

Derbyshire Sport

**Production of a County Built
Facility Strategy**

A

Final Report

By

Strategic Leisure Limited

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

This study provides partners in Derbyshire (Derbyshire includes Derby City) with a Strategy for the development of built sports facilities over the next twenty years and in particular aims to:

- Evaluate the existing facility provision within the county
- Identify the increase in demand anticipated through new housing, population growth and the increase in physical activity strategies, thus increasing demand
- Outline the challenges in refurbishing existing facilities and financing new build
- Highlight the opportunities that the building schools for the future (BS) programme presents in Derbyshire and Derby City and the steps to be taken to maximise these opportunities
- Identify the needs of individual sports governing bodies and highlight facility gaps to meet the needs of their talent development programmes
- Identify recommendations for future project provision and funding options for these projects

The approach involved consultation with key partners on three distinct aspects:

- What is the current supply?
- What is needed?
- How can any new facilities or the refurbishment of existing facilities be funded?

Where are we now - The Need for a County Facility Strategy

The Vision for sports facilities within Derbyshire is 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”

The consultation process supports the following key statements:

- Compared with other counties, National Governing Bodies consider that Derbyshire has a lack of facilities 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
- 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 current stock of facilities has largely suffered from a lack of long term investment. For example, the average age of dry side facilities is 26 years and swimming pools approximately 30 years
- An integrated plan for investment in school sports provision through BSF and PFI and the modernisation, improvement and expansion of council owned local sports facilities is lacking and should be given the highest priority by Derbyshire Sport, local authorities and the governing bodies of sport. A number of local authorities are either implementing or considering strategies to address these issues, for example, Amber Valley (PFI rebuild and new facilities), Bolsover District, South Derbyshire, Derbyshire Dales and Derby City.

The known costs to refurbish or rebuild existing countywide facilities have been identified by each authority as identified in the table below:

Local Authority	Narrative	Estimated Costs
Amber Valley	Currently undergoing a PFI rebuild of leisure centres at Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley. Other facilities that will require refurbishment are Belper Leisure Centre and Charles Hill Sports Centre	To be identified
Bolsover	Not identified but require a 25m swimming pool	To be identified
Chesterfield	Currently constructing a healthy living centre with swimming pool and fitness facility	£8,000,000
Derby City	Refurbishment cost – This includes superficial works to keep the buildings open with a degree of betterment to improve changing rooms etc. The cost also includes lifecycle charges over 25 year.	£16,349,750
	Adaptation and remodelling – includes the modernisation and improvement of centres to meet customer expectation and re position the services in the context of	£31,550,687

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Local Authority	Narrative	Estimated Costs
	the market. The cost includes lifecycle charges over 25 years. Rebuild – This includes rebuilding Moorways Sports Complex, Queens Leisure Centre, Shaftsbury Sports Centre, and extending Springwood Leisure Centre. The cost includes lifecycle charges over 25 years	£65, 298,235
Derbyshire Dales	To replace Sherwood Hall and Matlock Lido.	£12,900,000
Erewash	Refurbishment of Victoria Park Leisure Centre.	£4,000,000
High Peak	Buxton Pool – Condition surveys undertaken and High Peak are currently looking at options to replace or redevelop the pool facility New Mills – Condition surveys have revealed the need for future investment in plant replacement. This is included in the council's asset management plan. Local demand has identified the need for additional studio space and the expansion of health suite facilities Glossop Leisure Centre – The facility is ageing and is on different levels making compliance with DDA requirements difficult. The mid to long term aim is to provide new facilities which meet local demand.	£3,000,000 - £6,000,000 £60,000 - £100,000 £1,500,000
North East Derbyshire	Dronfield Sports Centre – Work is currently out to tender. Sharley Park Leisure Centre - Project underway. It is anticipated further work will be required over the next 5 years to keep the centre in decent repair Eckington Swimming Pool – Work is required over the next 5 years to keep the pool in decent repair. All the facilities were built in the 1970's and are in need of substantial investment in coming years if they are to remain open to the community.	£3,000,000 £250,000 £380,000 £450,000
South Derbyshire	Green Bank Leisure Centre will need to be refurbished over the next 5 years.	£5,000,000

From the strategic context and the supply and demand analysis there are a series of key themes that have been identified and are clearly central to achieving this vision:

- 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 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.
- 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.

Developments must also be of a high quality, sustainable, environmentally friendly and have the potential to impact positively on the quality of life of the local population. Also, there will inevitably be different influences and drivers on the Derbyshire Built Sports Facility Strategy, for example, the capital funds available locally and local priorities, the sport performance/governing body dimension, along with the multi sport and health agenda and the voluntary sector. The Facility Strategy cannot be all things to all people and therefore aims to set guiding principles and values with some objective judgements on the future options for partners to consider in the short, medium and long term.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Where do we want to be?

The strategy recommends certain actions which involve new facilities and different funding solutions. It promotes good practice for facility development and examines case studies from other areas which have resulted in high quality facility development. The table below identifies the estimated capital costs of delivering of facilities. Innovative methods to raise funds will have to be explored and partners will have to work together to obtain the required funding.

Estimated cost of New Facilities

Facility	Estimated Cost
50m pool	£15 million
Gymnastics Centre	£2 million
Martial Arts Centre	£500k
8 court sports hall	£4.5m
Indoor Tennis Centre 3 courts	£1.6m
Indoor Bowls 6 lane	£1.4m
Sand Based Synthetic Turf Pitch 100 x 64m, fenced and floodlit	£550,000
Rubber Crumb Synthetic Turf Pitch 100 x 64m, fenced and floodlit	£675,000
Water Based Synthetic Turf Pitch 100 x 64m, fenced and floodlit	£850,000

A number of recommendations have been made for the provision of specialist provision and community sports facilities at a district and city level; these are identified in the main body of this report. The key recommendations are summarised below:

No	Description	Report Location
R1	It is essential that local authorities ensure the following when refurbishing or providing new facilities: Sports development need is a key determinant in assessing the demand for facility provision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities must be of a high quality, sustainable and have the potential to impact positively on the quality of life of the local population Consider the private sector facilities, mainly health and fitness, when planning new facilities and assess how accessible the private facilities are to local communities 	Section 3 3.6, 3.9,3.10
Sports Facilities - General		
R2	All local authorities in Derbyshire must update the Active Places web site providing information on the facilities in their authority on a regular basis.	Section 4 4.4
R3	When considering life expectancy issues of facilities, ensure that lifecycle costs of 25 years are built into capital/revenue and expenditure budgets.	Section 4 4.10
R4	As a minimum all villages have access to a dry indoor facility within the village that provides for a minimum of one badminton court and can cater for recreational activities for different age groups to participate in. All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community	Section 4 4.84 – 4.86
R5	Through the analysis of specialist provision, a number of recommendations have been made from this study for the different types of specialist facilities. It is recommended that the four county priorities to be pursued are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 m pool Indoor Athletics Outdoor athletics Indoor tennis 	Section 4 4.88
R6	Taking into consideration the population increase across the county and in Derby and the requirement to increase participation, the current portfolio of facilities, 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.	Section 4 4.89
R7	There is a need for the districts and the city to ensure that a Planning Policy Guidance 17 assessment has been carried out by September 2009 and is kept up to date. This will assist in revising this strategy in the future	Section 4 4.90
Sports Halls (2 badminton court halls or more)		
R8	Local authorities in Derbyshire should aim to provide a network of good quality, appropriately specified sports hall facilities, which are accessible by the respective local communities providing opportunities for performance competition as well as casual use. A programme of upgrading provision with new	Section 4 4.26

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No	Description	Report Location
	sports halls should be implemented	
R9	Local authorities that have sports halls of six or eight badminton court size should work with the basketball, volleyball and netball clubs to negotiate appropriate access to accommodate training and matches (where this is not already happening). This could be linked to junior development work being done by the clubs	Section 4 4.26
R10	Programming of dual use facilities needs to be more streamlined to ensure that both school and community can make the best use of the time available.	Section 4 4.26
R11	The opportunity for Derbyshire County Council and the District Councils to work together to provide a rationalised but enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future must be taken. Derby City Council should also take the opportunity to provide a rationalised and enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future	Section 4 4.26
R12	Sports hall issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.26
Swimming Pools		
R13	In order to help address issues with the accessibility of swimming facilities across the county there is a need for each district and the city to consider long-term rationalisation of provision. Rationalisation does not relate to reducing the quantity of provision it must focus on quality and location.	Section 4 4.32
R14	A programme of upgrading provision with new 25 metre swimming pools should continue to be implemented in recognition that many community swimming pools are ageing, in need of refurbishment and becoming increasingly costly to operate. In doing so, cross boundary issues need to be taken into account	Section 4 4.36
R15	Derby City Council and its partners should carry out a feasibility study into providing a 50m pool to replace Moorways Pool, Gayton School Pool and Mickleover Pool with a moveable bulkhead and floors. This would ensure the pool is multifunctional and therefore suitable for a wide range of use. Consideration should be given to the fact that a new 50m pool in Derby would be a county facility and therefore Derby City Council should not be expected to pay for or even manage the facility on its own. Investigate further to see if the management of such a facility could lie with the County Sports Partnership with revenue and capital funding coming from other sources such as the District and County Councils. A new 50m pool should contain the following facilities as a minimum: 50m by 8 lanes (21m) by 2m deep pool incorporating a laterally moving bulkhead to provide 2 by 25m pools, one of which will have a moveable floor. Equipped with automatic officiating equipment including an 8 lane display unit. A leisure pool and teaching pool, Minimum of 350 spectators and health and fitness suite along with ancillary accommodation comprising a changing village, club school and disabled changing areas, land conditioning areas, and training rooms.	Section 4 4.39 – 4.46
R16	Swimming pool issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.46 – 4.47
Health and fitness Stations		
R17	In developing new/refurbishing public sector/dual use sites careful consideration should be given to the provision of high quality health and fitness provision to help underpin sustainability.	Section 4 4.49
R18	Encourage more health and fitness facilities to apply for the Inclusive Fitness Initiative accreditation.	Section 4 4.49
Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs)		
R19	Ensure from a sustainability perspective that the priority sites for development of STPs are educational sites.	Section 4 4.58
R20	Synthetic turf pitch issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.58 – 4.59
Indoor Bowls - Rinks		
R21	Derby City should consider an indoor bowls facility and a further indoor bowls facility should be considered in Matlock as part of the new Central Dales Leisure Facility.	Section 4 4.62
Athletics		
R22	Support should be given to the discussions and partnership workings of Derby City Council and Derby University to provide for a replacement for the Moorways track with associated facilities at the Derby University Kedleston Road campus. This will be essential if Derby is to continue to provide competitive standard athletic facilities.	Section 4 4.65

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No	Description	Report Location
	Any new athletics facility need must reflect the current provision at Moorways i.e. the facility needs to be a minimum of an eight lane competition track (ideally with a 10 lane straight) in order to potentially attract major regional/national events to the county. If these discussions are unsuccessful other potential sites need to be investigated.	
R23	The floodlighting issues and other improvements to the Tupton Hall School Athletic Track must be encouraged to be carried out and Chesterfield Athletics Club should be encouraged to utilise the Tupton Hall Schools Athletic facilities.	Section 4 4.66
R24	Feasibility work should be carried out into the development of J tracks at school sites and technical event areas (jumps/throws) as part of the Building Schools for the Future projects in Amber Valley, Bolsover District, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and South Derbyshire.	Section 4 4.68
R25	Further investigation is needed into the feasibility of dedicated indoor training facilities for athletics. The most suitable location would be Derby City, again as part of a Sports Village/Hub. An indoor track (e.g. four lane, 80m straight) and throwing areas would serve Derby Athletic Club and provide a Centre of Excellence for the county.	Section 4 4.69
Indoor Tennis		
R26	The consultation has identified a need for increased indoor tennis provision across the county. It is important that any new provision is closely linked to club development structures. Areas to be investigated further for the supply of indoor tennis courts are Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak.	Section 4 4.77
R27	Derby City needs to open discussions with Derbyshire LTA with regards to finding a new location for the LTA Indoor Tennis Centre in Derby.	Section 4 4.78
Martial Arts & Gymnastics		
R28	Consultation should continue to link martial arts and gymnastic facilities to the Building Schools for the Future programme and to encourage and develop gymnastic facilities at Alfreton Leisure Centre, Amber Valley.	Section 4 4.80 & 4.82
Indoor Climbing Wall		
R29	There are a number of indoor climbing walls across Derbyshire and these should be complemented with new facilities on school sites and should be delivered through the Building Schools for the Future programme. The mapping clearly shows the need for facilities in Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. Derby City has a climbing wall at a Youth Service facility but it should consider another facility that would provide full community use.	Section 4 4.85
Netball		
R30	The proposed Derbyshire Dales Leisure Centre should be investigated as the site for a county training centre for netball.	Section 4 4.86
Squash Courts		
R31	Squash courts should be maintained and refurbished as necessary. Only when a feasibility study has been undertaken which identifies that there is no future need for a squash facility and that it can be used for alternative activities should the decision to close a squash court be taken.	Section 4 4.88
Olympics 2012 Sports & Events Tourism		
R32	Develop a Cultural Events Strategy; existing sports tourism events should be supported; new events identified; existing facilities upgraded; and new facilities developed where there is an identified need.	Section 5 5.31
Funding and Delivery		
R33	There must be sign-up from County, District and Derby City Councils to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategically review and rationalisation at a local level • Work in partnership to address cross-boundary impacts and a structured commitment to work together and provide local co-ordination to deliver local needs. • Explore different funding streams to provide sports facilities in the future 	Section 6 6.9
R34	In order to deliver the needs effectively, key issues for the Derbyshire County Sports Partnership (CSP) to agree with Derbyshire Leisure Officers Group (DLOG) will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners to agree to the strategic priorities and provide a united front for funding bodies • Provide assistance and support to those facilities that have yet to meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements 	Section 6 6.10

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No	Description	Report Location
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all new or replacement facilities meet National Governing Body and Sport England guidance. • Ensure a continued partnership approach with Education to deliver sports facilities where appropriate through the Building Schools for the Future programme across Derbyshire. • Ensure that detailed community use agreements are written into planning applications for all new sports and leisure facilities, particularly at school sites, to include pricing policy and opening time commitments • Resources to be targeted to increase the capacity of the CSP to drive forward the strategy • Clear leadership to be demonstrated by the CSP to drive the key infrastructure priorities forward • To seek to develop a funding pool through Section 106 or a tariff system to enable the CSP to pro-actively deliver the infrastructure requirements • The need to develop a general framework to enable development working groups, to implement development proposals • The need to agree priorities between partners so energies and resources can be targeted effectively. 	
R35	Ensure that co-location opportunities are identified as ways of maximising resources and synergies between sectors. Consideration should be given to providing Sports Villages and Multi Sports Hubs	Section 6 6.24
R36	<p>Building Schools for the Future must be seen as a very important opportunity and almost certainly a part of the solution to the challenge of improving high quality community sports facilities throughout the county. The opportunity to link this programme to local authority leisure facility planning and rationalisation must not be missed.</p> <p>It is imperative that all aspects of BSF are maximised and that all partners are fully consulted with at the earliest possible stage. The districts and city sport and leisure departments must be aware of school developments to fully incorporate them into their capital planning processes.</p>	Section 6 6.62 – 6.63

How do we get there?

