

8. Indoor Sports Facilities

08

Introduction and definition

- 8.1 Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) guidance considers the provision of both indoor and outdoor sports facilities. For clarity, indoor and outdoor are separated into two distinct typologies within this document. This section considers the provision of indoor sports facilities in Derby.
- 8.2 PPG17 states that it is essential to consider the role that indoor sports facilities play in meeting the needs of local residents. It states that the provision of swimming pools, indoor sports halls, indoor bowls and indoor tennis should be considered as part of the local supply and demand assessment.
- 8.3 The methodology for the assessment of indoor facilities is slightly different to other PPG17 typologies in that specific demand modelling can be undertaken in line with Sport England parameters and using Sport England tools. Nevertheless, while these national standards are taken into account, the emphasis and focus remains on understanding local needs and expectations and ensuring that facilities are sufficient to meet need.
- 8.4 Indoor facilities are identified as a key priority in Derby, particularly as a result of the desire to ensure that Derby becomes the most active city in England by 2015. The Council's current leisure assets are well used and provide an important community service. A number of the facilities, however, have reached the end of their economic life and are no longer fit for purpose.
- 8.5 An options appraisal on the indoor sports facilities across Derby was therefore undertaken in parallel to this PPG17 assessment. This review included the key phases of PPG17, including local needs consultation and analysis of current provision, and resulted in the creation of a framework for future development. The review concluded with a proposed future facility infrastructure to deliver the framework.
- 8.6 This section summarises the key issues arising from the options appraisal for indoor sports facilities and highlights the implications of these issues for the Local Development Framework. It also sets out the key consultation findings of this PPG17 assessment in relation to indoor sports facilities. Full details of the research undertaken to reach these decisions can be found in the *Derby City Council Leisure Facilities Business Case Study (2009)*.
- 8.7 Facilities included within this category are:
 - Sports halls
 - Swimming pools
 - Health and fitness facilities
 - Indoor bowls
 - Other sports specific provision

Context

Satisfaction levels with existing facilities

- 8.8 The recently completed Place Survey (2008) indicates that satisfaction with the quality of facilities in Derby is declining. Indeed, the decline in the satisfaction with sport and leisure facilities has been significant decreasing from 57% in 2006 to 36.9% in 2008 – a decrease of more than 20%. This is 10% lower than the average unitary authority score.
- 8.9 These statistics are substantiated by Sport England's Active People survey which shows that satisfaction levels with sports facilities have fallen significantly from when the first survey was undertaken in 05/06, to 07/08. This puts Derby in the bottom 25% nationally for resident's satisfaction with local sports provision.
- 8.10 This is a long term issue for the City if participation in physical activity is to continue to increase.

Current participation levels

- 8.11 The Active People (AP) Surveys (conducted in 2005/06 (AP1) and repeated in 2007/08 (AP2) and 2008/09 (AP3) included a widespread survey of adults aged 16 and over living in England. The Survey gathered data on the type, duration and intensity of people's participation in different types of sport and active recreation, as well as information about volunteering, club membership, people receiving tuition from an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and satisfaction with local sports provision. The key results for Derby are set out in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1 – Active People Survey Statistics

Key Performance Indicator	Derby			East Midlands			England		
	AP1	AP2	AP3	AP1	AP2	AP3	AP1	AP2	AP3
Participation (3x30)	20.4 %	22%	21.9%	20.8%	21.6%	21.8%	21.0%	21.3%	21.6%
Volunteering	4.0%	7.0%	6.1%	5.1%	5.3%	5%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%
Club membership	26%	26.6%	23.2%	24.1%	24.1%	23%	25.1%	24.7%	24.1%
Tuition	16.5 %	13.8%	17.8%	16.9%	17.6%	17.2%	18.0%	18.1%	17.5%
Competition	13.8 %	18.2%	15.5%	15.3%	15.1%	14.3%	15.0%	14.7%	14.4%

Key:

	in top 25% (nationally)
	in middle 50%
	in bottom 25%

Sport England Active People Survey 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08.

8.12 The statistics indicate that participation rates amongst residents in Derby are similar to the national average with the exception of volunteering which is above average. Volunteering, tuition rates and participation in competition were lower than average in the earlier surveys but appear to have increased. This provides a more positive figure although the results are not statistically significant.

Market Segmentation

8.13 Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to help us understand the nation's attitudes and motivations – why they play sport and why they don't. This facilitates decision making to ensure that facilities cater for the needs and expectations of local residents.

8.14 The research builds on the results of Sport England's Active People Survey, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's Taking Part survey and the Mosaic tool from Experian. It informs Sport England's Strategy and Business Plan 2008 to 2011 and helps ensure that money is invested into areas that will have the greatest impact.

8.15 Residents are classified according to their key characteristics and analysis of the dominant market segments provides an indication as to the type of facilities that may be required if certain groups are to become active. The key characteristics of some of the dominant population groups in Derby are illustrated in Table 8.2 below.

8.16 Market segmentation shows that 'Elsie and Arnold' is the most dominant market segment in Derby. The proportion of residents in the 'Kev' segment is the most above the national average.

Table 8.2 – Dominant market segments in Derby

Segment	Profile	Sports that appeal
Elsie & Arnold (Retirement Home Singles)	Age 66+ Retired singles or widowers Living in sheltered accommodation	Walking, bowls, dancing, low-impact exercises
Kev (pub league team mates)	Age 36 to 45 Blokes who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport	Football, darts, karate, snooker, weight training, fishing, boxing, pool, rugby, cricket
Jamie (Sports Team Drinkers)	Age 18 to 25 Young blokes enjoying football, pints and pool	Football, karate, martial arts, weightlifting, boxing, rugby
Philip (Comfortable Mid-Life Males)	Age 46 to 55 Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time for themselves	Sailing, gym, football, jogging, badminton, golf, cycling, cricket
Tim (Settling Down males)	Age 26 to 35 Sporty male professionals, buying a house and settling down with partner.	Canoeing, skiing, hockey, golf, cycling, climbing, squash, football

8.17 Market segmentation information can be used to provide an indication as to which type of activities there is likely to be demand for within the City. For example, 'Elsie & Arnold' is the most dominant segment in Derby and based on the characteristics of this segment, there may be high demand for low impact, low intensity activities in the City.

