

# APPENDIX 2 - NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

## Appendix 2 National, Regional and Local Strategic Context National Strategic Context

'GamePlan': a strategy for delivery of the Government's sport and physical activity objectives (December 2002). The report not only recognises the relationship between physical activity and health but also sport and physical activity's contribution to other areas, such as crime reduction, social inclusion and help with the development of young people in schools. Its aims include:

- A major increase in participation in sport and physical activity, primarily because of the significant health benefits and to reduce the growing cost of inactivity. The aim of achieving this objective is through "grassroots" participation for which a wide range of initiatives is needed, with a focus on economically disadvantaged groups, young people, women and older people. These need to tackle all the barriers to participation (such as lack of time, cost, information and motivation), as well as failures in provision (poor coaches and facilities).
- The Government's target for participation in physical activity, linked to health, is to increase adult participation to 70% from its current level of 32% by 2020.
- A range of other targets also relate to participation in physical activity and sport. These include an aspiration of two hours of high quality PE and sport each week, within and beyond the curriculum for each school pupil.

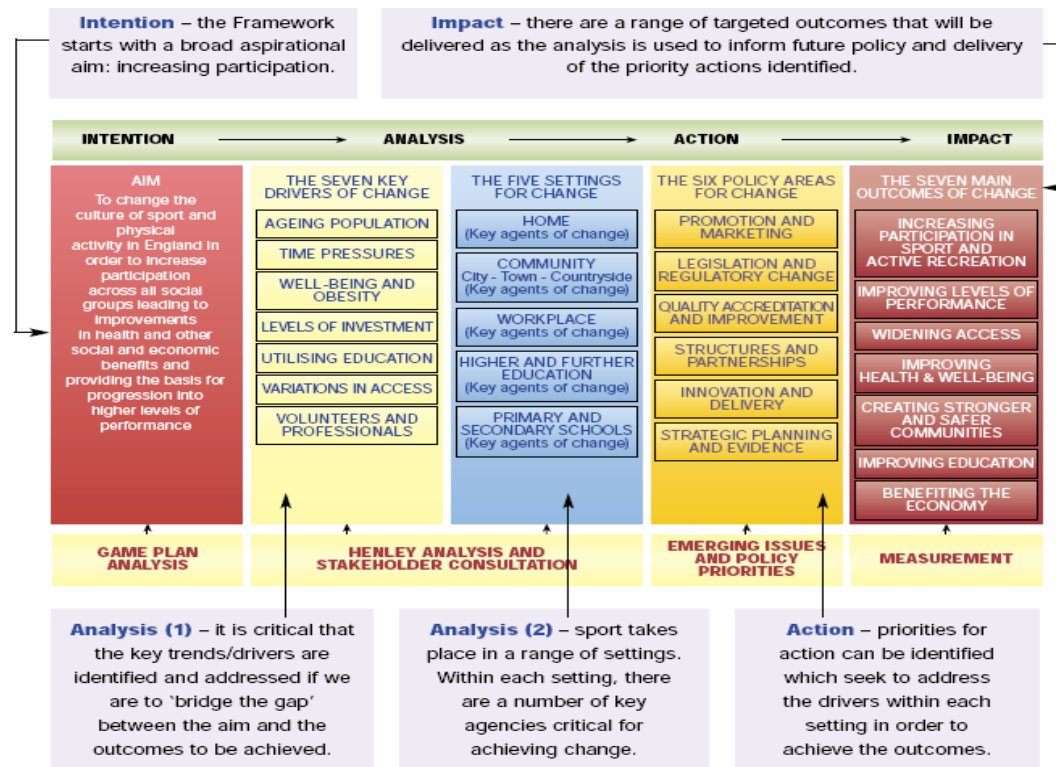
'Choosing Health' (2004): The Government published a white paper titled outlining its vision to improve health in England through partnership working across the public, voluntary and private sectors. It contains a number of key implications for the provision of sport and leisure facilities including:

- The need to reduce obesity
- Improving information to the public
- Integrated planning and delivery of services to young people with more schools developing the "extended schools approach"
- Continued support for "Sure Start" targeted at parents from disadvantaged groups.
- Increased investment in PE and school sport including all grant maintained schools being in a school sports partnership with the aim of having at least 400 sports specialist schools
- Improving links with PCT and sports clubs and the local development of free swimming

The Sport England "Framework for Sport" (2003) has been developed in response to Game Plan and aims to identify how participation in sport in England can be increased to levels found in countries such as Finland and Sweden. It commissioned the Henley Centre to identify the main trends and issues, which need to be tackled in order to achieve this. Following extensive consultation seven key drivers were identified. Fig 1 below shows the framework.

