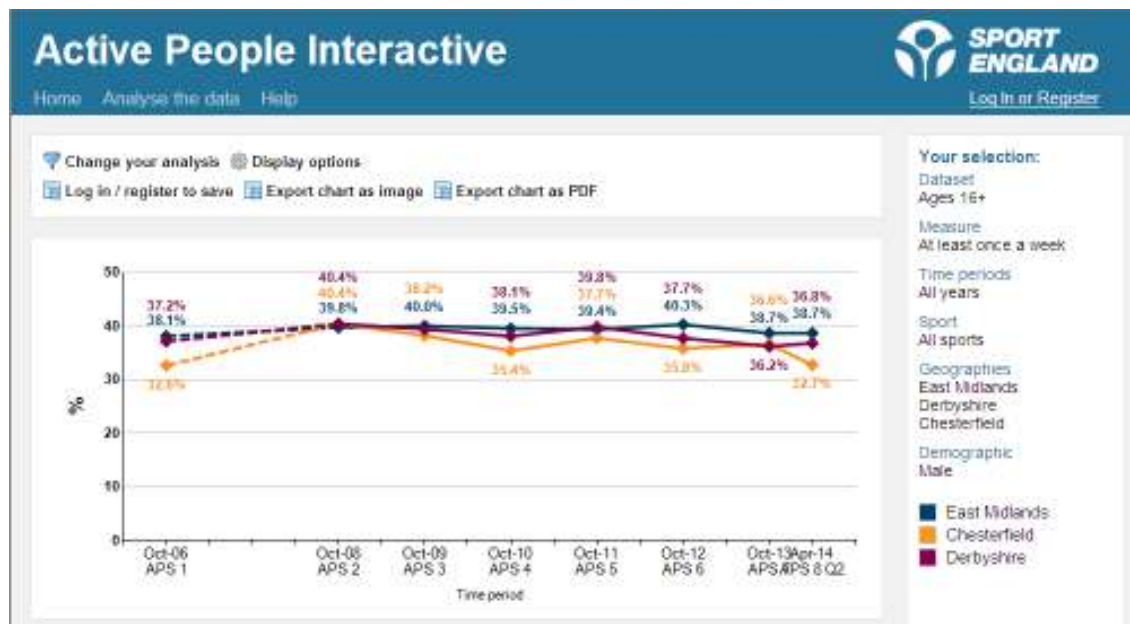
- 3.33 It is important to set out and consider the rate of sports participation by the different categories of participation as this will influence the Chesterfield indoor sports facilities strategy. Topics to consider are: is the rate changing and if so by how much; and how do these changes influence the demand for the sports in the Chesterfield sports facilities strategy?
- 3.34 The first topic is participation by gender and how this has changed over the period of the Active People surveys. This is set out overleaf for both male and female participation over the period of the Active People surveys.

Chart 3.2: Rate of adult male and female participation in Chesterfield Borough October 2006 – April 2014



- 3.35 Female participation (yellow line) is getting very close to the level of male participation by October 2013 at 30.4% of the Chesterfield adult female population participating at least once a week. This compares with 36% of the Chesterfield adult male population participating. (Note: based on the 6 month findings for AP 8 between October 2013 – April 2014 then female participation is now higher than male at 35.8% for females and 32.7% for males participating once a week. However this is a 6 month assessment).
- 3.36 The trend between October 2006 to October 2013 is for male participation to only show a variation of between 3% - 4% from 40.4% at the highest in 2008 to 36.6% in 2013.
- 3.37 Female participation has varied more widely and by around 12% but the trend is for female participation to be increasing. The lowest is in October 2010 at 24.4% of the Chesterfield female population participating at least once a week. By October 2013 this has increased to 30.4% and was 25.7% in October 2006.
- 3.38 If an objective of the Council is to increase female participation and thereby increase programmed time for female activities then it is backing a trend and change which is happening. Female activity in terms of the facility strategy focuses on swimming pools and dance studios with less female use of sports halls.
- 3.39 Next is a comparison of male adult participation in Chesterfield compared with Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region.

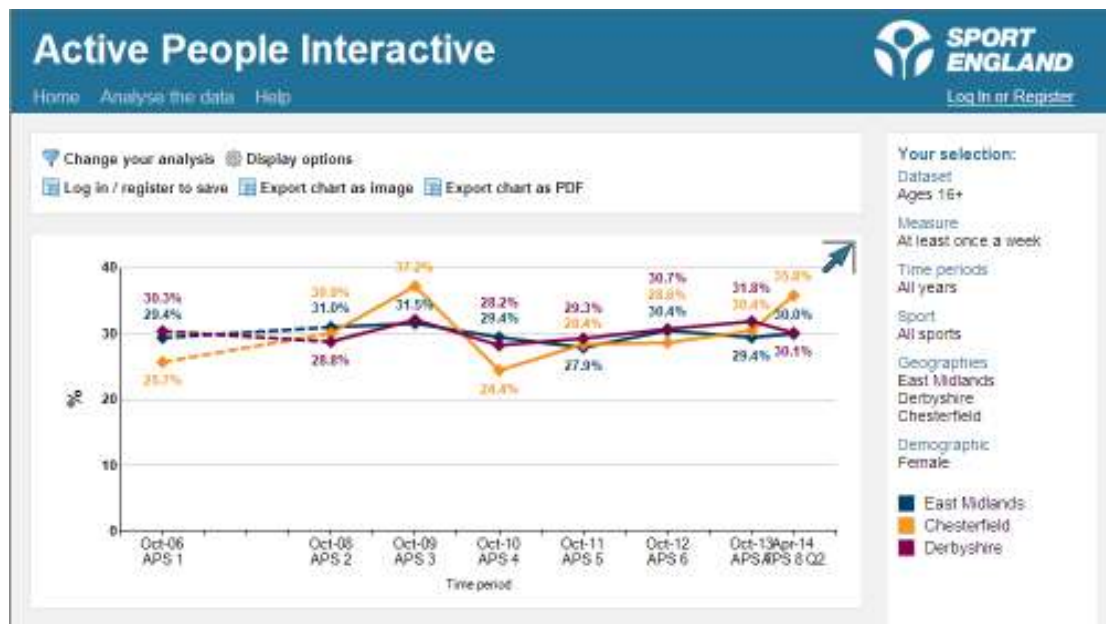
Chart 3.3: Rate of adult male participation in Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region October 2006 – April 2014



3.40 The key findings are that:

- The rate of male participation in Chesterfield based on at least once a week has been close to but consistently lower (yellow line) than the County rate (maroon line) and the East Midlands (blue line) rate of once a-week participation. The difference being between 2% - 3% over the period October 2006 – October 2013.
- All three areas have followed a similar pattern and variation in participation across the 7 year period. In the County and Region there has been virtually no change in participation. It being 37.2% of the Derbyshire County male population participating at least once a week in 2006 and 36.8% in 2013. The figures for East Midlands region are 38.1% of males participating in 2006 and 38.7% in 2013.
- Next is a comparison of female adult participation in Chesterfield compared with Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region

Chart 3.4: Rate of adult female participation in Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region 2006 – 2013



3.41 The findings for female participation are:

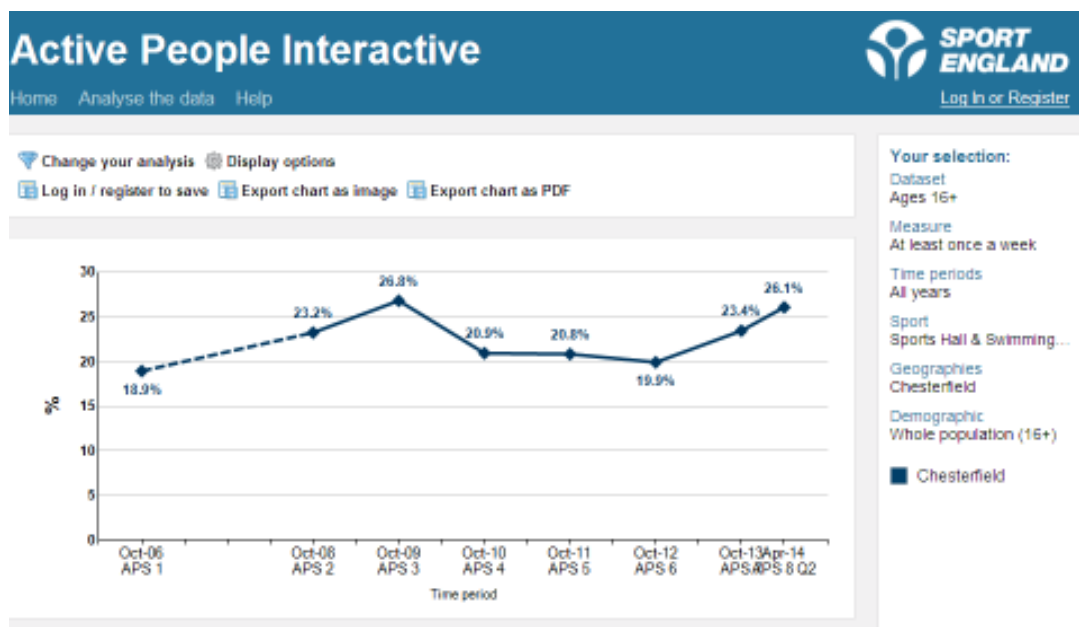
- The rate of female participation in Chesterfield was lower than the Derbyshire County or East Midlands rate in 2006. It was at 25.7% participating at least once a week, compared with 30.3% in the County and 29.4% region. By October 2013 the Chesterfield rate at 30.4% is above the County rate at 29.4% (unchanged over the 2006 rate) and only 1.5% below the regional rate at 31.8% of females participating at least once a week.
- The rate of female participation in Chesterfield has shown more variation than for the County or Region over the seven year period. With the latter two almost flat lining over the period and within a 1% - 2% range of change. Whereas the Chesterfield rate has a much wider 12% variation – the trend however has been for female participation to increase.

Chesterfield sports and physical activity participation by sport

- 3.42 It is important to review the findings based on the benchmark once a week measure of adult participation for the sports facility types in the Chesterfield Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy. Is the rate of participation changing in the sports/facility types over time because if it is then this will impact on the levels of demand for the facilities?
- 3.43 The data for the once a week adult participation rate by facility types is not that extensive in the Active People survey, when assessed at individual local authority level. The reason is the small sample size of the AP survey. This coupled with the low participation rate for particular sports, for example badminton or volleyball. It could be that in any one Active People survey only 2-3 respondents play a particular hall sport and so making assessments about participation rates from such a small sample is not reliable.

- 3.44 For these reasons Sport England does not categorise the AP findings by all individual facility types or sports. Sports halls are not included on their own but are included in a category of indoor facility a type which includes swimming pools.
- 3.45 However swimming because it is one of the highest participant activities with participation across all age ranges and for both genders it is assessed in AP as a stand-alone facility type.
- 3.46 Given these limitations of the data available it is only possible to measure the rate of once week participation for particular facility types for: the indoor facility group which is pools and sports halls; gym; and swimming/pools. These are set out in this order in Charts 3.5 to 3.8 below.

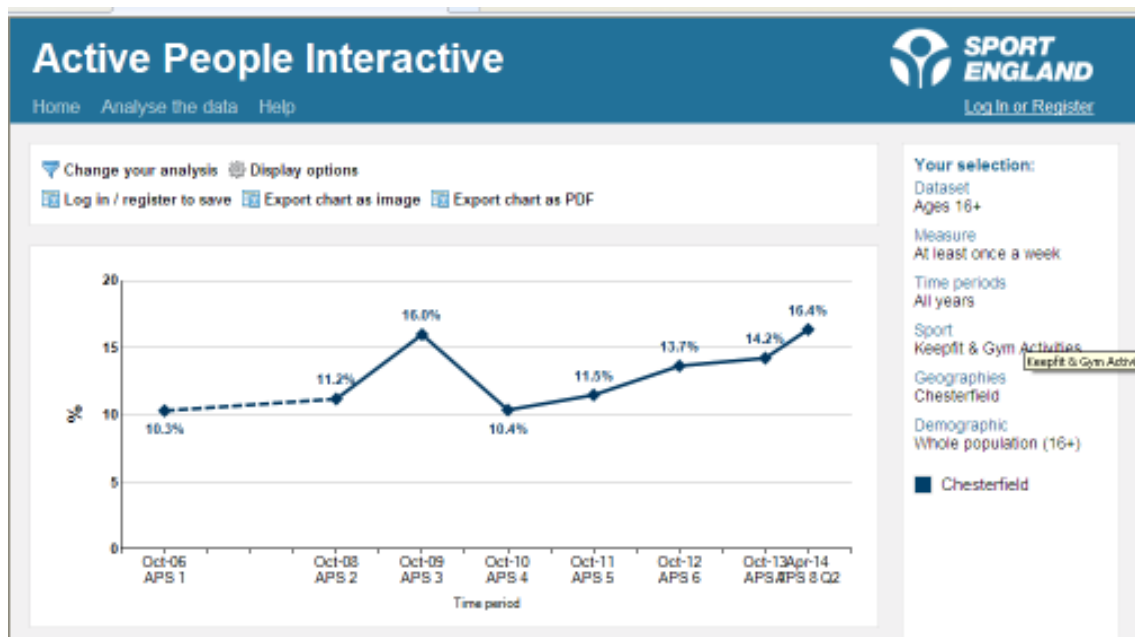
Chart 3.5: Rate of once a week sports participation for sports halls and swimming pool. Active People surveys for Chesterfield Borough 2006 - 2013



- 3.47 The key finding for Chesterfield's participation in sports halls and swimming pools are:

- It is on an increasing trend of participation, with 18.9% of the adult population participating in 2006 and this has increased to 23.4% by October 2013. So a 4.5% increase in the once a week measure. This scale of increase is equivalent to generating demand for an additional 25,000 visits a year in terms of swimming and around 18,000 visits if all the increase is for one of the two facility types. For context a 25m x 4 lane pool has around 66,000 visits in a year to be at the Sport England full comfort level and a 4 badminton court sports hall has around 76,000 visits to be at the halls full comfort level.

Chart 3.6: Rate of once a week sports participation for gym from Active People surveys for Chesterfield 2006 - 2013



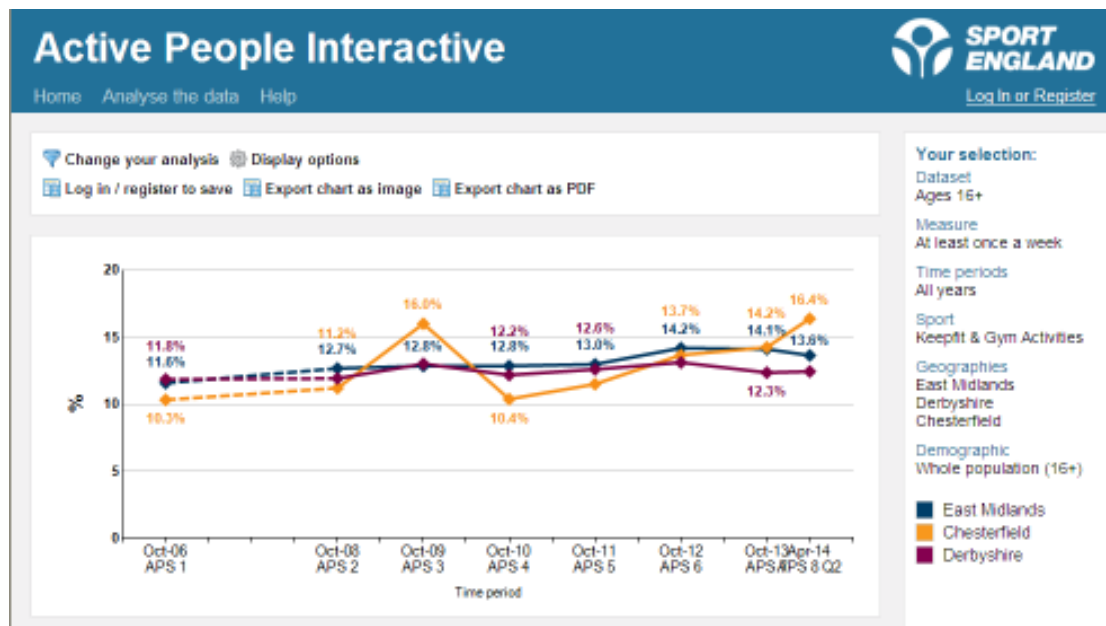
3.48 The key finding for participation in gym are:

- In Chesterfield the rate of participation in gym activities has shown an increasing trend over the AP survey years. In October 2013 it is 14.2% of the population participating at least once a week in gym activities. This is 4.1% higher than in AP 1 in October 2006. In between it has been as high as 16% in AP 3 October 2009 and back to 10.3% in AP 4 October 2010.
- The trend since 2010 has for gym participation to show a consistent increase and in total is 4% higher in October 2013.

3.49 Just for comparative purposes the rate of participation in gym activities for the county and region are set out below and again based on the once a week measure over the 2006 – 2013 period. This chart shows:

- Participation in all three areas has increased since 2010 with the Chesterfield rate now on a par in October 2013 with the Regional rate at 14.1% or 2% participating at least once a week and above the Derbyshire County rate which is at 12.3% of the County adult population doing gym or keep fit at least once a week.

Chart 3.7: Rate of adult participation in gym and keep fit activities Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region 2006 – 2013

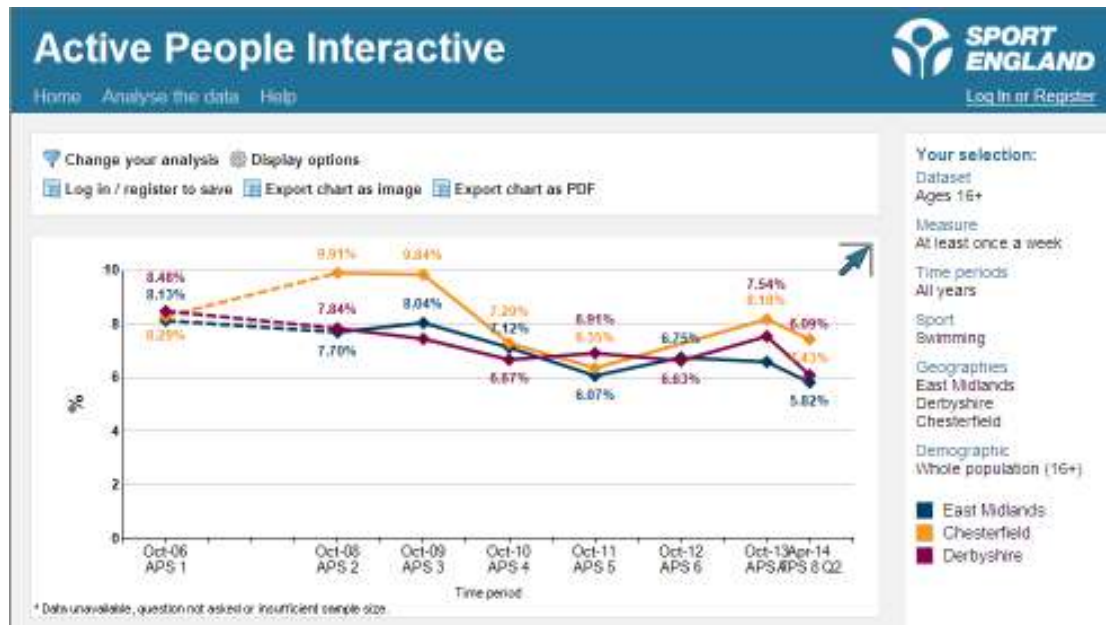


3.50 Finally the findings for the rate of once a week participation in swimming are set out as Chart 3.8 and this also includes the findings for Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region.

3.51 The key finding for swimming are:

- There is a more variable pattern of participation than for other activities or facility types. Across the County and Region swimming participation has declined between 2006 – 2011. Whereas in Chesterfield it increased between 2006 – 2009 and then decreased to 2011.
- Since 2011 it has increased in all three geographies and by October 2013 in Chesterfield it is on a par with the rate in 2006 at 8.2% of the adult population swimming at least once a week. This is above the County rate in 2013 which is 7.5% of the adult population swimming at least once a week and the Regional rate which is 6.7% of the Regional adult population swimming.
- Swimming and swimming pools are the most important activity and facility type in the Chesterfield Strategy. Consequently the further investment in swimming pool provision, which the facility planning model assessment supports, means it will be important to track the rate of change in swimming participation closely to ensure the new investment is both cost and sports effective. The AP data can provide an early warning signal of changes in trends of swimming participation. This can be compared with other geographies to establish how the Chesterfield pattern of participation differs in other areas.

Chart 3.8: Rate of once a week sports participation for swimming/pools Active People surveys for Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region 2006 - 2013

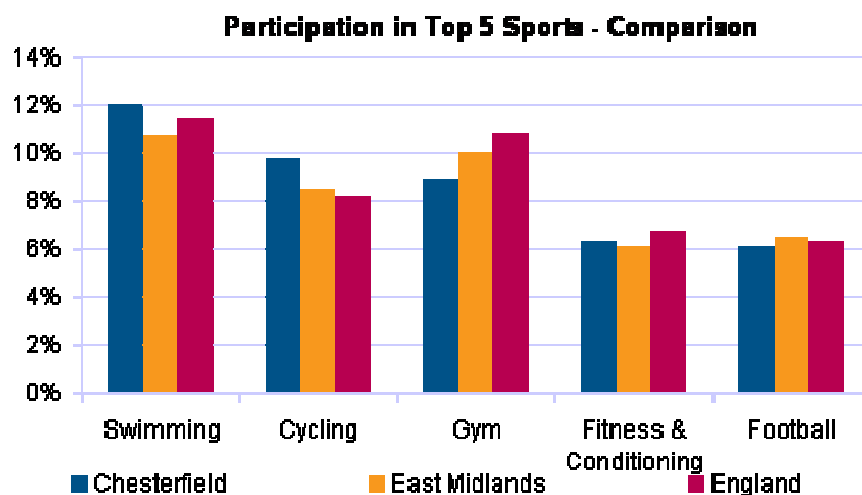


Most popular sports for participation in Chesterfield

- 3.52 The most popular sports played as measured by the once a week participation rate for Chesterfield, East Midlands Region and England wide are set out in Table 3.1 overleaf. (Note: these are the geographies which Sport England provides for this measure).
- 3.53 The key finding is the there is a reasonable correlation between the most popular sports played and the facility types included in the Chesterfield Sports Facilities Strategy.
- 3.54 Swimming is the most popular activity as it is in the Region and England wide – despite a declining rate of participation. Also the rate of once a-week participation In Chesterfield is higher than for the region and for England wide. Cycling is the second most popular activity. Again this is across all three geographies and with a higher rate of just below 10% of the Chesterfield population doing recreational cycling at least once a week compared with just over 8% in the Region and England wide.
- 3.55 Significantly for the strategy gym is the third most popular activity but with a lower rate in Chesterfield with around 9% of the adult population going to the gym at least once a week. This compares with 10% across the region and 11% England wide (Note: the table above on gym participation for Chesterfield has a higher rate because this also includes keep fit and exercise classes).
- 3.56 Fitness and conditioning are separated out and this is the fourth most popular activity in all three areas. Adult participation is slightly higher than for the region and slightly below the England wide rate.
- 3.57 Football is the fifth most popular activity and this is almost exclusively outdoor football. The once a week participation rate for Chesterfield is 6% of the adult population and in line with the Region and England wide participation rate.

3.58 Overall the Chesterfield sports facilities strategy is very much focusing on providing facilities for the most popular activities and which have the highest participation rate across the borough. Swimming is the most popular activity and with a higher rate of participation in Chesterfield. Individual hall sports are not in the most popular activities but they are never going to figure in a top five most popular activities. However fitness and conditioning classes is a mainstay of sports hall usage and increasingly so.

Table 3.1: Participation levels for the most popular sports played in Chesterfield, East Midlands Region and England wide 2012 – 13



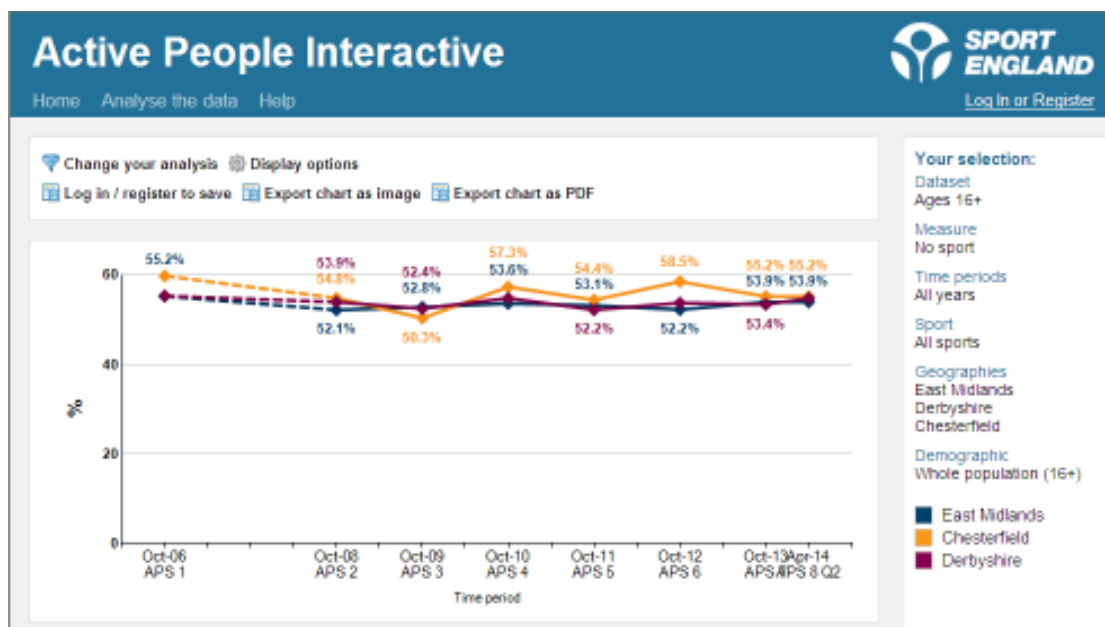
(Source: Active People Survey 7, 2012/13 Measure: Participation rate of the top 5 sports and the number of adults (16+) that participate at least once per month).