This strategy recommends and encourages partners to work together to solve some of the problems facing facility providers particularly by utilising joint development opportunities such as the BSF programme. The comprehensive needs analysis identified gaps/deficiencies and possible capacity issues with current provision alongside opportunities for provision of new facilities within Derbyshire. The strategy has identified different delivery models that may be applicable across Derbyshire for the delivery of the identified needs. These are identified in the main report.

The Building Schools for the Future Programme, an opportunity?

BSF is a new Government investment programme for school buildings. This new approach to capital investment, launched in 2003, aims to replace or renew all secondary schools, including special schools, over the next 10 to 15 years, depending on future public spending decisions. In Derbyshire it is difficult to predict where and when future waves of BSF will arrive. The current wave (schools completed by 2010) focuses on schools in North East Derbyshire; the next wave (schools completed by 2012) completes the programme in the Bolsover District and rebuilds/refurbishes the Swadlincote schools in South Derbyshire. Current information suggests that the order for development will be North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Coalfields, Glossop Area Schools, Ilkeston Area Schools, Chesterfield Area Schools, Duffield Area Schools and the Peak District Schools. All of Derby City's secondary schools will be in the wave for completion by 2012.

There are currently approximately sixty secondary schools in Derbyshire, including Derby City. If, at the end of the process, these schools have new or refurbished sports facilities with extensive community use it is obvious that the sporting landscape will change. For example, using the proposed core specification for BSF schools, sports hall provision in Derbyshire (not Derby City) could increase by over 50%. Building Schools for the Future is therefore a very important opportunity and most certainly a part of the solution to the challenge of improving high quality community sports facilities throughout the county. The opportunity to link this programme to local authority leisure facility planning and rationalisation must not be missed.

It is imperative that all aspects of BSF are maximised and that all partners are fully consulted with at the earliest possible stage. The districts and city sport and leisure departments must be aware of school developments to fully incorporate them into their capital planning processes.

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The Need for a County Facility Strategy

- 1.1 Strategic Leisure Limited (SLL) was appointed by Derbyshire Sport in June 2006 to undertake the development of a County Facility Strategy for Derbyshire. This Strategy will replace the current County Strategy which requires updating due to new threats and opportunities for the facility stock.
- 1.2 The overall aim of the Strategy is to provide objective and strategic recommendations for a framework for future facility provision in the county which reflects locally identified need and takes into account the condition of the facility portfolio. The Strategy addresses issues facing the stock and capitalises on opportunities available for facility development and improvements.
- 1.3 Similar to many other counties, Derbyshire has a current stock of sport and leisure facilities in the public sector which have suffered from a lack of long term investment, lacks facilities capable of staging or supporting major sporting events in addition to a lack of facilities supporting elite athletes.
- 1.4 Although there are some exceptions, notably the private sector, the following statements are particularly true relative to sports facilities in Derbyshire:
 - The existing facilities are under resourced
 - There is a lack of capital investment in existing and new facilities
 - All facilities need a financial subsidy. Each council has identified a facility (usually the largest) that operates with the biggest subsidy). These nine facilities operate with a combined subsidy of £2.9m with an average subsidy of £330k
 - The existing facilities do not always provide what the customers currently want or are expected to want in the future
 - The existing facilities are old and of an obsolete design. The average age of dry side facilities is approximately 26 years, swimming pools approximately 30 years
 - Facilities were built in a location that was relevant over 30 years ago, this now might not be the case
 - Most facilities do not provide an attractive, welcome or accessible environment for all users
 - With regard to performance level sport, compared with other counties, Derbyshire does not have adequate training facilities for elite sports performers and does not have the facilities required to stage most of the major sporting events
- 1.5 In addition to the above the Strategy has considered existing and planned facilities incorporating:
 - Local authority leisure centres
 - Voluntary sector sports clubs
 - Private sector facilities
 - Derbyshire County Council and Derby City Council PFI funded school improvements and NOF funded facilities
 - Secondary schools that are being re-built or re-furbished under the Building Schools for the Future programme
 - Facilities at Derby University, Derby College, Chesterfield College and independent schools such as Repton School
 - Facilities which will support participation at the community level
 - Other facilities that are of countywide significance
- 1.6 The need to provide for social inclusion, the need to maximise community access to facilities, the need to meet Corporate Performance Assessment and Local Area Agreement Targets, funding opportunities and facility requirements at an elite level have also been considered within the scope of the study.

Approach to Developing the County Facility Strategy

- 1.7 In order to develop the Strategy, the following tasks have been undertaken:
 - Review of all relevant background and strategic information
 - Study Consultation (Appendix 1 – Key Consultees)
 - Facility audit of the county, by authority
 - GIS mapping of existing facility provision, and catchment areas
 - Assessment of existing geographical distribution in relation to CPA parameters
 - Strategic assessment of existing provision by county and individual authority utilising the Sport England Sport Facility Calculator

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

- Identification of key issues and options

A Local Overview of Derbyshire

- 1.8 Derbyshire is a county in the East Midlands which contains part of the National Forest, and borders on Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire.
- 1.9 Derbyshire is renowned for being a hugely diverse county with town and city nestled in breathtaking countryside with industry and leisure working hand in hand. It has a two-tier government, with a County Council based in Matlock and eight District Councils. Derby City became a Unitary Authority in 1998. Apart from 13 towns with between 10,000 and 100,000 inhabitants, there is a large amount of sparsely populated agricultural upland: 75% of the population live in 25% of the area.
- 1.10 Derbyshire is a county of diverse landscapes and environments. The north-western part of the county is located within the Peak District National Park, the southern part in the National Forest. North-eastern Derbyshire has historically been a coal mining area and is now developing various other industries. Rural areas such as Derbyshire Dales and High Peak contrast greatly with the urban environment of Derby City.
- 1.11 Other counties and regions influence many of the Derbyshire authorities. Residents of the northern part of High Peak tend to look towards Stockport, Tameside and Manchester, Erewash to Nottingham, South Derbyshire to East Staffs and Leicestershire and North-East Derbyshire towards Sheffield. The map below shows the location of the Districts in relation to other Counties.

Fig. 1 Location of Derbyshire with other Areas



SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

Demographic Review

- 1.12 In addition to the location of Derbyshire, it is also important to consider the demographic make up of the area as key demographic and socio-economic characteristics are known to influence demand characteristics.
- 1.13 At the time of the April 2001 census, the resident population of Derbyshire (including Derby) was 956,293. However according to a summary of the latest population projections, Derbyshire is expected to experience a 9.3% increase (Derby 6% increase) in population between 2005-2015 culminating in a total population of 1,067,500 in 2025 (including Derby).
- 1.14 Certain age-groups are known to register higher participation rates in a number of sport and leisure activities; deprived communities often experience issues relating to accessing services and opportunities; cultural backgrounds may result in some passive and active recreation pursuits being favoured over others; car ownership levels can impact on the range of facilities that can be accessed. A brief review of the key demographics (2001 Census) for the area shows that:

Table 1 - Derbyshire Demographics

Age Structure	Number of people	% of total population		
		This Area	East Midlands	England
0 – 4 years	54,346	5.7	5.7	6.0
5 – 15 years	136,536	14.3	14.3	14.2
16 – 24 years	93,286	9.8	10.8	10.9
25 – 64 years	513,253	53.7	53.0	53.0
65 and over	158,872	16.6	16.1	15.9
All people	956,293	100.0	100.0	100.0

- 1.15 The population profile is similar to that of England but with slightly fewer people in the 0-24 age bracket and a greater proportion of older residents. In particular there are fewer people in the 16-24 age groups (9.8%) and more people in the 65 and over category.
- 1.16 2001 Census information also provided the following findings in relation to the resident population of Derbyshire (including Derby):
- Derbyshire is an area with a predominately white population (96%). The largest ethnic minority group is Asian or Asian British which accounts for 2.3% of the population
 - There were 401,274 households in 2001 with an average household size of 2.35 people compared with an average of 2.36 for East Midlands and England.
 - In relation to households, 73.2% of homes were owner-occupied with a further 17.9% rented from council/housing associations and the remaining 8.9% being private/other rented.
 - In relation to health, the 2001 Census asked people to describe their health over the preceding 12 months. The percentage of residents in Derbyshire with limiting long-term illness, people with 'not good' general health and people providing unpaid care rated higher compared with data supplied for both the East Midlands and England.
 - Statistics related to transport identified that the number of households without a car/van was slightly lower than the England and Wales average (23% compared to 26.8%) although the number of households with 1 car/van and with 2 or more cars was above the England and Wales averages.
 - There are 17 Super Output Areas (SOA) in the most deprived 10% of SOAs in England. There are 67 SOAs within Derbyshire in the top 20% of the most deprived in England. However each Derbyshire district has at least one SOA in the top 20% of most deprived SOAs in England.

Derbyshire – Districts and Derby City Unitary Authority

Amber Valley

- 1.17 Amber Valley covers a large area north of Derby and on the east side of the county. It has a population of 116,000 with almost half in the small towns of Belper (21,000), Heanor (16,700), Ripley (10,000) and Alfreton (8,200). There are five out of the twenty-five wards in the top 20% ranked by Multiple Deprivation.

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

Bolsover District

- 1.18 Bolsover District lies to the east of Chesterfield in the north of the county. It has a population of 72,000 with no major towns. The town of Bolsover itself is the largest with 11,400 population. Large parts of the district are ranked in the top 20% of Wards for Multiple Deprivation – 20 out of the 25.

Chesterfield

- 1.19 Chesterfield lies in the north of the county approximately 25 miles north of Derby. It has a population of 99,000. Twelve of its twenty wards are in the top 20% ranked for Multiple Deprivation.

Derby City

- 1.20 Derby City has a population of 222,000. Eight of its twenty wards are in the top 20% for Multiple Deprivation. Ten per cent of the population is from black and ethnic minority background.

Derbyshire Dales

- 1.21 Derbyshire Dales is a predominantly rural area a good proportion lying in the Peak District. The population is 70,000 over half in small towns – Matlock (15,000), Wirksworth (5,700), Darley Dale (5,900), Ashbourne (5,100), Bakewell (4,100). None of the wards are ranked in the top 20% for Multiple Deprivation.

Erewash

- 1.22 Erewash lies between Nottingham and Derby. It has a population of 110,000 with 25,000 in Ilkeston and 8,500 in Sandiacre. There are four wards out of 25 in the top 20% ranked for Multiple Deprivation.

High Peak

- 1.23 High Peak covers the north of the county and large parts lie in the Peak District. The population is 90,000 over half in the towns of Glossop (28,000) and Buxton (21,500). There are also small towns of Chapel-en-le Frith (8,800), New Mills (9,500) and Hadfield (8,000). Only two of the 25 wards are ranked in the top 20% for Multiple Deprivation.

North East Derbyshire

- 1.24 North East Derbyshire lies to the west of Chesterfield. It has a population of 97,000 with a number of small towns. Dronfield on the outskirts of Sheffield with 21,330 people is the largest. Five of the 26 wards are ranked in the top 20% for Multiple Deprivation.

South Derbyshire

- 1.25 South Derbyshire has a population of 82,000. Swadlincote is the largest town with 30,000 population but there a number of smaller towns and villages – Ticknall, Melbourne, Hilton and Hatton. There are no wards ranked in the top 20% for Multiple Deprivation. There are however specific areas of recognised deprivation including Newhall and Hartshorne.

SECTION II – NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

National, Regional and Local Strategic Context

- 2.1 It is important to review the National, Regional and Local strategic context of the area, with a particular focus on existing and emerging strategies. This review provides a rationale and justification for the development of a local strategy for sport and recreation. It identifies where sport and recreational activity currently makes a positive impact. It identifies key priorities for the area to which sport and recreation needs to make a positive contribution and allows the programme of work to develop the strategy to be focussed on gaps rather than revisiting old ground.
- 2.2 A summary of the National, Regional and Local Strategic Context can be seen in Appendix 2 to this report.

Sport England Active People Participation rates for Derbyshire (and Derby).

- 2.3 The following table provides an overview of the participation rates in the districts provided by the Sport England Active People Survey (December 2006):

Table 2 - Derbyshire District Participation rates

Area	Participation Rate
Amber Valley	21.4%
Bolsover	20.0%
Chesterfield	16.3%
Derbyshire Dales	24.1%
Erewash	21.5%
High Peak	22.1%
North East Derbyshire	22.5%
South Derbyshire	20.9%
Derby City	20.4%

- 2.4 The objective is to increase participation by 1% year on year. The national average rate is 21%. Those Derbyshire local authorities above the current national average in Derbyshire are Derbyshire Dales (24.1%), North East Derbyshire (22.5%), High Peak (22.1%), Erewash (21.5%), and Amber Valley (21.4%).
- 2.5 The local authorities below the current national participation rate average are Derby City (20.4%), South Derbyshire (20.9%), Bolsover (20.0%) and Chesterfield (16.1%)
- 2.6 Regionally, 20.8% of the adult population take part regularly in sport and active recreation the national figure is 21%.
- 2.7 There is an expectation that 40% of the Derbyshire population will be participating in regular exercise in 2026.
- 2.8 If this increase is to be achieved then there will be a need for improved and new built sports facilities and this needs to underpin the County Built Facility Strategy.

2 Hours of Quality PE and Out of Hours School Sport in a typical week.

- 2.9 The following table shows the % of Derbyshire pupils who participate in 2 hours of high quality PE and out of hours school sport in a typical week. The target is to ensure 100%.