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Figure 1 - The National Framework for Sport



## Local Public Service Agreements

The second generation (2G) of Local Public Service Agreements (LPSA) challenges local authorities to improve public services and find innovative, sustainable ways of working with local partnerships. Recently published guidance notes, (November 2004), highlight local authorities can use sport and physical activity to develop their LPSA strategy.

The guide provides advice on issues that need to be considered and some examples of possible outcome indicators. All 2G LPSAs must:

- Address the priorities for improvement locally
- Demonstrates value for money
- Deliver outcomes that people value and recognise

Whatever objectives Local Authorities agree with their partners they then have to agree specific outcomes and measures of improvement in performance (the 'Stretch'). The choice of indicator is determined entirely by the outcome identified the priority for improvement, but all indicators must be robust i.e. are conceptually valid, well-defined, verifiable, timely, free from perverse incentives, reliable, unambiguous and statistically valid.

Several Government Public Service Agreement (PSA) Targets relate to physical activity, active living and sport, for example, halt the year on year rise in obesity among young children under 11 by 2010 (Joint DOH/DCMS); reduce mortality rates by 2010 from heart disease and cancer (DOH); a minimum of 2 hours a week high quality PE and school sport for

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75% of 5 – 16 year olds by 2006 and 85% by 2008 (joint DfES/DCMS); by 2008, increase the number of participants who participate three times a week by 3% (DCMS)

These PSA targets are reflected within the Derbyshire and Derby Local Area Agreements and Community Plans.

### Comprehensive Performance Assessment

As part of a Councils' Comprehensive Performance Assessment all Unitary Authorities will be assessed and judged against the following indicators and County Council and District Councils' against the following performance indicators will be considered as part of their corporate assessment, particularly their contribution to partnership working and healthier communities. The three main indicators are:

**Participation** – the percentage of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sports and active recreation (including recreational walking) on 3 or more days a week

**Volunteering** – percentage of adults volunteering in sport for at least one hour per week

**Choice and opportunity** – percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time of a range of different sports facilities, one of which has achieved a quality assured standard

### Regional Strategic Context

#### East Midlands Regional Assembly's Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS)

This plan is one of many strategies that form the Regional Assembly's Integrated Regional Strategy – (IRS). Together, they represent a new approach to strategic planning within the region. Through this the Assembly hopes that...

'The East Midlands will be the most progressive region in Europe, recognised for its high quality of life achieved through a vibrant economy, rich cultural and environmental diversity and sustainable communities.'

There are four main strands to this work – economic, social, environmental and spatial. Sport comes within the social strand but the aim of the IRS is that sport can spread across all of the other strands and strategies.

The social strand covers issues related to 'community.' The work is associated with social well being, such as education, culture, health, sport, leisure, discrimination, community safety and social inclusion. The main focus is to achieve a real and long-term reduction in social exclusion.

#### East Midlands, 'Investment for Health'

Its overall aim is...

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'To improve the health of East Midlands' residents by reducing health inequalities year-on-year through addressing the determinants of health, supporting healthy lifestyles, protecting health, and health service provision.'

There are sixteen policy aims and five are identified as strategic priorities. Physical activity, exercise and sport are one of these, and Investment for Health identifies Sport England as the lead agency for this work.

'Time for Culture', the East Midlands regional cultural strategy, also comes under the social strand. It outlines a vision based on a series of aims including encouraging more people to take part, celebrating cultural differences, promoting lifelong learning, supporting the economy, developing an evidence base, supporting long-term regeneration, winning resources and campaigning for culture.

### **Change 4 Sport – East Midlands Sport England Regional Strategy**

This strategy calls for change. We know participation in the East Midlands has remained more or less the same over the last ten years. It is obvious that if we are to meet the ambitious targets set within 'Game Plan', we will need to think and behave differently.

This plan is the start of that process. No sensible plan starts from scratch. We will build on our regional strengths and qualities alongside identifying areas for improvement and new work.