Rate of non participation and inactivity in sport and physical activity participation in Chesterfield

- 3.59 Whilst the levels of adult participation in sport and physical activity are high in Chesterfield and is increasing across most sports and activities, it is also important to set out the overall levels of non participation.
- 3.60 A wider objective of Chesterfield Borough Council is to encourage a healthy and active lifestyle as part of everyday life amongst residents and the direct provision of indoor sport facilities is a means to achieving that end.
- 3.61 Having set out the profile of participation the next topic is what is the size of the challenge to get people involved who do not participate in any form of physical activity and how has the size of this challenge changed over the years?
- 3.62 Set out in Chart 3.9 is the percentage of the Chesterfield population over the 2006 – 13 period who do not take part in any form of sport or physical activity. Again for context and comparison the findings for Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region are included.
- 3.63 The rate of total non participation In Chesterfield is unchanged (yellow line) at 55.2% of the Chesterfield adult population doing no sporting activity in October 2006 and in October 2013. In between it did decrease to 50.3% of the adult population in October 09 and has been as high as 58.5% in October 2012.

- 3.64 The rate of non participation in both Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region has really flat lined over the 2006 – 2013 period. Both started at the Chesterfield rate in October 2006 and have fluctuated by 2% - 3% over the next seven years. By October 2013 the County rate (maroon line) is 53.4% of the County population taking part in no sporting activity. Whilst for the region (blue line) it is 53.9 of the adult population doing no activity.
- 3.65 Overall the size of the task to increase participation has not changed over the 2006 – 2023 period and still represents over 50% of the adult population in the borough. The re-assuring news/task is that the scale of the challenge in the County and Region is no different and it is not therefore something which is a particular or different scale of challenge in Chesterfield.

Chart 3.9: Rate of adult NON participation in sport and physical activity for Chesterfield Borough, Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region 2005 - 13.



Health impact of sporting and physical activity and inactivity

- 3.66 As mentioned, creating a healthy and physically active lifestyle is a key driver for the Borough Council. So it is important to examine the direct health benefits from increased participation. Evidence for this assessment is provided by the survey of Health Impact of Physical Inactivity (HIPI).
- 3.67 This HIPI data uses estimates of local levels of physical activity from the Sport England Active People survey. It models the potential benefit from increased levels of physical activity has on reducing the levels of preventable deaths from specific levels of activity, if 100%, 75%, 50% or 25% of the local population undertake the UK Chief Medical Officers' recommended levels of physical activity.
- 3.68 These findings are based on the 40 -79 age band and so in terms of age bands it starts with a much later age than Active People and goes beyond the 65+ age band which has been set out earlier for the profile of adult participation across Chesterfield. The reason for the HIPI survey selecting the 40 - 79 age range is because it is the age range when the greatest number of deaths from these illnesses occur.

- 3.69 The second set of HIPI results is up to March 2014 and the findings for Chesterfield are set out in Table 3.2 below. Perhaps the surprising finding in the table is that based on the once a week rates of adult participation which Chesterfield is achieving then the levels of preventable deaths are very low at the range of between 25% and 50% of the adult population being active.
- 3.70 It is only when the participation rate is at the 75% - 100% of the adult population that the preventable deaths as a proportion of the total deaths becomes significant. These findings, allied to the findings that 55% of the Chesterfield adult population in October 2013 do no activity does underline the scale of the challenge to create both a more healthy lifestyle.
- 3.71 Another slant on the HIPI data is that the HIPI findings are the tip of the iceberg in terms of benefits because it measures lives saved from increased activity. It does not measure the reduced costs to the health service by not having to treat so many people with these illnesses because they are more active.

Table 3.2: HIPI Burden of illness and death from physical inactivity 40 – 79 for Chesterfield 2014 (footnote 1)

Conditions Preventable through physical activity	Latest annual deaths for Chesterfield (2)	Preventable deaths if 100% active (3)	Preventable deaths if 75% active	Preventable deaths if 50% active	Preventable deaths if 25% active
Chesterfield					
Total deaths	492	89	61	34	6
Coronary heart disease	245	11	8	4	1
Breast cancer	71	15	10	6	1
Colorectal cancer	55	11	8	4	1

(Source: Public Health England; Health Impact of Physical Inactivity Findings for 2014)

(1) This age range is not one of the standard age ranges for Active People measures of sports participation. The age range has been constructed for health reasons and the raw AP data extracted for this age range

(2) Latest annual figures is for deaths registered between 2007 - 2011

(3) The explanation of the definition of what is 100% active (of for other percentages of activity) is not defined. It is based on the Chief Medical Officer's definition which in turn might be one of the Active People measures of activity, for example 1 hour of physical activity once a week, or, 5 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity in sport or physical activity a week

Financial costs of activity and inactivity

- 3.72 Activity is usually measured in terms of participation to create by a more active and healthy personal lifestyle and the benefits measured in these terms as has been set out. However it is also possible to measure the financial costs of activity and inactivity.
- 3.73 The HIPI data does not measure financial costs/savings from these major illnesses. It is however possible from other sources to document the financial costs from the health impacts of physical activity and inactivity for these illnesses and some others. This is set out in Table 3.3 below for Chesterfield and also has the same findings for East Midlands Region and England wide. (Note: the data is for 2009 – 10).

Table 3.3: Health Costs of Physical Inactivity for Chesterfield Borough, East Midlands Region and England wide 2009 - 10

Disease category	Chesterfield	East Midlands	England
Cancer lower GI e.g. bowel cancer	£111,660	£6,314,134	£67,816,189
Breast Cancer	£83,938	£4,459,165	£60,357,887
Diabetes	£ 293,401	£17,503,213	£190,660,420
Coronary heart disease	£764,790	£40,132,300	£491,095,94
Cerebrovascular disease e.g. stroke	£234,140	£10,467,389	£134,359,285
Total Cost	£1,487, 928	£78,876,201	£944,289,72
Cost per 100,000 population	£1,538	£1,759	£1,817

(Source: Sport England commissioned data from British Heart Foundation Health Promotion Research Group for PCTs, reworked into estimates for Local Authorities Year 2009 – 10)

- 3.74 Possibly the key finding in table 3.3 is the bottom row which compares the total cost of these illnesses for each area. The Chesterfield costs are £1,538 per 100,000 population. This is slightly lower than the Regional figure at £1,759 per 100,000 population and below the England wide figure at £1,817 per 100,000 population. So the higher rates of adult participation can in part be a factor to the lower costs of treating these illnesses and it helps to make the case for investment from health into sport and physical activity.

Sports and physical activity participation and obesity levels

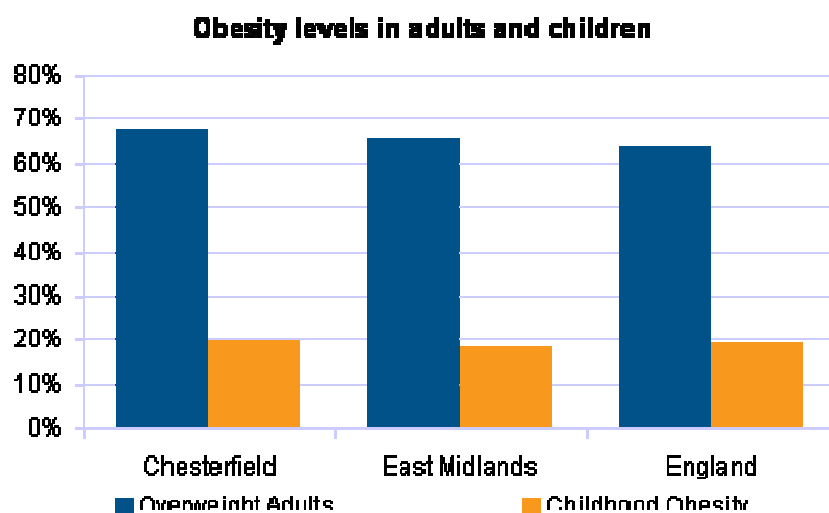
- 3.75 The final section on the findings on the health profile of physical activity and inactivity relates to levels of obesity in adults and children. This is set out because it possible the biggest health challenge in terms of the increasing numbers of people becoming obese and therefore where increased sporting and physical activity can have the biggest health impact. It is the second highest cost category in the table above.
- 3.76 The most recent findings are from 2012 and it is possible to set out:
- how the level of obesity in Chesterfield compares with the findings for East Midlands Region and England wide. Set out in Chart 3.10 below with the blue columns representing adult obesity levels and the brown columns the findings for children.

- How levels of obesity for adults in Chesterfield compares with levels of participation and how the two differ in scale and location across the borough.

3.77 As Chart 3.10 below shows adult overweight (not obesity) in Chesterfield represents 68% of the adult population and it is 66% in the Region and 63% England wide. So a slightly higher overweight population in Chesterfield.

3.78 Whilst for the child percentages in Chesterfield (for obesity) it is 20% of all children and 18% in the Region and 19% across the England wide.

Chart 3.10: Percentage of the adult and child population who are obese in Chesterfield, East Midlands Region and England wide 2012



(Source Department of Health Local Authority Health Profiles 2012)

3.79 The information on levels of obesity (for the adult population) can also be presented spatially to show how this differs across Chesterfield and relate these findings to the level of sports and physical activity participation, with both based on the same middle output areas. In effect, showing how the two compare based on the same geography.

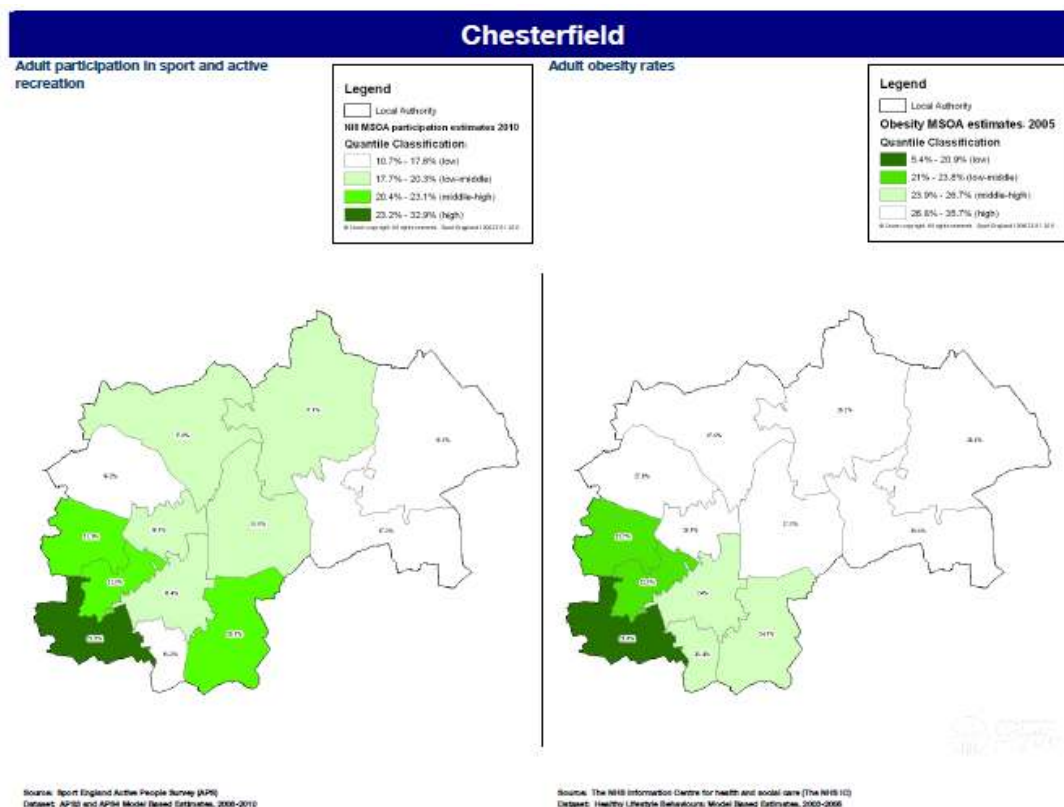
3.80 Map 3.3 overleaf shows on the left the level of adult sports participation in each middle super output area based on the NI 8 measure 3 x 30 minutes of moderate sporting or physical activity once a week in 2011. (Note: not the once a week measure of 30 minutes of moderate intensity at least once a week, which is the measure used in all the charts and tables in the report). The dark green areas are the areas of highest participation, then graduated through dark to light shades of green and white which are the lowest levels of adult participation.

3.81 Whilst the map on the right shows the levels of adult obesity in each of the same output areas with a reverse graduation of dark green being the areas of lowest levels of obesity through lighter green and to white to show the output areas with the highest levels of obesity. These are shown as different colours for the percentage of the adult population who are obese.

3.82 There is a very close relationship with the areas of highest participation (dark/mid green in the left hand map) in the SW of the authority having the lowest levels of obesity (all the output areas shaded green) in the same SW output areas.

- 3.83 Also there is a correlation with the lowest levels of participation (white areas and lightest green output areas in the left hand map) with the higher levels of obesity (white output areas in the right hand map).
- 3.84 Overall the maps do show there is a close correlation in areas of the borough where participation is highest and obesity lowest and vice versa. The maps do illustrate where interventions are most needed to increase participation and thereby help to combat obesity.

Map 3.3: Levels of adult sports participation in and levels of adult obesity in middle super output areas for Chesterfield 2011

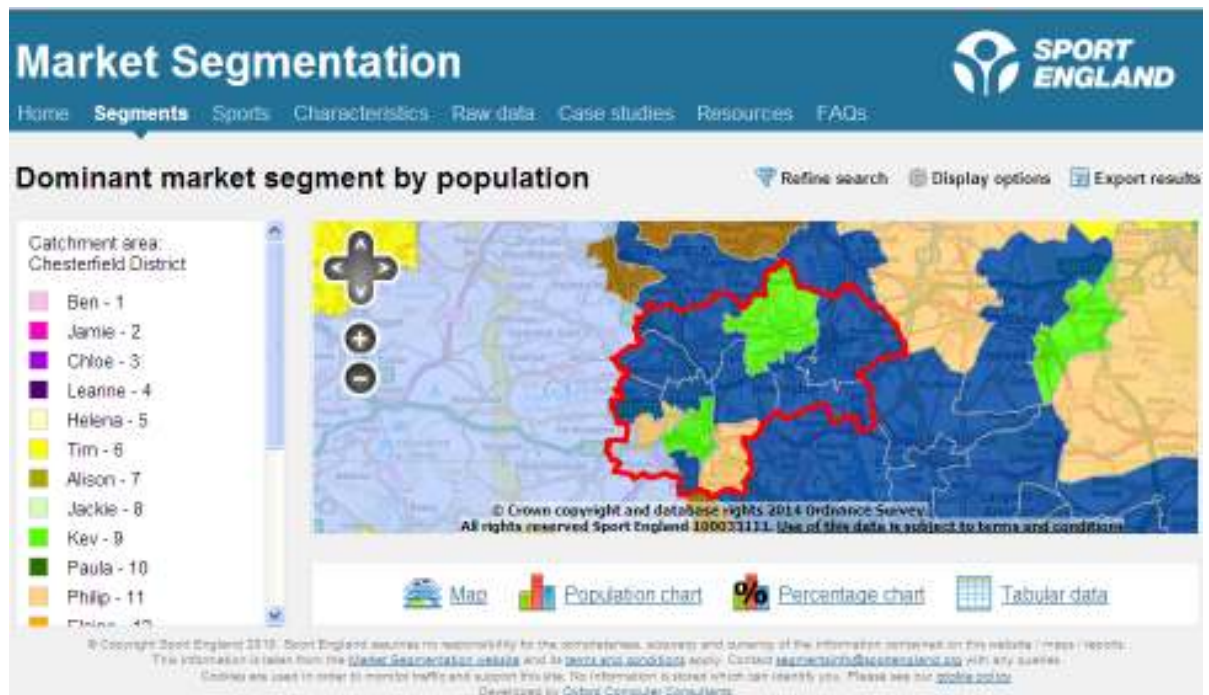


Sport England Market Segmentation - What is the profile of adult sports participation in Chesterfield?

- 3.85 The final part of the profile of sports and physical activity participation in Chesterfield analyses the profile of participation and how this differs across the borough.
- 3.86 As part of the Active People survey findings Sport England analysed the data on the English population to produce 19 market segments with distinct sporting behaviours and attitudes.
- 3.87 This includes information on specific sports people take part in as well as why people do sport, whether they want to do sport and the barriers to doing more sport. In addition, the segments provide information on media consumption and communication channels, social capital, health indicators including obesity and engagement in the wider cultural sphere.

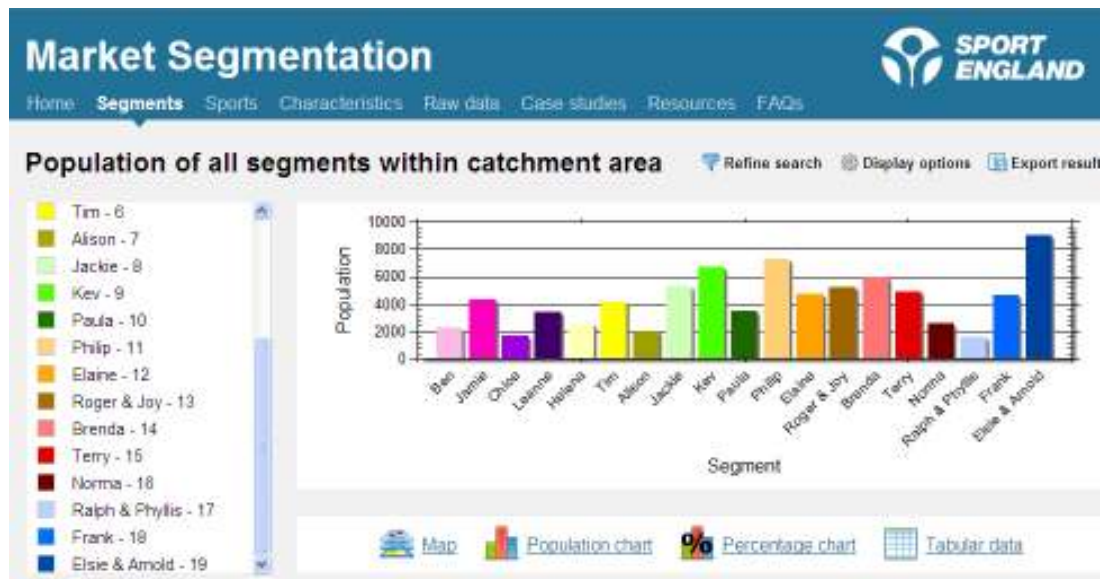
- 3.88 The power of these sporting segments lies not only in their ability to help us better understand the characteristics of our potential market but also to explore the market base at differing geographic levels. It is possible to analyse the market in a particular local authority. Each segment has been assigned a name which reflects the most popular first names for the group.
- 3.89 Market segmentation allows us to develop a more sophisticated, tailored approach to delivering services. In tailoring the service we provide to the customer's individual needs, rather than adopting a 'one size fits all' approach. It is one of the best tools we have to improve public services and outcomes.
- 3.90 The market segmentation map, profile and data for Chesterfield is analysed. The content and sequence are:
- a map illustrating the single dominate market segment spatially in each middle output area. This does not mean there are not other market segments in each output area, just that the map only shows the most dominant segment
 - a market segmentation chart illustrating the total population for each market segment. This is more informative than the map because it provides the picture on the make-up of all the 19 market segments in a local authority
 - a table which details all 19 market segments as well as information on the proportion of the authority's population for each segment. Plus details of the activities that are most likely to appeal to each segment and information on barriers to increasing participation and motivation factors affecting them.
- 3.91 Each map, chart and table is followed by an assessment of what it means.

Map 3.4: Dominant market segments in Chesterfield by location 2012



- 3.92 There are four dominant market segments across the middle super output areas of Chesterfield. This is within the usual range of dominate segments for an authority. However spatially there is one segment which is Elsie and Arnold which is predominant and is the dominant market segment in around 80% of the output areas across Chesterfield.
- 3.93 The four dominant market segments spatially are: Philip (shaded light brown) in 2 output areas in the SW of the authority; Ralph and Phyllis (shaded grey/blue) in one output area in the far SW; Kev (light green) in two output area in the North and again SW of the borough; and Elsie and Arnold (shaded dark blue) across the remainder of the authority.
- 3.94 The population distribution across all 19 market segments is set out in Chart 3.11 overleaf and is a bit different from the spatial distribution. It shows that Elsie and Arnold is the segment with the highest population numbers at around 9,000 people. The next highest in population is Philip (shaded mid brown) with a population of around 7,000 people but not a dominate segment spatially. Then it is Kev who is a dominate segment with a population just over 6,000 people. Followed by Brenda (mid red) with a population of around 6,000 people. After which it is Jackie (light green) with a population of around 5,000 people. Then it is Roger and Joy (shaded dark brown) with a population of around 5,000 people. These are the top six market segments in terms of the population numbers.
- 3.95 Roger and Joy (shaded blue/grey) and which is a dominant market segment spatially in the far SW of Chesterfield has the second lowest population total at around 1,800 people.

Chart 3.11: Market Segments by population totals in Chesterfield 2012



3.96 To provide population context and comparisons the population numbers for these top seven dominant market segments by population and the percentage of each segment within the total adult population for Chesterfield are set out in Table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5: Population numbers and percentages for top six markets segments in Chesterfield

Name of Market Segment	Age range of segment	Total population in Chesterfield	% of total adult (16+) population in Chesterfield
Elsie and Arnold	65+	9,014	10.9%
Philip	46 - 55	7,270	8.8%
Kev	36 - 45	6,701	8.1%
Brenda	46 - 65	6,001	7.3%
Jackie	36 - 45	5,292	6.4%
Roger and Joy	56 - 65	5,256	6.4%
Terry	56 - 65	4,918	5.9%

3.97 In summary the findings from the map and charts are:

- there are 3 male, 2 female and 2 male/female in the top seven market segments and these make up 53.8% of the total adult population in 2012. There is dominance of male segments in the top six segments.

- the male segments make up 22.8% of the Chesterfield adult population, the female segment makes up 13.7% of the adult population. The two male/female segment make up 17.3% of the Chesterfield adult population
- in terms of age bands, none of the top seven segments are below the age of 36, where there is a higher than the national average rate of sports and physical activity participation and where sports/physical activity participation is an important lifestyle choice for the segments in this younger age band.
- In terms of population numbers and age ranges for the top six segments the findings are:
 - In the 16 – 25 age range there are no segments
 - in the 26 – 35 age range there are no segments
 - in the 36 - 45 age range there are two segment which are Kev and Jackie
 - in the 46 – 65 age group there are Philip and Brenda
 - in the 56 – 65 age group there are two segments, Roger and Joy and Terry
 - in the 65+ age range there is one segment which are Elsie and Arnold and Frank
- So five of the top seven segments in population numbers are above 46 years of age. Segments in these age groups have lower than national average rates of sports and physical activity participation and their reasons for participating are for recreational, social activity and with a strong personal health motivation.

3.98 The activities, key barriers and motivating factors for each of the top seven market segments for Chesterfield are in order of population numbers summarised below.