Strategic context

- 8.18 At national level, particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics, sport and active recreation is a priority. It is hoped that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games can be the catalyst for increased participation across the country and leave a legacy of high participation and high quality facilities.
- 8.19 Of particular relevance to this assessment of indoor sports facilities in Derby are the following key factors:
- there are national and regional targets to increase participation and to get one million people more active – the successful achievement of these targets will impact on the demand for facilities;
 - participation is no longer just about sport – in order to reduce health inequalities and address issues of health decline there are moves to increase the contribution of sport and active recreation to overall levels of physical activity – this includes maximising the roles of parks and other open spaces (as highlighted in other sections of this report) as well as building on formal sports participation. This is particularly important in Derby, as highlighted by the Sport England market segmentation data, which indicates that Elsie and Arnold, who enjoy low impact exercise such as walking, are one of the dominant population groups in the City;
 - agencies are now working to reduce the participation gap and increase voluntary and community sector involvement; and
 - the national Building Schools for the Future Programme (BSF) and the Extended Schools' Agenda which will impact upon the provision of facilities for sport and active recreation in the future.
- 8.20 b-active the Council's industry leading sports development programme, currently runs a range of programmes across both formal and informal facilities with the aim of encouraging residents of all ages to become more active. The programme, however, is currently restricted by the physical constraints of existing facilities.
- 8.21 In addition to the targeted increases in physical activity, the planned population growth in the City (particularly possibly in the south) will further increase the pressure on existing sports facilities.
- 8.22 The Sport England National Strategy is set out under three headings, specifically Grow, Sustain and Excel. If Derby City is to achieve the long term ambition of excelling, it will be essential to ensure that all facilities at all levels are of the highest quality and are fit for purpose.
- 8.23 This study summarises 'Sport City, Active City' Derby's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy (2010 to 2015) and the finding of the Leisure Facilities Business Case Study undertaken in 2009. It also draws on the priorities set out in the County Built Facility Strategy produced in 2007.

Regional and sub regional context

- 8.24 There is no longer a regional plan for sport, however, regional priorities are set by the Regional Cultural Strategy: The Place of Choice (2006 to 2011). This plan supports a hierarchy of provision in the form of high level regional and sub regional facilities serving the Principal Urban Areas.
- 8.25 A County Built Facility Strategy was produced in 2007 which sets out a vision for the County to:

"Create a network of high quality community and specialist sports facilities within Derbyshire that will enhance the quality of life of people within existing, new communities and visitors."

- 8.26 The document states that compared with other counties, Derbyshire has a lack of facilities that are suitable for the higher levels of performance sport. Facilities and programming of facilities are considered to be inadequate to support the needs of talented athletes and current facilities are not capable of staging or supporting major sporting events.
- 8.27 It also recognises that much of the supply of local sports provision in Derbyshire is of a low quality and requires urgent investment to modernise, improve and expand facilities. The strategy states that an integrated plan for investment in school sports provision through Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) and the modernisation, improvement and expansion of Council owned sports facilities is lacking and should be given the highest priority by Derbyshire Sport, Local Authorities and the governing bodies of sport.
- 8.28 The Countywide strategy specifically identifies a number of key themes that are central to achieving the vision for the County. These are:
- development must be underpinned by need, both current and future;
 - facilities development must be supported by sports development to ensure that the desired impacts in terms of increased physical activity and participation are achieved;
 - the delivery of this sporting infrastructure must examine innovative solutions, new partnerships and funding methods;
 - the County should aspire to a series of key landmark sporting projects;
 - opportunities presented by planning policy changes (planning obligations, County levy's and planning gain supplement) to fund major sporting infrastructure developments should be maximised to the full;
 - the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics present a unique opportunity for sport;
 - there is a need for a high quality network of facilities to meet with National Governing Body (NGB) aspirations that can see the creation of an Olympic legacy for Derbyshire, before, during and after the Games;
 - key agencies and stakeholders must work in partnership and show clear leadership to drive the strategic recommendations forward; and
 - the County needs to develop a Sports Tourism Marketing Strategy; existing sports tourism events should be supported; new events identified; existing facilities upgraded; and new facilities developed where there is an identified need. In short, Derbyshire needs to establish and continuously reinforce and authenticate its reputation for being a County with true sporting pedigree.
- 8.29 The countywide strategy also makes a number of recommendations in relation to specialist facility requirements. It recommends that the four county priorities to be pursued are:
- A 50 metre pool
 - Indoor athletics facilities
 - Outdoor athletics facilities
 - Indoor tennis provision

8.30 It also states that, when considering the population increase across the County and the requirement to increase participation, the current portfolio of facilities for sports halls and swimming pools needs to be maintained as a minimum. Where existing sites may be lost, through development or closure, facilities of the same or improved standard should be provided to meet the continued needs of residents.

8.31 In addition to setting out recommendations and key themes for future facility development across the county, the strategy also identifies a number of issues and opportunities specific to Derby City. These include:

- the opportunity to provide a rationalised and enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future;
- the opportunity to provide a 50 metre pool with a moveable bulkhead and floors to replace existing local authority provision;
- to support discussions to provide for a replacement for the Moorways athletics track;
- to investigate the feasibility of dedicated indoor training facilities for athletics;
- to consider development of an indoor bowls facility; and
- to open discussions with Derbyshire Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) with regards to finding a new location for the LTA Indoor Centre in Derby.

8.32 The need for additional facilities in Derby, as well as required improvements to existing facilities will be considered in this section (indoor facilities) and in Section 9 (outdoor facilities).

Consultation

8.33 Consultation specific to each type of sports facility is included in the sections that follow. General issues raised during the consultation process for this PPG17 study are however set out below:

- according to the household survey, swimming pools are the most commonly used indoor facility, with 28% of residents using them weekly, although 47% of respondents never use these facilities. 18% of residents use sports halls weekly and 12% visit community halls once a week or more;
- 61% of children indicated that the indoor sports facilities in the city are clean, safe and nice to use and very few suggested that facilities are unclean. Perceptions of quantity concurred with those of Council officers, with over 45% indicating that there is a need for more facilities;
- 8 out of 9 members responding to the elected members' survey indicated that there are not enough indoor sports facilities in Derby. The quality of existing facilities was also rated as average to poor. Access to existing facilities was viewed slightly more positively, although three members still suggested that access is poor. At the workshop, members suggested that indoor facilities should be located in close proximity to open space to ensure that provision is joined up;
- 28% respondents to the officer's survey indicated that they use facilities once a week or more. Officers indicated that there are insufficient indoor sports facilities across the City. Although 29% felt that provision was sufficient, just over 50% indicated that there are currently insufficient facilities to meet the needs of the population. Like views on the quantity of indoor sports facilities, the quality was also perceived relatively negatively by officers. 45% indicated that quality was average to poor, a significantly higher proportion than those that felt it is good. The remainder had no opinion. Interestingly, officers indicated that a workplace health programme would be one of the activities that would most encourage them to participate in sport and active recreation;