Table 3 - the % of Derbyshire pupils who participate in 2 hours of high quality PE and out of hours school sport in a typical week

% of Derbyshire pupils who participate in 2 hours of high quality PE and out-of-hours school sport in a typical week				
SCHOOL SPORT PARTNERSHIP	SCHOOLS		PUPIL NUMBERS	PARTNERSHIP TARGET
BOLSOVER	Secondary	5		
	Primary	36		
	Special	1		
			9813	78%

- Based on schools in School Sport Partnerships in academic year 05/06
- # denotes two phase partnerships with second phase of schools starting in September 2006 and therefore not included in this data

SECTION II – NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

N EAST DERBYSHIRE	Secondary	4		
	Primary	43		
	Special	0		
			11885	77%
AMBER VALLEY	Secondary	4		
	Primary	35		
	Special	0		
			8452	72%
EREWASH	Secondary	4		
	Primary	26		
	Special	0		
			9568	70%
SOUTH DERBYSHIRE	Secondary	4		
	Primary	37		
	Special	0		
			10248	62%
DERBYSHIRE DALES	Secondary	5		
	Primary	64		
	Special	0		
			10246	86%
HIGH PEAK	Secondary	6		
	Primary	40		
	Special	1		
			11770	86%
CHESTERFIELD	Secondary	5		
	Primary	27		
	Special	1		
			10524	73%
1 D CITY P'SHIP	Primary	5		
			815	100%
TOTALS	Secondary	37		
	Primary	313		
	Special	3		
			83321	76.06%
Derby City	Derby Moor			78.00%
	Leesbrook			82.00%

- 2.10 It is important that future development of sports facilities in Derbyshire can align with and contribute to national, regional and local plans and strategies that will impact on sport. The following tables identify those plans that impact on participation and performance:

Improving Participation

Table 4 - Plans That Impact on Participation and Performance

Game Plan	Increase in participation by 1% per annum
Change 4 Sport	Increase in participation by 1% per annum
Choosing Health/Choosing Activity	Action to increase physical activity levels across the community
Building Schools for the Future	Opportunity to increase sports facilities open to the community on school sites
Active Peoples Survey	Opportunity to measure participation on a regular basis
PESSCL Strategy	Opportunity to measure % of Derbyshire pupils who participate in 2 hours of high quality PE and out-of-hours school sport in a typical week.
Derbyshire Plan for Sport and Physical Activity Plan for Derbyshire 2006 - 2009	Both of these should drive up demand and participation.

SECTION II – NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Improving Sports Performance

Table 5 – Improving Sports Performance

Game Plan	England challenging for top 5 places in major sports events
Change 4 Sport	East Midlands the most successful sporting region in England
London 2012	Successful GB teams 70,000 volunteers involved
Regional Sports Performance Plan	More East Midlands performers competing for England and Great Britain
National Governing Body of Sport Whole Sport Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More and better performers • More and better coaches • More volunteers in sport • Better clubs • Better facilities
National Framework for Sport outcomes adopted by Derbyshire Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing participation • Improving sports performance • Widening access and reducing inequalities • Improving health • Creating stronger communities through sport • Improving PE and school sport and links to communities • Promoting economic growth through sport
Derbyshire Plan for Sport 2006 -2009 and the Physical Activity Plan for Derbyshire 2006 – 2009, Derby City and District Sports and Physical Activity Strategies – with varying objectives but pick up on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life long learning – Improving school sport and PE • Social Inclusion – Widening access and improving inequalities • Regeneration – Promoting economic growth • Healthy Lifestyles • Good Quality Facilities • Accessible facilities • Enable key partners • Support and coordinate clubs and groups • Increase participation • Improve performance
Building Schools for the Future	Opportunity to increase specialist facilities and to work in partnership with Education to provide specialist sports performance facilities

2.11 Sport Playing Its Part: The Contribution of Sport to Building Safe, Strong and Sustainable Communities (Sport England, 2005) makes the case for how sport can impact on the development of sustainable communities through:

- Strengthening community involvement, engagement, identity and pride
- Improving community cohesion
- Reducing crime and anti-social behaviour
- Improving quality of built and natural environment and creating a sense of place
- Encouraging sustainable travel.

SECTION III – THE VISION FOR THE COUNTY BUILT FACILITY STRATEGY

The Vision

3.1 The vision for this strategy is:

'To create a network of high quality community and specialist sports facilities within Derbyshire that will enhance the quality of life of existing, new communities and visitors.'

3.2 This vision needs to be underpinned by a hierarchy of facilities and Sports Development Principles.

3.3 Provision of a hierarchy of facilities:

- County – Facilities that serve the whole county e.g. 50m pool, indoor athletics, outdoor athletics, 8 court badminton halls and over and indoor tennis.
- District – Facilities that serve a whole district but may cover parts of another district
- Rural – Facilities that serve the rural areas that as a minimum all villages have access to a dry indoor facility within the village that provides for a minimum of one badminton court and can cater for recreational activities for different age groups to participate in. All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community.

3.4 This vision is also underpinned by four Sports Development principles and values:

- Health, social inclusion and increasing participation by 1% per annum
- Young people and support for physical education and school sport
- Development of clubs, coaches and volunteers
- Performance and excellence

3.5 It is essential to ensure that sports development need is a key determinant in assessing the demand for facility provision. Using sport as a focus for community development and capacity building will be critical to deliver sustainable provision across the county.

3.6 The role of sports development is crucial to achieving the vision for facility provision outlined in this strategy. Facilities alone are not the answer and the associated development work must be integral in ensuring the maximum possible use and impact of existing and new sports facilities, and thereby value for money for any investment. This is particularly relevant in relation to the strategic context behind such investment – improving quality of life, increasing participation in sport and physical activity and sustainable development.

3.7 The model of linking sports development with facility development has worked successfully in other areas of the country, most notably Manchester, where the various facilities for the Commonwealth Games have been underpinned by sports development personnel and structured development plans.

3.8 Local authorities need to consider the private sector facilities, mainly health and fitness, when planning new facilities and there is a need to assess how accessible the private facilities are to local communities and what programmes of activity they offer.

3.9 Local authorities must ensure that future refurbishments and new developments must also be of a high quality, sustainable and have the potential to impact positively on the quality of life of the local population. Facilities in the future need to be built to ensure:

- That external elevations utilise high quality, low maintenance finishes, and are sympathetic to the surrounding environment.
- Building finishes must be robust and suitable for location and use.
- Building fabric and services must be cost effective and offer low maintenance.
- The first major maintenance to structure must only need to occur after 50 years and life expectancy of materials used to external elevations to be 25 years minimum (excluding routine maintenance).
- All buildings must be sustainable and be responsible to environmental issues in terms of the use of energy and non-sustainable resources and the control of pollution. The use of environmentally friendly and sustainable building services and building materials must be maximised and materials must be recyclable where possible.
- All services are to be essentially economic and environmentally friendly, which allow cost in use to be minimised. The use of natural ventilation should be maximised.

SECTION III – THE VISION FOR THE COUNTY BUILT FACILITY STRATEGY

- Full life cycle cost analysis must be undertaken when considering the building fabric and services.

3.10 Based on the strategic context and the supply and demand analysis, a series of key themes have been identified that are clearly central to achieving this vision:

- 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 NGB aspirations that incorporates 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.
- 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.

3.11 There will inevitably be different influences and drivers on the Derbyshire Built Sports Facility Strategy, for example, the capital funds available locally and local priorities, the sport performance/governing body dimension, along with the multi sport and health agenda, the voluntary sector and the private sector.

3.12 The Facility Strategy cannot be all things to all people and therefore aims to set guiding principles and values with some objective judgements on the future options for partners to consider in the short, medium and long term.

Recommendations

Table 6 - Recommendations

No	Description	Report Location
R1	<p>It is essential that local authorities ensure the following when refurbishing or providing new facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports development need is a key determinant in assessing the demand for facility provision. • Facilities must be of a high quality, sustainable and have the potential to impact positively on the quality of life of the local population • Consider the private sector facilities, mainly health and fitness when planning new facilities and assess how accessible the private facilities are to local communities 	Section 3 3.6, 3.9,3.10

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

- 4.1 All major sports facilities, including provision from across the public, private and voluntary sectors, were audited to ascertain what the current supply of facilities is. These are identified in Appendix 3 'Supply of Sports Halls', Appendix 4 'Supply of Swimming Pools', Appendix 5 'Health and Fitness Facilities' and Appendix 6 'Synthetic Turf Pitches'. Other facilities and their location are identified elsewhere in this section.
- 4.2 An analysis was undertaken of need and demand for sports facilities within Derbyshire, both, to meet current and future need, and taking into account the estimated population growth. This has identified gaps/deficiencies and possible capacity issues with current provision, alongside opportunities for provision of new facilities within Derbyshire.
- 4.3 The analysis of need has been undertaken using a variety of quantitative and qualitative methods including:
- A review of relevant county, city and district sporting research and strategies
 - A review of relevant national governing body (NGB) facility requirements
 - The review of existing sports facility provision – current supply
 - Consultation with key stakeholders– including district councils, parish councils, schools, NGBs, Derbyshire County Council, Sport England, University of Derby, Derby College, Repton School, Chesterfield College and South East Derbyshire College
 - Application of Sport England sport facility calculator models
 - Application of active places power – facilities per 1000 population
 - Application of 1 synthetic pitch per 25,000 population (requested by FA Development Officer)
 - Application of strategic leisure's supply and demand models – health and fitness
 - Mapping of drive time and accessibility catchment analysis.
- 4.4 A number of methods for estimating the current and future demand of facilities have been used for this study. These methods include the following:

Sport England – Sports Facility Calculator

- The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) tool has been used to identify demand for sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls facilities. These facilities are currently all that the Sports Facility Calculator models.
- The SFC helps you to estimate the amount of key community sports facilities required to meet the needs of the local population.
- The SFC will give a target total for the number of facilities that are needed to meet a populations sports facility needs. This is based on the local demographics (population), national participation rates and the national average for facility usage.
- The SFC then turns this estimation of demand into actual facilities. For swimming, it uses square metres of water. For sports halls, it uses number of badminton courts and for indoor bowls, it uses rinks.

Sport England Active Places Power

- Active Places Power allows local authorities to “benchmark” the sports provision in their areas against other local authorities regionally and across England. In this study we have used the Active Places Power Report for Facilities per 1000 population and in some instances compared this with other supply and demand tools, for example the Sports Facility Calculator for sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks. The Active Places Power Report for Facilities per 1000 population provides information for the following core facility types within this study:
 - Swimming pools
 - Indoor bowls
 - Synthetic turf pitches
 - Athletics tracks with synthetic tracks
 - Health and fitness

- 4.5 It is important that all local authorities in Derbyshire update the Active Places information on the facilities in their authority on a regular basis regardless if the facilities are in the public, private, voluntary or education sector.

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

Synthetic Turf Pitches

- At the request of the FA Regional Facilities Development Manager the study has produced a demand model for synthetic turf pitches based on 1 full size pitch per 25,000 population. In addition the study has looked at football team generation rates in each local authority to assist in determining where demand is required.

Health and Fitness Stations

- A model has been prepared to identify the number of stations required across areas when using the Industry Fitness Associations penetration rate on the population to participate in health and fitness, currently 11.8%.

Other Facilities

- Unfortunately there are no known models for estimating demand for gymnastic facilities, martial arts facilities, table tennis or climbing walls. An assessment of need therefore has to be carried out using consultation methods.

4.6 A key element of the strategy includes the assessment of need and opportunities for sports facilities over the long term (next 20 years to 2026). In making this assessment a consistent methodology has been applied to take into account growth in Derbyshire. At the time of the Census in April 2001, the resident population of Derbyshire (including Derby) was 956,293. However according to a summary of the latest population projections, Derbyshire is expected to experience a 9.3% increase (Derby 6% increase) in population between 2005-2015 culminating in a total population of 1,067,500 in 2025.

4.7 This equates to a population growth by 2025 of circa 111,207 people.

British Market Research Bureau – Sports Propensity Profile for Derbyshire

4.8 The British Market Research Bureau has provided Derbyshire propensity to participate comparisons against Great Britain see Appendix 7.

4.9 When comparing the propensity to participate in indoor sports, team sports and health and fitness the following is highlighted.

4.10 Derbyshire residents have a higher propensity than the rest of Great Britain to participate in athletics, boxing, cricket, hockey, volleyball, and climbing and keep fit/aerobics. The same propensity to participate in dance but a lower propensity to participate in badminton, bowls, squash, swimming, table tennis, tennis, football, yoga, weight training and working out, membership of health clubs and gyms.

Sports Halls (2 badminton court halls or more)

4.11 The majority of local authority owned sports hall facilities were mainly built in the early 1970s. The quality of these facilities does not match the quality of new commercial leisure facilities. When considering life expectancy issues, facilities need to be built with lifecycle costs of 25 years. This needs to be taken into account in capital/revenue and expenditure budgets in the future. A large proportion of facilities in Derbyshire have already surpassed their life expectancy of 25 years.

4.12 It must be noted that school facilities are not necessarily always open to the general public during school hours and not always at weekends. In addition they may not provide the quality required by users or the required DDA requirements. Derby City Council has recently undertaken an audit of secondary school sports facilities. The identified problems need to be addressed by members of the County Sports Partnership especially when providing new facilities through Building Schools for the Future and other facilities on school sites in the future. The Derby City audit concluded:

4.13 The audit has raised a number of issues that restricts community use of sports facilities at some schools and these will need to be addressed before community use can be increased. The main issues include:

- Some schools have problems opening at weekends, as they are reliant on staff working overtime for enhanced rates of pay. This also means increased hire charges
- Not all schools can open during holiday periods as staff are not always available to take charge.
- Use of facilities at some schools is limited at exam times as sports halls; gyms etc are often used for this purpose.
- Often where facilities are located in the main school block they cannot be used for community use in the evening and weekends for security reasons.

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

- Many school facilities cannot be used for pay and play as most schools do not have the facilities or expertise to manage and operate community sports facilities.
- Health and safety is an issue at most schools as often there is only the caretaker on site during the hire periods.
- Some school facilities are not suitable for disabled users.
- Most schools have basic changing facilities and there are no means for storing clothes, for example, lockers are not provided.

- 4.14 Column 2 in the table below represents the actual current supply of badminton courts across Derbyshire by district and the city. Column 3 shows the current demand for badminton court space working with the Sport England Sports Facility Calculator. Column 4 identifies the estimated surplus/deficit of current supply and current demand. Column 5 shows the estimated Sports Facility Calculator Demand for badminton court space in 2025 and column 6 shows the surplus/deficit of badminton court space by subtracting the demand column 5 from the current supply column 1.
- 4.15 This table highlights that against the Sport England Sports Facility Calculator, Derby City, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and Bolsover District have a current estimated surplus of badminton courts and South Derbyshire (7.33 courts) and Amber Valley (3.48 courts) are shown to have a deficit.
- 4.16 In 2025 against current supply the following areas are shown to have a surplus Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and Derby City. A deficit is estimated in Amber Valley (8.06 courts), Bolsover District (1.35 courts), and South Derbyshire (15.01).
- 4.17 The current badminton court supply in secondary school sports halls across Derbyshire is 130. This figure is included under current supply in the table below where the sports hall is bigger than 2 courts in size.
- 4.18 If each secondary school under Building Schools for the Future is provided with a four court sports hall with a Specialist Sports College having six courts, the school supply of badminton courts will raise to approximately 204 an increase of 74 courts. There is an opportunity through Building Schools for the Future to ensure that new provision is provided in the right place and that rationalisation and age of existing facilities is considered in partnership with Local Authority Leisure Services, the Building Schools for the Future programme and National Governing Bodies.