- **Segment 19 – Retired Elsie and Arnold (60+)** Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports/activities that Elsie & Arnold participate in are walking, swimming, dancing, bowls and low impact exercise. 7% of this segment take part in swimming, and 3% do bowls. Motivations to do more are improved transport and more people to do activity with. Barriers are age and health
- **Segment 11 – Comfortable Mid-Life Males Philip (46-55).** Philip is another relatively active segment and is the most active segment within this age group. He is likely to enjoy team sports such as football and cricket as well as indoor activities including badminton and gym-based activities. Like Tim, Philip is likely to be a member of a club and to take part in competitive sport. Motivations for this segment include meeting friends, taking children, keeping fit and enjoyment. Barriers include being too busy, particularly due to work commitments
- **Segment 9 – Pub league playing with his mates Kev (35 – 44)** Kev has average levels of sports participation. The sports that Kev participates in are keep fit and gym with 14% of this segment doing this activity, compared to 17% of all adults nationally. 12% of this segment takes part in football compared to 4% of all adults nationally. In addition, 11% of people in this segment take part in cycling, and 10% go swimming. Kev may also take part in athletics or running, golf, angling, badminton, archery or martial arts/combat sports. Motivations to do more activity are to improve performance, more activity with friends. Barriers are cost and lack of time

- **Segment 14 – Older working women Brenda (46 – 55).** Brenda is generally less active than the average adult population. The top sports that Brenda participates in are, keep fit/gym which is the most popular sport with 15% of the segment doing this, followed by swimming (13%) and cycling (4%). Other sports are, athletics (including running) which around 2% of Brenda's participate in. This is followed by badminton, horse riding, tennis, martial arts (including Tai Chi), football and golf. In all cases Brenda's participation levels are below the national average for all adults. Motivations to increase activity are doing activity with grandchildren, losing weight. Barriers are personal more free time, cheaper facility costs/child care for grandchildren, longer opening hours
- **Segment 8 – Middle aged mums Jackie (36 – 45)** Jackie's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators. 23% of Jackie's are likely to be a member of a health club and may also attend classes – 22% of this segment has received instruction in the past 12 months. The top sports that Jackie participates in are Keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with around a fifth of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (7%). Motivations to participate more are keeping fit and losing weight. Barriers to increased participation are lack of time because of competing time demands with raising a family.
- **Segment 13 – Early retirement couples Roger and Joy (56 – 65)** Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. Roger & Joy have below average levels of sports participation. 66% of this segment has done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with 60% of all adults. 38% have participated in sport at least once a week, which is consistent with other segments of the same age

The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with 13% of the segment doing these, followed by cycling with 8% of this segment doing cycling, golf with 6% of the segment playing golf and angling with 2% of this segment doing angling. Their participation levels are below average for all these sports, with the exception of golf and angling. Motivations to participate more are improving health and activity with family. Barriers to increased participation are transport/access and health

- **Segment 15 – Local old boys Terry (56 – 65).** Terry is generally less active than the general adult population. Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (79%), or of Irish heritage (7%); or may also be Asian/Asian British (6%), of Other White (6%) origin; Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (0.5%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%). The top sports that Terry participate in are: Keep fit/gym is the most popular sport with 8% of the segment doing this, followed by swimming 6% and cycling 6%. Angling and golf are the next most popular sports, both being played by 4% of this segment. Golf, angling and archery are the only sports where a higher proportion of Terry's participate than the national average.

Motivations for Terry to do more sport and physical activity are enjoyment keeping fit and socialising. Enjoyment is more of a motivator for Terry than the average adult population. Barriers for Terry are listed as 'health, injury or disability'. This appears consistent with the age of the segment and propensity to have health issues. Other barriers (including no opportunity and economic factors) are also a factor but to a lesser extent than health factors.

3.99 To provide the rounded picture and profile of all 19 market segments, their population numbers, details of the sports/activities most likely to appeal to each segment as well as information on barriers and motivating factors affecting them are set out in Table 3.6 below. The top seven largest segments in Chesterfield in terms of population numbers are shown in blue.

Table 3.6: Profile of all 19 market segments Chesterfield 2012

Segment	Total and (% of adult population in Chesterfield	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
01	2,260 2.7%	Ben Competitive Male Urbanites	Male 18-25 Single Graduate professional	Rugby, Squash, Windsurfing, Tennis, Cricket, Climbing, Gym, Football	Improving performance Training for competition Social Enjoyment Keep fit	Time Interest	Better facilities People to go with Improved transport	Most active in population Approx. 20% zero days
02	4,334 5.2%	Jamie Sports Team Drinkers	Male 18-25 Single Vocational Student	Basketball, Football, Weight Training, Badminton, Boxing, Martial Arts	Social Performance Competition	Time	Better facilities People to go with Longer opening hours	Second highest participation of all types Approx. 30% zero days
03	1,681 2%	Chloe Fitness Class Friends	Female 18-25 Single Graduate Professional	Body combat, Netball, Pilates, Running, Aqua Aerobics, Tennis, Gym, Swimming	Weight Fitness	Time	Cost Opening Hours Facilities People to go with	Active type 30-35% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of adult population in Chesterfield	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
04	3,389 4.1%	Leanne Supportive Singles	Female 18-25 Single Likely to have children Student / part time vocational education	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Ice Skating, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Utility Walking	Losing weight Activities for children	Health isn't good enough Time	Help with child care Longer opening hours Cost	Least active of A but does participate 40-45% zero days
05	2,564 3.1%	Helena Career Focused Females	Female 26-35 Single Full time professional	Gym, Road Running, Dance Exercise, Horse Riding, Skiing, Tai chi, Body Pump, Yoga	Losing weight Keeping fit Improving performance	Time People to go with	Longer opening hours People to go with	Very active type 30-35% zero days
06	4,176 5.1%	Tim Settling Down Males	Male 26-45 Single / married May have children Professional	Canoeing, Cricket, Cycling, Squash, Skiing, Golf, Football	Improve performance Keep fit Social	Time	More free time Help with childcare	Very active type 25-30% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of adult population in Chesterfield	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
07	2,021 2.4%	Alison Stay at Home Mums	Female 36-45 Married Housewife Children	Swimming, Badminton, Aerobics, Pilates, Tennis, Cycling, Horse Riding, Exercise Bike	Taking children Losing weight Keeping fit	Time	Help with childcare Better facilities	Fairly active type 30-35% zero days
08	5,292 6.4%	Jackie Middle England Mums	Female 36-45 Married Part time skilled worker, housewife Children	Swimming, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children), Walking, Aqua Aerobics	Taking children Losing weight	Time Cost Lack of interest	Help with childcare Cheaper admissions	Average 45-50% zero days
09	6,701 8.1%	Kev Pub League Team Mates	Male 36-45 Single / married May have children Vocational	Football, Darts, Karate, Snooker, Weights, Boxing, Fishing, Pool, Ten Pin Bowling, Cricket	Competition Social Enjoyment (ltd) Perform	Time Slight cost factor	More free time Cost Facilities	Less active within group B Approx. 50% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of adult population in Chesterfield	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
10	3,507 4.3%	Paula Stretched Single Mums	Female 26-35 Single Job seeker or part time low skilled	Swimming, Utility walking, Aerobics, Ice Skating	Lose weight Take children	Cost Lack of childcare Poor transport Lack of interest	Improved transport Cheaper admission Help with childcare Better facilities	Least active type within Group B Approx. 60% zero days
11	7,270 8.8%	Philip Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Male 46-55 Married Professional Older children	Sailing, Football, Badminton, Cycling, Gym, Jogging, Golf, Cricket	Social Taking children Improving performance Enjoyment	Time Lack of childcare	More free time Help with childcare	Most active within Group C Approx. 40% zero days
12	4,690 8.7%	Elaine Empty Nest Career Ladies	Female 46-55 Married Professional Children left home	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Step Machine, Yoga, Horse Riding, Pilates, Gym	Keeping fit Losing weight Help with injury	Time Lack of interest	Longer opening hours More people to go with	Reasonably active type 40-45% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of adult population in Chesterfield	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
13	5,256 6.4%	Roger and Joy Early Retirement Couples	Male / female 56-65 Retired or part-time	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Bowls, Sailing, Golf, Shooting, Fishing, Racquet Sports	Keeping fit To help with injury Enjoyment Taking grandchildren	Poor health Lack of interest Transport	Better facilities Improved transport	Participate once or twice a week 50-55% zero days
14	6,001 7.3%	Brenda Older Working Women	Female 46-55 Single / married May have children Low skilled worker	Swimming, Utility Walking, Dance Exercise, Aerobics, Step Machine, Keep fit	Weight Bring grandchildren Help with injury	Lack of interest Time	More free time Longer hours Cheaper admissions Help with childcare (for grandchildren)	Sometimes participates 60-65% zero days
15	4,918 5.9%	Terry Local Boys' 'Old	Male age 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Job seeker	Fishing, Shooting, Pool, Utility walking, Darts, Snooker, Utility cycling	Help with injury Social	Poor health Lack of people to go with Cost	Subsidized admissions People to go with	Some low intensity participation 65-70% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of adult population in Chesterfield	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
16	2,621 3.2%	Norma Later Ladies Life	Female 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Retired	Walking, Keep fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics	Help with injury or disability	Poor health Cost	Cheaper admissions People to go with	Lowest participation of Group C 75-80% zero days
17	1,613 2.2%	Ralph and Phyllis Comfortable Retired Couples	Male / female 65+ Married Retired	Bowls, Golf, Tennis, Table tennis, Snooker, Walking, Fishing, Swimming	Social Improve performance and keep fit Enjoyment	Transport Lack of people to go with	Improved transport More people to go with	Highest participation of Group D Approx. 70% zero days
18	4,666 5.7%	Frank Twilight Year Gents	Male 66+ Married / single Retired	Bowls, Golf, Darts, Pool, Snooker, Walking, Fishing	Social Enjoyment	Poor health	Improved transport Cheaper admission	Medium participation for group D 75-80% zero days
19	9,014 10.9%	Elsie and Arnold Retirement Home Singles	Male / female 66+ Widowed Retired	Walking, Dancing, Bowls, Low-impact exercise	Social Help with injury	Health problems and disability	Improved transport People to go with	Lowest participation of Group D Approx. 85% zero days

Summary of main findings from the sports participation profile review for Chesterfield

3.100 Table 3.7 below sets out the summary of all the main findings from the review of the Chesterfield sports and physical activity participation profile. The key findings have been related to the sports facility types included in the Chesterfield Sports Facilities Strategy scope.

Table 3.7: overview of participation profile

How active is Chesterfield?	What are Chesterfield's sporting statistics?	What does inactivity cost?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesterfield rate of adult participation has increased over the period of the Active People (AP) surveys. In October 2006 some 29% of the Chesterfield adult population participated at least once a week. By the start of AP 8 in October 2013 the rate had increased to 33.4% of Chesterfield adult population participating at least once a week. • The Chesterfield rate of once week participation in October 2013 is on a par with Derbyshire County which is slightly lower at 33.4% participating at least once a week and East Midlands Region which is the same participation rate as for Chesterfield. • The county and regional rate of participation has remained at around the same level since October 2006. Whereas the Chesterfield rate from being 4% below the county and regional rate in October 2006 is on a par for the start of AOP 8 from October 2013 – October 2014 • By October 2013 female participation in Chesterfield is getting closer the level of male participation. It is 30.4% of the Chesterfield adult female population participating at least once a week. This compares with 36% of the Chesterfield adult male population. • The trend between October 2006 to October 2013 is for male participation to show an increase of between 2% – 3% to 36.6% in 2013. • Female participation has increased by a rate of between 4% - 5% between October 2006 – October 2013 • If the Borough Council wishes to increase female participation then more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.0% of the Chesterfield adult residents are regular sports volunteers, compared to the national average of 7.3% • 22.1% are members of sports clubs, compared to 23.3% nationally • 72.1% of Chesterfield residents are satisfied with sporting provision in the area, compared to 69.0% nationally. This is wider than just satisfaction with facilities but facility provision and quality is a big component. There should be even higher satisfaction levels with the new Queens Park Leisure Centre. • The most popular sports for adults are: swimming, recreational cycling, gym, fitness and conditioning and football in that order. So three of the five most popular activities are provided by the new Queens Park Leisure Centre. • The rate of total non participation in Chesterfield is unchanged between October 2006 - 2013 at 55.2% of the Chesterfield adult population doing no sporting activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health costs of inactivity in Chesterfield are at least £1.7 million per year in March 2013 – 2014. • The Chesterfield costs from treating major illness such as cancer and heart disease are £1,538 per 100,000 population. This is lower than the Regional figure at £1,759 per 100,000 population and below the England wide figure at £1,817 per 100,000 population. • The higher comparative rates of adult participation in Chesterfield maybe a contributory factor in these lower health costs. • Overweight adults (not obesity) in Chesterfield represents 68% of the adult population and it is 66% in the Region and 63% England wide. So a slightly higher overweight adult population in Chesterfield. • The child percentages for under 16's in Chesterfield (for obesity) are 20% of all children and 18% in the Region and 19% across the England wide. • The health gains (nationally) of a 30-49 year-old who plays football are valued at £27,600 over their lifetime.

How active is Chesterfield?	What are Chesterfield's sporting statistics?	What does inactivity cost?
<p>programmed time at the new QP Leisure Centre in the dance studio and the sports hall for fitness and conditioning are most important. Swimming pool programming is across both sexes and all age ranges. Whilst male participation in hall sports is higher than for females and across a wider range of sports/activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trend since 2010 has for gym participation to increase and it is 4% higher in October 2013 at 14.2% compared with 10.2% doing gym at least once a week in October 2010. Any increase in the gym provision in the new QP LC would be supported by this trend increase. Swimming participation is variable. Across the County and Region swimming participation has declined between 2006 – 2011. Whereas in Chesterfield it increased between 2006 – 2009 and then decreased to 2011. Since 2011 it has increased in all three geographies. By October 2013 in Chesterfield it is on a par with the rate in 2006 at 8.2% of the adult population swimming at least once a week. This is above the County rate in 2013 which is 7.5% and the Regional rate which is 6.7% of the County adult population swimming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It did fluctuate between these dates and decreased to 50.3% of the adult population in October 2009 and has been as high as 58.5% in October 2012. The rate of non participation in both Derbyshire County and East Midlands region has moved little over the 2006 – 2013 period. Both started at the Chesterfield rate in October 2006 and have fluctuated by 2% - 3% over the next seven years. By October 2013 the County rate is 53.4% of the County population taking part in no sporting activity. Whilst for the region it is 53.9 of the adult population doing no activity. 	

3.101 Participation in sport and physical activity in Chesterfield is increasing and is now generally in line with regional and national averages. The proposed growth in population and housing numbers will mean the demand for facilities will increase and the need to build in headroom in terms of future facility provision is evident, particularly in terms of swimming provision. Future proofing any developments will therefore be important, particularly in terms of Queens Park.

3.102 Swimming is the most popular activity in Chesterfield as it is in the Region and England wide. Gym is third and fitness and conditioning which can take place in the sports hall or an ancillary hall are also the most popular activities in Chesterfield. So broadly the Sports Facilities Strategy is focusing on providing facilities for the most popular activities.

3.103 There is a close relationship with the areas of highest sports participation having the lower levels of obesity. This is in the SW of the borough. This is also where the cluster of sports provision is located, including QP. Sport and physical activity and facility provision would therefore appear to impact positively on the health agenda.

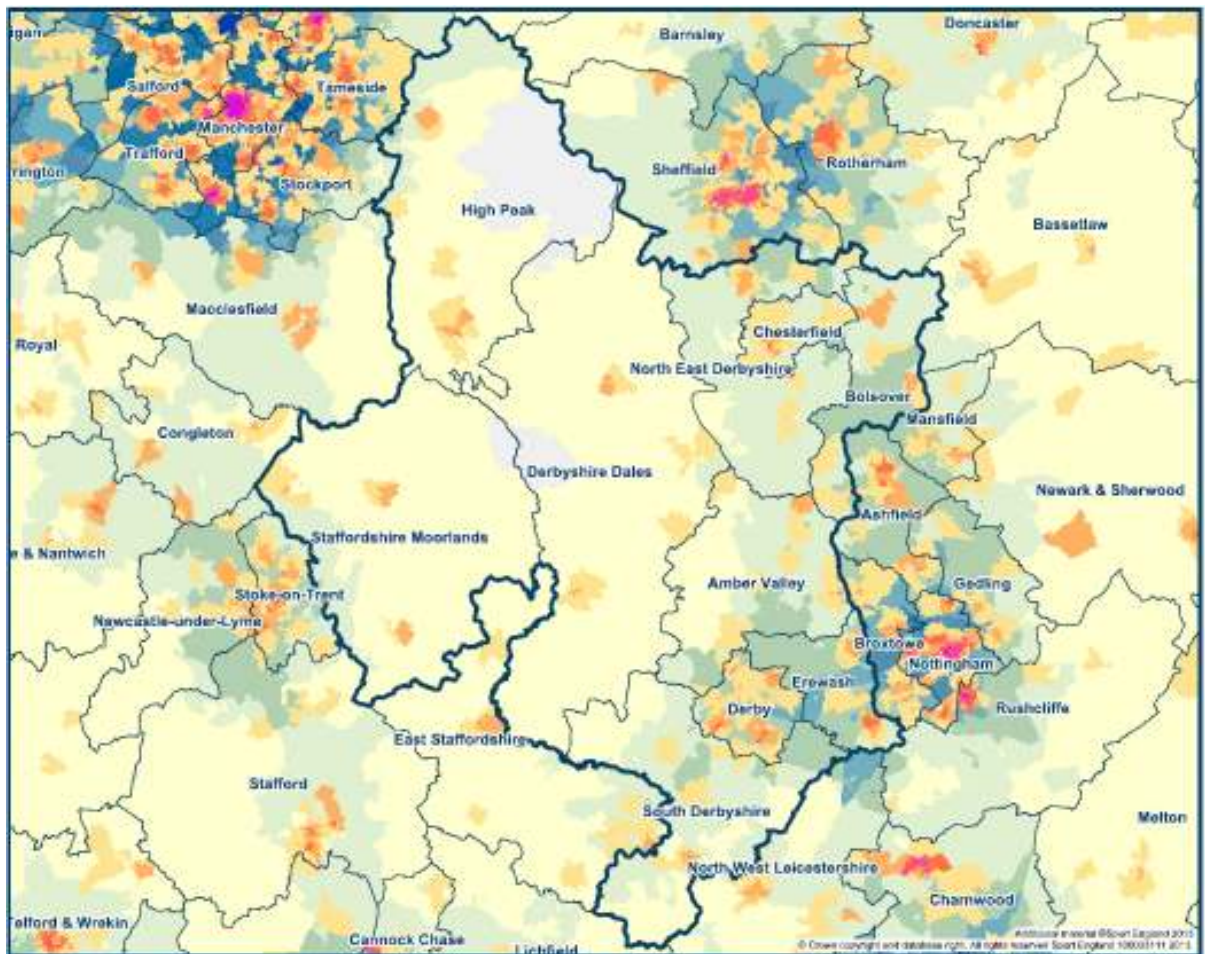
- 3.104 Five of the top seven segments in population numbers are above 46 years of age. Segments in these age groups have lower than national average rates of sports and physical activity participation and their reasons for participating are for recreational, social activity and with a strong personal health motivation. So whilst the population is rising it is also ageing, which will impact on scale and nature of participation.
- 3.105 There will be a need to match future facility provision and strategy to future demographic and participation profile. Alongside formal sports provision, the need for flexible activity spaces to meet more informal activity and health related programmes will need to be an important element of future provision.
- 3.106 This analysis will be set alongside the supply and further demand drivers to help define the strategy and future priorities for Chesterfield. The next sections, therefore consider the current and future supply and demand needs based on the facility types set out in the scope.

4: Swimming Pools

Introduction

- 4.1 This section presents an evidence base on the findings for the need and scale of provision for swimming pools in Chesterfield Borough. In particular it considers the need and scale of provision for the replacement Queens Park Leisure Centre.
- 4.2 The evidence base is developed and applies the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG) which is the accepted industry methodology for developing an evidence base for indoor sports facilities. The sequence of the report is to set out the evidence base findings under the four ANOG headings of: *quantity, quality, access and availability*.
- 4.3 The evidence base will be incorporated into a wider Indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy for Chesterfield Borough. The findings from the analysis (alongside other needs and evidence) inform the strategic priorities set out at the end of the section.
- 4.4 The evidence base draws on:
- the findings from the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) 2013 report on swimming pools provision in Chesterfield Borough and all the local authorities which border Chesterfield (a map of this areas is set out overleaf as Map 4.1)
 - the fpm report has two parts to its assessment. The first is the assessment of need in 2013 and the second part is the assessment of need based on the impact of the projected increase in population and aging of the core resident population to 2028, this ensures the strategy is future proofed and builds in predicted growth. For context the findings for East Midlands Region and Derbyshire County are also included in the tables; and
 - site visits to the sports halls and swimming pools in Chesterfield and consultations with the Borough Council, schools, NGBs, further education college and other key providers or partners in sports facility provision in the Borough.

Map 4.1: Map of the study area for the assessment of need for swimming pools 2013



Definition and terms

- 4.5 The measure and terminology applied for supply, demand and capacity for both swimming pools and sports halls is visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp). (Note: now referred to as either visits or visits per week). To be included in the Sport England assessment the minimum size for a swimming pool is of at least 160 sq metres of water (a 20m x 4 lane pool). All pools of this minimum size are included in the list of supply but they are only included in the assessment if they are available for public and club use in some or all of the weekly peak period. The local authority comments are not constrained by this pool size definition and their comments relate to all swimming pools and the two have been considered together in the report. The full list of all swimming pools are set out at the end of this section.

Quantity of Provision

Table 4.1: Swimming pool supply Chesterfield Borough 2013

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 1 - Supply	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Number of pools	279	276	57	54	6	6
Number of pool sites	195	194	39	38	5	5
Supply of total water space in sum	60735	59984	12858	12107	1216	1216
Supply of water space in sum, scaled by hours available in the pp	51480.37	50781.3	11124.08	10425	944.69	944.69
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	446163	440105	96409	90350	8187	8187
Water space per 1000	13.1	11.5	12.4	10.4	11.7	10.2

- Chesterfield has 6 swimming pools on 5 sites (two pools at Queens Park Sports Centre, a main pool of 396 sq metres of water and a learner pool of 82 sq metres).
- The total water area of the 6 swimming pools in Chesterfield is 1,216 sq metres of water. However when this is assessed based on the amount of waterspace available for community use this reduces to 944 sq metres of water. So there are 272 sq metres of water, or, 22% of the total water area which is not available for public use in the weekly peak period. The details of each of the swimming pool sites is set out in table 4.2 overleaf.
- However since the 2013 report was compiled the Brookfield Community School pool has closed (162 sq metres of water) and the Brampton Manor Country Club (162 sq metres of water) is a private commercial site where access is for the membership of the venue and so there is no community use/recreational pay and swim use.
- So with the non-availability of the Brampton Manor pool for public use and the closure of the Brookfield Community School pool there is in 2014 an effective supply of 893 sq metres of water for public use.
- In the Sport England 2013 fpm report the Queens Park Sports Centre is modelled as having been rebuilt in both runs to test the impact of a new/smaller pool. Currently it has 474 sq metres of water with a 396 sq metres of water main tank and a learner pool of 78 sq metres of water. The Sport England assessment reduced the main pool

to 325 sq metres of water and the learner pool increased slightly to 91 sq metres of water. Overall there is a net reduction of 58 sq metres of water

- Based on a comparative measure of waterspace per 1,000 population Chesterfield's provision is below both the England wide and Derbyshire County level of provision. If it was to be on a par with these areas it needs more waterspace. Chesterfield has 11.7 sq metres of water in 2013 and 10.2 sq metres of water in 2028. The England wide and Derbyshire County provision is 13.1 and 12.4 sq metres of water in 2013 respectively and 11.5 and 10.4 sq metres of water respectively in 2028.
- Furthermore Chesterfield has the third lowest supply of pool space per capita across the County, the highest being Derbyshire Dales with 14.9 sq metres per 1,000 people and lowest Bolsover with 2 sq metres per 1,000 population.

Table 4.2: List of all swimming pool sites and size of pools in Chesterfield Borough 2013

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	
		Area m2	
Chesterfield			
BRAMPTON MANOR COUNTRY CLUB	Main/General	18 x 9	162
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main/General	22 x 8	165
CHESTERFIELD FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Main/General	20 x 8	160
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE - THE ANNEXE	Main/General	25 x 13	325
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE - THE ANNEXE	Learner/Teaching Pool	13 x 7	91
THE HEALTHY LIVING CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313

- 4.6 The overall supply and demand balance findings for swimming pools is based on the assumption that all the demand for swimming in Chesterfield Borough is met by all the swimming pool supply. So it does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. The reason for presenting this closed assessment is because some local authorities like to see how their demand for swimming matches their supply of pools and supply and demand balance presents this assessment.

Table 4.3: Supply & Demand Balance 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 3 – Supply/Demand Balance	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	51480	50781	11124	10425	945	945
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	48813	54072	10858	12128	1090	1214
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	2668	-3291	265.9	-1703	-145	-270

- When looking at the overall supply and demand across Chesterfield, the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 1,090 sqm of water space. This compares to a current available supply of 945 sqm of water space, giving a negative supply/demand balance of -145 sqm of water space in 2013.
- In 2028, with planned population growth, this shortfall' increases to – 270 sq metres, equivalent to more than the size of the Chesterfield Fitness and Wellbeing Centre which provides 160 sq metres.
- However when taking into account the closure of the Brookfield Community Centre pool since the assessment was undertaken it means the overall deficit increases to 310 sq metres of water in 2014 and to 435 sq metres of water in 2028.