- the cost of indoor and outdoor sports facilities was identified as a barrier to access at drop in sessions and workshops;
- as well as being an important local facility, Moorways Leisure Centre currently offers significant potential for disabled residents. While facilities are there, they are poor quality and as a result are infrequently used. There is a lift for disabled users however this is often vandalised and not repaired. It was identified at the disabled residents' workshop that there is significant opportunity to increase the profile of disabled sport and to encourage disabled youngsters to participate. The 2012 Olympics and Paralympics can be used as a catalyst to encourage participation. There are several coaches who have the ability to coach and train, however there is limited support at the current time;
- other local leisure centres are perceived to be important to residents and it is important to provide a network of local facilities across the city. As well as ensuring that facilities are accessible to those whose movement is restricted, the importance of considering other barriers to participation was also considered. For those who have hearing impairments, a lack of instructors who are able to communicate through sign language can mean that a gym induction can't be taken and therefore residents can't use the facilities;
- there is a need to provide leisure facilities that cater for families as a whole and offer activities that all ages and genders can participate in. For example, parents with children find it difficult to go to the gym as babysitters would be required, and frequently their children are interested in joining them but are unable to as a result of restrictions. Activities that families could do together would be of significantly more interest; and
- cost is a key barrier to participation and it is important to ensure that facilities are cost effective.

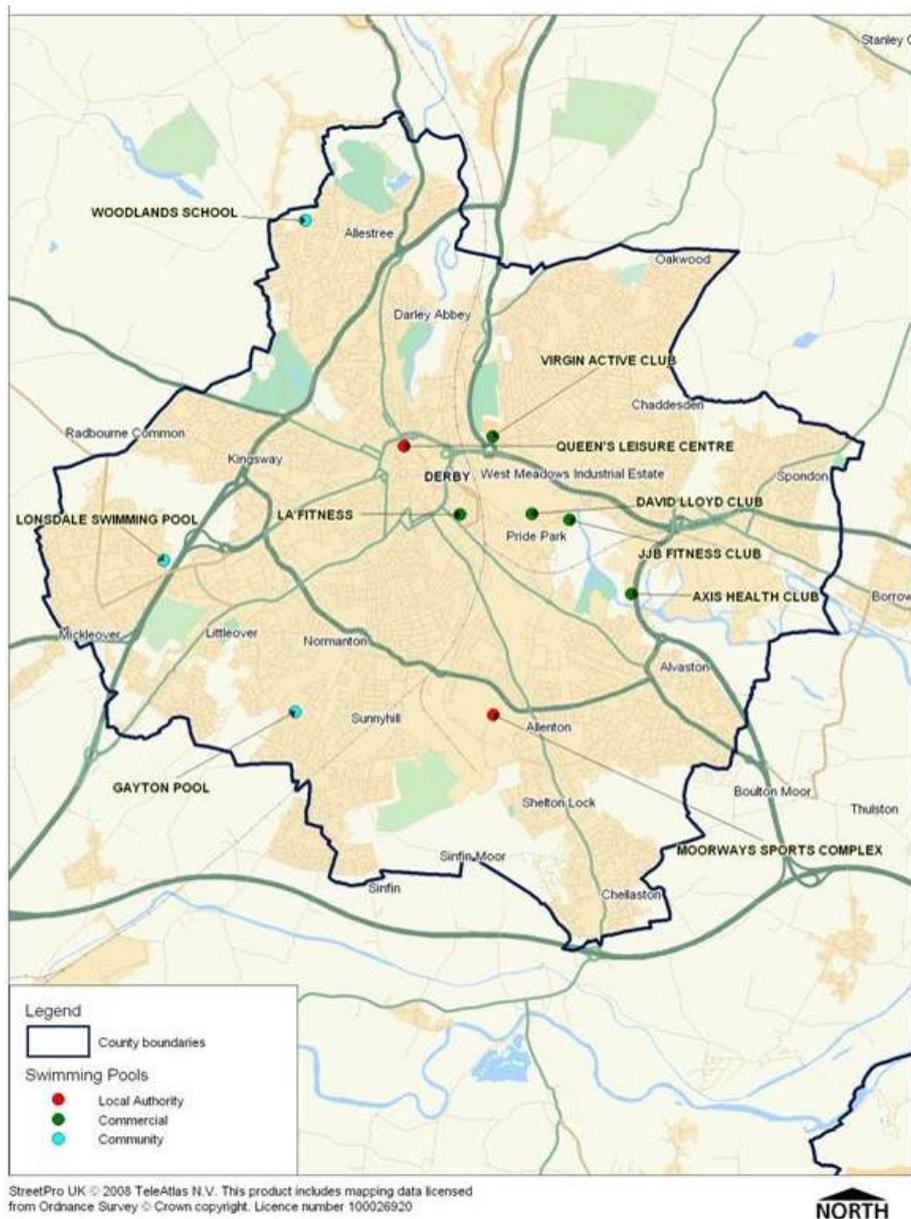
Current Position

8.34 The following paragraphs analyse the current position for each of the facility types considered. This information has been extracted from the 2007 options appraisal and summarised.

Swimming pools

8.35 There are currently 10 swimming pools in the City of Derby as identified on Map 8.1 overleaf.

Map 8.1 - Swimming pools in Derby



8.36 Table 8.3 overleaf provides additional information with regards to the current pool stock. It shows that, currently, the existing provision is equivalent to 3,333m² of which 1,465m² (43%) of this is provided by the two council facilities - Moorways and Queens.

Table 8.3 - Swimming pools in Derby

Name of facility	Area pool 1 (m ²)	Area pool 2 (m ²)	Area pool 3 (m ²)	Access Type	Year built	Year refurbished
Moorways Sports Complex	412.5	131	160	Pay & Play	1974	-
Queen's Leisure Centre	325	310	126	Pay & Play	1932	1992
Lonsdale Swimming Pool	225	-	-	Pay & Play	1968	-
Woodlands School	160	-	-	Pay & Play	1970	2006
Gayton Pool (currently closed)	108	-	-	Pay & Play	1978	-
Axis Health Club	150	-	-	Registered Membership Use	1999	2007
David Lloyd Club	325	375 (Lido)	-	Registered Membership Use	1998	-
JJB Fitness Club	162	-	-	Registered Membership Use	2001	-
Virgin Active Club	210	50	-	Registered Membership Use	2001	-
LA Fitness	104	-	-	Registered Membership Use	1982	2007

8.37 As can be seen from Table 8.3, all of the swimming pool facilities that are accessible to the public without registered membership are more than 30 years old. Indeed the oldest facility (more than 75 years old) is the local authority pool complex at Queens in the city centre. Whilst this facility has been refurbished since it was built, this was 17 years ago.