Table 7 - Sports Hall Requirements

	Sports Hall Requirements – Sport Facility Calculator				
	Current Supply	Current Demand		2025 Demand	
	Actual 2 courts plus	Sport Facility Calculator Demand Courts	Surplus / Deficit	Sports Facility Calculator Demand Courts	Surplus / Deficit
Derbyshire	327	269.31		300.65	
Amber Valley	29	32.48	-3.48	37.06	-8.06
Bolsover District	22	20.19	1.81	23.35	-1.35
Chesterfield	30	27.64	2.36	29.39	0.61
Derby City	97	63.99	33.01	71.51	25.49
Derbyshire Dales	21	18.7	2.3	19.88	1.12
Erewash	40	31.26	8.74	33.79	6.21
High Peak	37	25.09	11.91	27.02	9.98
North East Derbyshire	35	26.63	8.37	27.64	7.36
South Derbyshire	16	23.33	-7.33	31.01	-15.01

- 4.19 The mapping shows that the majority of residents in Derbyshire are within a 20 minute drive time of a sports hall facility.
- 4.20 Sports hall size is a significant issue as it directly affects the variety of activities that can be accommodated in the facility. It has been assumed that, to accommodate a basic level of competitive play for badminton, a hall needs to have a minimum of two courts.
- 4.21 For volleyball, netball and basketball at a basic club and competitive level, a four badminton court hall is sufficient, although it does not, in some instances, leave adequate run off space, a six-court hall is preferable for this purpose. A hall of this size is

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

also considered to be adequate to accommodate senior club and competitive play allowing room for an official's table and bench at the side of the court.

- 4.22 Junior and youth basketball teams from Derbyshire compete in leagues that run at central venues. These venues are required to run two matches simultaneously. Ideally, this necessitates an eight-badminton court sports hall.
- 4.23 **Indoor 5-a-side** football - At most sports halls a reasonably high percentage of high-demand programme time is occupied by 5-a-side football. In most cases (where sports halls are four-badminton court sized) this activity takes up the entire space.
- 4.24 Bookings for this activity tend to be year-round and made by informal groups rather than catering for formal club training sessions. These bookings could be provided for on all weather pitches outside or cheaper covered construction buildings for 5-a-side.
- 4.25 **Basketball** - Few venues offer sufficient space around the side of the court for run off areas and officials tables etc. League stipulations about these criteria and match regulations are becoming stricter. Local authorities should work with clubs and facility managers to ensure that where possible teams are accommodated in facilities within their home area. There are three major teams in Derbyshire – Trailblazers, Ilkeston and Arrows.
- 4.26 **Netball** - Current facilities being used for matches or training are consistently hampered by the multi-purpose nature of facility use. Particular concerns include:
- Overhanging basketball nets/cricket nets on courts.
 - Five-a-side football goals and nets at the back of indoor courts.
 - Appropriate space and time slots for training are not always available to teams/ clubs because centres are catering for demand from other sports.
- 4.27 **Cricket nets** - Across the county the issue of access to indoor cricket nets has been identified. Clubs report difficulty in being able to book appropriate time slots for indoor training due to the short and seasonal nature of the bookings.
- 4.28 Dedicated indoor net training facilities need to be considered. More consideration should be given to providing indoor net provision within BSF Schools. If cricket could be offered some priority time within the facility it may bring investment from cricket. The need is greater in Amber Valley where there is only one facility to service the district which has more clubs than any other.

General Sports Hall Recommendations

- 4.29 General Sports Hall Recommendations include:
- Local authorities in Derbyshire should aim to provide a network of good quality, appropriately specified sports hall facilities, which are accessible by the respective local communities providing opportunities for performance competition as well as casual use
 - Local authorities that have sports halls of six or eight badminton court size should work with basketball clubs to negotiate appropriate access to accommodate training and matches (where this is not already happening). This could be linked to junior development work being done by the clubs. The sports hall at Noel Baker School in Derby has been refurbished through funding obtained in a joint venture with Derby Trailblazers Basketball club. This includes a new wooden sprung floor, upgraded lighting, a heating system, electronic scoreboards and seating for 200 spectators. Funds were obtained from the Community Sports Club Development Fund.
 - Programming of dual use facilities needs to be more streamlined to ensure that both school and community can make the best use of the time available.
 - A programme of upgrading provision with new sports halls should be implemented.
 - There is an opportunity for Derbyshire County Council and District Councils to work together to provide a rationalised but enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future and school PFI projects. PFI school projects in Derbyshire are currently providing a 4 court sports hall, dance/gymnastics studio, school gymnasium, fitness room and climbing wall. Athletics tracks and all weather pitches have also been provided. A second wave of schools for Building Schools for the Future has been announced.

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

Specific Local Authority Issues Sports Halls

Amber Valley

- Belper Leisure Centre and Charles Hill Sports Centre – Will need refurbishing in the future.
- There may be opportunities to work in partnership to provide facilities through the Building Schools in the Future programme at Tibshelf Community School Specialist Sports College and at Mortimer Wilson School.
- Although South East Derbyshire College (SEDC) is in Erewash. The College is currently planning a rebuild of its existing estate. The college is looking to place itself more strategically to serve both Amber Valley and Erewash districts and sees the college sports facilities to be a central resource used by both communities. The college is extremely keen to ensure the College plans dovetail with any new local authority plans, again using the opportunity to share resources to build even greater capacity and quality into the overall plan for the area.

Bolsover District

- The Council's Sports Development Strategy breaks the District into small manageable clusters of communities. These clusters include secondary schools which are strategically placed to provide sports and leisure facilities to local communities.
- The Council's Kissingate Leisure Centre will need substantial funding for refurbishment over the next 10 years.
- As a result of the New Opportunities Fund's PE and Sport and Space for Sports and the Arts Programmes both Fredrick Gent School at South Normanton (4 badminton court hall) and Kirkstead School at Pinxton (2 badminton court hall) have approached the District Council about working in partnership to develop more effective community use of these facilities. This model will be the pilot and if successful will eventually be rolled out to other secondary school clusters to coincide with the planned BSF investment creating a network of modern, fit for purpose buildings that can provide for the whole community's sport needs.
- The Council has secured, as a condition of planning permission, that Chesterfield College offers community use of its new indoor and outdoor sports facilities at the Clowne Campus during evening and weekends. This means that developing use at the Heritage School would only duplicate provision in the Heritage cluster and is therefore not seen as a priority.
- New sports halls will come into being through the Building Schools for the Future programme. Tibshelf School requires at least a 4 court sports hall.

Chesterfield

- The sports hall at the closed Middlecroft Leisure Centre is being replaced by a 4 court sports hall on the Springwell School site (due to open in 2007).

Derby City

- Moorways Sports Complex - There is potential to replace or refurbish the 10 court sports hall. It is considered that this provision would focus on serving a performance need for specific sports as well as Community use.
- Shaftsbury Sports Centre – It is planned to extend the sports centre with a multi purpose studio and improved reception by April 2008
- Secondary Schools - West Park School's sports hall needs replacing. Bemrose and Leesbrook sports halls need refurbishing.
- Derby College – As part of its ambition to become a Sports Academy it is considering a second sports hall.
- Derby University - Is considering replacing its sports hall at its Kedleston Road campus with a larger 6 court hall that caters for run offs for basketball and netball etc.

Derbyshire Dales

- The Sherwood Hall in Matlock is not adequately serving the local population. A new facility is needed to meet this demand. This will be supported in conjunction with development of a new pool as part of the Central Dales Leisure Centre project. This project should take account of the need for a county centre for netball and facility development discussions should include the Derbyshire Netball Association.
- Develop joint use agreement with Lady Manners School

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

Erewash

- South East Derbyshire College (SEDC) is in Erewash. The College is currently planning a rebuild of its existing estate. The college is looking to place itself more strategically to serve both Amber Valley and Erewash districts and sees the college sports facilities to be a central resource used by both communities. The college is extremely keen to ensure the College plans dovetail with any new local authority plans, again using the opportunity to share resources to build even greater capacity and quality into the overall plan for the area. Proposed facilities include an all weather pitch, sports hall and health and fitness facilities.

High Peak

- Need to resolve the Harpur Hill College Sports hall facility issue with Derby University. Decisions need to be made to replace the facility and a time span given. The partnership working with the University has identified the need for a 8 court badminton sports hall.
- Glossop Leisure Centre – The facility is ageing and the mid to long term aim is to provide a larger sports hall than the current 4 court sports hall
- Look to develop sports hall facilities at Hope Valley Community School

North East Derbyshire

- Dronfield Sports Centre – Will need to be refurbished or be replaced in the future.
- Sharley Park Leisure Centre - Was built in 1981 so is more than 25 years old and will require refurbishment or replacement.

South Derbyshire

- Etwall Leisure Centre – Is in an area of increasing population and will need major refurbishment or replacement. There is an identified requirement for a 4/6 badminton court hall at Etwall or Hilton.
- Green Bank Leisure Centre – Will be in need of major refurbishment in the next five years. This needs to be looked at in conjunction with the Building Schools for the Future Programme. Pingle, Granville and William Allit are schools that have been placed in the Derbyshire second wave for Building Schools for the Future programme.
- Melbourne – There is an identified need for a 2 court badminton hall with small fitness provision.
- Pingle School in Swadlincote has benefited from new facilities following the sale of some of its land for housing in the past and there are high levels of use. The facilities must be maintained through Building Schools for the Future
- Granville School has been bidding for Sports College status specialising in outdoor education. There are currently two old type gymnasiums that need replacing with a sports hall. In addition Granville Table Tennis Club will need to be consulted on any new build through Building Schools for the Future.
- William Allit School requires a sports hall. Community use of its two poor quality gymnasiums is high. This again could be supplied through Building Schools for the Future

Swimming Pools

- 4.30 The table below uses the Sports Facility Calculator model to identify demand. Column 2 in the table below represents the actual current supply of square metres of water space across Derbyshire by District and the City. Column 3 shows the current demand for m2 of water space working with the Sport England Sports Facility Calculator. Column 4 identifies the estimated surplus/deficit of current supply and current demand. Column 5 shows the estimated Sports Facility Calculator Demand for water space in 2025 and column 6 shows the surplus/deficit of m2 of water space using column 1 current water space supply and the Sports Facility Calculator Demand for 2025.
- 4.31 This table highlights that against the Sport England Sports Facility Calculator, Derby City, Amber Valley, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire and South Derbyshire have a surplus of water space. Bolsover is the only District with a deficit of swimming pool water space. In 2025 High Peak is anticipated to have a small deficit of 27.54 m2.
- 4.32 To maintain the current levels of water space a number of swimming pools across Derbyshire will need to be re built or have major refurbishment in the near future.

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Table 8 - Swimming Pool Requirements

Swimming Pool Requirements – Sport Facility Calculator					
	Current Supply	Current Demand		2025 Demand	
	Water Space Supply (m ²)	Sports Facility Calculator Demand Water Space (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)	Sports Facility Calculator Demand Water Space (m ²)	Surplus / Deficit (m ²)
Derbyshire	12484.58	9679.93		10806.91	
Amber Valley	1463	1,170.71	292.29	1,335.69	127.31
Bolsover District	258	724.40	-466.4	837.85	-579.85
Chesterfield	1150.2	989.35	160.85	1,051.77	98.43
Derby City	3129.08	2,286.15	842.93	2,554.52	574.56
Derbyshire Dales	1566.5	673.56	892.94	715.98	850.52
Erewash	1585.5	1,127.71	457.79	1,218.93	366.57
High Peak	953	910.17	42.83	980.54	-27.54
North East Derbyshire	1271	955.11	315.89	991.28	279.72
South Derbyshire	1162.5	842.77	319.73	1,120.35	42.15

- 4.33 The table below utilises the Sport England Active Places Power Report for Swimming Facilities per 1000 population utilising the audit data from this study. This also identifies that Bolsover District has the lowest capacity ratio per 1000 population. It also shows that Derbyshire Dales is the only authority with a ratio (22.54) higher than the East Midlands ratio (16.39).

Table 9 - Sport England Active Places Power Report for Swimming Facilities per 1000 population

Report for Facilities per 1000 population				
Region :	East Midlands Region		England Ratio :	17.45
County :	Derbyshire County		East Midlands Region Ratio:	16.39
Facility Type :	Swimming Pool		Derbyshire County Ratio:	13.11
Facility Sub Type :	All			
Facility Unit :	Total Area In m ²			

No	Local Authority	Total Area In m ²	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
1	Amber Valley District	1463	116425	12.57
2	Bolsover District	258	71796	3.59
3	Chesterfield District	1150.2	98832	11.64
4	Derby	3129.08	221856	14.10
5	Derbyshire Dales District	1566.5	69504	22.54
6	Erewash District	1585.5	110117	14.40
7	High Peak District	953	89448	10.65
8	North East Derbyshire District	1271	96915	13.11
9	South Derbyshire District	1162.5	81575	14.25

- 4.34 The mapping of swimming pools shows that the majority of residents in Derbyshire are within a 20 minute drive time of swimming pool facilities.
- 4.35 In order to help address issues with the accessibility of facilities across the county there is a need for each district and the city to consider long-term rationalisation of provision. Rationalisation does not relate to reducing the quantity of provision it must focus on quality and location.

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- 4.36 Many swimming clubs across the county indicate a need for additional pool time for training and in some cases, galas. In most cases early morning and late evening sessions are used as well as weekend slots. Many clubs make use of more than one pool in order to accommodate their sessions. In many areas there are waiting lists for swimming lessons. This includes programmes run by the local authority and also by clubs. There are varying arrangements for enrolment and/or waiting lists.
- 4.37 Canoe paddling and canoe rolling are seen as important in Derbyshire. Canoe rolling needs to be considered when developing new pools to ensure the activity can take place and swimming pools that programme canoe paddling need to ensure that this facility is promoted.
- 4.38 A programme of upgrading provision with new 25 metre swimming pools should be implemented in recognition that many community swimming pools are ageing, in need of refurbishment and becoming increasingly costly to operate. In doing so, cross boundary issues need to be taken into account and a collaborative approach adopted in provision, programming and the creation of clear pathways of progression.
- 4.39 Collaboration is already occurring between districts with the development of the Amber Valley pools and the proposed Derbyshire Dale pool at Matlock. It is proposed that the new Matlock pool will be able to provide ASA major short course events with spectators and that the refurbished pool at Alfreton will provide for minor ASA short course events.
- 4.40 Derbyshire as with many other areas has an ageing pool stock and in particular is poorly served by 50m pools. The only current facility of this nature in the East Midlands is to be found at Loughborough University, a pool that mainly serves the GB Swimming Team and the University squad. Another 50m pool is planned for Corby.
- 4.41 Derbyshire ASA does use 50m pool time at Sheffield, Stockport, Loughborough and Manchester. A 50m pool in Derby would be ideally placed to fill the void. Derbyshire also lacks suitable facilities for the development of water polo, synchronised swimming and diving.
- 4.42 A 50m pool to replace Moorways Pool, Gayton School Pool and Mickleover Pool with a moveable bulkhead and floors would ensure the pool is multifunctional and therefore suitable for a wide range of use. This would facilitate extensive development potential in:
- Elite and competitive swimming
 - Mini polo and water polo
 - Diving
 - Synchronised swimming
 - Canoe polo
- 4.43 Teaching provision would further enhance provision as would the addition of a free form leisure pool space. This would be attractive to families and casual swimmers who at present may not be attracted to traditional water space.
- 4.44 The major stumbling blocks to persuading pool providers to invest in the development of new 50m pools are that 50m pools may not suited to the general needs of the community, if they are designed predominantly to meet the needs of elite swimmers and that the revenue deficit on this type of pool is substantially greater per user than the norm for a 25m pool
- 4.45 The design of 50m pools in the UK has however, recently begun to focus more on catering for the needs of the community from learn to swim through a continuum of use, including recreational and disability swimming, to swimming for persons of advancing years for health reasons.
- 4.46 Using the technology of moveable floors and bulkheads and combining swimming pools with health and fitness activity areas. These type of 50m pools can cater for the whole community, are multipurpose in their uses and much more flexible in their programming; this facilitates a number of different activities to take place simultaneously, without necessarily incurring any major increase in operating costs, yet providing the opportunity to increase participation.
- 4.47 Why Derby? Derby is the main area of population within Derbyshire and would be more likely to sustain a 50m pool. The existing revenue expenditure at Moorways could be utilised for a new replacement 50m pool. There are also opportunities to be explored in building a 50m pool close to the University of Derby at Keddleston Road. There are opportunities within the west of Derby to look at a Sports Hub considering Murray Park School, Derby College (Mackworth Site), Markeaton Park and the University of Derby. These sites should be explored further as this could assist in creating a 'Sports Hub' within the area with

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the possible relocation of the Moorways Athletics facility to the university campus. A 50m pool adjacent to the university would also benefit the university with regards to swimming.