Summary assessment of Quantity of swimming pool provision

- 4.7 The summary assessment of quantity of swimming pool provision is that Chesterfield has a shortfall of swimming pool provision both in 2013 and in 2028. This equates to 145 sqm of water space in 2013 and by 2028, with planned population growth, this shortfall increases to – 270 sq m of water (For context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is 212 sq metres of water).
- 4.8 However this assessment does not include the closure of the Brookfield Community Centre pool. With that site included the overall deficit increases to 310 sq metres of water in 2014 and to 435 sq metres of water in 2028.
- 4.9 The Sport England assessment is based on a proposed new but smaller Queens Park Leisure Centre of 325 sq metres of water a 25 m x 6 lane pool. Given the overall findings on quantity of swimming pool provision updated to 2014 and the projected deficit in waterspace in 2014 and 2028, then the Borough Council's proposed new Queens Park Leisure centre of a 25m x 8 lane pool (420 sq metres of water) and learner pool of 80 sq metres of water is very much justified.

- 4.10 The proposed new Queens Park Leisure Centre pool will reduce the current and projected deficit in waterspace across the Borough and ensure *future proofing*.
- 4.11 Furthermore based on the comparative standard of waterspace per 1,000 population, Chesterfield Borough has the third lowest provision in Derbyshire County and is below the East Midlands and England wide provision in 2013. This is not to say Chesterfield should have what already exists elsewhere. It is saying that based on a consistent comparative measure Chesterfield does have a low level of waterspace. An 8-lane pool at the new Queens Park Leisure Centre will help to address this. Whether additional pools are required needs to be considered alongside other factors.

Quality of Provision

- 4.12 Quality of swimming pools is assessed by Sport England as the age of the pools and the dates of any major modernisation. The list all the swimming pools in Chesterfield and the surrounding local authorities by name, the age of pools and date of any modernisation that is included in the Sport England database.
- 4.13 In addition conditions survey work has also been undertaken for Queens Park. In 2008 the Council commissioned leisure consultants PMP to review the Council's leisure and cultural services and recommend procurement route for the potential outsourcing of leisure services. As part of the work undertaken by PMP they also considered what capital investment was needed at the Council's facilities. QPSC was identified as being in most urgent need of capital investment particularly in areas such as the entrance, reception, changing rooms, corridors, café, spinning room, aerobic studio and expansion of the gym
- 4.14 PMP identified that *'due to the deteriorating condition of QPSC and the increasing capital and revenue costs required just to keep the facility operational in its current form, we would recommend that the Council considers the options surrounding a rebuild of the facility. A refurbishment would provide short term revenue and user benefits, however would still not solve the long term investment requirements'*
- 4.15 In 2009 with the aid of grant funding, the air handling unit to the main Queens Park pool hall was replaced, new suspended ceiling installed together with new seating to the spectator area at a total cost of approximately £0.9m. However this has been the only significant capital project at the centre since the addition of the dry side facilities in the 1980s.
- 4.16 It has therefore become increasingly evident that the existing QPSC is a very dated facility, with the pool approaching 50-years old, that needs significant refurbishment just to remain operational. The centre design, layout and general space efficiency is also out of date and lacks the facilities of more modern leisure centres such as village change. The internal lighting and surface finishes in public and activity areas fall well below modern standards. The energy efficiency of the building is very poor in comparison to other leisure centres.
- 4.17 In 2012 Chesterfield College and the Council jointly commissioned Watson Batty Architects (WBA) to undertake a feasibility study in respect of QPSC and to consider four options for the future of QPSC. The report concluded that a new-build option was the way forward.
- 4.18 Set out overleaf Table 4.4 which is a summary of the age of each pool site by decade with the decade of any modernisation of pools (excluding the Brookfield Community School).

Table 4.4: Age and modernisation of swimming pools by decade in Chesterfield

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished
BRAMPTON MANOR COUNTRY CLUB	Main/General	162	1989	2006
CHESTERFIELD FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Main/General	160	2001	
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	396	1969	2009
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	78		
THE HEALTHY LIVING CENTRE	Main/General	313	2008	

- 4.19 As the table shows the stock was built between 1969 when the Queens Park Leisure Centre opened and 2008 when the Healthy Living Centre pool opened. So the stock spans 45 years in terms of age, with no pools opened between 1969 and 1989 and then two pools opened in the 2000 decade. In terms of modernisation two of the four sites have been modernised. Queens Park in 2009 (as detailed above) and the private Brampton Manor Country Club which is a small pool in 2006.
- 4.20 Overall the pool stock is quite old and a new pool at the Queens Park site is fully justified.
- 4.21 Furthermore the Healthy Living Centre, whilst only 6-years old has some design issues in terms of the swimming pool which impact on its use and operation. There is no separate teaching pool and the viewing arrangements on the main pool make it difficult to manage.

Summary assessment of Quality of swimming pool provision

- 4.22 The summary assessment of quality of swimming pool provision is that Chesterfield has an old stock of pools. The Queens Park Leisure Centre opened in 1968 and the most recent pool is the Healthy Living Centre pool opened in 2008. So the stock spans 45 years in terms of age.
- 4.23 Replacement of the Queens Park Leisure Centre with a new pool is therefore justified in terms of the age and quality of the pool stock overall. Conditions survey work has confirmed the poor quality of the existing facility and the preference for a new build solution. The Healthy Living Centre also has some deficiencies in terms of being *fit for purpose*, as set out above, which need to be addressed going forward.
- 4.24 Also the New Queens Park centre will be the only site in the Borough with more than one pool tank and which can provide for the full range of swimming activities: recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming; learn to swim programmes and club use all at one venue. As such it does mean that all swimming customers are provided with the opportunity to participate in their activity and there is the full range of activities at one

venue. This is an important quality aspect for customers as swimming is a family based activity.

Accessibility of Provision

4.25 Access to swimming pools is assessed by Sport England based on the catchment area of swimming pools and travel patterns to pools by car, public transport and walking. The Sport England data plots the catchment area of each pool and then determines the demand for each pool within its catchment area. This means the assessment works across local authority boundaries.

4.26 The findings on access to swimming pools from the Sport England fpm report are set out in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Access to swimming pools in Chesterfield 2013 and 2028

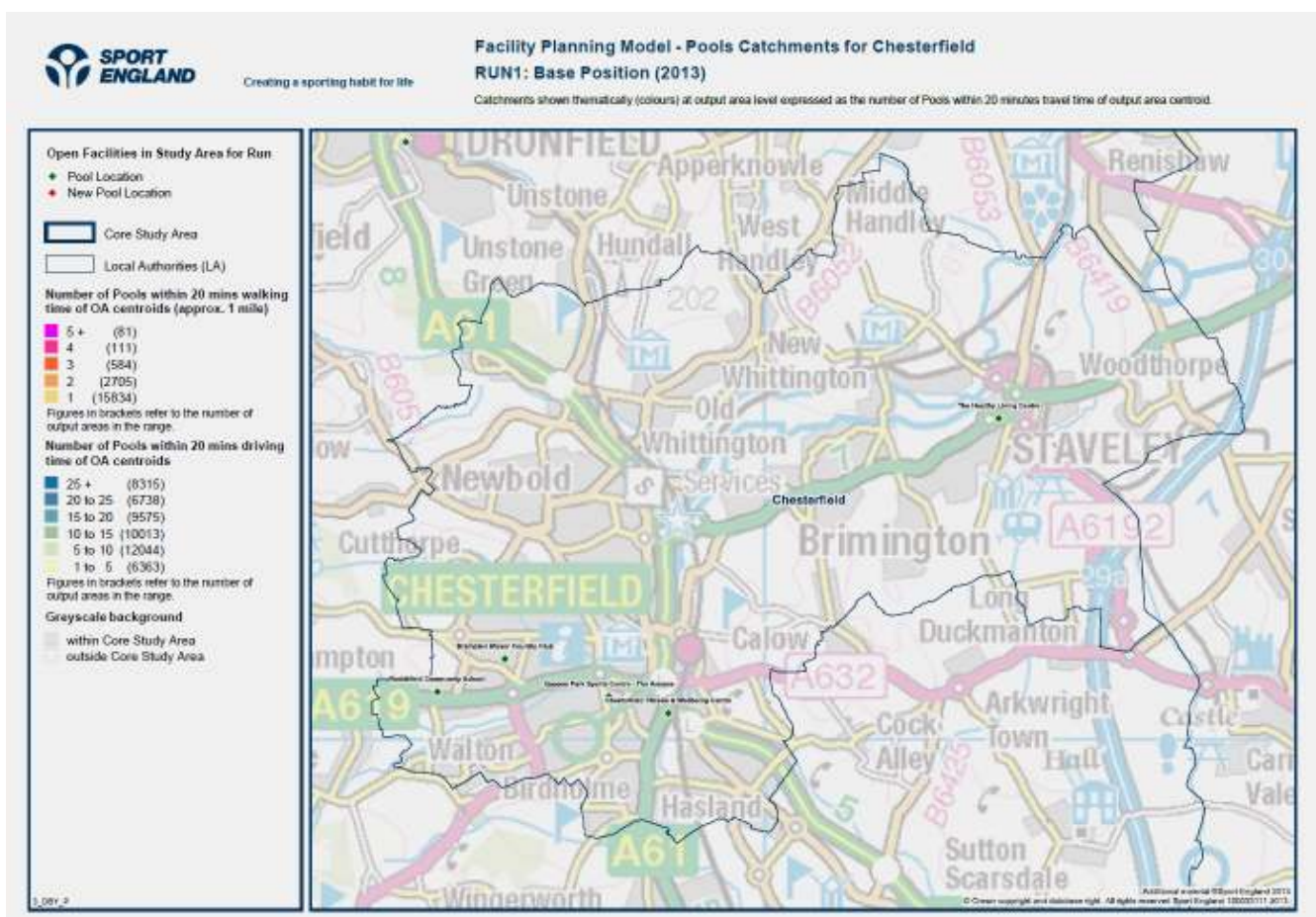
	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Satisfied Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	79.5	80.2	81.0	82.5	76.6	78.1
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.5	11.9	10.5	9.3	12.6	11.5
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.3	10.8	10.4
% of population without access to a car	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	26.0	26.0
Demand Retained	260670	286610	53139	58185	5077	5428
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	97.0	97.0	88.3	87.8	84.2	82.3
Demand Exported	8003	8950	7040	8089	955	1166
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	3.0	3.0	11.7	12.2	15.8	17.7

- Nearly 13% of all visits to pools are met by residents who walk to pools which is higher than county/regional benchmarks but this falls in 2028 to 11.5% with some new residents living further from existing pools and outside the walk to catchment areas of a pool. These are higher percentages than County or England wide. Some 26% of Chesterfield's residents do not have access to a car in both 2013 and 2028. This is just

under 5% higher than the County and England wide figure and which is 21.3% of residents without access to a car.

- Car travel is the dominant travel mode at 76.6% of visits to pools made by car in 2013 and 78.1% in 2028 but lower than County or England wide figures at 79.5% and 81% respectively in 2013. This is because of the Chesterfield higher demand for accessing pools by walking in both years.
- The location and catchment areas of the Chesterfield swimming pools makes them very accessible to Chesterfield residents in both 2013 and 2028. The nearest pool to where most residents live is located in Chesterfield. This is so much so that in 2013 some 84% of the use of Chesterfield's pools is by Chesterfield residents (retained demand).
- Map 4.2 below shows the location of the swimming pool sites across Chesterfield Borough. It is noticeable that all of the pool sites are in the SE corner of the borough. However this does not appear to be an issue because, to repeat for 84% of the Chesterfield demand the nearest pool to where they live is located in the Borough.

Map 4.2: Location of swimming pool sites in Chesterfield Borough



- In terms of accessing pools in neighbouring authorities, based on the nearest pool to where some Chesterfield residents live is located outside the borough, then 16% of

the Chesterfield demand is travelling to facilities outside the borough, some 995 visits in 2013. Exports primarily go to North East Derbyshire at around 593 visits in 2013 rising to 638 visits in 2028 and to a lesser extent to Sheffield with 228 visits in 2013 rising to 317 visits in 2028.

- Table 4.6 below sets out the amount of Chesterfield demand which is exported and where it goes to.

Table 4.6: Chesterfield swimming demand exported in 2013 and 2028

Name of authority	2013	
	Number of visits	Number of visits
Chesterfield retained demand	6,032	6,594
Chesterfield exported demand	2013	2028
Amber Valley	12	24
Bolsover	14	18
Chesterfield	5,077	5,428
Derbyshire Dales	41	88
North East Derbyshire	593	638
Sheffield	228	317
Rotherham	12	16
Bassetlaw	3	3
Mansfield	36	40
Ashfield	17	22

4.27 Finally under access there is the topic of unmet demand and location of pools. The Sport England data on this heading is set out below as table 4.7 and it shows that unmet demand is equivalent to 96 sq metres of water in 2013 rising to 128 sq metres by 2028.

Table 4.7: Unmet Demand - demand from Chesterfield residents for swimming pools not currently being met 2013 and 2028

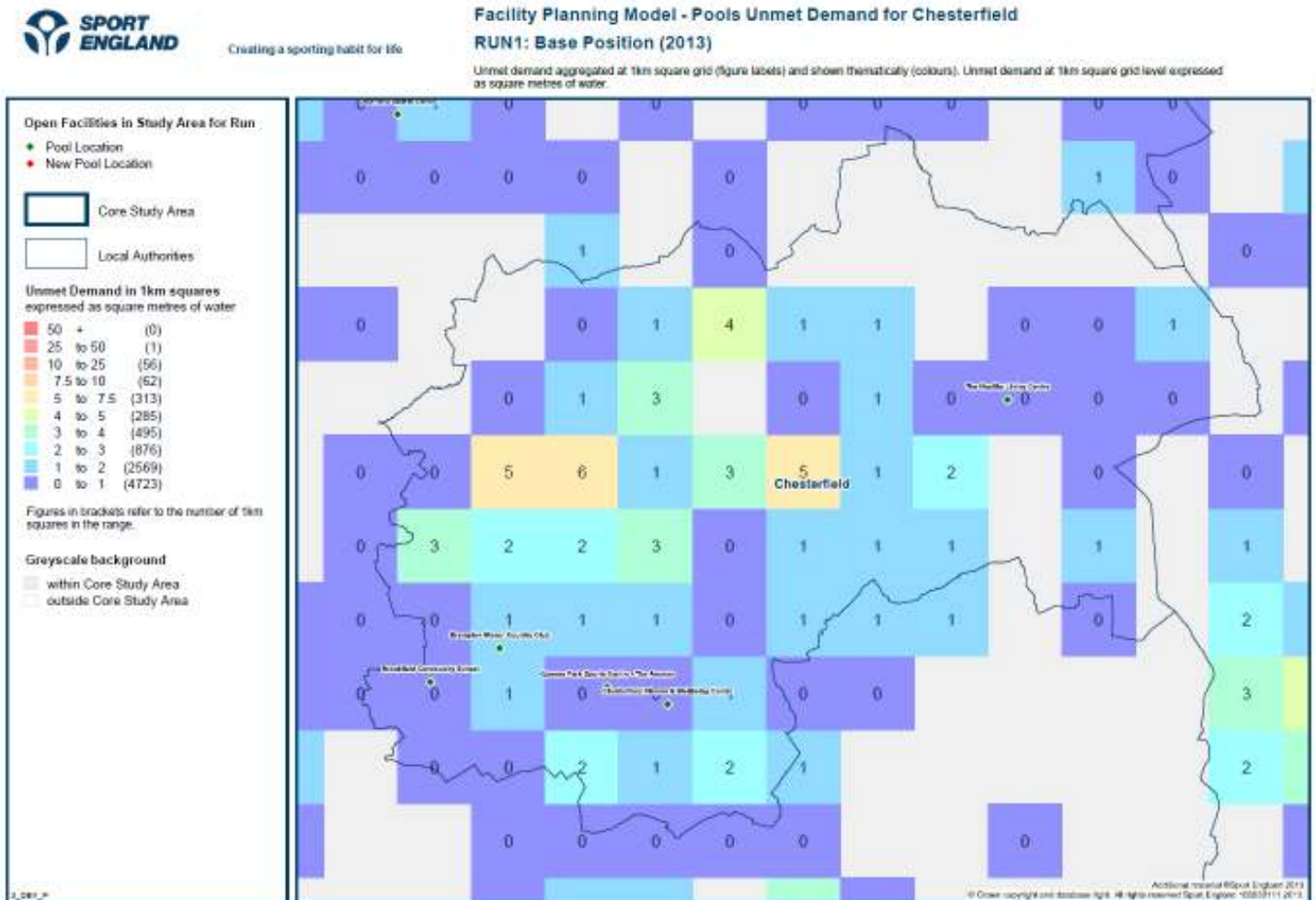
	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Unmet Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	27456	32477	5694	7303	580	773
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	9.3	9.9	8.6	9.9	8.8	10.5
Equivalent in Water space m ² - with comfort factor	4525.64	5353.33	938.51	1203.83	96	128
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	4.3	8.2	3.6	10.8	11.7	25.2
Outside Catchment -	95.7	91.8	96.4	89.2	88.3	74.8
Outside Catchment;	95.7	91.8	96.4	89.2	88.3	74.8
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	65.8	63.0	82.1	76.4	82.4	69.8
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	29.9	28.8	14.3	12.7	5.9	5.0
Lack of Capacity;	4.3	8.2	3.6	10.8	11.7	25.2
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	2.8	5.4	2.9	8.6	10.1	20.8
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.5	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.6	4.4

4.28 Most unmet demand at 88% in 2013 but falling to 75% by 2028 is from lack of access to pools and arises from residents living outside the walk catchment of existing swimming pools. Of that unmet demand arising from poor access, some 82% is made up of residents who have no access to a car, i.e. would have to walk or get a bus to a pool, this falls to 70% by 2028.

4.29 Map 4.3 below shows the amount of unmet demand in one kilometre grid squares and is expressed in sq metres of water. The highest value squares only have a value of between 5 and 6 sq metres of water. Most unmet demand is located around Newbold and

Brimington, settlements which do not have a pool. However the amount of unmet demand is insufficient to justify provision of a new pool in either location.

Map 4.3: Unmet demand for swimming in Chesterfield Borough expressed as sq metres of water. 2013



- 4.30 The location of the swimming pool sites in Chesterfield means they are all very accessible to the Chesterfield population. So much so that in 2013 the estimate is that for 84% of the Chesterfield demand the nearest pool to where residents live is a pool in Chesterfield.
- 4.31 In short, over eight of ten visits to pools in Chesterfield are from people in the borough – the pools are very accessible in terms of their drive and walk to catchment areas and where residents live.
- 4.32 All of the swimming pool sites in Chesterfield (bar the HLC) are in the SW corner of the authority. However for the reasons set out, that for 84% of the Chesterfield demand the nearest pool to where residents live is in the borough, then the location of all the pools being in this one area of the Borough is not an issue.
- 4.33 For all these location and access reasons retaining the same site for the new Queens Park Leisure centre is therefore a very sensible decision in terms of residents accessing pools

based on where they live and their travel patterns to pools. It is very doubtful if any alternative location would increase accessibility for Chesterfield residents. Queens Park is also in the catchment of Brookfield, reducing the impact in accessibility terms of its closure. This is also the area of highest participation in the borough.

- 4.34 Exporting 16% of the Chesterfield demand for swimming in 2013 and 18% by 2028 is a slight concern. If the pool supply in neighbouring authorities was to reduce and most importantly in NE Derbyshire which has 3 pool sites, it would displace around 6% of the Chesterfield demand for swimming estimated to be met in NE Derbyshire.
- 4.35 Unmet demand for swimming pools because of lack of pool access is insufficient to justify considering additional swimming pool provision. It equates to 84 sq metres of water in 2013 and 94 sq metres of water by 2018. Of this total some 82% is made up of residents who have no access to a car, i.e. would have to walk or get a bus to a pool, this falls to 70% by 2028.
- 4.36 The areas of highest unmet demand in 2013 is located around Newbold and Brimington, settlements which do not have a pool. However the amount of unmet demand is insufficient to justify provision of a new pool in either location, certainly in the short-term.

Availability of Provision

- 4.37 Availability of swimming pools is the second most important category of findings after quantity. Availability is on two counts: firstly the hours of community use which are available at each site and; secondly how full the pools are.
- 4.38 On the first count pools may not be available because they are located in independent schools and there is no community use, or, there are very small scale pools in leisure clubs or hotels. These are assessed by Sport England as too small for community use and are therefore not included as part of the available pools in the dataset.
- 4.39 Chesterfield as reported has in 2014 a total of 4 swimming pool sites. Three of these sites are public pools and the fourth is the commercial Brampton Manor Pool site.
- 4.40 Table 4.8 overleaf sets out the community hours available at all the pool sites. The public pool sites do have a variable amount of hours available for community use. All are high and the variation is only 9 hours a week across the three public swimming pool sites. The lowest being 93 hours at Queens Park Leisure Centre and the highest of 102 hours being at Chesterfield Fitness and Well Being Centre. This is however only a 160 sq metre pool and so can only really accommodate learn to swim programmes and club use.

Table 4.8: Total hours of community use at Chesterfield's pools 2014

Name of facility	Type	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/COMMERCIAL	HRS in NPP	COMMNTY HRS AVAIL
BRAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB MANOR	Main/General	162	1989	2006	92%	C	47	92
CHESTERFIELD FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Main/General	160	2001		95%	P	52	102
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	396	1969	2009	82%	P	49	93
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	78					26.25	
THE HEALTHY LIVING CENTRE	Main/General	313	2008		100%	P	49	95

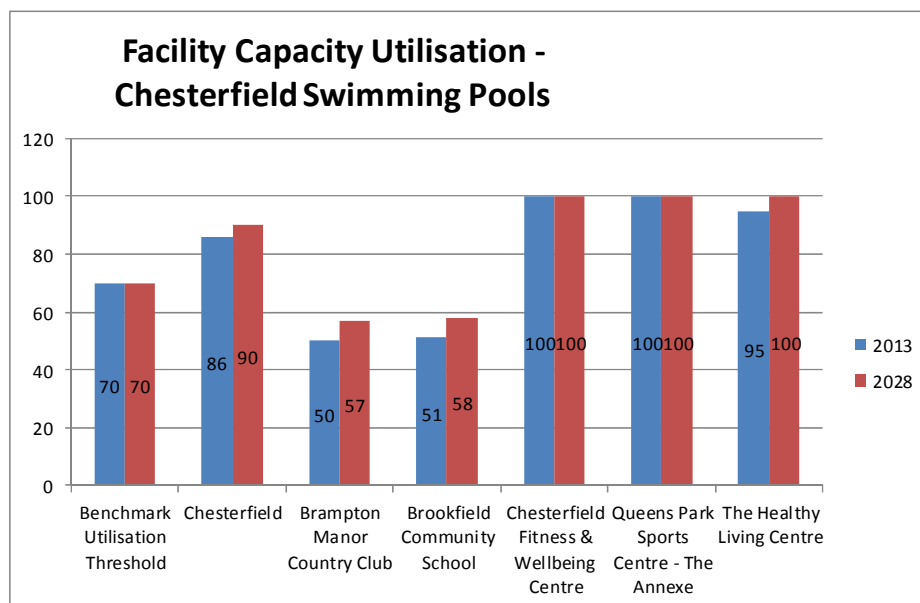
- 4.41 Lack of available hours for community use of pools is only an issue if the estimate under the second heading of availability – namely how full the pools are shows pools to be very full.
- 4.42 Sport England sets a comfort level at which it considers a pool is comfortably full and this is 70% of the pool's total capacity at peak times. The basis being above this level the pool itself becomes too full and the circulation and changing areas are also too full, which combined creates an uncomfortable experience for customers.
- 4.43 The findings on the estimated used capacity of all the pools in Chesterfield is set out in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Percentage of used and unused capacity for swimming pools in Chesterfield Borough. 2013

Name of facility	Type	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	% of Capacity used 2013	% of capacity not used 2013
CHESTERFELD					82%	18%
BRAMPTON COUNTRY CLUB MANOR	Main/General	162	1989	2006	36%	64%
CHESTERFIELD FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Main/General	160	2001		100%	0%
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	396	1969	2009	96%	4%
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	78				
THE HEALTHY LIVING CENTRE	Main/General	313	2008		91%	9%

- 4.44 As Table 4.9 shows the Chesterfield average pools capacity used is 82% and this varies from the lowest at the Brampton Manor pool at 36% of capacity used – but this is by its membership not full public access - to 100% of capacity used at the Chesterfield Fitness and Well Being Centre. The Queens Park Leisure Centre is at 96% of capacity used at peak times.
- 4.45 The findings for each pool site for both 2013 and the changes up to 2028 are set out in Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Chesterfield swimming pool utilisation for 2013 and 2028



- 4.46 So the issue arising is that the public pools are very full and there is limited availability at these pools to increase pool time for public use. This does suggest additional provision, which would offer more scope to share demand around more pools and reduce the used capacity of each pool. This would have a stronger case, if the level of unmet demand, as reported under the accessibility heading, is higher to justify additional pool provision but it is not.
- 4.47 So the option to consider addressing this used capacity issue is to co-ordinate pool programming across the public sites and, in effect, to try and make more use of the total pool time. In short, providing more pool time for the most popular activities to maximize time and capacity for the activities with the highest demand. Whilst at the same time ensuring there is not a choice of pools for the same activity at the same time but at different pools, which simply duplicates the offer in the programme.
- 4.48 These findings and options do however suggest that the concerns raised in consultation (see below) about accommodating all the activities of public recreational swimming, learn to swim programmes, fitness swimming and club use at the new Queens Park Leisure Centre is going to be a management and programming challenge, particularly following the closure of Brookfield.
- 4.49 More so for this pool site because it is the only site with two pools and which can accommodate all swimming activities. However the size of each pool proposed at Queens Park and the configuration is about right in terms of the overall demand for

swimming across the Borough. The issue to address is about programming and management of pool time it is not about the need for additional swimming pool provision – at this stage.