8.38 The previous facility assessments identify the poor condition of both Queens and Moorways in terms of both the fabric of the building, the internal structures and the suitability of the ancillary facilities, for example changing accommodation. Neither of these two facilities are deemed to be fit for purpose any longer.

8.39 The commercial facilities are more modern and are of higher quality compared to the local authority facilities, however, access to these facilities is often restricted to certain parts of the population due to membership requirements and pricing.

8.40 The other three facilities in Derby are:

- Woodlands School Pool – a 20 metre x 8 metre pool located on a school site in the north of the city;
- Gayton Pool – a small pool located at Gayton Junior School which was closed by the City Council in 2007 for health and safety reasons. However, following a campaign by the Local Community Association and a High Court order, the Council must keep the pool open through repairs/refurbishment or rebuild; and

- Lonsdale Pool – the former university pool, which was designed with minimal facilities as it relied upon the availability of other support on the Campus. Following relocation of the University, the site became redundant and was sold to a Developers Consortium with a requirement in the Planning Consent for the pool to be retained for the benefit of the Community. A Trust was formed in 2006 to take on management of the facility. The facility no longer meets current requirements for a public access pool and running costs are very high. The costs are only supported via a Section 106 Planning Requirement until 2025 after which time it is likely to close.

8.41 One of the issues with swimming pool provision that was raised on several occasions through consultation, was that fact that all existing pools are conventional pools with no provision of leisure water for families, toddlers and young people.

Sport England FPM analysis

8.42 As part of this study, Sport England has undertaken an analysis of swimming pool provision in Derby using its Facilities Planning Model (FPM). For full details of the FPM analysis please see Appendix A. The results of this analysis can be summarised as follows:

- several pools in Derby are viewed to be 'unattractive' because of their age, specifically these facilities are Moorways, Queen's and Lonsdale;
- Derby has less water space per 1000 population than the regional and national average and the level of unmet demand for swimming pools is notably higher. This will continue to rise because of the population increase, if the facility stock remains static;
- there are surprisingly high levels of unmet demand close to both Moorways and Queens. The relatively low attractiveness of these facilities may well account for this;
- the unmet demand translates to 352m² of water, which equates to nearly two additional 25 metre x 4 lane pools across the city;
- the poorest level of provision includes substantial areas in the central, southern and western parts of the city;
- one in three swims by Derby residents are taken outside the City. This means that a third of swims are by residents travelling out of the city to use pools in neighbouring authority areas;
- Derby has a higher percentage of the population without access to a car (compared to national and regional averages) indicating that there is a higher than average local demand for pools; and
- overall, Derby residents have a poor level of pool provision when compared with both the regional and national averages. Almost every area of Derby is below the national average for personal share of pool space. This is likely to be due to a number of reasons including better quality, more modern facilities in other authority areas, provision of leisure water (of which there is none in Derby) and the fact that residents living on the outskirts of the city, are much more likely to use the facility that is nearest to them (irrespective of Council boundary areas), especially if it provides a better offer.

Demand for swimming in Derby

8.43 To inform development of the business case, consultation has been undertaken with relevant governing bodies of sports (NGBs) and key clubs to get ascertain their swimming pool facility needs. A summary of facility needs identified during discussions is provided overleaf.

Consultee	Summary of facility needs
<p>Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) – representing swimming, disability swimming, diving, open water, synchro and water polo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved facility stock to help meet their national target of 600,000 more people swimming at least once a month • Co-location of swimming pool facilities with other sports facilities and other health and community facilities is a high priority • The wider swimming strategy that goes with any new/refurbished provision is very important • Target to provide a 50 metre pool in every city in the region - flexibility of water space is key for example booms, moveable floors etc. • Would see a 50 metre pool in Derby as being a 'community' 50m pool rather than a 'competitive' pool, due to the presence of Loughborough and Ponds Forge. Would require circa 350 to 500 seats for galas and events • Must consider technical requirements of other disciplines for example water polo, synchro, canoe polo etc. Would require space around pool edge for land training/warm up etc. • Disability access is important in any new pool facility • Shortage of diving facilities in the East Midlands (only Corby has diving facilities at present). If diving is something that is of interest to Derby then there is a gap to be filled, but it would not be the highest priority for the ASA • Diving - there is an opportunity to link with the ASAs new 'Flip and Fun' initiative developed to introduce children's first steps in to diving. Opportunities to work across sports and link with gymnastics/trampolining. This could generate interest and income • Teaching and leisure water - cautious about providing a learner tank with leisure water elements, this is often conflicting.
<p>Canoeing/canoe polo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canoeing is very popular in Derby. There are five canoe clubs and two canoe polo clubs, one of which is currently the BCU National Division One League and Cup Champion • Public sessions that are currently run (for the City Council) by Viking Canoe Club at Queen's Leisure Centre in the school summer holidays and on Monday nights throughout the year are always over-subscribed • National League Division 3 and 4 canoe polo matches are currently held at Moorways – this is possible due to the 33

Consultee	Summary of facility needs
<p>NB A document has been provided by Viking/Iceni Explorer Scout Unit outlining the requirements for canoeing in Derby in detail to be considered in the preparation of this business case. This has been provided at Appendix B.</p>	<p>metre pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moorways/Queens is also used by several Team GB canoe polo athletes for training • The inclusion of a 50 metre pool in future plans is imperative for the future of canoe polo in Derby. The minimum pool size that can accommodate canoe polo matches is 33 metre. If Derby was only to offer 25 metre pools in the future, then the city would cease to be able to host even lower National League tournaments • A 50 metre pool would also enable major tournaments to be hosted in Derby for example national league division 1 and 2 matches which currently have to take place in Coventry and Leeds • The inclusion of 25 metre pools in satellite locations across the City would be of great value as they can be used for teaching.
<p>Derbyshire Sport (County Sports Partnership)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a Countywide need for a 50 metre pool to provide a long course venue for competitive swimming • The Countywide Facilities Strategy identifies a need for a 50 metre x 8 lane pool with a moveable bulkhead and floors to ensure that it is multifunctional and therefore suitable for a wide range of uses • There are currently two key swimming clubs in Derby (City of Swimming Club and Derby Phoenix Swimming Clubs), several dive/sub aqua clubs and the canoe and canoe polo clubs all of whom are likely to make significant use of a 50m pool. In addition the county has an elite swimming squad, Derventio Excel, and South Derbyshire Water Polo Club, both of whom would make use of a 50 metre pool • The key to any new pool is flexibility to cater for public swimming, lessons, clubs etcetera – a 50 metre pool designed in the right way can provide this flexibility • The CSP would envisage a 50 metre community pool model for Derby which can also host competitive swimming events.