- 4.48 Consideration should be given to the fact that a new 50m pool in Derby would be a County facility and therefore Derby City should not be expected to pay for or even manage the facility on its own.
- 4.49 Management of such a facility could lie with the County Sports Partnership with revenue and capital funding coming from other sources such as the District and County Councils.

Specific Local Authority Issues - Swimming Pools

Amber Valley

- The pools at Alfreton, Ripley and Heanor Leisure Centres are being rebuilt as part of the Amber Valley PFI Project. The Alfreton pool will be a competition pool with little spectator space so will be used by Derbyshire ASA for minor competitions.
- With the three larger PFI pools being provided in Amber Valley decisions need to be made as to whether there is a need to develop the Belper Swimming Pool facility.

Bolsover District

- The Council's Creswell Leisure Centre is likely to require significant levels of investment over the next 10 years. The facility does not effectively provide for some residents of the district. Most notably in the southern parishes and as a consequence those residents tend to travel out of the district to neighbouring authorities indoor sports facilities.
- As a rural area without a large centre of population the vast majority of communities are too small to sustain purpose built sports halls or swimming pools
- The Derbyshire Young Peoples Participation Survey revealed that the Bolsover District has lower than average numbers of young people who are able to swim. Having no 25m pool in the district means that club/competitive swimming cannot take place.
- The town of Bolsover is perhaps the only community with sufficient population not easily served by neighbouring authority swimming pools to justify additional provision.
- There is a need to consider and carry out a feasibility study for a proposed pool in the district of Bolsover, with associated changing, office, storage and training room areas.

Chesterfield

- Staveley Healthy Living Centre – A new 25 m pool as part of the Staveley HLC project will replace the Middlecroft pool that closed in May 2006.
- Queen's Park Sports Centre – There is no 25m pool in Chesterfield suitable for competitive swimming. The Club uses Sharley Park in Clay Cross or Moorways in Derby for all its 'home' galas. In partnership with the Club, Chesterfield Borough Council are trying to obtain funds for a boom and timing equipment for the swimming pool at Queen's Park. This will allow provision of an adequate competition standard facility. It is felt that a facility of this nature would attract other major uses e.g. the regional Speedo Swimming League to use the pool as one of its central venues.
- The Manor School Pool could be considered as a home for a northern section of Deventio Excel

Derby City

- Development of a 50 metre county training pool in Derby to complement the two proposed upgraded 25m short course pools at Matlock and Alfreton. The 50m pool would primarily focus on the development needs of the sport and to serve as a county venue for elite training. This should be considered by Derby City Council as part of the feasibility for new facilities to replace Moorways Swimming Pool. The facilities should include 50m by 8 lanes (21m) by 2m deep pool incorporating a laterally moving bulkhead to provide 2 by 25m pools, one of which will have a moveable floor. Equipped with automatic officiating equipment including an 8 lane display unit. A leisure pool and teaching pool, Minimum of 350 spectators and health and fitness suite along with ancillary accommodation comprising a changing village, club school and disabled changing areas, land conditioning areas, and training rooms.
- Queens Leisure Centre – Derby City Council are currently identifying options for this facility.

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- Mickleover Pool – A trust has been formed to take over the management of the facility but this may be more beneficial to sell the site and invest the funding in a new 50m pool for Derbyshire or consider rebuilding at Derby College. Refurbish or rebuild Mickleover Pool by April 2008

Derbyshire Dales

- Central Dales Leisure Centre - Matlock Lido is earmarked for redevelopment as a matter of urgency and is a priority within the Derbyshire Dales District Council leisure strategy. A site has been identified at the Dimple, an old refuse tip site of some six and a half hectares, adjacent to the A6 and the Dimple Playing Fields.
- The development of a replacement pool is being considered, possibly in conjunction with dry-side facilities, which would replace current provision in the Matlock area i.e. Sherwood Hall.

Erewash

- Victoria Park Leisure Centre is estimated to need £4 million to refurbish. Erewash Borough Council are looking to carry out a fully costed survey on the associated cost which will be needed to refurbish Victoria Park Leisure Centre. Once this has been carried out, it will inform the council of the next steps to take in the process of providing good quality swimming provision in Ilkeston.

High Peak Borough Council

- High Peak manages the swimming pool in Buxton which is close to the end of its natural life. Facilities include a 25m short course pool with a separate teaching pool. High Peak have undertaken condition surveys and are currently looking at options to replace or redevelop the pool facility. High Peak Borough Council have been working in partnership with the University of Derby to provide for a new 25m 8 lane pool, 8 court badminton sports hall and health and fitness facilities. Work is ongoing to identify a suitable site.

North East Derbyshire

- Dronfield Sports Centre – Requires an investment of over £3m to replace the swimming pool and upgrade the changing rooms
- Sharley Park Leisure Centre – Some pool plant needs replacing.
- Eckington Swimming Pool – As with Dronfield and Sharley Park, was built in the early 1970's, and requires major refurbishment. All 3 pools need substantial capital investment just to keep them open for community use.

South Derbyshire

- Etwell Leisure Centre – The swimming pool is relatively old and in poor condition. John Port School and the local community would like to develop a new leisure centre including a sports hall at a different location on the school site.

Health and fitness Stations

- 4.50 The table below identifies the current supply (column 1) and the current demand (column 3) using the Fitness Industry Association penetration rate of 11.8% of the population participating in health and fitness. The table shows that across Derbyshire there is a current surplus of fitness stations (183). However in 2025 against current fitness station supply, the table estimates a deficit of 186 stations. It must be mentioned that there are a number of private fitness facilities in Derby strategically placed around the ring roads and it can be assumed that these facilities also cater for residents in South Derbyshire, Amber Valley and Erewash. Bolsover District is identified as an area with a current high deficit of fitness stations.

Table 10 - Health & Fitness Station Requirements

Health & Fitness Station Requirements					
	Current Supply	Current Demand		2025 Demand	
	Total Supply Fitness stations	FIA 11.8% Demand for Stations	Surplus / Deficit	FIA 11.8% Demand for Stations	Surplus / Deficit
Derbyshire	3426	3243	183	3612	-186

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Health & Fitness Station Requirements					
	Current Supply	Current Demand		2025 Demand	
	Total Supply Fitness stations	FIA 11.8% Demand for Stations	Surplus / Deficit	FIA 11.8% Demand for Stations	Surplus / Deficit
Amber Valley	406	394	12	450	-44
Bolsover District	132	243	-111	281	-149
Chesterfield	405	334	71	355	50
Derby	1020	756	264	839	181
Derbyshire Dales	258	236	22	250	8
Erewash	438	373	65	403	35
High Peak	308	303	5	327	-19
North East Derbyshire	314	328	-14	340	-26
South Derbyshire	145	276	-131	367	-222

- 4.51 The Active Places Power model report for facilities per 1000 population also shows Bolsover District as having the lowest capacity ratio per 1000 population and that the Derbyshire County ratio (3.5) is lower than the East Midlands (4.2) and England (4.94)

Table 11 - The Active Places Power model report for facilities per 1000 population

Report for Facilities per 1000 population				
Region :	East Midlands Region		England Ratio :	4.94
County :	Derbyshire County		East Midlands Region Ratio:	4.2
Facility Type :	Health and Fitness Suite		Derbyshire County Ratio:	3.5
Facility Sub Type :	All			
Facility Unit :	Number Of Stations			

No	Local Authority	Number Of Stations	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
1	Amber Valley District	406	116425	3.5
2	Bolsover District	132	71796	1.8
3	Chesterfield District	405	98832	4.1
4	Derby	1020	221856	4.6
5	Derbyshire Dales District	258	69504	3.7
6	Erewash District	438	110117	4.0
7	High Peak District	308	89448	3.4
8	North East Derbyshire District	314	96915	3.2
9	South Derbyshire District	145	81575	1.8

- 4.52 In developing new/refurbishing public sector/dual use sites careful consideration should be given to the provision of high quality health and fitness provision to help underpin sustainability. The mapping shows that the majority of Derbyshire residents are within a 20 minute drive time of health and fitness facilities. However, throughout Derbyshire there are only two Inclusive Fitness Initiative accredited health and fitness facilities registered on the inclusive fitness East Midlands web site. These are Buxton Community School (Buxton) and Derby College Fitness Centre (Mackworth). In addition Chesterfield College and Ripley Leisure Centre are also Inclusive Fitness Initiative fitness facilities. Additional health and fitness facilities should apply for the Inclusive Fitness Initiative accreditation.
- 4.53 There also appears to be latent demand for health and fitness facilities across Derbyshire. It can be considered that the Derby commercial health and fitness facilities do attract residents from South Derbyshire, Amber Valley and Erewash.

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- 4.54 It must also be taken into consideration that the new Healthy Living Centre (Chesterfield) will provide 150 additional fitness stations. Amber Valley PFI will also add additional fitness stations at Heanor, Ripley and Alfreton. Derby Council is currently considering additional health and fitness stations at Springwood Leisure Centre (70).
- 4.55 High Peak would like to increase fitness facilities at Glossop Leisure Centre and expand fitness facilities at New Mills. Bi-annual assessments should be undertaken to ensure that supply of health and fitness meets demand across the county.
- 4.56 There also appears to be room for additional fitness facilities at schools. This will assist the Building Schools for the Future Project in ensuring sustainability of sports projects within the building schools for the future programme. It is expected that there will be 60 stations at all Bolsover District BSF sites. Currently Frederick Gent School are considering a 30 station fitness facility.

Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs)

- 4.57 The table below has been prepared following consultation with the FA Facility Regional Development Officer. Column 1 identifies the current supply. Column 2 identifies the current demand of 1 full size synthetic pitch per 25,000 population. Column 3 identifies the surplus/deficit. Column 4 identifies the demand against the estimated population for 2025 and column 5 identifies the surplus/ deficit for 2025 against the current supply. The table shows the highest current and future demand for STPs is in Amber Valley, High Peak, Bolsover, South Derbyshire and Derby.

Table 12 - Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements Based on FA Development Officer Requirements 1 per 25,000 population

Synthetic Turf Pitch Requirements Based on FA Development Officer Requirements 1 per 25,000 population					
	Current Supply	Current Demand		2025 Demand	
	Total Supply	Demand 1 per 25,000 population	Surplus / Deficit	Demand 1 per 25,000 population	Surplus / Deficit
Derbyshire	33.50	39	-5.5	43	-9.5
Amber Valley	1	5	-4	5	-4
Bolsover District	1	3	-2	3	-2
Chesterfield	4.5	4	.5	4	0.5
Derby	8.5 (Not including JJB Soccer dome)	9	-0.5	10	-1.5
Derbyshire Dales	2.75	3	-0.25	3	-0.25
Erewash	6	4	2	5	1
High Peak	2	4	-2	4	-2
North East Derbyshire	5	4	1	4	1
South Derbyshire	3	4	-1	4	-1

- 4.58 The table below models STPs using the Active Places Power Facilities per 1000 population. This table shows that Amber Valley, Bolsover and High Peak areas have the lowest capacity ratio per 1000 population.

Table 13 - STPs using the Active Places Power Facilities per 1000 population

Report for Facilities per 1000 population				
Region :	East Midlands Region		England Ratio :	0.03
County :	Derbyshire County		East Midlands Region Ratio:	0.03
Facility Type :	Synthetic Turf Pitch		Derbyshire County Ratio:	0.03
Facility Sub Type :	All			
Facility Unit :	Total Number Of Pitches			

No	Local Authority	Total Number Of Pitches	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
1	Amber Valley District	1	116425	0.01
2	Bolsover District	1	71796	0.01
3	Chesterfield District	4.5	98832	0.05

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4	Derby	8.5	221856	0.03
5	Derbyshire Dales District	2.75	69504	0.04
6	Erewash District	6	110117	0.05
7	High Peak District	2	89448	0.02
8	North East Derbyshire District	5	96915	0.05
9	South Derbyshire District	3	81575	0.04
9	Derby	7.5	221856	0.03

- 4.59 Sport specific needs for 'third generation' and sand based pitches mean that in choosing the type of surface the development plan and end usage for that facility should guide the final decision on what type of STP is required.
- 4.60 The Derbyshire Local Football Partnership identified in its Facilities Strategy 2003 – 2006 that there is a deficiency in three areas, Derby City, Bolsover and South Derbyshire.
- 4.61 There is a bid being prepared to develop a full size sand based STP at Sinfon School Derby. If this is successful it will take Derby up to 7 sand based and 2.5 3rd generation pitches totalling 9.5 which is 0.5 pitches below the estimated 2025 demand. Add to this the suggestion of other new pitches at Derby College, Derby University and Chellaston School. Then Derby will be well supplied with synthetic turf pitches. It is also necessary to ensure there are enough sand based and 3rd generation pitches to ensure schools can deliver what they need for their curriculum and that demand is satisfied and generated for football and hockey.
- 4.62 Derby generates the most football teams from its population followed by South Derbyshire, Amber Valley, Chesterfield, High Peak and then Erewash. From a sustainability perspective, priority sites for development are educational sites. Identified priorities for full size or half size synthetic pitches are:

Amber Valley

- There is potential for new synthetic pitches at Belper Meadow as part of the development of the site involving all clubs with potential for a sports village concept.
- Charles Hill Leisure Centre, Loscoe, has been identified as site for a new synthetic pitch.