At the heart of this plan are three main principles that we want everyone to apply:

- Sustainability - Invest in long-term benefits and make sure resources are used wisely
- Equity - Bridge inequalities and include everyone.
- Empowerment - Support communities, organisations and individuals to make informed decisions.

We want everybody involved in delivering sport to apply these principles in everything that they do. We will use them to influence all of our investment decisions.

If we do this, we will make progress towards achieving the plan's eight outcomes for the East Midlands:

- A 4% increase in sports participation by 2008
- The most successful sporting region
- Reduced inequalities
- Improved health
- Stronger and safer communities
- Improved education and lifelong learning
- Strengthened local economy
- A better sports system.

### **Audit and Research of Performance Sport in the East Midlands**

Sport England East Midlands commissioned an Audit and Research of Performance Sport in the East Midlands 2005 the main findings were:

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- International sport is becoming even more competitive, so performance sport must constantly raise its bar and stay at the cutting edge of every aspect of performance, if it hopes to win success on the world stage
- There is a wide range of competition facilities in the East Midlands region capable of attracting major events. However, some require further investment and upgrading
- Most of these competition facilities are clustered around Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire
- High performance training venues are mainly clustered around Loughborough University, with others in Nottinghamshire
- The economic potential of performance sport to the region is undersold, particularly with private companies

The report identified that Derbyshire was poorly served by competition facilities with the exception of Derby County FC football ground and First Class County Cricket ground at Derby. The best training facilities were also clustered around Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. However, the report did identify good hockey club facilities at Belper.

One of the recommendations of the report was that the East Midlands Performance Action Group encourages a more strategic approach to the provision and maintenance of facilities in the region with the focus on supporting athletes to achieve world class standards.

### Draft East Midlands Regional Plan (Sept 2006)

The draft East Midlands Regional Plan has been presented for consultation in September 2006.

The table below identifies the number of houses to be built on an annual basis within the Derbyshire area comparing the draft Regional Plan 2001 – 2026 with the current Derby and Derbyshire Structure Plan 2001 – 2011

Derbyshire District and Derby City Annual rate of new dwellings

Area	Annual Rate of New Dwellings East Midlands Regional Plan 2006 2001 -2026	Annual Rate of new dwellings Derby and Derbyshire Structure Plan 2001 - 2011
Amber Valley	465	435
Bolsover	350	310
Chesterfield	360	280
Derbyshire Dales	150	185
Erewash	290	300
High Peak	270	275

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North East Derbyshire	330	215
South Derbyshire	605	600
Derby City	700	775
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>3,375</b>

### The Regional Plan Policy 1 Core Objectives:

- To reduce social Inclusion through the regeneration of disadvantaged areas, the reduction of inequalities in the location and distribution of employment, housing, health and other community facilities and services, and by responding to the diverse needs of different communities
- To improve the health of the Region's residents through improvements in: Air quality, affordable warmth, the availability of good quality housing and access to health, leisure and recreation facilities and services

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## Local Strategic Context

### County Structure Plan

The Derby & Derbyshire Joint Structure Plan was adopted in January 2001 and covers the period up to 2011. It is a strategic land use policy document for Derbyshire (excluding the Peak District National Park).

The Structure Plan supports the development of a wide range of leisure and tourism facilities. It emphasises the following key issues:

- The need to provide recreational facilities close to urban areas and public transport routes, to reduce reliance on private cars.
- A favourable approach to development of outdoor sports and small scale essential ancillary facilities in the Green Belt provided that developments do not compromise the open nature of Green Belt land.
- Re-use of disused transport routes, such as railways and canals, as public access routes for walking, cycling and horse riding, especially in seeking to provide for a range of trails in the East Derbyshire Woodland Area.
- The need to cater for all sections of the community, particularly those suffering from physical, economic, or social disadvantage.

As well as these objectives the Structure Plan places great importance on the need to 'protect sport and recreation facilities of an open nature, such as playing pitches, and children's play areas from development.'

It seeks to protect local recreational resources from development where alternatives can not be provided locally and there remains a community need.

The Structure Plan identifies Inner Derby as one of the specific areas, which should be highlighted for the development of sustainable leisure and tourism facilities.