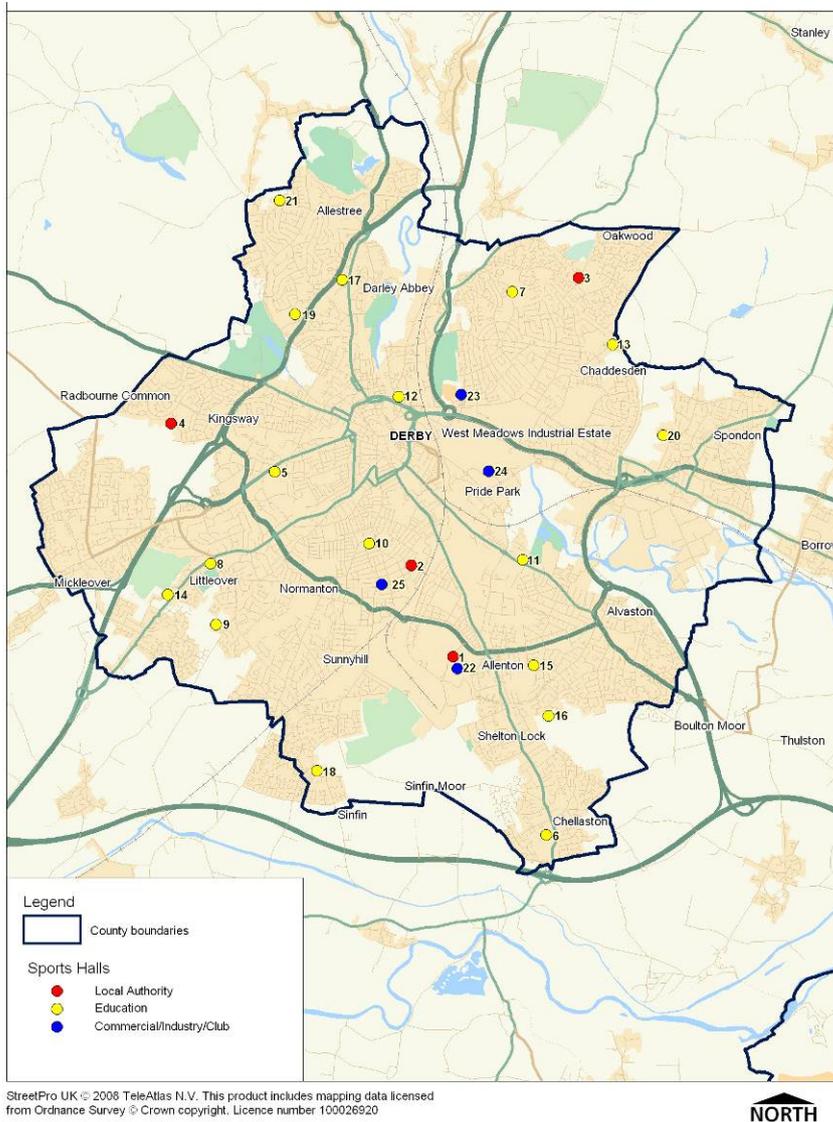
8.44 As part of this PPG17 assessment, consultation was undertaken with local residents. The key issues arising in relation to swimming included:

- according to the household survey, swimming pools are the most commonly used type of indoor sports facility, with 28% of residents using them at least once a week;
- 48% of respondents to the household survey indicated that there are not enough swimming pools. This was the most common response. When asked which one new facility residents would like to see, 52% indicated that a new swimming pool was their priority. 40% felt that the current stock of pools were of good quality, however 45% suggested that they were average and 15% viewed them to be poor;
- a perceived lack of swimming pools was also evident at drop in sessions in all parts of the city and the need for new provision was also referenced at all workshops. In particular, the need to ensure that facilities are accessible for disabled residents was emphasised; and
- it was highlighted at two workshops that the free swim for over 60s and under 16s has been particularly well received. Cost is a key barrier to participation and it is important to ensure that facilities are cost effective.

Sports halls

8.45 There are currently 25 facilities containing sports halls distributed across the City of Derby as identified on Map 8.2 overleaf.

Map 8.2 - Sports halls in Derby



Key:

Id	Site Name	Id	Site Name
1	Moorways Sports Complex	14	Littleover Community School
2	Shaftesbury Sports Centre	15	Merrill College
3	Springwood Leisure Centre	16	Noel Baker Community School & Language College
4	Derby College Sports Centre	17	Saint Benedict Catholic School
5	Bemrose Community School	18	Sinfin Community School
6	Chellaston Foundation School	19	University Of Derby
7	Da Vinci Community College	20	West Park School
8	Derby High School	21	Woodlands School
9	Derby Moor Community Sports College	22	Rolls Royce Leisure Association
10	Hardwick Primary School	23	The Gateway Centre
11	Lakeside Community Primary School	24	David Lloyd Club
12	Landau Forte College	25	The Sherwin Club
13	Lees Brook Community Sports College		

8.46 Of these facilities, only four are local authority facilities, these are:

- Moorways Sports Centre – 10 court hall built in 1974
- Shaftsbury Sports Centre – three court hall built in 1983
- Springwood Leisure Centre – four court hall built in 1997
- Derby College (managed by the City Council as a dual use centre) – five court hall built in 1985

8.47 The remaining facilities are on education sites (17) or are located at clubs, private businesses or commercial facilities (four).

8.48 The quality of the local authority sports halls is much higher when compared to the swimming pool provision. However, there are still quality issues, particularly with the hall at Moorways. Sports halls on school/college/university sites are of varying qualities.