Bolsover District

- Shirebrook School – Require a full size pitch; this may be funded through BSF, with a contribution from the Football Foundation to create an Academy for Football. Bolsover District Council or Derbyshire County Council will have to find capital funding to support this additionality.
- Tibshelf School – If the school moves site under BSF it will need to ensure a STP is incorporated into the project.
- Bolsover School requires at least a 60 x 40 artificial pitch.

Chesterfield

- There is a need to replace the current multi use games area at Queens Park Leisure Centre. A synthetic turf pitch should be considered
- There is a need for a replacement or refurbished facility at Springwell School.
- The Local Football Partnership has identified Ashgate Croft Special School as a suitable facility for a new synthetic pitch.

Derby City

- The Local Football Partnership has identified the need for floodlights and new changing facilities at Woodlands School.
- Derby College will have to replace its synthetic pitch within the next 3–5 years and would like to have an additional STP
- Sinfon School is being considered for a STP
- Derby University is interested in a minimum of 1 sand based pitch
- Chellaston Foundation School would provide an ideal location for a STP in the south east of Derby.

Derbyshire Dales

- Need for floodlights at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School

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- The Local Football Partnership has identified the need for a synthetic turf pitch facility at Highfields School Matlock

High Peak

- Need a replacement pitch at Buxton Community College
- The Local Football Partnership has identified a need for a new synthetic pitch at Glossopdale Community College.

South Derbyshire

- Identified need for new water based pitches at Repton School.
- The new Pingle School STP could be doubled in size due to demand.

Indoor Bowls Facilities

4.63 There are three known indoor bowls facilities in Derbyshire:

- Erewash Indoor Bowls Facility (Erewash) 9 rinks.
- Church Gresley Indoor Bowls Facility (private facility, South Derbyshire) 8 rinks.
- Alfreton Leisure Centre (Amber Valley) 6 rinks.

4.64 The table below utilising the Sport England Sports Facility Calculator model identifies the current and future deficits to be Derby, North East Derbyshire/Chesterfield, High Peak and Derbyshire Dales.

Table 14 - Indoor Bowls Requirements

Indoor Bowls Requirements – Sport Facility Calculator					
	Current Supply	Current Demand		2025 Demand	
	Min Req Supply (3+ rinks)	Sports Facility Calculator Demand Rinks	Surplus / Deficit	Sports Facility Calculator Demand Rinks	Surplus / Deficit
Derbyshire	21	60.03		66.85	
Amber Valley	6	7.42	-1.42	8.46	-2.46
Bolsover	0	4.64	-4.64	5.37	-5.37
Chesterfield	0	6.34	-6.34	6.74	-6.74
Derby	0	13.20	-13.20	14.75	-14.75
Derbyshire Dales	0	4.90	-4.90	5.21	-5.21
Erewash	9	6.64	2.36	7.18	1.82
High Peak	0	5.41	-5.41	5.83	-5.83
North East Derbyshire	0	6.67	-6.67	6.92	-6.92
South Derbyshire	6	4.81	1.19	6.39	-0.39

4.65 The table below uses the Active Places Power model facilities per 1000 population and identifies that the Derbyshire County ratio (0.02) is lower than the East Midlands Region (0.06) and the England ratio (0.04) facilities per 1000 population.

Table 15 - Active Places Power model facilities per 1000 population

Report for Facilities per 1000 population				
Region :	East Midlands Region		England Ratio :	0.04
County :	Derbyshire County		East Midlands Region Ratio:	0.06
Facility Type :	Indoor Bowls		Derbyshire County Ratio:	0.02
Facility Sub Type :	All			
Facility Unit :	Number Of Rinks			

No	Local Authority	Number Of Rinks	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
1	Amber Valley District	6	116425	0.05

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2	Bolsover District	0	71796	0
3	Chesterfield District	0	98832	0
4	Derby	0	221856	0
5	Derbyshire Dales District	0	69504	0
6	Erewash District	9	110117	0.08
7	High Peak District	0	89448	0
8	North East Derbyshire District	0	96915	0
9	South Derbyshire District	8	81575	0.10

4.66 The mapping shows that Derby City should consider an indoor bowls facility and a further indoor bowls facility should be considered in Matlock as part of the new Central Dales Leisure Facility.

Athletics (Synthetic outdoor tracks and indoor facilities)

4.67 There are no indoor athletics training facilities. Athletic tracks with synthetic tracks are located at:

- Moorways Sports Complex (Derby City) 8 lane synthetic floodlit built 1974
- Rutland Sports Park Recreation Centre (Erewash) 6 lane synthetic floodlit built 2006
- Tupton Hall School (North East Derbyshire) 6 lanes, no floodlights, built in 2003

4.68 The Active Places model below shows that the capacity ratio per 1000 population in Derbyshire (0.02) is below the East Midlands Regional Ratio (0.05) and the England ratio (0.05) for provision of athletics tracks.

Table 16 - The Active Places Model

Report for Facilities per 1000 population				
Region :	East Midlands Region		England Ratio :	0.05
County :	Derbyshire County		East Midlands Region Ratio:	0.05
Facility Type :	Athletics Tracks		Derbyshire County Ratio:	0.02
Facility Sub Type :	Synthetic Tracks			
Facility Unit :	Number Of Lanes			

No	Local Authority	Number Of Lanes	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
1	Amber Valley District	0	116425	0
2	Bolsover District	0	71796	0
3	Chesterfield District	0	98832	0
4	Derby	8	221856	0.04
5	Derbyshire Dales District	0	69504	0
6	Erewash District	6	110117	0.05
7	High Peak District	0	89448	0
8	North East Derbyshire District	6	96915	0.06
9	South Derbyshire District	0	81575	0

4.69 Support should be given to the discussions and partnership workings of Derby City Council and Derby University to provide for a replacement for the Moorways track with associated facilities at Derby University, Kedleston Road campus. This will be essential if Derby is to continue to provide competitive standard athletic facilities. Any new athletics facility need must reflect the current provision at Moorways i.e. the facility needs to be a minimum of an eight lane competition track (ideally with a 10 lane straight) in order to potentially attract major regional/national events to the county. If these discussions are unsuccessful other potential sites need to be investigated.

4.70 The floodlighting issues and other improvements to the Tupton Hall School Athletic Track must be encouraged to be carried out and Chesterfield Athletics Club should be encouraged to utilise the Tupton Hall Schools facilities.

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- 4.71 The lesson must be learnt with PFI projects that sports facilities must meet governing body standards. The Queens Park Annexe should be considered for alternative uses.
- 4.72 Feasibility work should be carried into the development of J tracks at school sites and technical event areas (jumps/throws) as part of the Building Schools for the Future projects in High Peak, Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales, Bolsover District and South Derbyshire.
- 4.73 The mapping of the current synthetic track facilities in Derbyshire supports this requirement and the Athletics Development Officer for the county has clearly identified that technical events are the weakest events across the sport in the region so this would reflect a clear strategic need from England Athletics perspective.
- 4.74 Further investigation is needed into the feasibility of dedicated indoor training facilities for athletics. The most suitable location would be Derby City, again as part of a Sports Village/Hub. An indoor track (e.g. four lane, 80m straight) and throwing areas would serve Derby Athletics Club and provide a Centre of Excellence for the County.

Indoor tennis

- 4.75 Indoor Tennis facilities are at:
- Alfreton Watchorn Lawn Tennis Club (Amber Valley) built 1934 refurbished 1980 airhall seasonal 2 courts
 - Chesterfield Tennis Club (Chesterfield) 3 courts built 2005
 - Derby LTA (Derby City) 3 courts built 1993 refurbished 2003
 - Commercial facilities – David Lloyd (Derby City) 7 courts built 1998
 - West Park (Erewash) 2 courts
 - Rutland Sports Park Recreation Centre (Erewash) 3 courts built 2006
 - Repton School (South Derbyshire) 2 courts built 1989
- 4.76 The following table uses the Active Places Power model facilities per 1000 population and shows that the Derbyshire County ratio (0.02) is on par with the East Midlands Region (0.02) and England ratios (0.02).

Table 17 - Active Places Power model facilities per 1000 population

Report for Facilities per 1000 population				
Region :	East Midlands Region		England Ratio :	0.02
County :	Derbyshire County		East Midlands Region Ratio:	0.02
Facility Type :	Indoor Tennis Centre		Derbyshire County Ratio:	0.02
Facility Sub Type :	All			
Facility Unit :	Number Of Courts			

No	Local Authority	Number Of Courts	Total Population	Capacity Ratio Per 1000
1	Amber Valley District	2	116425	0.02
2	Bolsover District	0	71796	0
3	Chesterfield District	3	98832	0.03
4	Derby	9	221856	0.04
5	Derbyshire Dales District	0	69504	0
6	Erewash District	5	110117	0.05
7	High Peak District	0	89448	0
8	North East Derbyshire District	0	96915	0
9	South Derbyshire District	2	81575	0.03

- 4.77 Consultation has identified a need for increased indoor tennis provision across the county. It is important that any new provision is closely linked to club development structures and pathways, for example Watchorn Tennis Club, Amber Valley, Watchorn

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Tennis Club has 10 under 18 tennis teams and started an adult team in April 2006 with the adults coming up through the junior sections. There is potential for the club to relocate and create new indoor tennis facilities in the Alfreton area Amber Valley.

- 4.78 The Development Officer for the LTA has also identified that the Derbyshire LTA facility in Derby is looking for a new site and is interested in Markeaton Park. This could provide other opportunities. With a possibility of new athletics facility and new synthetic pitch facility at the University, this could develop into a large Sports Village/Hub. The mapping shows that there is a need for some indoor tennis provision in Derbyshire Dales and High Peak.

Martial Arts / Gymnastics centre

- 4.79 There are currently no specialist facilities in these sports. Martial arts clubs, through consultation, consider that the price of hiring sports and leisure centres is out of their reach and as with gymnastics require equipment to be available for use all of the time. Putting equipment away and taking it out is time consuming. It is considered that martial arts facilities should be located with other facilities, for example, gymnastics, and should be linked to a strong local club. Club development and potential hub locations with other sporting provision should be the key determinants for location.
- 4.80 There is potential to link martial art and gymnastic facilities to the Building Schools for the Future programme. This dedicated facility would act as the catalyst to allow more involvement from the wider community, from pre-school, recreational, adult sessions, squad and competitive training.
- 4.81 In addition North Derbyshire Gymnastic Ltd are considering leasing or purchasing a building in the Staveley/Chesterfield area and are in negotiations for Sharley Park Gymnastic Club and Aspire Gymnastics Club to have guaranteed use of the premises along with other organisations. There is a need for the facility to be used all the time and this may not be possible if provided on a school site.
- 4.82 There is also potential for gymnastic facilities of county and regional significance in Amber Valley at Atherton Leisure Centre.

Ice rinks

- 4.83 There are no ice rinks

Indoor Climbing Walls

- 4.84 Climbing walls are provided at:
- Youth Centre (Derby)
 - Fairfield Community Centre – Buxton (High Peak) – Vertical indoor wall
 - Glossop Leisure Centre – (High Peak) moulded concrete bouldering wall.
 - White Hall Centre – Buxton (High Peak) wall suitable for novices
 - Wirksworth Leisure Centre – (High Peak) bouldering wall, top ropes, lead climbing wall suitable for beginners and experienced climbers.
 - Pingle School – (South Derbyshire) 7.5m lead wall, 4 belays, 4 routes.
- 4.85 There are a number of indoor climbing walls across Derbyshire and these should be complemented with new facilities on school sites and should be delivered through the Building Schools for the Future programme. The mapping clearly shows the need for facilities in Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. Derby City has a climbing wall at a Youth Service facility but it should consider another facility that would provide full community use. Consideration for an indoor climbing facility is being considered by Derby University at its Kedleston Road campus.

Netball

- 4.86 The County Association recognises that locating county matches and training in Derby City is not effective in encouraging players from all over the county to get involved. The new planned Derbyshire Dales Leisure facility in Matlock could provide a county training venue.

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Squash Courts

- 4.87 Squash Courts have recently been closed at Alfreton Leisure Centre and Middlecroft Leisure Centre and these courts will not be replaced.
- 4.88 Squash courts should be maintained and refurbished as necessary. Only when a feasibility study has been undertaken and identifies that there is no future need for a squash facility and that it can be used for alternative activities should the decision to close a squash court be taken.

Other Specialist Facilities

- 4.89 Other specialist facilities have been identified:

- Table Tennis – Draycott
- Ski Slope – Swadlincote
- Indoor Cricket – Gateway Centre, Derby
- Basketball – Noel Baker School

Rural Provision

- 4.90 The rural provision for sports and leisure is the biggest gap in provision. A strategic recommendation should be to ensure that as a minimum all villages have access to a dry indoor facility within the village that provides for a minimum of one badminton court and can cater for recreational activities for different age groups to participate in.
- 4.91 In the majority of cases a facility already exists but may need major refurbishment or rebuild.
- 4.92 All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community.

Specialist Provision

- 4.93 Specialist provision refers to those facilities that are above the minimum expectations of an area in terms of sports facilities provision. As such they tend to attract participants from a wider catchment area and have therefore been analysed at a county level for this strategy. It was therefore important to put sport across the county into context. The following highlights some of the key issues identified:
- There is generally considered to be a lack of landmark sporting provision within the county with very few facilities of regional or county significance for their respective sports
 - Facility provision is considered to impact upon the ability to create clear pathways of development within many sports across the county
 - Schools facilities are crucial in the provision of sporting opportunities outside of curricular use
- 4.94 Through the analysis of specialist provision, a number of recommendations were made for the different types of specialist facilities. From these, four county priorities were identified:
- 50 m pool
 - Indoor Athletics
 - Outdoor athletics
 - Indoor tennis

Key Issues Identified Through the Facility Audit

- 4.95 Taking into consideration the population increase across the county and in Derby and the requirement to increase participation, the current portfolio of 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.

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- 4.96 There is a need for the District and City Councils to ensure that a Planning Policy Guidance 17 assessment has been carried out and is kept up to date. This will assist in revising this strategy in the future.
- 4.97 It is clear that over the life time of this strategy (2026) significant challenges will be faced in relation to refurbishment/upgrade of the existing facility stock. As facilities get older then quality of provision is impacted upon. The age of facilities is identified in Appendix 3 - Supply of Sports Halls, Appendix 4 - Supply of Swimming Pools, Appendix 6 - Supply of Synthetic Turf Pitches; Athletics tracks 4.63 above and Indoor Tennis Courts in 4.70 above.
- 4.98 Sport will have to justify its case for capital support to undertake such investment. However, through identifying such issues early a Derbyshire wide approach can be adopted to plan for issues in the future.
- 4.99 There is a need to examine sport specific development pathways for each sport. At present it would appear that facility provision cannot cater adequately for all sports (i.e. according to Governing Body specifications and the requirement to cater for spectators).
- 4.100 At present Derbyshire has few facilities at which higher profile sporting events can be staged. This has implications in terms of the profile that sport can have within the county, and the extent of participation that can be generated. This is important to consider in relation to the Government targets for increased participation at national level i.e. 70% of the population regularly physically active by 2020.