In addition the Structure Plan identifies the number of dwellings to be built on an annual basis between 1991 and 2011. Fig. 5 below identifies the number of new dwellings to be built per annum in each District and Derby City.

Fig. 5 Derbyshire District and Derby City Annual rate of new dwellings Derby and Derbyshire Structure Plan

Area	Annual Rate of new dwellings
Amber Valley	435

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Bolsover	310
Chesterfield	280
Derbyshire Dales	185
Erewash	300
High Peak	275
North East Derbyshire	215
South Derbyshire	600
Derby City	775
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,375</b>

### Peak National Park – Structure Plan

The Peak National Park Board's objectives for recreation and Tourism are

- To provide for visitors and local people seeking quiet enjoyment of the valued characteristics of the Park;
- To achieve a more even spread of visits over the year;
- To increase the number of visitors who stay one night or more;
- And to maximise local social and economic benefits subject to the conservation priority.

National Park Authorities have a statutory duty under the 1949 Act to promote the enjoyment of the area by the public. Enjoyment is specifically linked to opportunities for open air recreation. Government advice following the Sandford Report made it clear that whenever there is irreconcilable conflict, this duty is secondary to that of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area.

### Issues

Consideration of existing policy and development pressures has led to a review of policy under issue headings:

- Recreation and tourism development in different parts of the Park; (Policies RT1 and RT2)
- Accommodation for staying visitors; (Policy RT3)
- Camping and Caravanning (Policy RT4)
- Other visitor facilities; (Policy RT5)

#### Issue 1. Recreation and Tourism Development in Different Parts of the Park

The 1989 National Park Plan identifies 5 zones appropriate for various types and intensities of recreation use and for different scales of provision of recreation facilities ranging from:

Zone 1 – least capable of intensive recreation use, to Zone 5 – most suitable for such use. The National Park Plan states that preference should be given to those activities which need to use the Park's special qualities and resources, an approach which favours for example walking, climbing, riding, cycling or fishing, and not for example, motorised sports, clay pigeon shooting, or artificial ski slopes

Provision for sport in Derbyshire is "To make sport a part of everybody's life." The mission or purpose is "For organisations

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## A Plan for Sport in Derbyshire 2006 - 2009

The vision for sport in Derbyshire is "To make sport a part of everybody's life." The mission or purpose is "For organisations to work together and through sport, to improve the quality of life for all people in Derbyshire".

The strategic goals are:

- To increase participation in sport
- To improve levels of performance in sport
- To promote the value of sport in improving quality of life

This plan reinforces the role that partners within Derbyshire can play within a single system for sport and how this can turn the vision into action.

## A Physical Activity Plan for Derbyshire 2006 - 2009

The Physical Activity Plan for Derbyshire has been developed by the Derbyshire Physical Activity and Health Partnership (DPAHP).

This plan has been developed to provide a strategic lead and a clear direction to guide the work of those partners involved in the delivery of physical activity and lifestyle initiatives.

This plan aims to increase the physical activity levels of the people of Derbyshire, through the promotion of a wide range of opportunities, which are far broader than traditional sporting activities. It aims to complement other existing plans and strategies at national, regional and local level. The actions will help deliver these other plans and strategies, but importantly will provide a framework for action at a local level.

The purpose of this plan is to ensure that everyone who lives in Derbyshire has access to a range of opportunities and is encouraged to increase their levels of physical activity sufficiently to benefit their health.

The key goal of the plan is to increase the number of people who are physically active (for 5 x 30 minutes a week) across Derbyshire by 1% each year between 2006 and 2009.

This will be achieved by:

- Creating a framework of opportunities for increasing the levels of participation in physical activity across Derbyshire
- Highlighting and addressing key priority areas and target areas
- Encouraging a partnership approach to planning and delivery which meets
- Ensuring that regional and national initiatives are used and tailored to meet the needs of the local population.

## Building Schools for the Future (BSF) – Derbyshire and Derby City

"Working together to create world-class, 21st century schools - environments which will inspire learning for decades to come and provide exceptional assets for the whole community" DfES.

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BSF is the biggest single government investment in improving school buildings for over 50 years. The aim is to rebuild and renew the secondary school stock in England over a 10-15 year period.