Sport England FPM analysis

8.49 As part of this study, Sport England has undertaken an analysis of sports hall provision in Derby using its Facilities Planning Model (FPM). For full details of the FPM analysis please see Appendix A. The results of this analysis can be summarised as follows:

- the overall level of provision of (badminton) courts per 10,000 people in Derby is at least 20% higher than both the national and regional levels;
- almost 94% of demand is satisfied compared to the regional rate of 92% and the national rate of 90%. This satisfied demand will drop to 86.7% in 2019 (if facility stock remains static) given the predicted population increase and reduction in attractiveness of the facilities;
- the unmet demand translates to 10 additional badminton courts across the city by 2019;
- the areas with the poorest level of provision are predominantly in the west of the city and the Alvaston area in the east;
- in contrast to the pattern for swimming pools, residents from neighbouring authority areas are travelling in to Derby to make use of the city's sports halls. This puts a greater demand on facilities within the city; and
- Derby has a higher percentage of the population without access to a car (compared to national and regional average) indicating that there is a higher than average local demand for sports hall space.

8.50 In summary, Derby has a relatively generous supply of sports halls which will be further improved through the BSF programme. There is not a large unmet demand across the city and the main issue is quality of some existing facilities. Again, for those sports halls on school sites, this will partly be addressed through the BSF programme.

8.51 Analysis of existing provision highlights that there is only one sports hall that is larger than five courts in size; this is at Moorways Sports Centre which provides a 10 court hall. A court of this size is of regional/sub-regional significance and is able to cater for certain tournaments, competitions and events that could not be accommodated in a smaller hall space. It also has the flexibility to cater for more than one activity at any one time which impacts positively on the flexibility of programming and therefore income generation.

- 8.52 We would recommend that the city should continue to provide a 10 court hall whether this is in an improved form at Moorways or as part of a new build facility.
- 8.53 The FPM and supply and demand assessment is only one element of the options appraisal process. It is a theoretical model and must be considered alongside other variables such as consultation findings, meeting set criteria, Value For Money (VFM) assessments, suitable sites for development etcetera. These factors will be considered later within the options appraisal process, however, in strategic terms there is a need to address the ageing facility stock across the city to meet current and future demand.

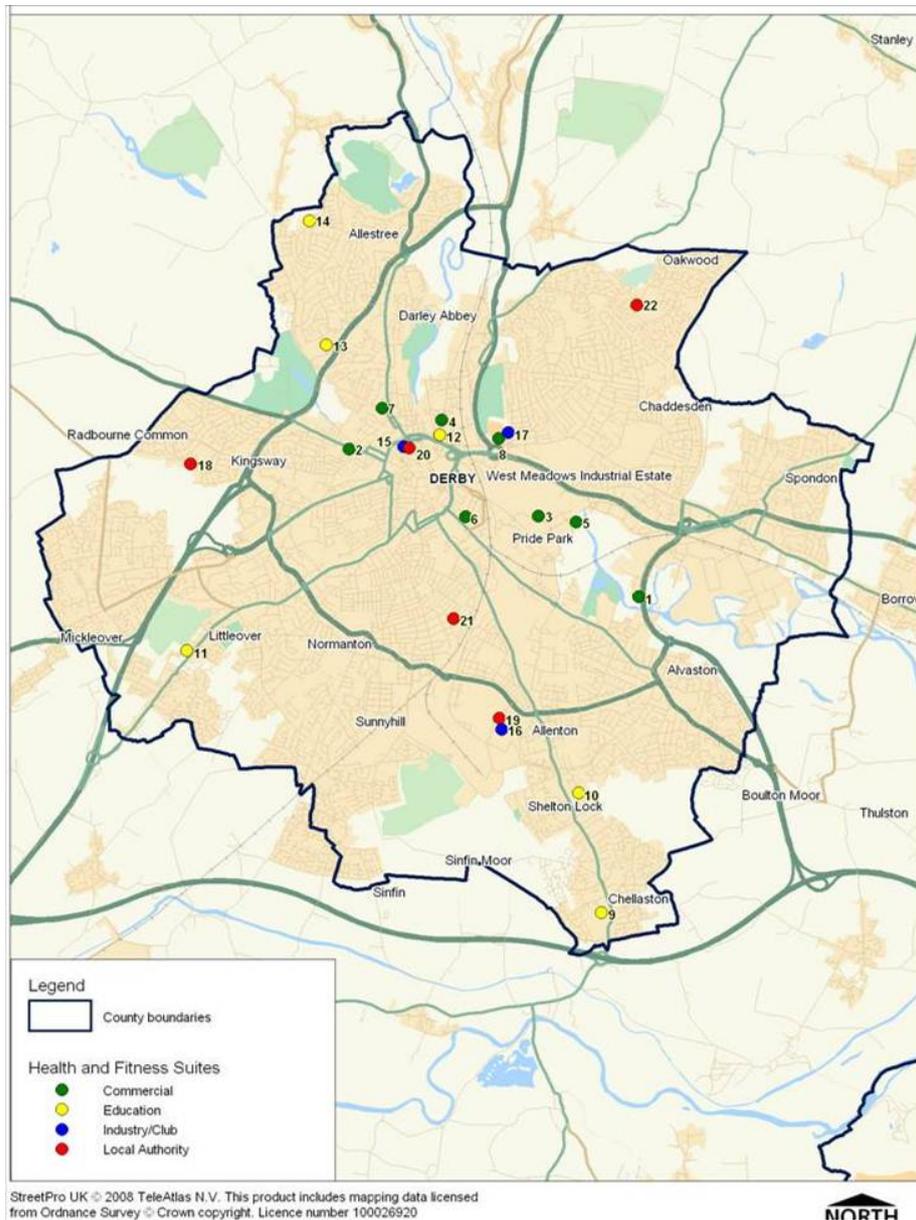
Demand for sports hall provision in Derby

- 8.54 Consultation with key stakeholders has identified the need for a large sports hall within the city:
- University of Derby – Identified a shortage of basketball facilities in the City. They would make use of a 10 to 12 court hall, primarily in the daytime. The opportunity to use this for events and conferencing was also identified; and
 - Derbyshire Sport/England Netball – England Netball has clearly identified the need for a two netball court sized indoor space and a facility with more outdoor provision in Derby. There are no two court (netball) halls within the County at present. One of these would be extremely useful to allow more girls to access talent provision and draw more events in to the County. For regional tournaments (at least one per year), a minimum of six (floodlit) outdoor courts is required.
- 8.55 Consultation undertaken as part of this PPG17 assessment revealed that:
- according to the household survey, sports halls are used weekly (or more frequently) by 18% of the population;
 - views on the adequacy of provision are split, with roughly 30% of residents indicating that provision is sufficient and 30% feeling that more is required. The remainder of respondents had no opinion; and
 - 48% of respondents to the household survey indicated that there are not enough swimming pools. This was the most common response. When asked which one new facility residents would like to see, 52% indicated that a new swimming pool was their priority. 40% felt that the current stock of pools were of good quality, however 45% suggested that they were average and 15% viewed them to be poor.