- 4.50 A recent National Benchmarking Report (April 2013) concluded that the performance of QPSC in both financial and sports development and throughput terms is continuing to struggle in its current form. Cost recovery, income per visit, staff cost indicator, throughput, subsidy, maintenance and repair costs, central administration charges, income per sq.m, direct income and energy efficiency were all considered to be weak or 'things to watch'. Financial performance was noted as being weak relative to the benchmarks, with 10 of the 17 indicators performing at or below their 25% benchmark levels. More worryingly the utilisation indicators, for throughput, perform below their 50% benchmarks, which is modest performance.
- 4.51 In its current form QPSC will continue to underperform in terms of finance but more crucially in terms of sports participation and development. The new QPSC scheme will therefore have significant sporting benefits for the people of Chesterfield, providing a high quality new build facility which will attract new and increased usage and availability.

Summary of findings on Availability of swimming pools

- 4.52 Availability of swimming pools is the second most important category of findings after quantity. Availability is on two counts: firstly the hours of community use which are available at each site and; secondly how full the pools are.
- 4.53 On the first count the Chesterfield public pools have very high availability and the variation is only 9 hours a week across the three public swimming pool sites. The lowest is 93 hours a week at Queens Park Leisure Centre and the highest 102 hours a week at Chesterfield Fitness and Well Being Centre.
- 4.54 On the second count the Chesterfield average pools capacity used is 86% in 2013 and projected to increase to 89% by 2026. This varies from the lowest at the Brampton Manor pool at 36% of capacity used – but this is by its membership not full public access - to 100% of capacity used at the Chesterfield Fitness and Well Being Centre. The Queens Park Leisure Centre is at 96% of capacity used at peak times.
- 4.55 These findings do suggest additional provision, which would offer more scope to share demand around more pools and reduce the used capacity of each pool. However the key finding in relation to this option is the level of unmet demand, as reported under the access heading. This is not sufficient in itself to justify additional pool provision. It is only 96 sq metres of water in 2013 and 128 sq metres of water by 2018. This assessment did however include the now closed Brookfield School Community pool.
- 4.56 So the option to consider in addressing this capacity issue is to co-ordinate pool programming across the public sites and in effect to try and make more use of the total pool time. In effect providing more pool time for the most popular activities and ensuring there is not a choice of pools for the same activity at the same time but at different pools and thereby duplicating the programme.
- 4.57 These availability findings do however suggest that the concern raised in consultation about accommodating all the activities of public recreational swimming, learn to swim programmes, fitness swimming and club use at the new Queens Park Leisure Centre is going to be a management and programming challenge.

4.58 More so for this pool site because it is the only site with two pools and which can accommodate all swimming activities. However the size of each pool and the configuration is about right in terms of the overall demand for swimming across the Borough projected by Sport England up to 2028. The issue to address is about programming and management of pool time across the pool sites it is not about additional swimming pool provision or an even larger main pool at the new Queens Park Leisure Centre – at this stage.

4.59 In the longer term however the Council should be aware/keep a watching brief on the level of unmet demand for swimming estimated by Sport England as set out under the access heading. Should this increase to a level of over 250 sq metres then provision of an additional swimming pool of a 25m x 4 lane is most likely required. The priority locations for unmet demand at present are in the Newbold and Brimington settlements which do not have a pool.

Table 4.10: Swimming Pool Provision in Derbyshire County 2013

Name of facility	Type	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	HRS in NPP	COMMNTY HRS AVAIL	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY							66%	34%
AMBER VALLEY							79%	21%
ALFRETON LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	325	2009		50.5	93	74%	26%
ALFRETON LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	96			36	48		
BELPER LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	363	1974	2003	47	75	68%	32%
RIPLEY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	263	2009		50	100	84%	16%
RIPLEY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	84			40.75	67		
WILLIAM GREGG VC LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	263	2009		50.25	99	89%	11%
WILLIAM GREGG VC LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	84			44.75	67		
BOLSOVER							40%	60%
CRESWELL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	162	1924	1991	48.5	75	40%	60%
CHESTERFELD							82%	18%
BRAMPTON MANOR COUNTRY CLUB	Main/General	162	1989	2006	47	92	36%	64%

Name of facility	Type	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	HRS in NPP	COMMNTY HRS AVAIL	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used
CHESTERFIELD FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Main/General	160	2001		52	102	100%	0%
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	396	1969	2009	49	93	96%	4%
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	78			26.25	58		
THE HEALTHY LIVING CENTRE	Main/General	313	2008		49	95	91%	9%
DERBYSHIRE DALES							39%	61%
ARC LEISURE MATLOCK	Main/General	438	2011		52	99	36%	64%
ARC LEISURE MATLOCK	Learner/Teaching/Training	100			52	99		
ASHBOURNE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	250	1974	1994	45	76	49%	51%
BAKEWELL SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	210	1998		50.5	72	38%	62%
ST ANSELMS SCHOOL	Main/General	140	2008		29.5	41	35%	65%
EREWASH							60%	40%
TRENT COLLEGE	Main/General	230	1940	2005	34.5	53	78%	22%
VICTORIA PARK LEISURE CENTRE (ILKESTON)	Main/General	313	1972	2011	46	78	85%	15%
VICTORIA PARK LEISURE CENTRE (ILKESTON)	Leisure Pool	105			42	67		
VICTORIA PARK LEISURE CENTRE (ILKESTON)	Learner/Teaching/Training	94			36.5	61		
WEST PARK LEISURE CENTRE (LONG EATON)	Main/General	625	1972		51.5	93	41%	59%
WEST PARK LEISURE CENTRE (LONG EATON)	Learner/Teaching/Training	106			41	57		
HIGH PEAK							79%	21%
BUXTON SWIMMING AND	Main/General	313	1972	2011	43.5	72	81%	19%

Name of facility	Type	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	HRS in NPP	COMMNTY HRS AVAIL	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used
FITNESS CENTRE								
BUXTON SWIMMING AND FITNESS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	60			14.5	28		
GLOSSOP POOL	Main/General	250	1888	2012	41	68	100%	0%
NEW MILLS LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	250	1979		47.5	79	59%	41%
NE DERBYSHIRE							56%	44%
DRONFIELD SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	213	1973	2008	48.75	94	72%	28%
DRONFIELD SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	51			47	94		
ECKINGTON SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	313	1974		48.75	78	51%	49%
ECKINGTON SWIMMING POOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	100			42	68		
SHARLEY PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	325	1972	2007	50	89	51%	49%
SHARLEY PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	98			44	74		
S DERBYSHIRE							75%	25%
ETWALL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	250	2009		52	103	87%	13%
FOREMARKE HALL REPTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Main/General	313			20	20	18%	82%
GREEN BANK LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	250	1978	2003	52	100	96%	4%
GREEN BANK LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	100			44.75	72		
PINGLE SCHOOL	Main/General	160	1970		25.75	35	43%	57%
REPTON SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	313	1995		30.75	45	70%	30%

Consultation

4.60 Building on the baseline data analysis consultation was held with the following as part of the overall needs and evidence process and strategy development. The consultation focussed on supply and demand issues:

- Mick Blythe, Leisure Manager, Chesterfield Borough Council
- Alan Moray, Planning Manager, Chesterfield Council
- Darren Townsend, Healthy Living Centre Manager
- Paul Chambers, Derbyshire Sport
- Mark Tournier, School Sport Partnership
- Darren Norwood, Facilities for All
- Alex Fraser, Sporting Futures
- Alistair Meikle, Wheelyfun
- Kay Adkins, Chesterfield FC Community Trust
- Dave Simmonds Chesterfield College
- James Creaghan, Public Health Manager

Consultation was also undertaken with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs) and a consultation workshop was also held with Active Chesterfield.

4.61 Key issues raised in relation to swimming pool provision included the following:

- The proposed new pool at Queens' Park was supported by all consultees
- The scale of provision proposed will help to address the current and future waterspace deficit in Chesterfield
- The ASA and clubs support the new Queens Park Centre commenting that it will provide greater swimming space and more versatile swimming area, which will enable the club to expand and grow
- The closure of Brookfield will provide a challenge in ensuring all waterspace users can be accommodated across the pool stock
- The growth of triathlon will place even greater demands on the borough's water space
- Swim Chesterfield who is the umbrella body for all swimming interests across the borough are committed to developing a co-ordinated approach to swimming across Chesterfield. At this point it is felt that the 8-lanes proposed at Queens Park alongside the second pool with movable floor should provide the flexibility to meet all needs

- Capacity could be increased by addressing the shortcomings at the Healthy Living Centre and seeking to develop a teaching pool. This should be pursued alongside the proposed growth in the Staveley area.
- 4.62 Bringing all the evidence together it is therefore evident that the new Queens Park development is fully supported and the level of provision proposed will address the issues of quantity, particularly following the closure of Brookfield and will raise the quality of the swimming offer in Chesterfield significantly. Local surveys undertaken as part of the Queens Park development and consultation with clubs and the ASA support this view.
- 4.63 It is clear the existing Queens Park centre has reached the end of its useful life. In terms of accessibility the Queens Park site is well located and accessible to serve resident needs. There will clearly need to be a co-ordinated approach to programming to ensure the pool stock is available to meet the needs of all swimming disciplines.
- 4.64 There is no case at present, based on the supply and demand analysis to develop new / additional pool provision over and above the new Queens Park Centre however capacity could be increased by developing a teaching pool at the Healthy Living Centre funded in part through the predicted growth in the area.
- 4.65 Set out overleaf are the key issues and priorities which flow from the needs and evidence for swimming pools.

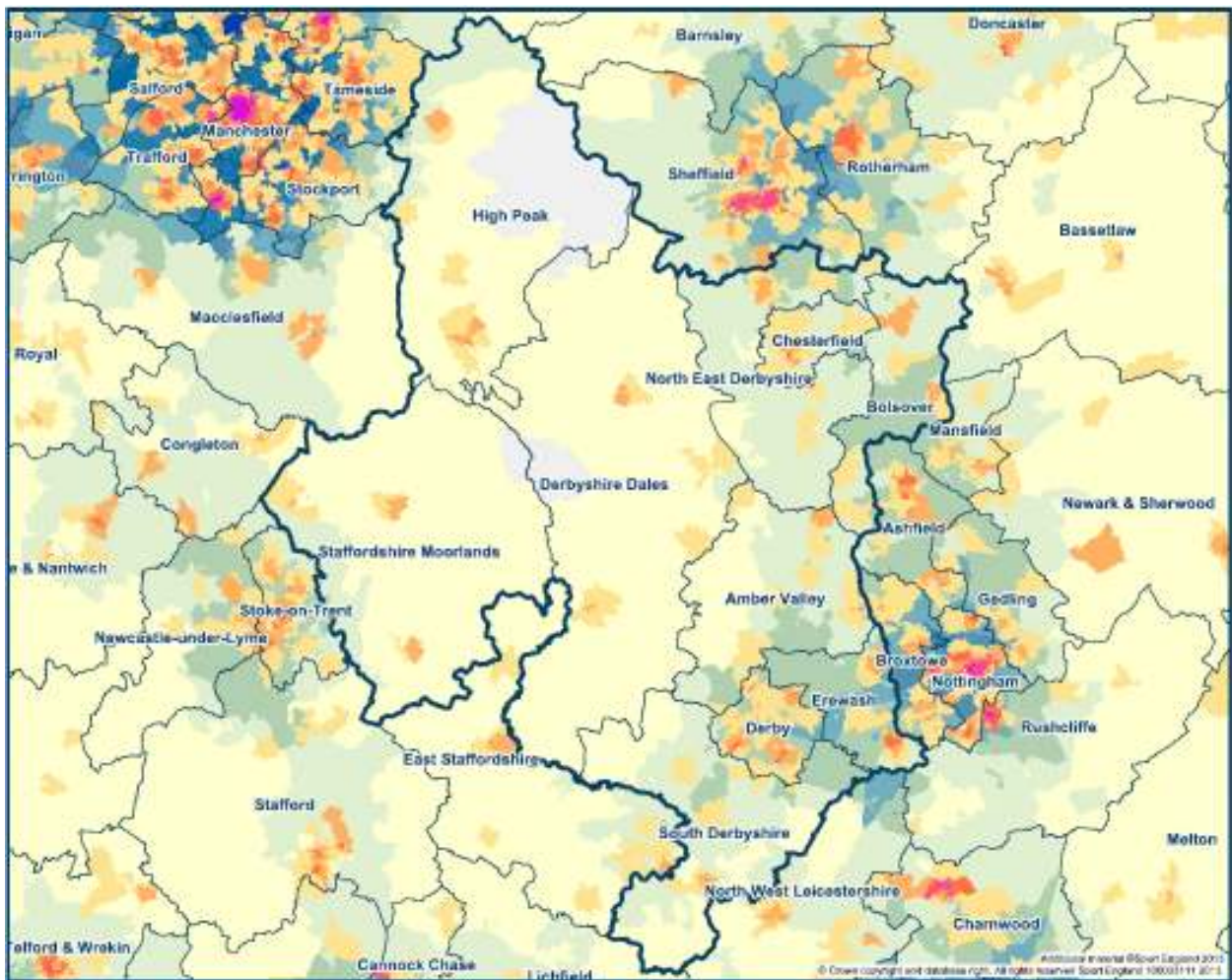
Strategic Recommendation	Justification	Action	Timescales	Responsibilities
<p>SP1. Develop the Queens Park Centre as an 8-lane 25m pool and 16.5 x 7m learner pool with movable floor.</p>	<p>The new Queens Park development is fully supported and the level of provision proposed will address the issues of quantity, particularly following the closure of Brookfield and will raise the quality of the swimming offer in Chesterfield significantly.</p> <p>It is clear the existing Queens Park centre has reached the end of its useful life. In terms of accessibility the Queens Park site is well located and accessible to serve resident needs.</p> <p>Local surveys undertaken as part of the Queens Park development and consultation with clubs and the ASA support this view.</p>	<p>Continue to drive forward the build programme.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CBC</p>
<p>SP2. Adopt a co-ordinated approach to programming to ensure the pool stock is available to meet the needs of all swimming disciplines.</p>	<p>Capacity will still be tight, particularly and the will be a need to adopt a co-ordinated approach to programming to ensure the pool stock is available to meet the needs of all swimming disciplines. Swimming participation is growing and is the most popular sport in Chesterfield.</p>	<p>Through Swim Chesterfield seek to ensure a co-ordinated approach to programming, which meets the needs of all swimming disciplines across the borough. The Council are committed to this and the work is ongoing.</p>	<p>Short Term</p>	<p>CBC with Swim Chesterfield</p>
<p>SP3. Protect all remaining swimming pool provision up to 2028</p>	<p>There will still be future pool deficit but not sufficient to warrant new pool provision however any future closures will impact on this. Swimming participation is growing and is the most popular sport in Chesterfield.</p>	<p>Monitor and seek to resist any pool closure proposals as this will place significant pressure on the pool stock.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CBC and providers</p>
<p>SP4. Seek to develop increased pool capacity at the Healthy Living Centre through the addition of a teaching pool.</p>	<p>Even with the new Queens Park Centre there will still be a water deficit, whilst not significant to require additional / new pools in the short-term. Capacity could be increased by developing a learner pool at the Healthy Living Centre. The predicted growth in Staveley further supports this and could provide in part funding. Swimming participation is growing and is the most popular sport in Chesterfield.</p>	<p>Seek to ensure the development of a teaching pool at the Healthy Living Centre is a priority project in terms of the borough and future s106 or CIL allocations.</p>	<p>Medium Term</p>	<p>CBC</p>

Strategic Recommendation	Justification	Action	Timescales	Responsibilities
<p>SP5. Monitor the future needs up to 2028 to evaluate if the provision additional swimming pools are required over the life of the Strategy.</p>	<p>The areas of highest unmet demand in 2013 are located around Newbold and Brimington, settlements which do not have a pool. However the amount of unmet demand is insufficient to justify provision of a new pool in either location, certainly in the short-term. Swimming participation is growing and is the most popular sport in Chesterfield.</p>	<p>Monitor changes in supply and demand over the long-term life of the Strategy.</p>	<p>Long Term</p>	<p>CBC</p>

Introduction

- 5.1 This section presents an evidence base on the findings for the need and scale of provision for sports halls in Chesterfield Borough. In particular it considers the need and scale of provision for the replacement Queens Park Leisure Centre.
- 5.2 The evidence base is developed and applies the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG) which is the accepted industry methodology for developing an evidence base for indoor sports facilities. The sequence of the report is to set out the evidence base findings under the four ANOG headings of: *quantity, quality, access and availability*.
- 5.3 The evidence base will be incorporated into a wider Indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy for Chesterfield Borough. The findings from the analysis (alongside other needs and evidence) inform the strategic priorities set out at the end of the section.
- 5.4 The evidence base draws on:
- the findings from the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) 2013 report on sports halls provision in Chesterfield Borough and all the local authorities which border Chesterfield undertaken by Sport England in 2013 (a map of this area is set out overleaf as Map 5.1)
 - the fpm report has two parts to it. The first is the assessment of need in 2013 and the second part is the assessment based on the impact of the projected increase in population and aging of the core resident population to 2028, this ensures the strategy is future proofed and builds in predicted growth. For context the findings for East Midlands Region and Derbyshire County are also included in the tables; and
 - site visits to the sports halls and swimming pools in Chesterfield and consultations with the Borough Council, schools, NGBs, further education college and other key providers or partners in sports facility provision in the Borough as set out.

Map 5.1: Map of the study area for the assessment of need for sports halls 2013



Definition and terms

- 5.5 The measure and terminology applied for supply, demand and capacity for both swimming pools and sports halls is visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp). (Note: now referred to as either visits or visits per week). To be included in the Sport England assessment the minimum size for a sports hall is a 3 badminton court size sports hall. If a venue has a sports hall of this size or larger and also an ancillary hall which is (say) 2 badminton court size then this is included in the assessment. All venues of this minimum size are included in the list of supply but it is only sports halls which are available for community use which are included in the assessment.
- 5.6 A list of all sports hall venues in Chesterfield and the Derbyshire County authorities is set out at the end of the section.

Quantity of Provision

Table 5.1: Sports hall supply Chesterfield Borough 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Supply	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Number of halls	516	516	121	121	16	16
Number of hall sites	362	362	81	81	9	9
Courts marked out	1590	1590	346	346	37	37
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the pp	1522	1522	348	348	42	42
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	308216	308216	70434	70434	8594	8594
Courts per 10,000	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	5.3	4.6

- In the Sport England 2013 report Chesterfield has 16 sports halls on 9 sites (some sites having a sports hall and ancillary hall), providing an equivalent of 42 accessible badminton courts which provide for 8,590 visits in the weekly peak period.
- In terms of supply this is equivalent to 5.3 courts per 10,000 population in 2013, reducing to 4.6 courts in 2028. This is higher by around 1 court per 10,000 population than halls across the County (only Derbyshire Dales having a greater supply at 5.5 courts per 10,000 in 2013).
- Table 5.2 overleaf lists the sports halls (some with additional ancillary halls) and illustrates that most have been built post 2000 and are relatively modern, the exception being Chesterfield College built in 1993 but refurbished in 2001 and again in 2013 with a more recent modernisation.
- In addition to these sports halls there is a 3 badminton court size sports hall at Meadows Community High School which is not included in the database because the dimensions according to Sport England do not comply with a 3 badminton court size sports hall. There is also a one badminton court size sports hall at Parkside Community School which is also excluded.
- The current Queens Park Leisure Centre is the only venue providing a facility larger than the standard 4 court sport hall. The Sport England assessment is based on a replacement 6 badminton court size sports hall at Queens Park. However the Borough Council has decided to increase this to an 8 badminton court size sports hall and so there is a difference of 2 badminton courts, which represents a 4.7% difference between the Sport England assessment and current supply of badminton

courts in the borough and the supply of badminton courts after the new Queens Park Leisure Centre is opened.

Table 5.2: Sports halls in Chesterfield 2013 (Sport England 2013 report)

Chesterfield	Dimensions	Courts
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4
CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE (CHESTERFIELD CAMPUS)		4
HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 17	4
NETHERTHORPE SCHOOL		4
NEWBOLD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE - THE ANNEXE	35 x 27	6
SPRINGWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34 x 18	4
ST MARYS RC HIGH	33 x 18	4
ST MARYS RC HIGH	18 x 10	
THE MEADOWS COMMUNITY SCHOOL		3

- 5.7 The overall supply and demand balance findings for sports halls is based on the assumption that all the demand for sports halls in Chesterfield Borough is met by all the sports hall supply. So it does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. The reason for presenting this closed assessment is because some local authorities like to see how their demand for sports halls matches their supply of venues and supply and demand balance presents this assessment.

Table 5.3: Supply & Demand Balance 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Supply/Demand Balance	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	1522.05	1522.05	347.82	347.82	42.44	42.44
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	1282.38	1413.36	283.7	317.27	28.43	31.46
Supply / Demand balance	239.67	108.69	64.12	30.55	14.01	10.98

- The supply of sports halls within Chesterfield is greater than the demand for sports hall usage from Chesterfield residents by a factor of 14 badminton courts in 2013, reducing to 11 courts by 2028. Some 'surplus' supply is normally required to allow for peaks and troughs of demand and take account of imports and exports and the rural population catchment within the Borough as well as the main towns.

5.8 The Community Hall network (village halls, church halls and community halls) is also an important part of the provision mix across Chesterfield. They provide opportunities for residents who do not want formal sporting opportunities in larger sports halls, but more activity based opportunities in small flexible spaces. This is very much in line with the more elderly sports participation profile across Chesterfield. Community based provision is also particularly important for delivering to the health agenda where local accessible opportunities in the community reflect the approach of getting the inactive more active. Loundsley Green Community Centre is an example of the type of provision which is critical across the borough.

5.9 Other facilities include Inkersall Methodist Church, Brimington Community Centre, Staveley and Barrow Hill Community Rooms, Whittington Moor Methodist Church, St Hughs RC Church, Littlemoor, Wardgate Way Family Centre, Birdholme Working Men's Club and Hasland Village Hall.

Summary assessment of Quantity of sports hall provision

5.10 The summary assessment of quantity of sports hall provision is that Chesterfield has a surplus of supply over demand of 14 badminton courts in 2013 and reducing to 11 courts in 2018. This is based on the sports hall supply being unchanged between the two years and demand increasing based on the population growth between the two years.

5.11 The new Queens Park Leisure Centre sports hall will have 2 more courts than the current venue and so the supply surplus will increase by a further 2 badminton courts.

5.12 The most telling finding on the quantity of sports hall provision is that 8 of the total 9 venues which have some community use are on education – school or college sites. Maintaining this supply of sports halls is contingent on continuing access to the venues (considered

under the access and availability headings) for community use. The surplus of supply over demand could be eliminated if 2 – 3 of these venues do not continue with community use, or if the rate of participation in hall sports increases and thereby increases demand.

- 5.13 Seven of the 9 venues are 4 badminton court size sports halls, so the quantity of provision is very good in providing the size of venue which can cater for all the indoor hall sports at community level. The Queens Park venue is the only venue that can provide for multi sports use and that will be enhanced by the new 8 court sports hall.
- 5.14 Based on the comparative standard of badminton courts per 10,000 population Chesterfield Borough has 5.3 courts per 10,000 population in 2013, reducing to 4.6 courts in 2028. This is higher by around 1 court per 10,000 population than courts across Derbyshire County and East Midlands Region.
- 5.15 The Community Hall network (village halls, church halls and community halls) is also an important part of the provision mix across Chesterfield. They provide opportunities for residents who do not want formal sporting opportunities in larger sports halls, but more activity based opportunities in small flexible spaces. This is very much in line with the more elderly sports participation profile across Chesterfield. Community based provision is also particularly important for delivering to the health agenda where local accessible opportunities in the community reflect the approach of getting the inactive more active. Loundsley Green Community Centre is an example of the type of provision, which is critical across the borough and provide a vital resource for local 'doorstep' activity.

Quality of Provision

- 5.16 Quality of sports halls is assessed by Sport England as the age of the sports halls and the dates of any major modernisation. Set out below is Table 5.4 which is a summary of the Chesterfield sports hall site by decade with the decade of any modernisation of venues.