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

Recommendations

Table 18 - Recommendations

No	Description	Report Location
Sports Facilities - General		
R2	All local authorities in Derbyshire must update the Active Places web site providing information on the facilities in their authority on a regular basis.	Section 4 4.4
R3	When considering life expectancy issues of facilities, ensure that lifecycle costs of 25 years are built into capital/revenue and expenditure budgets.	Section 4 4.10
R4	As a minimum all villages have access to a dry indoor facility within the village that provides for a minimum of one badminton court and can cater for recreational activities for different age groups to participate in. All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community	Section 4 4.84 – 4.86
R5	Through the analysis of specialist provision, a number of recommendations have been made from this study for the different types of specialist facilities. It is recommended that the four county priorities to be pursued are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 m pool • Indoor Athletics • Outdoor athletics • Indoor tennis 	Section 4 4.88
R6	Taking into consideration the population increase across the county and in Derby and the requirement to increase participation, the current portfolio of facilities, 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.	Section 4 4.89
R7	There is a need for the districts and the city to ensure that a Planning Policy Guidance 17 assessment has been carried out by September 2009 and is kept up to date. This will assist in revising this strategy in the future	Section 4 4.90
Sports Halls (2 badminton court halls or more)		
R8	Local authorities in Derbyshire should aim to provide a network of good quality, appropriately specified sports hall facilities, which are accessible by the respective local communities providing opportunities for performance competition as well as casual use. A programme of upgrading provision with new sports halls should be implemented	Section 4 4.26
R9	Local authorities that have sports halls of six or eight badminton court size should work with the basketball, volleyball and netball clubs to negotiate appropriate access to accommodate training and matches (where this is not already happening). This could be linked to junior development work being done by the clubs	Section 4 4.26
R10	Programming of dual use facilities needs to be more streamlined to ensure that both school and community can make the best use of the time available.	Section 4 4.26
R11	The opportunity for Derbyshire County Council and the District Councils to work together to provide a rationalised but enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future must be taken. Derby City Council should also take the opportunity to provide a rationalised and enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future	Section 4 4.26
R12	Sports hall issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.26
Swimming Pools		
R13	In order to help address issues with the accessibility of swimming facilities across the county there is a need for each district and the city to consider long-term rationalisation of provision. Rationalisation does not relate to reducing the quantity of provision it must focus on quality and location.	Section 4 4.32
R14	A programme of upgrading provision with new 25 metre swimming pools should continue to be implemented in recognition that many community swimming pools are ageing, in need of refurbishment and becoming increasingly costly to operate. In doing so, cross boundary issues need to be taken into account	Section 4 4.36
R15	Derby City Council and its partners should carry out a feasibility study into providing a 50m pool to replace Moorways Pool, Gayton School Pool and Mickleover Pool with a moveable bulkhead and floors. This would ensure the pool is multifunctional and therefore suitable for a wide range of use.	Section 4 4.39 – 4.46

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No	Description	Report Location
	<p>Consideration should be given to the fact that a new 50m pool in Derby would be a county facility and therefore Derby City Council should not be expected to pay for or even manage the facility on its own. Investigate further to see if the management of such a facility could lie with the County Sports Partnership with revenue and capital funding coming from other sources such as the District and County Councils.</p> <p>A new 50m pool should contain the following facilities as a minimum: 50m by 8 lanes (21m) by 2m deep pool incorporating a laterally moving bulkhead to provide 2 by 25m pools, one of which will have a moveable floor. Equipped with automatic officiating equipment including an 8 lane display unit. A leisure pool and teaching pool, Minimum of 350 spectators and health and fitness suite along with ancillary accommodation comprising a changing village, club school and disabled changing areas, land conditioning areas, and training rooms.</p>	
R16	Swimming pool issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.46 – 4.47
Health and fitness Stations		
R17	In developing new/refurbishing public sector/dual use sites careful consideration should be given to the provision of high quality health and fitness provision to help underpin sustainability.	Section 4 4.49
R18	Encourage more health and fitness facilities to apply for the Inclusive Fitness Initiative accreditation.	Section 4 4.49
Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs)		
R19	Ensure from a sustainability perspective that the priority sites for development of STPs are educational sites.	Section 4 4.58
R20	Synthetic turf pitch issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.58 – 4.59
Indoor Bowls – Rinks		
R21	Derby City should consider an indoor bowls facility and a further indoor bowls facility should be considered in Matlock as part of the new Central Dales Leisure Facility.	Section 4 4.62
Athletics		
R22	Support should be given to the discussions and partnership workings of Derby City Council and Derby University to provide for a replacement for the Moorways track with associated facilities at the Derby University Kedleston Road campus. This will be essential if Derby is to continue to provide competitive standard athletic facilities. Any new athletics facility need must reflect the current provision at Moorways i.e. the facility needs to be a minimum of an eight lane competition track (ideally with a 10 lane straight) in order to potentially attract major regional/national events to the county. If these discussions are unsuccessful other potential sites need to be investigated.	Section 4 4.65
R23	The floodlighting issues and other improvements to the Tupton Hall School Athletic Track must be encouraged to be carried out and Chesterfield Athletics Club should be encouraged to utilise the Tupton Hall Schools Athletic facilities.	Section 4 4.66
R24	Feasibility work should be carried out into the development of J tracks at school sites and technical event areas (jumps/throws) as part of the Building Schools for the Future projects in Amber Valley, Bolsover District, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and South Derbyshire.	Section 4 4.68
R25	Further investigation is needed into the feasibility of a dedicated indoor training facilities for athletics. The most suitable location would be Derby City, again as part of a Sports Village/Hub. An indoor track (e.g. four lane, 80m straight) and throwing areas would serve Derby Athletic Club and provide a Centre of Excellence for the county.	Section 4 4.69
Indoor Tennis		
R26	The consultation has identified a need for increased indoor tennis provision across the county. It is important that any new provision is closely linked to club development structures. Areas to be investigated further for the supply of indoor tennis courts are Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak.	Section 4 4.77
R27	Derby City need to open discussions with Derbyshire LTA with regards to finding a new location for the LTA Indoor Tennis Centre in Derby.	Section 4 4.78

SECTION IV – CURRENT SUPPLY, DEMAND & FUTURE NEED FOR INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES.

No	Description	Report Location
Martial Arts & Gymnastics		
R28	Consultation should continue to link martial arts and gymnastic facilities to the Building Schools for the Future programme. To encourage and develop gymnastics facilities at Alfreton Leisure Centre Amber Valley	Section 4 4.80 & 4.82
Indoor Climbing Walls		
R29	There are a number of indoor climbing walls across Derbyshire and these should be complemented with new facilities on school sites and should be delivered through the Building Schools for the Future programme. The mapping clearly shows the need for facilities in Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. Derby City has a climbing wall at a Youth Service facility but it should consider another facility that would provide full community use.	Section 4 4.85
Netball		
R30	The proposed Derbyshire Dales Leisure Centre should be investigated as the site for a county training centre for netball.	Section 4 4.86
Squash Courts		
R31	Squash courts should be maintained and refurbished as necessary. Only when a feasibility study has been undertaken which identifies that there is no future need for a squash facility and that it can be used for alternative activities should the decision to close a squash court be taken.	Section 4 4.88

SECTION V – OLYMPICS 2012 & SPORTS AND EVENTS TOURISM

The Olympics 2012

Pre Games Camps

- 5.1 Altogether, 200 countries are likely to compete in the 2012 Olympic Games. It is widely recognised that sporting performance can be affected by various 'local' factors.
- 5.2 It is suggested that most countries will identify a holding camp location that they can use for the final preparations before the Games and then determine to use that as the base for a preparation camp in the years leading up to the Games. The same venues are usually used to ensure that the athletes and coaches become accustomed to their local surroundings and so that they feel comfortable in a familiar environment, which is particularly important if the duration of the stay is over elongated periods. For instance, it is reasonably common for training to take place over 3 weeks or 4 weeks, if not longer, depending upon the sporting discipline involved.
- 5.3 It should be noted that many of the competing nations do not have either the resources or the number of athletes to warrant visiting dedicated training facilities on a regular basis. For example the number of athletes countries had competing in the Athens Olympics:
- 28 (14%) of countries with 100 athletes or over, whilst only
 - 22 countries (11%) had between 50 and 100 athletes.
- 5.4 This means that three-quarters (75%) of countries that competed in the Athens Olympics had less than 50 athletes. In fact, just under two-thirds had less than 25 competitors entering the Games.
- 5.5 Further research has also shown that relatively few countries choose one location from which to train and prepare the majority of their athletes. Great Britain and the US are the main countries that employ the 'Team' training philosophy. The remaining National Olympic Committees tend to let the sporting disciplines match the facilities against their specific requirements.
- 5.6 The reason why more teams do not adopt this approach is because individual sporting disciplines have differing facility needs and requirements. For example, swimmers require an Olympic standard 50m pool; equestrian competitors will require stables for the horses; sailing requires large expanses of open water; and kayakers and canoeists require either a purpose built complex, or river, which can guarantee the appropriate levels of free-flowing rapid courses. Virtually no one facility can offer facilities that match all of these training needs.
- 5.7 The benefit of hosting a camp has been recognised in economic terms. It is estimated that in the build up to the Sydney Olympics, Team GB spent A\$6 million (about £2.4 million) through spend generated by the athletes, support staff and media representatives staying with the team. Other research has placed the value of hosting a camp at around £4 million per team, though we assume this relates to one of the larger teams (100+ athletes)

Implications for the UK & London 2012

- 5.8 The London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (LOCOG) will be responsible for choosing and co-ordinating the facilities which will be identified and promoted as the UK's official athletic training camps available to other National Olympic Associations for the 2012 Olympics.
- 5.9 The IOC rules strictly state that preparation for the 2012 Olympics cannot officially begin in earnest until the Olympic torch is passed to London at the end of the Beijing Games. This means that no promotion of these facilities will take place until 2008.
- 5.10 The London 2102 Organising Committee are required to provide a Pre Games Training Camp Guide to aid National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and National Paralympics Committees (NPCs) in the process of identifying suitable facilities and sites for their training camps.
- 5.11 It is LOCOG's intention to provide a service to ensure that teams participating in London at the Olympic Games and Paralympics Games have the best opportunity to train, prepare and experience what can be offered in the UK prior to their competition.
- 5.12 The final guide will be available to NOCs and NPCs in August 2008.

SECTION V – OLYMPICS 2012 & SPORTS AND EVENTS TOURISM

- 5.13 London 2012 has set up a process to identify suitable facilities across the UK for inclusion in the guide. The deadline for facilities to register themselves for inclusion in the guide has now passed.
- 5.14 The initial collation of information is now being carried out by London 2012's Nations and Regions Group. London 2012 will then carry out the assessment and selection process.
- 5.15 A steering group to oversee the process has been created which includes experts on training camps from the British Olympic Association, British Paralympics Association and other UK sporting bodies.
- 5.16 Facilities will be notified of their inclusion in the Pre Games Training Camp at the beginning of 2008.
- 5.17 It is not currently considered that the built facilities in Derbyshire meet the requirements of LOCOG. However, water based hockey pitches at Repton School and Belper Meadow may meet smaller games teams requirements and Pride Park Football Ground and Derby FC training facilities may meet some countries training requirements for football. The aspiration for a 50 m pool to be built as soon as possible near to the University with regional standard athletic facilities would enable Countries to utilise the University accommodation and catering and social facilities.

East Midlands Vision for 2012

- 5.18 Winning the right to host the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games offers the UK the chance to stage the greatest sporting spectacle in the world. The East Midlands is committed to playing its part.
- 5.19 The East Midlands is a region of sporting success, most recently evidenced by the 30 medals (including 8 Golds) won by athletes from Loughborough University at the Melbourne Commonwealth Games. The region is rightly proud of the coaches, athletes and excellent facilities in the region that ensure continuing support and success for the stars of the future.
- 5.20 The 2012 Games, however is about so much more than sporting excellence. The region is already working with partners to ensure that local businesses know how to tender and win the business opportunities that the Games present.
- 5.21 The region will devise and deliver a cultural programme that will give residents from across its diverse communities the opportunity to engage with and enjoy the Games whether as a volunteer in London or as part of local activities.
- 5.22 The East Midlands welcomes the many visitors who will enjoy the East Midlands before, during and long after the Games.
- 5.23 Most importantly of all, when the Olympic flag is passed on at the closing ceremony in London, the region will make sure a positive and lasting legacy is delivered.

East Midlands Legacy

- 5.24 The ambition for the legacy of the Games in the East Midlands is:
- To build on the sporting excellence and success of Loughborough University with a focus on their growing expertise in the area of innovation.
 - To use the Games as a springboard to raise the profile of the region to attract more visitors to raise the profile of the region to attract more visitors who stay longer
 - To improve the health and wellbeing of the region through increased participation in sport and active recreation
- 5.25 The East Midlands is currently consulting on the Draft Regional Strategy for the 2012 Games. The Region will also appoint a Creative Programmer to develop a compelling Cultural Olympiad of shared experiences for the people of the region that draws on and reflects the regions cultural diversity.

Sports Tourism

- 5.26 There should be a longer term focus on sports tourism beyond the Olympic Games 2012. However, it is sensible to use the energy created by the Olympics to build a coherent quality-based offering.
- 5.27 The East Midlands Tourism Strategy highlights the opportunity to stimulate sports tourism as a key priority, focusing on the investment made into nationally and internationally renowned facilities. The Strategy seeks in particular to encourage and promote sporting events, and sporting activities that will stimulate overnight stays.

SECTION V – OLYMPICS 2012 & SPORTS AND EVENTS TOURISM

Sports Events and Stadia

- 5.28 Research conducted for Sport England notes that the hosting of significant sporting events is becoming more competitive. Derbyshire facilities require further investment particularly in relation to providing competition standard venues, for example a 50m pool and regional athletics facility. This is likely to become even more pertinent as other counties and regions in the UK examine their own market position in terms of sports training, development and competition facilities.
- 5.29 The Olympics has certainly drawn people's attention to the relationship between sports events and tourism. There is no doubt that the Olympics is unique and has a much wider impact than other sporting events, but this should not detract from the value that many smaller events can have in relation to the host venue and destination.
- 5.30 A further advantage of the sports event market is that it is easily defined – i.e. the markets are the participants and the fans/spectators. As noted in recent research into Sports Tourism within the East Midlands, the strengths of both the sports sector and the tourism sector need to be drawn together into a more coherent product in order to maximise this opportunity.
- 5.31 The Olympics should be seen as a catalyst from which this potential can be realised. The county needs to develop a Cultural Events 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.
- 5.32 If Derbyshire can offer better competitive facilities then Derbyshire could be part of a wider East Midlands specific niche. The research conducted for Sport England suggests that not only does the region generally have a high level of top level training facilities, but also that the region has a high concentration of coaching staff, support services (including sports science and medical research), and athletes themselves.
- 5.33 Competitive sports facilities linked to the tourism market, for example Derbyshire is the home of the Peak District, and reputedly the second most visited National Park in the World; 'Chatsworth in the Peak District, the inspiration for Jane Austin's Pemberley in Pride and Prejudice. The Peak District offers an array of sightseeing and more informal leisure and recreation in distinctive landscape settings that have little to do with formal sport.
- 5.34 There is a need for a coordinated marketing and promotion campaign to ensure that the facilities and services available in the county are clearly recognised throughout the Region, UK and the World for the opportunities that they provide. This in turn will present opportunities for the tourism sector by the necessity for accommodation provision, etc.