Health and fitness provision

- 8.56 There are currently 22 health and fitness gyms in the City of Derby as identified on Map 8.3 overleaf. Of these, however, two facilities are school use only and are not accessible to the community. Together, the 20 accessible facilities provide a total of 1096 stations that is pieces of equipment.

Map 8.3 - Health & fitness facilities in Derby



Key:

Id	Facility Name	Id	Facility Name
1	Axis Health Club	12	Landau Forte College
2	B-Free Health And Fitness	13	University Of Derby
3	David Lloyd Club	14	Woodlands School
4	Fitness First Health Club	15	Derby City Gymnastics And Sports Centre
5	JJB Fitness Club	16	Rolls Royce Leisure Association
6	La Fitness	17	The Gateway Centre
7	New Leaf Fitness	18	Derby College Sports Centre
8	Virgin Active Club	19	Moorways Sports Complex
9	Chellaston Foundation School	20	Queen's Leisure Centre
10	Merrill College	21	Shaftesbury Sports Centre
11	Littleover Community School	22	Springwood Leisure Centre

- 8.57 Of the 22 facilities, five are local authority facilities, eight are commercial gyms, six are on education sites and three are industry or club facilities.
- 8.58 The commercial sector dominates the health and fitness market in Derby, providing 70% of provision. This includes several 'big players' including David Lloyd Leisure, JJB Fitness, Virgin Active, LA Fitness, Fitness First and the new Axis Health Club. In total, these six operators together provide circa 700 stations.
- 8.59 In comparison, the five local authority facilities only provide 188 stations in total. Of particular note is Moorways, whilst being developed as a 'regional standard' facility, it in fact, only has a health and fitness gym of 24 stations. This is small in terms of what would be expected for a complex of this size.
- 8.60 Currently, therefore, there is an imbalance in public and private sector provision which is something that could possibly be addressed in the future facility infrastructure.
- 8.61 Consultation undertaken as part of this PPG17 assessment suggested that there is a lack of accessible (in terms of cost) health and fitness provision in the city, reflecting the findings of the options appraisal.

Supply and demand analysis

- 8.62 Sport England's Facilities Planning Model does not include health and fitness provision. Active Places Power, however, another of Sport England's strategic planning tools is able to compare the amount of health and fitness provision in Derby with that of its ONS nearest neighbours in terms of activity levels, the regional and national figures. These findings are highlighted in Table 8.4 below.

Table 8.4 - Comparison of health & fitness facilities per 1000 population

	Health & fitness stations per 1000 population
England	5.40
East Midlands	4.87
Derby	5.04
Bolton	5.84
Kirkless	5.16
Preston	9.10
Walsall	3.69

- 8.63 The table shows that the amount of health and fitness provision in Derby is below the national average but above the regional average. Compared to its nearest neighbours, Derby has less provision than three out of four of the authorities. This analysis suggests that the number of stations per 1000 people is slightly below what would be expected for an authority of its type.
- 8.64 In addition to using the Active Places Power tool, pmpgenesis has established a model based on similar parameters to the FPM which assess the theoretical demand for facilities against existing supply. The model suggests that based on the current profile of the City, there is a demand for 1427 stations in Derby (against a current supply of 1096). This suggests an unmet demand equivalent to 331 stations. Using estimated population increase figures, this unmet demand is expected to rise to 469 by 2019.
- 8.65 Both the Active Places Power analysis and the pmpgenesis model suggest that there is an opportunity to address levels of unmet demand and readdress the balance in public and private provision in the future by providing more (better quality) publically accessible facilities at affordable prices.
- 8.66 In addition, there may be an opportunity to provide specific junior gym facilities in the city, of which there are currently none.

Demand for other types of sports facilities

- 8.67 For those facility types for which we do not have statistical data, we have assessed the future need for facilities through consultation and through a review of previous needs assessments and sports strategies (as outlined earlier in this section).
- 8.68 There are a number of key facility development opportunities that have arisen for which Derby City is ideally placed to pursue. These include development of new facilities and improvement to the existing infrastructure for sports that are already catered for in Derby.

Facilities for indoor bowling

- 8.69 There are currently no specialist indoor bowls facilities in the city. Indoor bowls does, however, take place in several sports halls across the city. The opportunity to develop a specialist indoor bowling centre in Derby was originally identified in the Countywide Facilities Strategy. This document states that 'Derby City should consider an indoor bowls facility'. The demand for this type of facility has not, however, been evidenced through development of the options appraisal.
- 8.70 Consultation undertaken as part of this PPG17 assessment indicates that 16% of residents in Derby think that there are not enough indoor bowls facilities. 6% of household survey respondents would prioritise the creation of an indoor bowls facility over other types of provision.
- 8.71 The market segmentation analysis identifies that the dominant market segment in Derby is 'Elsie and Arnold'. This group are typically aged 66+, are retired singles or widowers and tend to participate in low intensity activities such as walking, bowls and ballroom dancing. There may therefore be latent demand for an indoor bowls facility in Derby to meet the needs of this section of the community. However, specialist indoor bowls facilities are often left redundant during the summer months when bowlers move outside. Therefore the facility would have to be flexible enough to be used for alternative activities for six months of the year. Nevertheless, it is something that has been considered in the future facility infrastructure.

Summary of facility needs

- 8.72 In conclusion, the options appraisal indicates that the opportunities for new/refurbished facilities can be summarised as:
- 50 metre pool – new
 - Network of smaller pools to replace ageing stock – new and refurbished
 - Large sports hall (10 to 12 courts) – retention of or replacement of Moorways
 - Network of smaller sports halls to replace ageing stock – new & refurbished (via BSF)
 - Health & fitness provision – increase in size of public sector provision
 - Velodrome - new
 - Closed road cycling circuit – new
 - Athletics track and associated facilities - retention of (and upgrade) or replacement of Moorways
 - Indoor bowls hall – new