Table 5.4: Age and modernisation of sports halls by decade in Chesterfield

Chesterfield	Dimensions	Courts	Yr Built	Yr Refurb
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4	2005	
CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE (CHESTERFIELD CAMPUS)		4	1993	2001 and again in 2013
HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	2000	
NETHERTHORPE SCHOOL		4	2012	
NEWBOLD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4	2006	
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	35 x 27	6	2013	
SPRINGWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34 x 18	4	2007	
ST MARYS RC HIGH	33 x 18	4	2004	
ST MARYS RC HIGH	18 x 10			
THE MEADOWS COMMUNITY SCHOOL		3	2006	

- As the table shows all the stock, excepting the Chesterfield College sports hall were opened between 2004 – 2013. So it is a very modern stock of 8 venues constructed in the last decade and seven of these eight centres are a 4 badminton court size sports hall (Note: the new Queens Park centre is listed as 6 courts but as already referenced it is 8 courts).
- Furthermore the oldest sports hall at Chesterfield College opened in 1993 and was modernised in 2001 and again in 2013.
- Another quality aspect is the size of the sports halls and 7 of the total 9 venues have a 4 badminton court size sports hall and so can provide for the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level. Furthermore the new Queens Park Leisure Centre will provide an events venue as well as a multi activity venue as it is an 8 court sports hall.

Summary assessment of Quality of sports hall provision

5.17 The summary assessment of quality of sports hall is that Chesterfield has a very modern stock of sports halls. All the stock, excepting the Chesterfield College sports hall opened between 2004 – 2013. So a very modern stock of 8 venues constructed in the last decade and 7 of these 8 centres are a 4 badminton court size sports hall. Furthermore the Chesterfield College sports hall which is the oldest venue and opened in 1993 was modernised in 2001 and again in 2013.

5.18 Replacement of the Queens Park Leisure Centre with a new sports hall of 8 badminton courts is justified on quality grounds because it will provide the only venue in the Borough which can provide for multi sports activities at the same time. It will also be the events venue for the borough. It will therefore complement the other venues which have a modern 4 badminton court size sports hall.

Accessibility of Provision

5.19 Access to sports halls is assessed by Sport England based on the catchment area of sports halls and travel patterns to venues by car, public transport and walking. The Sport England data plots the catchment area of each sports hall site and then determines the demand for each sports hall within its catchment area. The findings on access to sports halls from the Sport England fpm report are set out in Table 5.5 below.

Table 5.5: Access to sports halls in Chesterfield 2013 and 2028

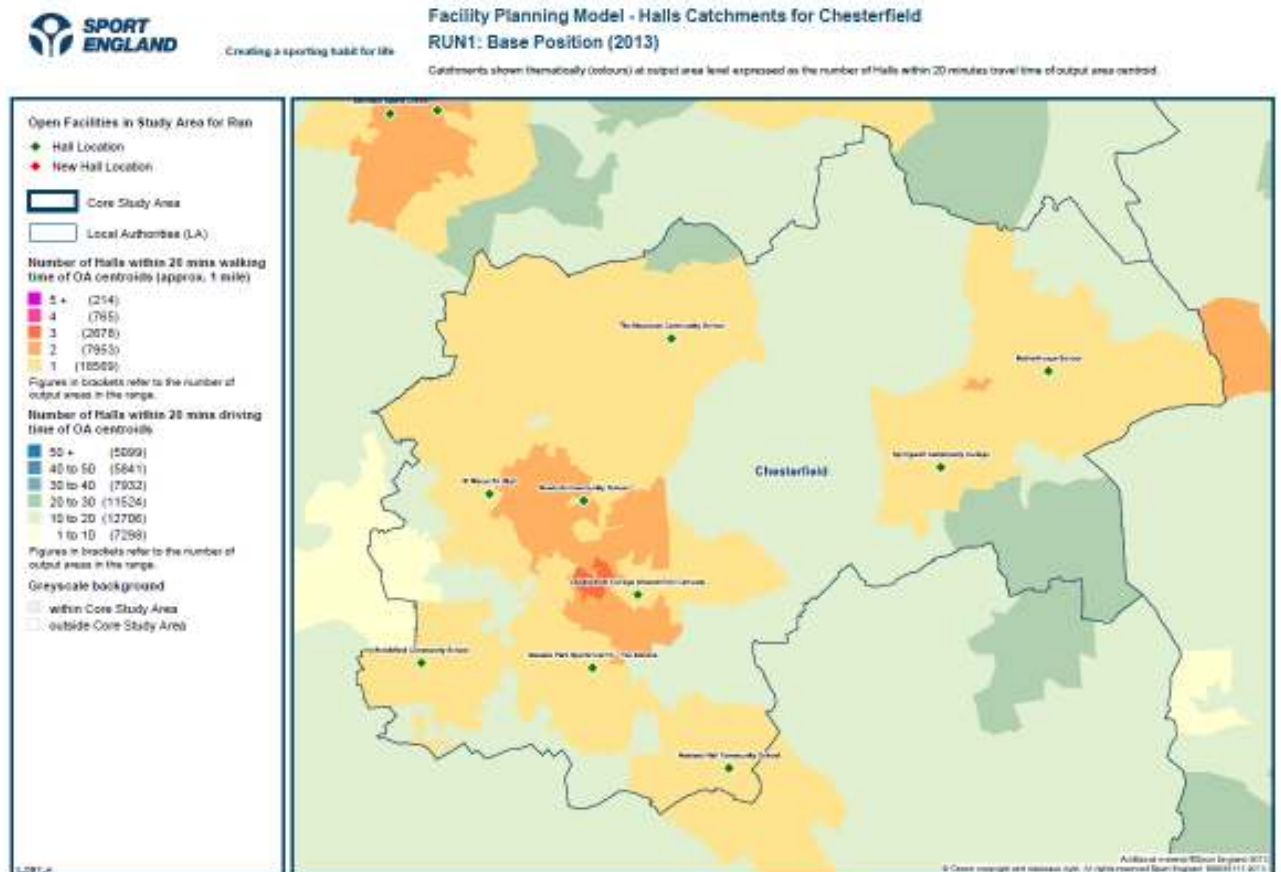
	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits which are met	193028	211363	42908	47829	4302	4757
% of total demand satisfied	92.9	92.3	93.4	93.1	93.4	93.3
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	79.2	79.7	79.4	79.9	74.4	74.5

% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.0	16.8	16.7
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.1	8.8	8.8
% of population without access to a car	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	26	26
Demand Retained	188656	206484	38732	43232	3883	4334
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	97.7	97.7	90.3	90.4	90.3	91.1
Demand Exported	4372	4879	4176	4596	419	423
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	2.3	2.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	8.9

- Car travel is the dominant travel mode to sports halls with it being 74% of all visits in both 2013 and 2028. This is however 5% below the 79% of all visits to sports halls by car across the County and for East Midlands Region.
- Of the total demand for sports halls, 74% is met through residents driving to sports halls with 17% walking to sports halls and 9% going by public transport. The amount of users visiting on foot is higher than the regional and county figures and reflects the low car ownership and good distribution/access to existing sports halls.
- The 2011 Census identified that 26% of the Chesterfield population do not have access to a car – some 5% above the County and East Midlands region percentage. So location and access to sports halls based on their 20 minutes/1mile walking catchment is important – the finding is one in four visits to sports halls are by walkers.
- A key finding is that 90% of Chesterfield's demand, rising to 91% in 2028, is retained at a Chesterfield located sports halls. In short, nine out of ten visits to Chesterfield's sports halls are by local residents.
- This finding combines several things. Firstly the catchment area of the sports halls correlates very well with the location of 90% of the Chesterfield demand for sports halls – the venues are very accessible to the Chesterfield population. Secondly there is enough capacity at the sports halls to meet over 90% of the Chesterfield demand - so accessible locations and sports halls with sufficient supply to meet demand.
- Map 5.2 below sets out the location of the Chesterfield sports halls. It also includes the number of sports halls which can be accessed by car and walking from different parts of the borough. In the areas shaded cream in the map residents can access between 1 – 10 sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the sports halls locations. In the areas shaded green residents can access between 10 - 20 sports halls. So very high access and 74% of all visits to sports halls are by car.
- In Map 5.2 the light brown areas are the areas where residents can walk to a sports hall based on its 20 minutes/1mile catchment area. This covers around 60% of the land areas of Chesterfield so a very high land area of the borough is inside the walk

to catchment area of a sports hall. This is important given 17% of all visits to sports halls are by walkers.

Map 5.2: Access to Chesterfield's sports halls based on the car travel and walking catchment areas of the venues 2013



- The Sport England travel patterns and map 5.2 showing the location and levels of access to venues by car and walking demonstrate there is very high accessibility to sports halls across the whole of the borough and there is no one area without access by car and 60% of the land area of the borough is inside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall, which to repeat is important given 17% of all visits to sports halls are by walking.
- Only 9% of Chesterfield's demand for sports halls is exported. This is around 420 visits and primarily to Bolsover and North East Derbyshire. The quantity and pattern of exports shows little change from 2013 to 2028. The distribution of exported demand for 2013 and 2028 is set out in Table 5.6 overleaf.

Table 5.6: Export of Chesterfield demand for sports halls 2013 and 2028

Chesterfield exported demand	2013	2028
Amber Valley	4	3
Bolsover	238	248
Chesterfield (retained demand)	1,338	1,353
Derbyshire Dales	1	1
High Peak		
North East Derbyshire	296	299
Sheffield	50	53
Rotherham	1	1
Bassetlaw	16	19
Mansfield	14	14
Ashfield	49	40
Broxtowe	1	1

5.20 Finally under access there is the topic of unmet demand and location of sports halls. Some venues may not be accessible because they are outside the catchment area of a venue and this is then assessed as unmet demand. (Note: the other topic under unmet demand is lack of sports hall capacity and this is considered under the availability heading).

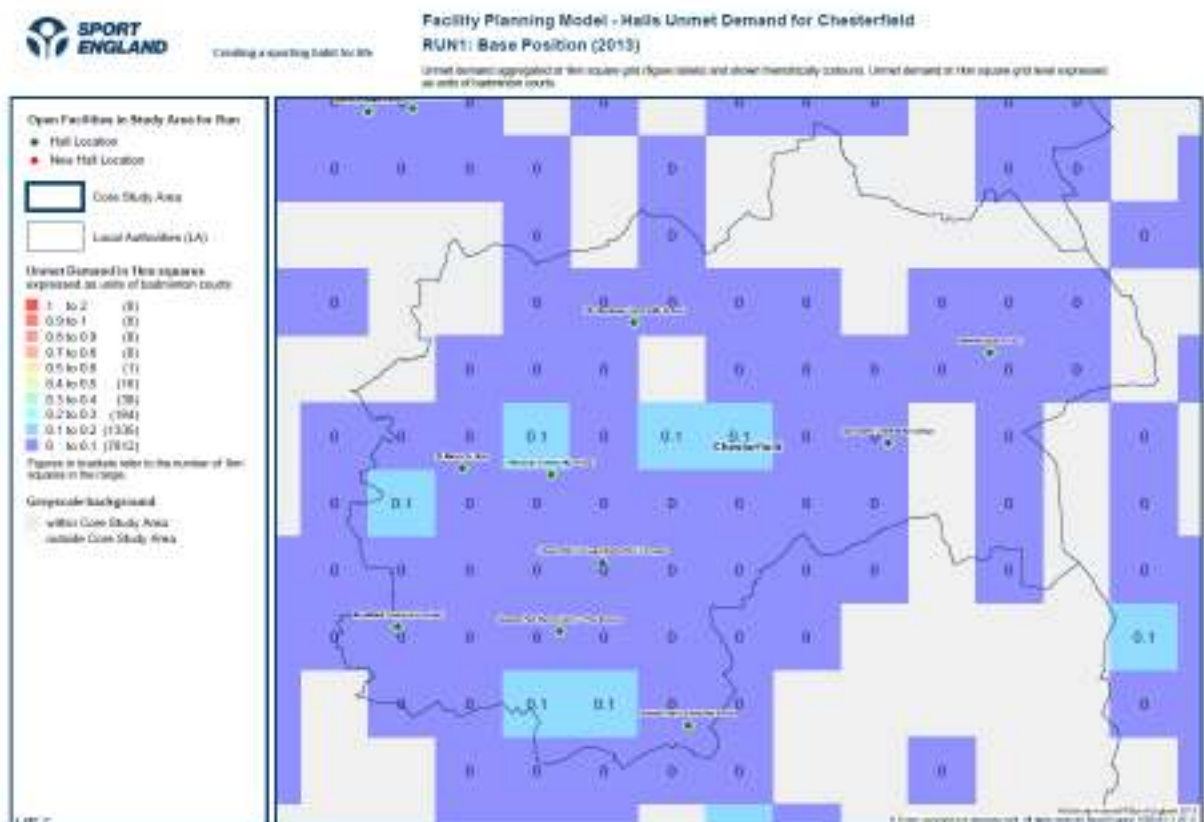
Table 5.7: Unmet Demand for sports halls by Chesterfield residents 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		Chesterfield	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Unmet Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	14717	17602	3052	3569	303	340
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.1	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.7
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	91	109	19	22	2	2

% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	6.7	13.3	1.8	5.3	0	0
Outside Catchment -	93.3	86.7	98.2	94.7	100	100

- As Table 5.7 shows unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall is all of the unmet demand and it only equates to 2 badminton courts in both years. Given there are 42 badminton courts at 9 sites available for public use in Chesterfield this is not an issue
- Essentially nearly all unmet demand arises from residents who rely on walking to a sports hall but do not live within a 20 minute/1 mile walk from the facility.
- Map 5.3 below is the unmet demand maps for 2013 and 2028 and it illustrates that unmet demand is thinly spread across the Borough with no hotspots where new provision would be needed.

Map 5.3: Unmet demand for sports halls because of lack of access in Chesterfield 2013 and 2028



Summary of findings on Accessibility to sports halls

- 5.21 A key finding is that 90% of Chesterfield's demand, rising to 91% in 2028, is retained at Chesterfield sports halls. In short, nine out of ten visits to Chesterfield's sports halls are by local residents. So there are accessible sports hall locations and sports halls with sufficient supply to meet demand.
- 5.22 Car travel is the dominant travel mode to access sports halls, with 74% of all visits by car in both years. Between 1 – 10 sports halls are accessible from all areas of Chesterfield based on car travel. Residents in around 40% of the land area of the borough have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls based on car travel and the location of venues – very high accessibility.
- 5.23 Around 60% of the land area of Chesterfield is within the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. This is important given 17% of all visits to sports halls are by walkers.
- 5.24 Unmet demand from lack of access and demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall is not an issue. It equates to 2 badminton courts in both years. Given there are 42 badminton courts at 9 sites available for public use in Chesterfield this is not significant.
- 5.25 The location of the Queens Park Leisure Centre is well placed to serve as the borough wide centre. Any alternative location would not provide better accessibility for residents.
- 5.26 There are several school venues close to the Queens Park Centre. Given the overall surplus of sports hall supply over demand and the high accessibility to venues, then there could be a question as to whether the current scale of community use is required at all these venues (see findings under availability).
- 5.27 The new Queens Park Centre is going to be an 8 court sports hall and so it has 33% more capacity than the existing venue.
- 5.28 Only 9% of Chesterfield's demand for sports halls is exported. This is around 420 visits and primarily to Bolsover and North East Derbyshire. The quantity and pattern of exports shows little change from 2013 to 2028.

Availability of Provision

- 5.29 Availability of sports halls is the second most important category of findings after quantity. Availability is on two counts: firstly the hours of community use which are available at each site and; secondly how full the sports halls are.
- 5.30 On the first count sports halls may not be available because they are located in independent schools and there is no community use, or, there are very small scale buildings, an example being the one court venue at Parkside Community School. These are assessed by Sport England as too small for community use and are therefore not included as part of the supply in the dataset.
- 5.31 Chesterfield, as reported, has in 2014 a total of 9 sports hall sites. Queens Park Leisure Centre is the only public leisure centre in the borough, all the other sports halls are on school or college sites. So availability of the total sports hall supply is dependent on the individual school's view about community use. This can vary considerably and change over time. The healthy balance of supply exceeding demand by 14 badminton courts in 2014 and 11 by 2028 could change very quickly if 2 of the school venues decide to no longer make their venues available for community use.

5.32 On the second count of how full the sports halls are, this is set out in table 5.8 below.

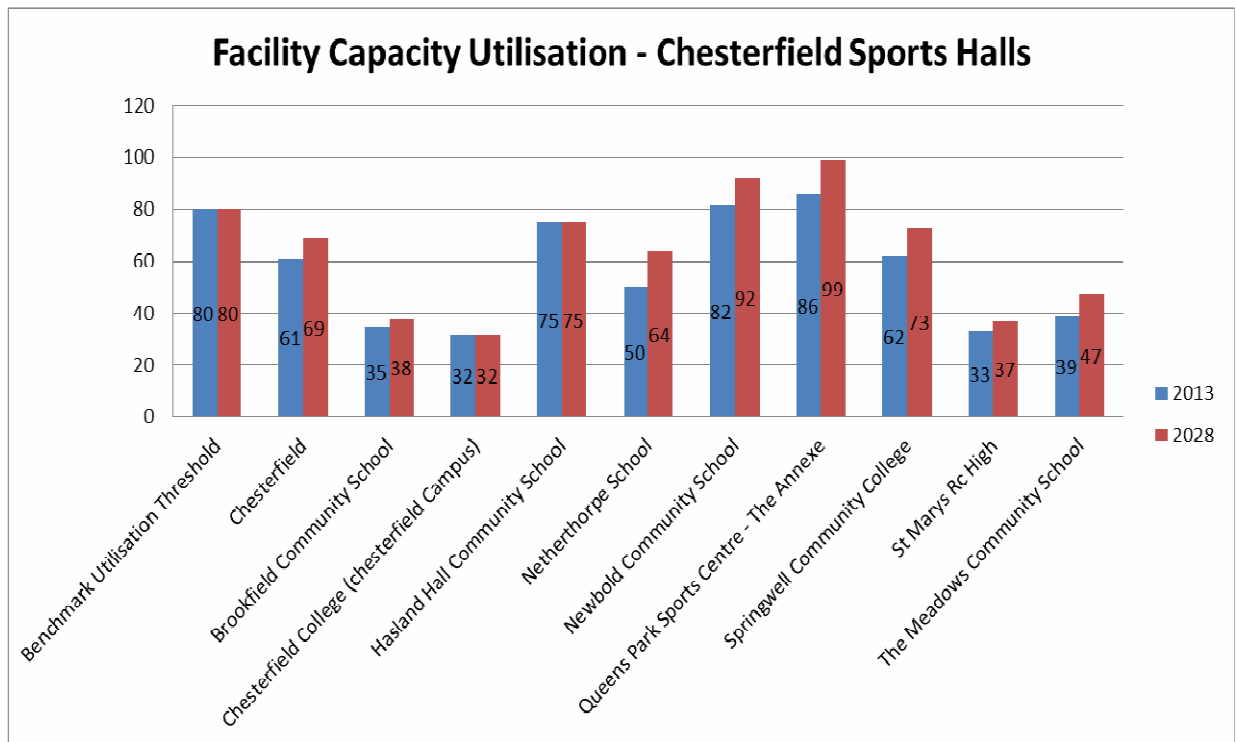
Table 5.8: Percentage of used and unused capacity for sports halls in Chesterfield Borough 2013

Name of facility	Dimensions	FPM Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	% of Capacity used	% of Capacity not used
CHESTERFIELD					62%	38%
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4	2005		35%	57%
CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE (CHESTERFIELD CAMPUS)	4	1993	2001		32%	
HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	2000		75%	8%
HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	18 x 10					
NEWBOLD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4	2006		82%	18%
NEWBOLD COMMUNITY SCHOOL						
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	32 x 26	6	1987		86%	14%
QUEENS PARK SPORTS CENTRE	11 x 11					
SPRINGWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34 x 18	4	2007		62%	30%
ST MARYS RC HIGH	33 x 18	4	2004		33%	63%
ST MARYS RC HIGH	18 x 10					
THE MEADOWS COMMUNITY SCHOOL		3	2006		39%	57%
THE MEADOWS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	24 x 14					
THE MEADOWS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	18 x 10					

- On average Chesterfield's sports halls are operating at 62% used capacity in 2013. Sport England use a benchmark of 80% used capacity for sports halls to balance comfortable usage and viability. Therefore in general there appears to be some 'spare' capacity in Chesterfield's sports halls.
- The table however provides the figures for each sports hall and it shows there is some variation between halls with some college/school halls only operating at just above 30% utilised capacity, such as St Mary's RC High. The consultations did establish that it does have a low level of community use.
- The Brookfield Community School does have an estimated 35% of its total capacity used for community use. However the consultation findings were of a much higher level of community use and it is effectively fully booked and has no spare capacity for community use

- The Newbold Community School (82% of capacity used) and the proposed new Queens Park Sports Centre (86% of capacity used) are predicted to be operating just above the recommended threshold
- The findings for each sports hall site for both 2013 and the changes up to 2028 are set out in Table 5.9 overleaf. This shows the projected utilisation at the new Queens Park Leisure Centre increasing to 99% by 2028 and with the Newbold Community School increasing to 92% of capacity used.
- All other centres are below the halls full comfort threshold of 80% of capacity used, with Hasland Hall Community School being the highest at 75% of capacity used in both years.
- The average for the borough is 69% of all sports hall capacity used for community use at peak times. So across the borough there is enough capacity to meet demand up to 2028. It is the variable availability of sports halls for community use across all the venues which is the issue and is creating highs and lows in the distribution of demand and capacity used at each venue.
- This issue is likely to increase as each of the nine venues effectively decides their own policy towards community use and the extent of the availability of the sports halls for community use. The question is whether this is an issue for Chesterfield Borough and it wishes to strategically intervene and establish a consistent pattern of use and availability of education based sports hall?
- Its own centre already has the highest level of used capacity in both years. It is effectively the most popular centre because it operates with full public access and availability.
- If the Borough wishes to reduce the level of used capacity at its own venue then it needs to make selective interventions with school/college sites to re-distribute demand across venues because as the theme of this assessment has been – there is enough sports hall capacity across the borough to meet demand now and up to 2028.

Table 5.9: Chesterfield sports hall utilisation for 2013 and 2028



5.33 The fpm provides a theoretical analysis of capacity and availability. The needs and evidence work has sought to get a better understanding of the position on the ground, which is highlighted below:

- Chesterfield College – have a good quality refurbished 4-court hall on site, has limited community use over and above students. Will remain in addition to the sports hall access the College will have to the new Queens Park Centre
- Brookfield Community School – fully functioning community use (CU) to the point where the sports hall is fully booked and groups cannot get in.
- Hasland Hall – has a 4-court hall but is not extensively used for CU and hall is looking a bit old now.
- Netherthorpe School – have a new 4-court hall (2012) which was created as part of a partial re-build of the school. CU is managed by 'Facilities for All' a commercial community use specialist so there is good CU. Also have a dance studio and health and fitness.
- Newbold – a PFI school with a 4-court hall, 'Facilities for All' are about to take over the management, so increased CU expected. Also have a dance studio and health and fitness.
- Parkside Community School – located in the town centre next to QP only have a small one-court facility, so little or no scope for community use.

- Springwell Community College – PFI school, have good community use. Also have a dance studio and health and fitness.
- St Mary's Catholic High School – have a 4-court hall, manage it in-house but CU is limited.
- The Meadows Community High School (Whittington) – only have a 3 court hall but it is managed by 'Facilities for All' so does have community use.

The on the ground reality is that the sports halls appear fuller than the fpm analysis, those courts that have community use appear to be at capacity e.g. Brookfield, Netherthorpe and Springwell. There is however opportunity to look at opening up further St Mary's and Hasland Hall.

Summary of findings on Availability of sports halls

- 5.34 Availability of sports halls is the second most important category of findings after quantity. Availability is on two counts: firstly the hours of community use which are available at each site and; secondly how full the sports halls are.
- 5.35 On the first count the Chesterfield sports halls have high availability, as all the 9 sites offer community use but this varies site by site and is dependent on the policy of each individual venue owner and operator. The crucial finding is that 8 of the 9 sports hall sites are on school or college sites and the policy/access for community use is determined by each individual school/college.
- 5.36 For example Springwell Community College is estimated to have 62% of its total sports hall capacity available and used for community use, whilst at St Mary's Catholic High School it is a much lower 32% of the venue's capacity available and used.
- 5.37 Overall the average estimated used capacity across all the venues in the borough is between 61% - 62% in the weekly peak period. This is well within the Sport England halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used and before sports halls become uncomfortably full. It is the variation in availability of sports halls which is the issue and creating highs and lows at individual venues not the total capacity of all the venues.
- 5.38 This becomes clearer when looking at the on the ground reality where sports halls appear fuller than the fpm analysis, those courts that have community use appear to be at capacity e.g. Brookfield, Netherthorpe and Springwell. There is however opportunity to look at opening up further St Mary's and Hasland Hall.
- 5.39 The Queens Park Leisure Centre is the only public sports centre in the Borough and it has the highest level of availability and used capacity in both 2013 and 2028. This is because it has full availability for public access and clubs use (86% and 99% respectively). The decision to increase the size of the new Queens Park Leisure Centre by 2 badminton courts is a prudent one. This is said because whilst it increases the overall supply and demand balance of sports halls in the borough, it is effectively protecting the only venue in the borough that can provide for full public access and availability.
- 5.40 This issue of variable availability of sports halls for community use across all the venues is likely to increase because effectively each one decides their own policy towards community use and the extent of the availability of the sports halls.