The aim of the BSF Programme is to have school buildings that:

- drive reform of the secondary system and improvements in educational standards
- are good places for teachers to teach and pupils to learn, supported by ICT
- are used by the community
- are well designed, built on time and at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer and are properly maintained over their lifecycle.

Exemplar designs will be produced nationally which will provide models that can be customised to take into account school setting, size and specialisms.

The new schools built will need to provide a pleasant and comfortable environment for learning. They need to stimulate children's imagination and be open for wider use, binding schools with their local community.

BSF facilities will not directly provide swimming pools but the kind of facilities that BSF schools could provide include:

- New or refurbished four court sports hall to BB98 and BB77 Standards
- Health and fitness suite for school and community use
- Dance/gymnastic studio
- Climbing wall
- Athletics J Track and Special Technical feature
- ATP with Floodlighting

There are a number of ways that District Council's could work with the Derbyshire BSF Programme:

- Rationalise existing facilities and bring capital funding to the BSF Programme and propose joint funding on a rebuilt school site
- Rationalise existing facilities and bring capital funding to the BSF Programme to add additional build to a rebuilt school project so there can be community use at the same time as school use
- Rationalise and bring capital funding to the BSF Programme to build a swimming pool with a new school project and fund the running costs
- Negotiate to manage the school facilities out of school hours (A good example is the pilot agreements that Bolsover District Council currently has in place with schools)
- Apply for DCMS PFI funding to build a new facility adjacent to a school site.
- Rework an additional sport and leisure site to enable a new school to be located there.

There are many benefits, for the community, schools and Local Authorities, for example,

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- Financial – the high levels of utilisation of the facilities will give an excellent return on the investment
- Social – An increase in access opportunities would encourage a more equitable platform for sport and leisure provision
- Health – More facilities could give an increase in participation levels, which gives a corresponding increase in health levels.
- Variety – A greater mix of facilities will give a greater diversity in leisure opportunities
- Expertise – A mix of the Local Authority, School and Sports Club knowledge and expertise will improve the experience for the customer.

Within Derbyshire the BSF programme will not halt the ongoing programming of Asset Management Plan priority works in secondary schools. Particularly where schools may be in the longer term phases for Building Schools for the Future.

There is some consideration being given at the Bolsover School for the ground facilities to be considered and be in place for a new swimming pool which will have to be built using other funds.

Derbyshire Building Schools for the Future project is very keen for sports provision that is required locally to be identified as part of this strategy and then discussions to take place as to how if possible any such facilities could fit within the Building Schools for the Future Programme.

Derbyshire and Derby City Council have been allocated funds. Derbyshire have identified their first and second wave schools:

### Derbyshire First Wave (national Wave 3)

- The Bolsover School – Bolsover District
- Shirebrook School – Bolsover District
- Heritage Community School – Clowne – Bolsover District
- Stubbin Wood School (Special School) – Langwith, Bolsover District
- Springwell Community School and Netherhope School – Staveley – Chesterfield District

### Second Wave

- Tibshelf Community School A Specialist Sports College – Bolsover District
- Frederick Gent – Bolsover District
- Mortimer Wilson – Amber Valley
- Granville Community School – South Derbyshire
- The Pingle School – South Derbyshire
- The William Allit School – South Derbyshire

### Derby City Council

Derby's original BSF expression of interest proposed retaining the current infrastructure of 13 secondary schools. Since then, two secondary schools have already been replaced as part of the Council's PFI project, and one secondary school is being replaced as BSF Pathfinder Project (Sinfin School).

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BSF offers the strategic opportunity to consider relocating one school, which is not considered to be in an ideal position in view of the community it serves, to a city centre location. This relocation would form part of the major redevelopment of Derby's City Centre, with a proposed 3,000 new dwellings and need for education provision. This is an ideal opportunity to consider an innovative new city centre secondary school with 21<sup>st</sup> century facilities for both pupils and the community.

Derby needs to consider the future of the Queens Leisure Centre with regards to the BSF school proposal in the City Centre. There is an opportunity for partnership working in providing new leisure facilities in the City Centre as part of the BSF programme.

In addition Derby needs to look at the distribution of the secondary schools across the city and identify what opportunities there may be in terms of dual use and better distribution of facilities that are affordable and that can be sustained through the BSF process

Derby has prepared itself to be a Wave 5 authority and is preparing to deliver from September 2007.