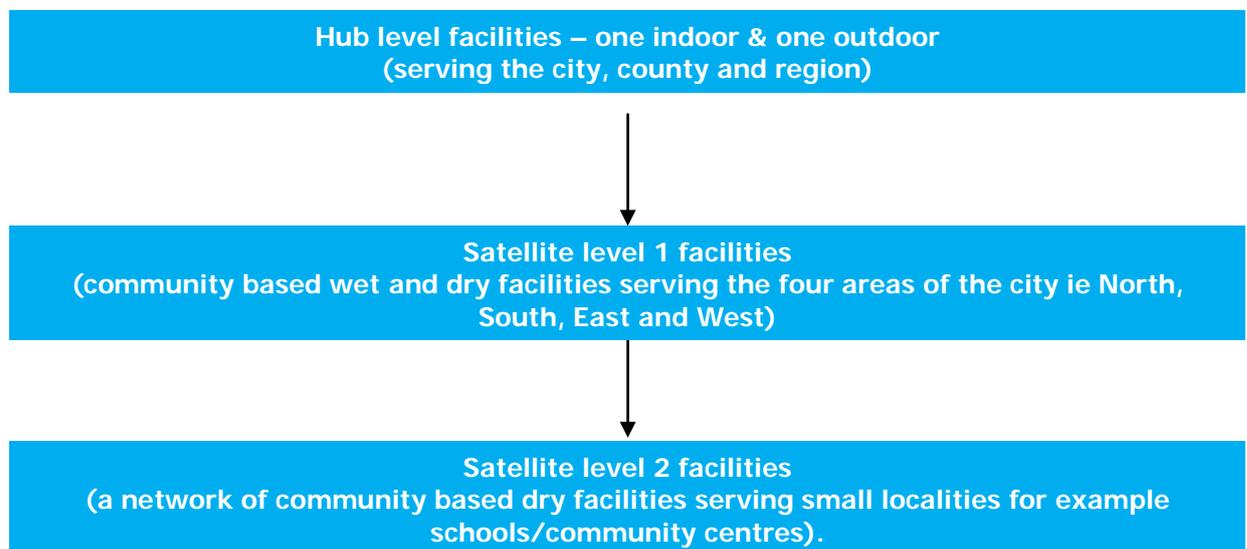
Challenges for the future

- 8.73 Having outlined the baseline position for the City, the options appraisal concludes that there are several key challenges faced by Derby in relation to its future sports and physical activity infrastructure. In summary, these are:
- ageing facility stock (across all facility types but especially swimming pools) that is no longer fit for purpose;
 - 'traditional' facilities that no longer meet modern day requirements and lack the flexibility to meet evolving customer needs;
 - revenue and maintenance burdens – primarily due to ageing stock and poor configuration of facilities resulting in high management and staffing costs; and
 - lack of regionally significant facilities, with the impending loss of the only regionally significant facility at Moorways Stadium.
- 8.74 Consultation undertaken as part of this assessment indicates that there is also a need to:
- ensure that the pricing structure is accessible to all residents;
 - maximise the opportunities provided for residents with disabilities and ensure that facilities are accessible by these residents as well as by minority groups; and
 - evaluate opportunities to increase the number of residents who use facilities and/or participate in physical activity, for example by providing family activities/crèches and workplace health programmes.

A proposed model of provision

- 8.75 In order to prioritise future investment, the 2009 options appraisal sets out a proposed hierarchy of facility provision. This is set out overleaf.

Figure 8.1 - Proposed hierarchy of facilities



8.76 Following the evaluation of options against the financial and non-financial criteria, and against the proposed framework, the preferred option for the city identified in the 2009 Options Appraisal, taking the existing facility infrastructure and translating it into the framework for future provision is:

- indoor hub - Close Moorways Sports Centre & Pool and close Queens Leisure Centre, replacing both with one new build facility;
- outdoor hub - Retain the athletics stadium and develop an outdoor hub. Whilst development of the hub on the Moorways site scores highest against the evaluation criteria, the option to develop the outdoor hub on an alternative site, such as Pride Park, should not be ruled out at this stage and should be subject to further exploration;
- Satellite North – Refurbish Woodlands School;
- Satellite West – Replace/refurbish Gayton, retain Derby College as a dual use facility and retain Lonsdale;
- Satellite South – Close Moorways Pool & Sports Centre and build a new wet facility elsewhere in the south of the city (potentially linked to BSF which could provide dry facilities); and
- Satellite East – Retain Springwood and add pool.

Local Standards

8.77 Local standards for indoor sports facilities have therefore been set drawing on the results of the options appraisal as well as the findings of the local needs consultation and supply and demand analysis. The local standards represent the amount of provision that will be required to meet the needs of the population by 2026, based on the recommended approach (summarised above) and set out in detail in the 2009 options appraisal. These standards should be used to determine the level of contributions required by new developments.

Quantity

Facility Type	Current Quantity	Required Quantity (Options Appraisal 2009)
Swimming	3,333m ²	3,623m ²
Sports Halls	109 courts	111 courts
Indoor Bowls	0	N/A
Health and Fitness	1,096 stations	1,427 stations

Quality

8.78 In order to ensure that the quality of facilities meets with local needs and aspirations, new or refurbished facilities should be developed in line with Sport England Design Guidance Notes for swimming pools (see Appendix J for further information). Facilities should reflect the quality aspects deemed most important by local residents – that is:

- Changing room cleanliness
- Affordable charges
- Well maintained of facilities
- Accessible to a range of resident groups.

Summary

8.79 This section draws on the key findings of the Options Appraisal of Indoor Leisure Facilities (2009) in Derby as well as consultation carried out as part of this PPG17 assessment. It summarises the current position and sets local standards for indoor provision, which should be used to determine the levels of contribution required from new housing developments across the city.

8.80 The Council's current leisure assets are well used and provide an important community service, however, many have reached the end of their economic life and are no longer fit for purpose. The city provides 'traditional' facilities that no longer meet modern day requirements and there is a lack of regionally significant facilities. Consultation undertaken as part of this PPG17 assessment, as well as the 2008 options appraisal indicates that additional (and different) facilities are required

8.81 The current situation has led to a significant decline in the satisfaction with sport and leisure facilities of more than 20% from 2006 to 2008. A perception that facilities are poor quality and deteriorating was also evident during the consultation for this PPG17 assessment.

8.82 The key priorities of this review over the Local Development Framework period are therefore:

- pursue a proactive approach to improving indoor leisure facilities across Derby. This should include the key priorities set out in the 2009 Options Appraisal (Detailed site options appraisal for hub and satellite level facilities, Management options study, Confirming funding availability, Progression of detailed design and procurement, specifically including outline planning permission The Local Development Framework should therefore protect existing facilities, but should facilitate upgrades to existing sites as well as the creation of new facilities (through the Core Strategy and Allocations Development Plan Document);
- ensure that contributions towards new and upgraded facilities are required from housing developments;
- ensure that the facilities provided are of sufficient quality to meet both local, and higher level elite participation needs and are also accessible to all residents; and
- create a pricing and activity structure that is accessible to all residents and encourages use of facilities.