- 5.41 The question is whether this is an issue for Chesterfield Borough and it wishes to strategically intervene and establish a consistent pattern of use and availability of education based sports halls for community use?
- 5.42 The advice is this would be very sensible to do because if (say) 2-3 venues decide not to make their venue available for community use then the healthy surplus of supply over demand of 14 badminton courts in 2014 and 11 in 2028 across the borough will be reduced or even eliminated. Whilst the Queens Park Leisure Centre is already estimated to be completely full.
- 5.43 It could be a selective approach - to intervene with strategic co-ordination of accessing the education sports hall and ensuring an agreed level of availability of sports halls for community use. Overall there is enough supply and it is not blanket negotiations with all venues/operators.
- 5.44 The emergence of *Facilities for All* which is a commercial community use specialist operator at several venues identifies the education site owners who are supportive of community use. They are or will be managing Netherthorpe School, Newbold Community College and Meadows Community School. So there are three venues where a co-ordinated and consistent pattern of access, availability and programming of community use maybe possible and negotiated with three owners but one operator.
- 5.45 The need for this selective co-ordinated approach is underlined by Chesterfield College having exclusive use of 4 of the badminton courts at the new 8 court Queens Park Leisure Centre during the day time (which is off peak). The new centre will have 8 courts (as distinct from the 6 courts in the current centre) available for public/club use weekday evenings.
- 5.46 To repeat, the decision to increase the new Queens Park Leisure Centre from 6 to 8 courts seems a very sensible and prudent strategic one. In terms of guaranteeing and protecting public and club use at the only public centre in the Borough but also off-setting the impact of any decline in availability of the 8 remaining education based sites because of a change in policy of making venues available for community use.
- 5.47 The new Queens Park Leisure Centre is positioned as the borough wide public/club use venue. It is the only sports hall site which is not only a public sports hall but it is the only venue which is larger than 4 badminton courts. It therefore offers full public access/availability and flexibility of uses at the same time of different sports and activities.
- 5.48 These scale, access and availability benefits/positions the centre as the borough wide venue. There could also be a network of a few education based centres providing for community recreation and club use at particular venues. All but one of the venues has a 4 badminton court size sports hall.

Table 5.9: Sports Halls Provision in Derbyshire County 2013

Name of facility	Dimensions	FPM Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	Hours in peak period	Community hours available	% of Capacity used	% of Capacity not used
AMBER VALLEY								
ALDERCAR COMMUNITY LANGUAGE COLLEGE	33 x 18	4	2011		20	20	43%	57%
ALDERCAR COMMUNITY LANGUAGE COLLEGE	25 x 10				20	20		
ALFRETON LEISURE CENTRE	33 x 26	6	1974		91	90%	84%	16%
BELPER LEISURE CENTRE	33 x 18	4	1974		65	91	90%	10%
BELPER LEISURE CENTRE	18 x 10				65	65		
GENESIS FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE		4	2002	2005	36.5	88	100%	0%
LEA GREEN DEVELOPMENT & CONFERENCE CENTRE		4	1962	2006	38	91	25%	75%
RIPLEY LEISURE CENTRE		4	2007		102		100%	0%
WILLIAM GREGG VC LEISURE CENTRE	30 x 16	3	1980		103		100%	0%
							71%	29%
BOLSOVER								
CLOWNE LEISURE FACILITY		4	2005		41		85%	15%
FREDERICK GENT SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	2005		26		80%	20%
HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	1990		38		44%	56%
HERITAGE HIGH SCHOOL	18 x 10				38			
SHIREBROOK LEISURE CENTRE	33 x 18	4	1984		95		87%	13%
THE BOLSOVER SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	2000		25		66%	34%
							62%	38%
CHESTERFIELD								
BROOKFIELD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 18	4	2005		29		43%	57%
CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE (CHESTERFIELD CAMPUS)		4	1993	2001	20	20	39%	61%
HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	2000		25		92%	8%
HASLAND HALL COMMUNITY SCHOOL	18 x 10				25			

Name of facility			Dimensions	FPM Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	Hours in peak period	Community hours available	% Capacity used	% of Capacity not used
NEWBOLD SCHOOL	COMMUNITY		33 x 18	4	2006		35		82%	18%
NEWBOLD SCHOOL	COMMUNITY						35			
QUEENS CENTRE	PARK	SPORTS	32 x 26	6	1987		91		86%	14%
QUEENS CENTRE	PARK	SPORTS	11 x 11				91			
SPRINGWELL COLLEGE	COMMUNITY		34 x 18	4	2007		20		70%	30%
ST MARYS RC HIGH			33 x 18	4	2004		49		37%	63%
ST MARYS RC HIGH			18 x 10				49			
THE MEADOWS SCHOOL	COMMUNITY			3	2006		38		43%	57%
THE MEADOWS SCHOOL	COMMUNITY		24 x 14				38			
THE MEADOWS SCHOOL	COMMUNITY		18 x 10				38			
DERBYSHIRE DALES									38%	62%
ABBOTSHOLME SCHOOL				4	1989		46		17%	83%
ARC LEISURE MATLOCK				4	2011		99		76%	24%
ASHBOURNE LEISURE CENTRE			33 x 18	4	2004		90		52%	48%
ASHBOURNE LEISURE CENTRE			15 x 10				90			
HIGHFIELDS (LUMSDALE SITE)	SCHOOL		33 x 20	4	1985		47		26%	74%
LADY MANNERS SCHOOL				4	1974		42		35%	65%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL	GRAMMAR		33 x 17	4	2002		44		16%	84%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL	GRAMMAR		21 x 11				44			
ST ANSELMS SCHOOL				4	2000		23		53%	47%
WIRKSWORTH CENTRE	LEISURE		33 x 18	4	2000		45		39%	61%
WIRKSWORTH CENTRE	LEISURE		20 x 12				45			
									67%	33%

Name of facility	Dimensions	FPM Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	Hours in peak period	Community hours available	% Capacity used	% of Capacity not used
EREWASH								
CAVENDISH SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 18	4	1995		41		75%	25%
KIRK HALLAM COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE		4	2011		36.5	43	48%	52%
KIRK HALLAM COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE					20	20		
SANDIACRE FRIESLAND SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 17	4	1974		50	50	56%	44%
THE LONG EATON SCHOOL		4	2006		33	33	93%	7%
THE LONG EATON SCHOOL					33	33		
THE ORMISTON ILKESTON ACADEMY	33 x 17	4	1993		20	20	67%	33%
THE ORMISTON ILKESTON ACADEMY					20	20		
TRENT COLLEGE		4	1979		53	53	51%	49%
WEST PARK LEISURE CENTRE (LONG EATON)	33 x 17	4	1972	2006	25.5	47	100%	0%
WILSTHORPE COMMUNITY BUSINESS & ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	33 x 18	4	1974	2004	33	49	54%	46%
							59%	41%
HIGH PEAK								
BUXTON COMMUNITY SCHOOL		4	1990		38	38	35%	65%
BUXTON COMMUNITY SCHOOL	18 x 10				38	38		
BUXTON COMMUNITY SCHOOL	18 x 10				38	38		
CHAPEL LEISURE CENTRE		4	2003		43	43	91%	9%
FAIRFIELD YOUTH CENTRE	32 x 18	4	1970		68	68	45%	55%
GLOSSOP LEISURE CENTRE		3	1979		93	93	100%	0%
GLOSSOPDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (GLOSSOP SITE)		3	1965	2011	29	38	58%	42%
GLOSSOPDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE (GLOSSOP SITE)					29	38		
NEW MILLS LEISURE CENTRE		4	1988		50	50	83%	17%
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL		4	2008		36	36	45%	55%
UNIVERSITY OF DERBY (BUXTON)	33 x 18	4	1994	2011	29.5	33	29%	71%

Name of facility	Dimensions	FPM Courts	Year built	Year refurbished	Hours in peak period	Community hours available	% of Capacity used	% of Capacity not used
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CAMPUS)

NE DERBYSHIRE							66%	34%
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DRONFIELD HENRY FANSHAW SCHOOL	33 x 18	4	1990		38	38	56%	44%
DRONFIELD SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 21	4	1973		96	96	83%	17%
DRONFIELD SPORTS CENTRE	15 x 6				23	23		
ECKINGTON SCHOOL	30 x 20	4	2006		37	37	42%	58%
ECKINGTON SCHOOL					30	30		
ECKINGTON SCHOOL					30	30		
KILLAMARSH SPORTS CENTRE		5	2000		103	103	93%	7%
SHARLEY PARK LEISURE CENTRE		6	1980		82	82	52%	48%
TUPTON HALL SCHOOL		4	2003		49	49	79%	21%
TUPTON HALL SCHOOL					49	49		

SOUTH DERBYSHIRE							83%	17%
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ETWALL LEISURE CENTRE		6	2009		103	103	91%	9%
GREEN BANK LEISURE CENTRE		6	1978		112	112	100%	0%
GREEN BANK LEISURE CENTRE					112	112		
PINGLE SCHOOL		4	2000		35	35	72%	72%
REPTON SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	32 x 23	4	1995		45	45	44%	56%
REPTON SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	18 x 10				45	45		

Consultation

5.49 Building on the baseline data analysis consultation was held with the following as part of the overall needs and evidence process and strategy development. The consultation focussed on supply and demand issues:

- Mick Blythe, Leisure Manager, Chesterfield Borough Council
- Alan Moray, Planning Manager, Chesterfield Council
- Darren Townsend, Healthy Living Centre Manager
- Paul Chambers, Derbyshire Sport
- Mark Tournier, School Sport Partnership
- Darren Norwood, Facilities for All
- Alex Fraser, Sporting Futures
- Alistair Meikle, Wheelyfun
- Kay Adkins, Chesterfield FC Community Trust
- Dave Simmonds Chesterfield College
- James Creaghan, Public Health Manager

Consultation was also undertaken with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs) and a consultation workshop was also held with Active Chesterfield.

5.50 Key issues raised in relation to sports hall provision included the following:

- The proposed new sports hall at Queens' Park was supported by all consultees. It will provide flexible pay and play access to sit alongside the school network which provides more of a block booking approach
- Indoor space is well provided for. After-school opportunities at Netherthorpe, Springwell and Newbold are good. Important community opportunities are provided at Inerskill Methodist Church and St Augustine's
- 'Facilities for All' provide a good service in opening up schools and working on a co-ordinated basis across the borough. The model could be extended to those schools which do not currently maximise community use
- Health funding and programmes will be targeted at local community based activities. Whilst facilities are not the panacea they are an important part of the jigsaw. Gaining affordable access to facilities in local community settings will be critical to deliver
- Opening up the school and community network will therefore be an important future priority to deliver local targeted activities and programmes and drive the health agenda

- Daytime access to sports hall is problematic due to the reliance on school based provision. The importance of the community hall network alongside Queens Park is therefore evident in order to deliver daytime access and opportunities when the older Chesterfield resident profile will seeking opportunities to participate
- The Council are committed to maximising the potential of the sports hall network and smaller flexible venues. Opportunities exist to create community hubs around pitches and indoor community provision
- Chesterfield is viewed as a deliverer of local recreation opportunities and the sports hall at Queens Park will not play any significant sub-regional role however it will provide opportunities for growth and club and school competition for sports hall sports such as basketball and badminton

- 5.51 Bringing all the evidence together it is therefore evident that the new Queens Park development is fully supported and the level of provision proposed will compliment the network of school and education sports halls, providing a quality 8-court facility. Queens Park and the school based sports hall network provide good access to sports hall for residents.
- 5.52 The school sport hall network is new and modern and of good quality. There is no case at present, based on the supply and demand analysis to develop new / additional sports hall provision over and above the new Queens Park Centre. The level of provision is good and there is generally good access however a number of schools are at full-capacity. There is therefore a need to protect all halls and seek to open up access to those schools which currently provide limited use. 'Facilities for All' provides a good model for delivering coordinated community use and could be extended to support other schools.
- 5.53 Alongside the formal sports hall network there is a good network of community halls. These are vital to provide local opportunities, particularly in the daytime, in line with the health agenda and the participation profile of Chesterfield.
- 5.54 Set out overleaf are the key issues and priorities which flow from the needs and evidence for sports halls.

Strategic Recommendation	Justification	Action	Timescales	Responsibilities
<p>SH1. Develop the Queens Park Centre as an 8 court sports hall facility.</p>	<p>The new Queens Park development is fully supported and the level of provision proposed will compliment the network of school and education sports halls, providing a quality 8-court facility, with pay and play access. Queens Park and the school based sports hall network provide good access to sports hall for residents.</p>	<p>Continue to drive forward the build programme.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CBC</p>
<p>SH2. Protect all sports hall provision up to 2028 and seek to open up those schools with current limited use.</p>	<p>There is no case at present, based on the supply and demand analysis to develop new / additional sports hall provision over and above the new Queens Park Centre. The level of provision is good and there is generally good access however a number of schools are at full-capacity. There is therefore a need to protect all halls and seek to open up access to those schools which currently provide limited use.</p>	<p>Monitor and seek to resist any sports hall closure. Seek to develop and support improved access to the school sports hall network through a coordinated approach to management. Seek to deliver investment through s106 or CIL allocations to enhance the school network.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CBC providers and</p>
<p>SH3. Seek to maximise the opportunities for local sport and physical activity opportunities through the community centre network</p>	<p>The Community Hall network (village halls, church halls and community halls) are an important part of the provision mix across Chesterfield. They provide opportunities for residents who do not want formal sporting opportunities in larger sports halls, but more activity based opportunities in small flexible spaces. This is very much in line with the more elderly sports participation profile across Chesterfield. Community based provision is also particularly important for delivering to the health agenda where local accessible opportunities in the community reflect the approach of getting the inactive more active.</p>	<p>Undertake an audit of the existing community hall network to understand the quality of provision and the sport and physical opportunities they offer. Seek to deliver investment through s106 or CIL allocations to enhance the community centre network based on the audit findings.</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>CBC with Active Chesterfield</p>

6. Artificial Grass Pitches

Introduction

- 6.1 This section presents an evidence base on the findings for the need and scale of provision for Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) in Chesterfield Borough. The evidence base is drawn largely from the findings of the Playing Pitch Strategy 2014.
- 6.2 This evidence base will be incorporated into a wider Indoor sports and recreational facilities strategy for Chesterfield Borough. The findings from the analysis (alongside other needs and evidence) inform the strategic priorities set out at the end of the section.
- 6.3 In Chesterfield, there are three full sized pitches with approved surfaces for hockey and one full sized 3g pitch.
- 6.4 Table 6.1 summarises the facilities available (quantity) and the quality of these pitches.

Table 6.1: AGPs in Chesterfield

Site Name	Management	Floodlights		Quality Rating	Issues identified
Brookfield Community School	School/College/University (in house)	Yes	Rubber crumb pile (3G) - No	Good	Good quality facility with good changing accommodation . Provided 2010
Newbold Community School	Facilities for All	No	Sand Filled - Yes	Standard	Lack of floodlights limits role of pitch and inhibits use. Provided 2006
Springwell Community College	PFI School/College/University (in house)	Yes	Sand Filled - Yes	Good	Good quality facility with good changing accommodation . Built 2011
St Marys RC High School	School/College/University (in house) as part of the St Marys Community Sports Partnership	Yes	Sand Dressed - Yes	Poor	Ageing pitch surface now has rips and damage. Requires replacement. Built 2010

6.5 The key issues arising from Table 6.1 are as follows:

- 75% of the available full sized pitches are suitable for hockey – a high proportion
- there are no full sized AGPs in the control of Chesterfield Borough Council and instead there is a clear reliance upon the provision of facilities at school sites. While this maximises the use of the facilities during daylight hours as well as at peak time, it means that there is more limited control over the type of surface provided as well as the long term security of community access (although all sites currently have formal arrangements in place for access to their AGPs)
- with the exception of the AGP at St Mary's, all pitches have been built within the last five years and offer high quality surfaces. In contrast, the pitch at St Mary's is circa 14 years old and has limited remaining lifespan without resurfacing; and

- the lack of floodlights at Newbold Community School limits the community use of this site. Although the site is managed by *Facilities for All*, limited after school activity is possible and the pitch is therefore mainly available to book at weekends.
- 6.6 In addition, there are three small sided facilities, specifically at Queens Park Leisure Centre and two at Hasland Hall Community School. The surface of the pitch at Queens Park Leisure Centre means that it is unsuitable for hockey use, however the pitches at Hasland Hall Community School would provide training opportunities for hockey.
- 6.7 In Chesterfield Borough, there is therefore one full sized pitch with a 3g surface (the preferred surface for football) located at Brookfield School. This pitch is on the FA register of 3g pitches, is approved for use in competitive fixtures and is a high quality facility with associated changing facilities. It was built during 2010 and several charter standard clubs are linked to the site. There is a further small sized 3g pitch at Queens Park Sports Centre which can be used for training and small sided games. This was built in 2008 and is also of good quality.
- 6.8 The remaining pitches (3 full sized and 2 small sized) have sand based surfaces which can be used for football training but are not approved surfaces for competitive fixtures. While Springwell Community College is a new facility (built 2011), the pitch at St Marys High School is almost 15 years old and the surface is poor. The facility at Newbold Community School was built in 2006 and has a good surface but is not floodlit, restricting the overall use of the pitch outside of school hours.
- 6.9 Notably, only the pitch at Queens Park Sports Centre is managed by Chesterfield Borough Council. All other facilities are at school sites and managed internally, or by *Facilities for All* (commercial management company).
- 6.10 Through consultation there is a perception that facilities are inadequate, this was almost wholly attributed to the perceived lack of AGPs in the borough (and in particular 3g AGPs) and resulting challenges in accessing these facilities. This suggests that facilities are at capacity. The cost of using AGPs was highlighted as a barrier by some, in particular adult teams who would need to hire the whole facility but would have fewer players to spread the cost.

Site Analysis

- 6.11 Supply and demand of AGPs is measured by considering:
- the amount of play that a site is able to sustain (based upon the number of hours that the pitch is accessible to the community during peak periods up to a maximum of 34 hours per week). Peak periods have been deemed to be Monday to Thursday 17:00 to 21:00; Friday 17:00 to 19:00 and Saturday and Sunday 09:00 to 17:00
 - the amount of play that takes place (measured in hours)
 - whether there is any spare capacity at the site based upon a comparison between the capacity of the site and the actual usage; and
 - any other key issues relating to the site which have arisen through consultation.
- 6.12 Table 6.2 sets out the analysis:

Table 6.2: Site Specific Activity at AGPs

Site	No of Pitches	Pitch Quality	Peak Time Capacity for Community Use (Hours)	Current Community Use (Hours)	Comparison	Total Extent of any Spare Capacity for Community Use	Extent of any Spare Capacity for Community Use During the Peak Period	Key Issues and Views
Brookfield Community School	1	Good	26	23.5	Being played to the level the site can sustain	2.5	0	As the only site containing a full size 3g pitch there is very limited capacity, although some capacity at weekends. Six a side league on Sunday. No availability during the week. Key site for large football clubs in the area - Chesterfield Town, Brampton Rovers, Somersall Rangers and Chesterfield Junior Blues. Six a side league Monday PM also. Limited use of AGP for competitive fixtures although pitches offers potential for this purpose due to position on FA register and surface provided. Facility is good quality
Hasland Hall Community School	2	Standard	36	22	Potentially able to accommodate some additional play	14	8	Site used extensively by Hasland Community Club, who access many of the peak time slots for training. Not open at weekends so all spare capacity is at peak time. Pitches are small sized and sand based so no opportunity for use in competitive fixtures. There is potential that Espial FC will begin training at Chesterfield Panthers during 2014 which will increase the spare capacity at this site. Some informal / casual usage also thought to take place at this site.
Newbold Community School	1	Standard	14	3	Potentially able to accommodate some additional play	11	0	Capacity of pitch significantly limited by lack of floodlights. This removes the ability to use the pitch at peak time. Capacity Saturday PM and Sunday for further play. Used Saturday morning

Site	No of Pitches	Pitch Quality	Peak Time Capacity for Community Use (Hours)	Current Community Use (Hours)	Comparison	Total Extent of any Spare Capacity for Community Use	Extent of any Spare Capacity for Community Use During the Peak Period	Key Issues and Views
Queens Park Sports Centre	1	Good	34	26	Potentially able to accommodate some additional play	8	2	Good quality facility with regular usage. While facility is used by some clubs, usage is primarily informal casual bookings – five a side etc.
Springwell Community Centre	1	Good	30	15	Potentially able to accommodate some additional play	15	0	Site used exclusively for football despite sand based surface. School have relationship with Chesterfield FC which limits access for some other clubs. Also booked Mon and Thurs for development activity. Limited availability if any at peak time. Site also used by the FA for coaching sessions, as well as the delivery of Tesco skills sessions and small sided competitive leagues.
St Marys RC High School	1	Poor	34	25	Potentially able to accommodate some additional play	9	3	Site used exclusively for hockey at weekends, meaning that there is scope to expand this activity. Majority of spare capacity at weekends (Sunday - outside of hockey peak time although there is a small sided league that takes place). A small amount of spare capacity midweek.

6.13 The key messages arising from Table 6.2 at a site specific level are as follows:

- all AGPs offer community use, although it is clear that use of the facility at Newbold Community School is restricted – this is due to the lack of floodlights on the site
- the significant proportion of all play that takes place on AGPs is football. Hockey is focussed at St Marys RC High School and football is the key usage of all other pitches regardless of surface
- there is limited spare capacity at any full sized pitch and limited capacity for additional activity at peak time. Of the full size pitches, only St Marys RC High School has any availability and this is limited – 3 hours per week maximum. This reflects the consultation undertaken with football clubs who believe existing facilities to be difficult to access
- the smaller pitches are also well used, with both Queens Park Sports Centre and Hasland Hall Community College acting as training venues for clubs, as well as more casual / informal pitch bookings. A high proportion of use of Queens Park Sports Centre is casual / informal bookings
- while AGPs are important facilities for club training, much capacity is used by block bookings for small sided leagues (18 hours in total). All of the full sized pitches with the exception of Newbold host at least one league. As well as midweek peak periods, these leagues also take place on Sunday evenings; and
- there is little known use of the AGPs within Chesterfield Borough by clubs outside.

Facility Planning Model Analysis (fpm)

6.14 Activity on a site by site basis can be compared with theoretical modelling produced by Sport England through the Facility Planning Model (FPM) 2013. This assessment considers the adequacy of full sized AGPs based upon nationally agreed parameters and considered demand and supply across the whole of Derbyshire. It therefore takes into account the interrelationship between pitches in North East Derbyshire and Bolsover. The key messages arising from the assessment are:

- supply of pitches per 10000 residents (0.38 pitches) is marginally lower than the midlands average (0.4) and the Derbyshire County wide average (0.4);
- demand in Chesterfield is equivalent to 2270 visits per week in the peak period, equivalent to 3 AGPs. The ageing population profile will mean that this is similar in future years, as the propensity of the population to play pitch sports will decrease as it ages, mitigating the impact of population growth;
- whilst overall demand equates to 3 AGPs, the separate data for football and hockey demand illustrates that demand equates to 1 AGP for hockey and at least 2 AGPs for football;
- based purely upon a baseline supply and demand assessment, there is a small shortfall of 0.2 AGPs both currently and in future years. This can be broken down into a slight surplus of hockey provision (0.11 pitches by 2028) and a shortfall of football provision (0.35 pitches by 2028);

- satisfied demand takes into account the location of existing pitches. Analysis demonstrates that 91% of demand is satisfied, which is below regional and county averages. Over 33% of demand from Chesterfield residents is exported to other areas. The model reveals that satisfied demand for hockey usage is only 87% (with nearly 60% met by exports). For football however, satisfied demand is 91%; and
- on balance, unmet demand is equivalent to 0.3 AGPs across the borough and most unmet demand is caused by a lack of capacity. There are no hotspots of unmet demand where new provision would be clearly justified. Reflecting the findings of satisfied demand, unmet demand is slightly higher for hockey than for football (assuming the continued use of sand based pitches for football).

6.15 The conclusions of the fpm modelling therefore suggest that:

- the existing stock of AGPs is at capacity
- there is a poor balance between the different types of surface given the shift to 3g surfaces by the FA; and
- there is a need to consider supplementing the existing stock through either a small AGP, an additional 3g AGP and the replacement of the carpet at St Marys RC High School.

6.16 This reflects the feedback received from clubs.

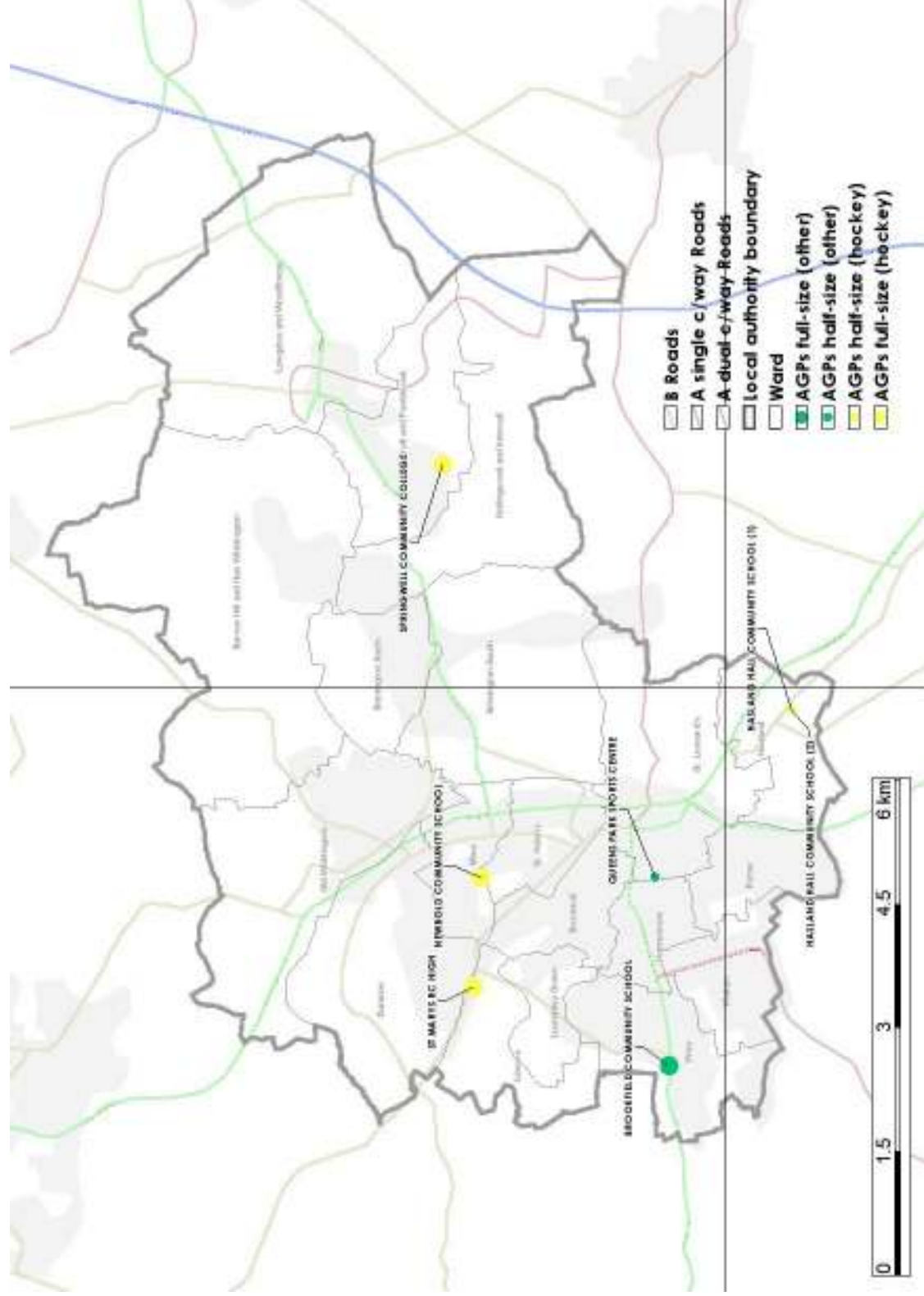
6.17 Combining the data and looking more widely at the adequacy of provision across Chesterfield Borough it can therefore be seen that:

- 85% of activity on full sized AGPs is football – just 15 hours out of 104 available at peak times are dedicated to hockey. Despite this, only one full sized pitch (and one small sided pitch) has a surface that is dedicated to football;
- taking into account just full sized pitches that are available to the community, peak time capacity is 104 hours, while demand equates to 66 hours. This means that pitches are operating overall at 64% capacity on average. A further 15 hours activity take place at Hasland Hall Community School (2 small sided pitches) and Queens Park Sports Centre is also busy (28 hours);
- all spare capacity exists at weekends however. Across all full sized pitches, there are just 3 hours available midweek, meaning that there is limited spare capacity for additional activity on full sized AGPs and there is a similar pattern on smaller pitches too (although potentially greater levels of informal use on Saturday / Sunday). Analysis of current training patterns however suggests that the majority of clubs do access a facility already;
- while capacity is limited, restricted opening hours perhaps do have a part to play in this. Brookfield and Springwell Schools do not open until almost 6pm, meaning that community activity cannot take place before this; and
- there is significant scope to increase the amount of activity on pitches at weekends. While there is some small sided competitive leagues that take place, as well as hockey, outside of ad hoc training and coaching sessions, there is spare capacity. Brookfield Community School is however the only AGP which is on the FA register as

being suitable for use in affiliated football leagues due to its surface type and the opportunity to use AGPs for competitive fixtures is therefore limited.

- 6.18 The capacity of AGPs is therefore relatively constrained, particularly during midweek at peak times. Increases in participation are likely to result in higher demand for training facilities and there is currently little scope to accommodate this within the existing infrastructure.
- 6.19 Added to this, the proportion of activity on AGPs is biased towards football, however only one full sized and one small sided pitch are the preferred surface for football currently. This impacts upon the suitability of the pitch stock, but also reduces the role of the AGPs as it means that these pitches cannot be used for competitive fixtures.
- 6.20 The location of all AGPs and their suitability for particular sports is illustrated in Map 6.1. It indicates that the provision of AGPs is much more limited and there are no full size AGPs within the main town of Chesterfield itself. Provision is particularly lacking to the south and east.

Map 6.1: Distribution of AGPs



Summary of AGP findings

- there is only one full sized 3g pitch in the borough and a second smaller facility although over 85% of use of all AGPs is football. Shortages of 3g AGPs was highlighted as a concern by 63% of responding clubs and some clubs are travelling outside of the borough to use facilities. Existing facilities are at capacity midweek. The lack of 3g pitches also means that there is minimal scope to use 3g pitches as an alternative to grass pitches for competitive fixtures.
- Demand for additional AGPs (particularly 3g) was one of the key issues emerging through consultation, with a greater proportion of users of pitches indicating that they are dissatisfied with current provision than those that are satisfied. The perception that facilities are inadequate was almost wholly attributed to the perceived lack of AGPs in the borough (and in particular 3g AGPs) and the resulting challenges in accessing these facilities. The cost of using AGPs was highlighted as a barrier by some. Some clubs would also like to see grass training facilities, particularly for use during pre season
- Participation is therefore constrained currently and if further teams were to be created, additional pitch provision may be required. The current distribution of facilities is skewed towards the west of the borough, suggesting that any new provision may be needed in the east.
- There are three full sized AGPs that have a suitable surface for hockey in Chesterfield Borough. All of these are located on school sites meaning that the Borough Council has no control over the surfaces that are provided.
- Facilities are relatively well distributed, but there are no AGPs in the town of Chesterfield itself and a gap to the east of the borough, although there are two small facilities at Hasland Hall Community School
- The quality of sand based AGPs is varying. The facility at Springwell School is good with no quality issues identified but while the facility at Newbold Community School is of adequate quality, it has no floodlights, restricting its role in community sport. In contrast, the surface at St Marys RC High School (which is owned and managed in partnership with the hockey clubs) is poor and is approaching 15 years old. The surface shows evidence of wear and tear and there are rips in the surface. It requires replacement to enable ongoing use of the facility.
- 85% of activity at peak times on AGPs is football. Despite this, 75% of full sized pitches are sand based pitches. Hockey usage is isolated to St Marys RC High School and this is the preferred venue, due to part ownership in the site (despite the poor quality of the facility). 60% of the use of St Marys AGP is hockey
- competition with football highlights the importance of maintaining (and potentially increasing in light of participation increases) appropriate access to sand based AGPs for training and competitive activity for the hockey clubs. There is identified imbalance between sand based and 3g pitch provision – 75% of full sized pitches have a sand based surface (suitable for hockey) but 85% of activity is football. This has no negative impact for hockey but impacts upon football. The pitch at St Marys RC High School is an important site for hockey and is sufficient to meet current and projected future demand unless there are increases in participation of greater than three teams; and

- the quality of facilities at the site however impacts upon the activity that can be undertaken – the pitch at St Marys RC High School requires short term replacement to ensure that it remains suitable for competitive play.

Consultation

- 6.21 The additional consultation undertaken on top of the PPS work confirmed the need for additional 3g provision and the requirement to resurface St Mary's for hockey. Set out overleaf are the key issues and priorities which flow from the needs and evidence for AGPs.

Strategic Recommendation	Justification	Action	Timescales	Responsibilities
<p>AGP1. Seek to develop a new 3g pitch as a focus for football</p>	<p>There is only one full sized 3g pitch in the borough and a second smaller facility although over 85% of use of all AGPs is football. Shortages of 3g AGPs was highlighted as a concern by 63% of responding clubs and some clubs are travelling outside of the borough to use facilities. Existing facilities are at capacity midweek. The lack of 3g pitches also means that there is minimal scope to use 3g pitches as an alternative to grass pitches for competitive fixtures, which is a key FA policy. Demand for additional AGPs (particularly 3g) was one of the key issues emerging through consultation.</p> <p>In terms of access a gap exists in the east. Netherthorpe School have expressed a desire of a 3g.</p>	<p>Work with the FA and Netherthorpe school to explore the feasibility of delivering a new 3g on the site.</p> <p>Explore other opportunities should delivery not be feasible.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>CBC and potential partner</p>
<p>AGP2. Resurface St Mary's AGP to provide a focus for hockey</p>	<p>St Mary's is a key focus for hockey. The surface at St Marys RC High School is poor and is approaching 15 years old. The surface shows evidence of wear and tear and there are rips in the surface. It requires replacement to enable ongoing use of the facility.</p>	<p>Work with the school and club to seek funding to deliver the re-surfacing</p>	<p>Short</p>	<p>CBC school and hockey club</p>
<p>AGP3. Protect all AGP provision up to 2028</p>	<p>Even with the delivery of AGP 1 and AGP2 pitches will be at or near capacity.</p>	<p>Monitor and seek to resist any future AGP closure.</p> <p>Seek to deliver investment through s106 or CIL allocations to enhance the AGP network through re-surfacing</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CBC and providers</p>

7: Implementation and Delivery

Introduction

- 7.1 The Council is committed to managing its facilities in-house. Queens Park will be delivered on a revenue neutral basis and the Council feel directly managing the provision will enable it to respond and react to changes in resident needs and continue to meet the borough's future health challenges
- 7.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) clearly establishes the requirement that local plans ensure that there is proper provision of community and cultural facilities to meet local needs.
- 7.3 Chesterfield Borough Council has an adopted Local Plan (2013). The Council are now developing sites and allocations, which may lead to a partial review of the Local Plan. The current plan has limited policies for open space and playing pitches and nothing in terms of indoor sport. There is an opportunity to develop policies for indoor sport based on the needs and evidence set out and in turn use these to deliver investment for sport.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 7.4 The start point for the development of local planning policy for sport and physical activity/recreation is therefore the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and in particular paragraphs 73 and 74. These are set out below and the significant parts of these paragraphs are underlined.

Paragraph 73

- 7.5 *'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.'*

Paragraph 74

- 7.6 *'Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:*
- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
 - the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
 - the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.'*
- 7.7 So the NPPF is saying planning policy based on the establishment of an up to date needs assessment of provision now and in the future, with identified specific quantitative and qualitative deficits of surpluses and by different types of provision. It is setting out that existing provision should not be built on unless it meets one of the three bullet points.

Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance

- 7.8 In order to apply the direction set by the NPPF Sport England developed and published in 2014 the Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG) as the industry wide guidance and methodology for assessing needs and developing an evidence base for indoor and built sports and recreational facilities. The ANOG guidance has 4 headings in its assessment: *Quantity; Quality; Access and Availability*.
- 7.9 The evidence base for the Chesterfield Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy for swimming pools and sports halls has been developed applying the ANOG methodology.
- 7.10 The direction under ANOG is to then set out the evidence base findings for planning policy purposes under the three headings of: *Protect and Retain; Enhance; and Provide*
- 7.11 Applying the findings from the ANOG evidence base for Chesterfield some suggested planning policies are.

Protect and Retain

- 7.12 *'The Council will seek to retain provision of the existing supply of sports halls, swimming pools and AGPs at the existing sites and the site for development of the new Queens Park Leisure Centre. This is based on the needs assessment identifying there is a present and continuing need for this scale of provision. Also the locations provide very good accessibility for the residents of the borough and any changes in provision/locations is unlikely to improve on the accessibility for residents.'*

Reasoned justification for sports halls

- 7.13 The assessment on quantity of sports hall provision is that Chesterfield has a surplus of supply over demand of 14 badminton courts in 2013 and this reduces to 11 courts in 2028. This is based on the sports hall supply being unchanged between the two years and demand increasing based on the population growth between the two years.
- 7.14 There is however a need to retain this level of provision because 8 of the total 9 sports halls venues which have some community use are on education – school or college sites. Maintaining this supply of sports halls to meet demand is contingent on continuing availability of the venues and this is at the decision and discretion of the school and college sports hall owner and operator. The projected surplus of supply over demand could be eliminated if 2 – 3 of these venues do not continue with community use, or if the rate of participation in hall sports increases and thereby increases demand.
- 7.15 In terms of access the assessment of need has identified the location and catchment area of the sports halls correlates very well with the location of 90% of the Chesterfield demand for sports halls. In short 90% of the demand for a sports hall by Chesterfield residents is located within the catchment area of a Chesterfield sports hall. Furthermore there is enough capacity at the sports halls to absorb this level of demand. Changing the location of sports halls in the borough is very unlikely to improve on access to sports halls by Chesterfield residents.

Reasoned justification for swimming pools

- 7.16 In terms of swimming pools the needs assessment has identified Chesterfield has a shortfall of swimming pool provision both in 2013 and in 2028. This equates to 145 sqm of water space in 2013 and by 2028, with planned population growth, this shortfall increases to 270 sq m of water).

- 7.17 The Borough Council's new Queens Park Leisure centre of a 25m x 8 lane pool (420 sq metres of water) and learner pool of 80 sq metres of water is very much justified and is larger than the current QPLC. The proposed new Queens Park Leisure Centre pool will keep down the current and projected deficit in waterspace across the Borough.
- 7.18 Given these findings the Council needs to protect the current quantity of swimming pool provision at the existing locations. The Council does not consider there is a need to provide additional waterspace/pools to meet the projected deficit and will seek to increase the capacity of the existing pools by changes in programming to provide more pool time and increase supply/capacity by these programming change. The QPLC pool moveable boom will offer greater flexibility in swimming pool programming to allow 2 or more activities to take place at the same time. This scope to increase capacity does not exist with the current QPLC.
- 7.19 In terms of accessibility the location and catchment areas of the Chesterfield swimming pools makes them very accessible to Chesterfield residents in both 2013 and 2028. The nearest pool to where most residents live is located in Chesterfield. For some 84% of the Chesterfield resident demand the nearest pool to where residents live is located in Chesterfield.

Reasoned justification for AGPS

- 7.20 The capacity of AGPs is relatively constrained, particularly during midweek at peak times. Increases in participation are likely to result in higher demand for training facilities and there is currently little scope to accommodate this within the existing infrastructure.

Enhance

- 7.21 *'The Council will seek to support the enhancement of the quality of the Healthy Living Centre to increase the capacity of the swimming pool stock through the addition of a learner pool. The Council will enhance provision of the pool by investment of section 106 monies or the CIL, based on the predicted growth in Staveley.'*
- 7.22 *The Council will seek to support the enhancement of the quality of the existing sports halls stock. It is recognised the Council is not the owner or operator of the vast majority of sports halls in the borough. Therefore the Council will seek to work with the school and college owners and operators to enhance the existing provision.*
- 7.23 *The Council will expect the existing owners to set out a reasoned business case for enhancement of its facilities in terms of financial viability and the type and programme of community use it will deliver. The Council will seek to make strategic interventions and partnerships based on the Borough wide assessment of need for sports halls over the plan period. The Council will enhance provision of the stock by investment of section 106 monies or the CIL, based on a business case developed by the provider and which meets the Council's community use requirements identified in its assessment of need.*
- 7.24 *The Council will seek to support the enhancement of St Mary's through the re-surfacing of the pitch for hockey use.*
- 7.25 *Based on further audit and analysis the Council will seek to support investment in the community centre network to provide local recreation opportunities'*

Reasoned justification for swimming pools

- 7.26 Even with the new Queens Park Centre there will still be a water deficit, whilst not significant to require additional / new pools in the short-term. Capacity could be increased by developing a learner pool at the Healthy Living Centre. The predicted growth in Staveley further supports this and could provide in part funding. Swimming participation is growing and is the most popular sport in Chesterfield.

Reasoned justification for sports halls and community centre provision

- 7.27 The needs assessment has identified that the Council does not own or manage sports halls. 8 of the total 9 venues which have some community use are on education – school or college sites. Furthermore all the stock, excepting the Chesterfield College sports hall was opened between 2004 – 2013. So it is a very modern stock of 8 venues constructed in the last decade. Finally seven of these eight centres are a 4 badminton court size sports hall with the new QPLC an 8 badminton court size sports hall. The oldest sports hall at Chesterfield College opened in 1993 and was modernised in 2001.
- 7.28 So in all aspects it is a quality stock with very little immediate need for enhancement.
- 7.29 The evidence base and consultation work has identified that schools are committed to community use. However each school develops its own programme of the type and level of community use. It is effective but responsive to local needs identified and provided by schools and sports clubs responding to their own needs and opportunities. There is an individual site by site approach to the provision and management of sports facilities by schools and a varying level of expertise in the planning, delivery and management of these facilities for public use.
- 7.30 This approach needs to be enhanced, strategically developed and co-ordinated across the borough, so as to maximise the potential of school sites for community use. To do this effectively it requires a co-ordinated management programme of community use and delivery.
- 7.31 It is fully recognized the independence of schools and colleges to determine and manage their own arrangements for community use of sports facilities. It is also fully recognised the schools lack sufficient capital funding to further improve and enhance facilities. Given the age and quality of the stock this is not an immediate issue. However as the stock ages it will need to be enhanced and modernised. Future growth in population and residents of new housing will make use of the school based sports facilities. It is most cost and sports effective to invest in what already exists at existing sites to meet the continuing need for community use and access to sports halls over the plan period.
- 7.32 The Community Hall network (village halls, church halls and community halls) are an important part of the provision mix across Chesterfield. They provide opportunities for residents who do not want formal sporting opportunities in larger sports halls, but more activity based opportunities in small flexible spaces. This is very much in line with the more elderly sports participation profile across Chesterfield. Community based provision is also particularly important for delivering to the health agenda where local accessible opportunities in the community reflect the approach of getting the inactive more active.
- 7.33 Hence the application of Sec 106 funding or CIL funding from new housing development to pay for part modernisation of the community infrastructure of school sports halls and community centres over the plan period. In terms of schools, in return for any CIL investment the Council will develop a formal joint use agreement and a contractual arrangement between the Council and the school/college based on a business case for

investment and setting out the programme for the type and hours of community use that will be delivered.

Reasoned justification for AGPs

- 7.34 St Mary's is a key focus for hockey. The surface at St Marys RC High School is poor and is approaching 15 years old. The surface shows evidence of wear and tear and there are rips in the surface. It requires replacement to enable ongoing use of the facility.

Provision

- 7.35 *'The Council will seek to support the provision of a new 3g in the east of the borough to increase the capacity of the AGP stock for football. The Council will enhance provision of the pool by investment of section 106 monies or the CIL, based on the predicted growth in Staveley.*
- 7.36 *Provide additional community centre provision where any gaps are identified in the audit.'*

Reasoned justification AGPs

- 7.37 There is only one full sized 3g pitch in the borough and a second smaller facility although over 85% of use of all AGPs is football. Shortages of 3g AGPs was highlighted as a concern by 63% of responding clubs and some clubs are travelling outside of the borough to use facilities. Existing facilities are at capacity midweek. The lack of 3g pitches also means that there is minimal scope to use 3g pitches as an alternative to grass pitches for competitive fixtures, which is a key FA policy. Demand for additional AGPs (particularly 3g) was one of the key issues emerging through consultation. In terms of access a gap exists in the east. Netherthorpe School have expressed a desire of a 3g.

Reasoned justification Community Halls

- 7.38 If the audit and assessment work indicates gaps in provision consideration should be given to the development of new small community based hall to provide local community recreation opportunities. These should form community hubs.

Role of developer contributions in part financing indoor sports facilities

Section 106 Agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy

- 7.39 Local authorities have sought and secured developer contributions for local physical and social infrastructure through Section 106 (and other provisions) of the various Planning Acts. Strict regulations have controlled these contributions in order that they are reasonable and proportionate to the development, and in principle are necessary for the development to be acceptable in planning terms.
- 7.40 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) introduced in 2010 allows local authorities to charge a tariff, at a locally set rate, on many types of new development. The money can then be used to pay for a wide range of community infrastructure that is required as a result of development. This can include indoor sports facilities as an INTERGAL PART of community infrastructure.
- 7.41 It is understood that CIL money does not need to be used for providing infrastructure on the site it is collected from. The relationship between a site's infrastructure requirements and level of contributions made is broken although any infrastructure which is directly required as a result of a development can continue to be sought through Section 106.

S106 obligations will therefore remain alongside CIL but will be restricted to that infrastructure required to directly mitigate the impact of a proposal. CIL is for strategic infrastructure, S106 will still apply to onsite provision (such as recreation and sport) and to offsite provision that is to meet the requirements of that development (i.e. non –strategic) subject to the pooling limitations.

7.42 The two elements of provision could be treated as follows:

- Provision of facilities necessary to meet the needs of the new housing, or enhancement of existing facilities nearby (which can be achieved by S106 commuted payments and possibly CIL for larger schemes)
- Provision of significant enhanced facilities which serve major new housing developments or stand alone strategic schemes or both (CIL).

7.43 The Chesterfield assessment of need has not identified the need for new provision of swimming pools or sports halls. This is based on the assessed demand in 2013 and the projected demand up to 2028 based on population growth, aging of the core resident population and the committed new housing development.

7.44 The evidence base has identified the need to enhance existing sports halls over time and the most beneficial way to do this is to invest in the current stock over the plan period. This is based on the stock is modern (now) and the scale of provision and location does meet the needs of Chesterfield residents.

7.45 It is reasonable and proportionate to secure developers contributions to meet the cost of facility enhancements based on residents of new housing will make use of the existing indoor stock of facilities. Furthermore it is both sports and cost effective to invest in the existing facility locations given the needs assessment has identified that across the borough the existing sites provide excellent accessibility by the three travel modes of car (predominate) public transport and walking.

7.46 So the evidence case is that developer's contributions should contribute to enhancement of the existing stock based on where the housing allocations and developments will take place and the catchment area of an existing facility including this new housing area.

Sports Facility Calculator

7.47 It is possible to identify the scale of sports facility requirements and the costs from projected population growth by use of the Sport England Sports Facility Calculator (SFC). The SFC calculates the required provision from the population increase in terms of water area for swimming pools and number of badminton courts for sports halls. It can then calculate the cost of this scale of provision at 2014 prices.

7.48 Based on the Chesterfield Core Strategy setting out an estimated growth from the 101,200 population from the 2010 ONS projections to 110,300 by 2031, an increase of 9100. The requirement for swimming pools generated by this scale of population growth is for 35 sq metres of water at a capital cost of £1.3m at 2014 prices. For sports halls it is a requirement of 2.5 badminton courts at a capital cost of £1.5m at 2014 prices.

7.49 The scale and costs of providing for these facility types from population growth is therefore not extensive and does not equate to what is the effective size of provision. For a swimming pool this would be at least a 25m x 4 lane pool of 212 sq metres or a 4 badminton court size sports hall.

7.50 This only serves to underline that the focus for the expenditure should not be to provide new facilities but to contribute to the modernisation of the existing stock at locations accessible to the new population growth.

7.51 Finally three points are acknowledged and reinforced:

- CIL will fund only a proportion of strategic infrastructure, and spending will have to balance a number of competing priorities. Other priorities may outweigh sport. CIL will be only one of the ways in which new infrastructure is paid for and other funding streams will need to be sought and considered, under the auspices of the delivery plan. The rate of CIL must be based on the evidence of viability.
- CIL funding can only be sought for the committed housing development that does not already have consent. It is understood the Chesterfield Core Strategy has a new housing commitment of 7,600 housing units. Of this total some 1968 units already have consent and possibly have a developer contribution for indoor sports facilities either through CIL or as a Sec 106 agreement.
- Whilst the strategy sets out there is already a good supply of indoor sports facilities, some of which will accommodate future demand, this does not mean that developer contributions should not be sought. New development and the associated population growth will place pressures on the existing facility stock and generate new participants in both indoor hall sports, fitness and activity classes and in swimming – across all ages. Increased use of these venues places greater importance on their quality and capacity and as a consequence, it is concluded that contributions towards indoor sports facilities should be required from all new developments. Contributions should therefore be made towards the delivery of the strategy objectives in line with the needs and evidence base.

7.52 The strategy sets out key projects and priorities based on the needs and evidence, to deliver now and in the future. Delivery through the planning system and future grant-aid, using the strategy recommendations, can help to deliver the priorities set out.

*Neil Allen Associates Registered Office:
20 Brook Road, Lymm, Cheshire, WA139AH*

*A limited company, registered in
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