Recommendations

Table 19 - Recommendations

No	Description	Report Location
Olympics 2012 Sports & Events Tourism		
32	The County needs to develop a Cultural Events Strategy; existing sports tourism events should be supported; new events identified; existing facilities upgraded; and new facilities developed where there is an identified need.	Section 5 5.31

SECTION VI – FUNDING OPTIONS FOR INDOOR SPORT FACILITIES, ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES, IN THE COUNTY

Estimated Cost of Facility Development and Refurbishment and Rebuild Requirements in Derbyshire

- 6.1 The table below identifies the estimated capital costs of delivering of facilities. Innovative methods to raise funds will have to be explored and partners will have to work together to obtain the required funding.

Table 20 - Estimated cost of New Facilities

Facility	Estimated Cost
50m pool	£15 million
Gymnastics Centre	£2 million
Martial Arts Centre	£500k
8 court sports hall	£4.5m
Indoor Tennis Centre 3 courts	£1.6m
Indoor Bowls 6 lane	£1.4m
Sand Based Synthetic Turf Pitch 100 x 64m, fenced and floodlit	£550,000
Rubber Crumb Synthetic Turf Pitch 100 x 64m, fenced and floodlit	£675,000
Water Based Synthetic Turf Pitch 100 x 64m, fenced and floodlit	£850,000

- 6.2 It is known from building work being undertaken in the area that new build Sport and Leisure Facilities are currently costing between £1,900 and £2,300 per sq metre (December 2006).
- 6.3 The known costs to refurbish or rebuild existing countywide facilities have been identified by each authority as identified in the table below:

Table 21 - The Known Costs to Refurbish or Rebuild Existing Countywide Facilities

Local Authority	Narrative	Estimated Costs
Amber Valley	Currently undergoing a PFI rebuild of three leisure centres at Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley. Other facilities that will require refurbishment are Belper Leisure Centre and Charles Hill Sports Centre	To be identified
Bolsover	Not identified but require a 25m swimming pool	To be identified
Chesterfield	Currently constructing a healthy living centre with swimming pool and fitness facility	£8,000,000
Derby City	Refurbishment cost – This includes superficial works to keep the buildings open with a degree of betterment to improve changing rooms etc. The cost also includes lifecycle charges over 25 year.	£16,349,750
	Adaptation and remodelling – includes the modernisation and improvement of centres to meet customer expectation and re position the services in the context of the market. The cost includes lifecycle charges over 25 years.	£31,550,687
	Rebuild – This includes rebuilding Moorways Sports Complex, Queens Leisure Centre, Shaftsbury Sports Centre, and extending Springwood Leisure Centre. The cost includes lifecycle charges over 25 years	£65,298,235
Derbyshire Dales	To replace Sherwood Hall and Matlock Lido.	£12,900,000
Erewash	Refurbishment of Victoria Park Leisure Centre.	£4,000,000
High Peak	Buxton Pool – Condition surveys undertaken and High Peak are currently looking at options to replace or redevelop the pool facility	£3,000,000 - £6,000,000
	New Mills – Condition surveys have revealed the need for future investment in plant replacement. This is included in the councils asset management plan. Local	£60,000 - £100,000

SECTION VI – FUNDING OPTIONS FOR INDOOR SPORT FACILITIES, ATHLETIC TRACKS AND SYNTHETIC TURF PITCHES, IN THE COUNTY

Local Authority	Narrative	Estimated Costs
	demand has identified the need for additional studio space and the expansion of health suite facilities Glossop Leisure Centre – The facility is ageing and is on different levels making compliance with DDA requirements difficult. The mid to long term aim is to provide new facilities which meet local demand.	£1,500,000
North East Derbyshire	Dronfield Sports Centre – Work is currently out to tender.	£3,000,000
	Sharley Park Leisure Centre - Project underway.	£250,000
	It is anticipated further work will be required over the next 5 years to keep the centre in decent repair	£380,000
	Eckington Swimming Pool – Work is required over the next 5 years to keep the pool in decent repair. All the facilities were built in the 1970's and are in need of substantial investment in coming years if they are to remain open to the community.	£450,000
South Derbyshire	Green Bank Leisure Centre will need to be refurbished over the next 5 years.	£5,000,000

Funding Options

- 6.4 In order to deliver the vision and address the needs identified a range of different approaches will be required at district, city and county level.
- 6.5 Whilst different models of delivery will be appropriate at different levels, what will be common throughout will be the need for joint-working between different agencies and organisations and new approaches between partners, which challenge traditional ways of working.
- 6.6 The housing growth area agenda across the county provides a wonderful opportunity for authorities and agencies to work together to deliver the future needs across the county.
- 6.7 The housing growth area agenda can drive effective joint working between council's at a community level and between key agencies at county and regional level.
- 6.8 The benefits of this joined up approach will help to ensure delivery solutions are:
- Deliverable
 - Sustainable and
 - Affordable
- 6.9 At a community level there must therefore be sign-up from District and Derby City Councils to:
- Strategically review and rationalisation at a local level
 - Working in partnership to address cross-boundary impacts and a structured commitment to work together and provide local co-ordination to deliver local needs
- 6.10 In order to deliver the needs effectively, key issues for the Derbyshire County Sports Partnership (CSP) to agree with Derbyshire Leisure Officers Group (DLOG) will include:
- All partners to agree to the strategic priorities and provide a united front for funding bodies
 - Provide assistance and support to those facilities that have yet to meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements
 - Ensure that all new or replacement facilities meet National Governing Body and Sport England guidance.
 - Ensure a continued partnership approach with Education to deliver sports facilities where appropriate through Building Schools for the Future across Derbyshire.

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- Ensure that detailed community use agreements are written into planning applications for all new sports and leisure facilities particularly at school sites – to include pricing policy and opening time commitments
- Resources to be targeted to increase capacity of the CSP to drive forward the strategy
- Clear leadership to be demonstrated by the CSP to drive the key infrastructure priorities forward
- To seek to develop a funding pool through a tariff system to enable the CSP to pro-actively deliver the infrastructure requirements
- The need to develop a general framework to enable development working groups, to implement development proposals
- The need to agree priorities between partners so energies and resources can be targeted effectively

6.11 To deliver specialist needs will require:

- Agencies at a county and regional level to work together to examine how they can contribute to the delivery of the specialist infrastructure proposals
- Derbyshire CSP to be the lead agency to co-ordinate the delivery of the key infrastructure requirements.
- Key agencies to provide a co-ordinated and planned approach to funding through the pooling of resources to support CSP and to fund delivery of the identified infrastructure requirements.

6.12 Given the financial constraints identified by all partners across the county in terms of both capital and revenue, a partnership approach can help to deliver the needs identified in a co-ordinated way.

6.13 All partners will need to consider, prioritise and commit to the delivery vehicles set out. Particular emphasis should be placed on the continued exploration of how Section 106 funding, planning gain supplement and a tariff system can be used to deliver the major sports facility infrastructure requirements.

6.14 The Derbyshire CSP need to lobby to ensure sport benefits from opportunities presented by the new planning gain supplement and the adoption of any tariff system across the county.

6.15 Funding models will be different to deliver ambitions at city, district and county level. Different approaches will also be relevant to develop the infrastructure within growth areas.

6.16 It is evident that limited grant funding will be available to fund developments at county level.

6.17 The following options are not mutually exclusive to each delivery level however they provide an indication of the key vehicles and the lead partners. It is evident that to deliver the identified needs will require a mixed approach of funding and delivery sources, the options are therefore not presented as mutually exclusive for delivery at certain levels. Delivery, particularly of a county need is likely to be via a mixed economy.

Section 106 contributions

6.18 Contributions to the sport and leisure infrastructure across the county through developer contributions are relevant at all levels. However, with the additional increase in population in some areas, contributions towards new provision are perhaps more applicable in the context of new communities. The argument is that an increase in population in areas across the county will place additional demands on the existing sports and leisure infrastructure.

6.19 As set out, this will result in the need for refurbishment, upgrade and in some cases the need for new provision. Guidance states that developers may reasonably be expected to or contribute to the cost of all, or that part additional infrastructure that would not have been necessary but for their development (ODPM, Circular 05/2005). The Sport England Toolkit sets out a good practice approach to planning contributions.

6.20 At district and new community level it is therefore considered appropriate to use existing Section 106 guidance. Set out below is a case study example of how this might work. To deliver county infrastructure the potential of a tariff approach is considered more appropriate.

6.21 The example provides a valuable illustration of how this approach could be adopted, though there is an ongoing debate as to whether the costs per square metre accurately reflect current pricing. Sport England's Facility Calculator for example, calculates higher overall costs per square metre for such provision.

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- 6.22 Whilst it is evident that the call on developer contributions may not yield sufficient funding for the sport and leisure infrastructure requirements, it is vital that sports and leisure requirements are clearly attributed through the formula approach set out.
- 6.23 The use of developer contributions provides opportunities to meet the infrastructure needs in new communities. However, it is clear that other delivery mechanisms will have to be explored.
- 6.24 A number of models will need to be explored to deliver the requirements. These include:
- Joint working with education through schools PFI and Building Schools for the Future
 - Joint facilities with a range of health, sport and community facilities providing sports villages and sports hubs.
- 6.25 The most effective delivery vehicle will depend on circumstances at the time in the individual districts and Derby City.
- 6.26 Sport England has recognised that stand alone municipal leisure centres have had limited impact on increasing or widening the participation base. New innovative solutions are required and the opportunities provided by the growth area agenda to deliver new models of provision are significant.
- 6.27 Sport Villages and multi-sport facilities are a concept building on more traditional multi sport models and focusing on the provision of high quality sports facilities in conjunction with other community services. Developing a community hub relevant to all sectors helps break down some of the traditional barriers.
- 6.28 This is more than theory with a number of sites developed or under development across England. One such example is the Salford Sports Village which is a circa £5m scheme that is the focus for the regeneration of a deprived community within Salford. The investment sees the reinstatement of an 18 grass pitch local authority site, synthetic pitches, playground, and built provision including changing facilities, community rooms for use by a wide range of voluntary sector agencies, the home of the Manchester County FA, classrooms and an ICT suite for the local college.
- 6.29 Examples vary in size and facility mix with many also involving local PCTs in terms of Healthy Lifestyle Centres, health clinics and GP practices.
- 6.30 Sport Villages are able to attract funding from a diverse range of non-traditional sources for sports.
- 6.31 Within Derbyshire the Sport Village model has real merit and has been identified by a number of partners, and in particular Derbyshire Dales and Chesterfield. Identify what this is.

Case Study:

Provision of Sports Hall in Derbyshire

Supply and Demand modelling

3,375 new dwellings @: 2.4 per household = 32,400 pop.

Increase applied to existing Derbyshire demographics and participation supply and demand model – sports hall implications = 5.4 courts for the growth of Derbyshire (32,400 people).

Converting supply and demand into standards divide by 32.4 = 0.16 courts/1000 population

one court = 170.775m²

0.16 courts = 27.32m²

local standard for Derbyshire = 27.32m² per 1000 population

Working out costings for provision £11.87 per m² Sports Hall provision (Milton Keynes example)

Multiply by 27.32 for cost per 1000 population = £32,433 divide by 1000 for cost per person = £32.43

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Required cost for phase of development – 2,000 dwellings (4800 people) (32.43 x 4800)

£155,664 for sports hall provision one court 170.775m²

0.16 courts = 47.82m² for the whole development from 2007 - 2011– (13,500 Dwellings) = (32.43 x 32400) = £1,050,732

(Based on costings and approach in Milton Keynes Supplementary Planning Guidance)

Key Issues for creating delivery models

- 6.32 Within new communities key issues for creating delivery models will be:
- To recognise that it is not just about facility development, the access, development programming and marketing of opportunities are all key factors to support the facility
 - To ensure that sport and leisure maximises developer contributions
 - To ensure that co-location opportunities are identified as ways of maximising resources and synergies between sectors
- 6.33 These solutions can help to develop a more sustainable revenue case and ensure something distinctive is provided for the local community.
- 6.34 Traditional procurement models have been successful in delivering new and refurbished sport and leisure facilities in many areas of the UK, and have usually resulted in an asset being delivered for the public sector. However, many of the county facilities may not be public sector driven or owned and more innovative solutions will be required to deliver each of the facilities.
- 6.35 Therefore, consideration of alternative procurement methods is also important, particularly in the delivery of larger sub-regional aspirations. These options could include:
- New planning legislation
 - Private sector funding
 - Land disposal deal with private partner
 - A sport and leisure fund
 - Procurement competition
 - Joint venture arrangements.

New Planning Legislation Planning Gain Supplement Tariff System

- 6.36 Use of a tariff approach is considered appropriate to deliver county sporting infrastructure requirements. Discussions across the county need to explore the application of a tariff based system based on formulae and standard charges for leisure and cultural provision, not only in terms of traditional facility provision but also to fund the employment of revenue posts to drive the sustainable communities agenda.
- 6.37 The tariff approach is being developed in the South of England and is used to cover all types of infrastructure including roads, public transport, housing, education, open space as well as leisure and cultural facilities.
- 6.38 The size of a tariff is determined by the profitability of new development in an area, and by what developers operating in the area will accept. Figures in the £18,000 – £20,000 per dwelling range have been frequently discussed in Southern England. It has been noted that tariffs will not pay the full cost of new infrastructure to accompany new development. Tariffs may only yield 20–30 per cent of the total cost of new infrastructure. Other sources of funding will be important. Within Milton Keynes an index-linked contribution of £18,500 per dwelling is in place.
- 6.39 Within the context of Derbyshire, a number of issues have been identified in terms of adopting the tariff approach:
- Differing land values throughout the area
 - The extent of social housing proposed within growth areas and the impact of developers' acceptance of tariffs
 - The competing demands for developers' contributions from roads, schools, community, health and sport and cultural facilities, which is already in excess of needs

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- Whilst the adoption of a formal tariff approach across the sub-region may have difficulties, the principles of a tariff approach and the need for sport and leisure to set out clearly an approach to establishing its requirements as part of the growth area agenda will be critical.
- 6.40 In order for a development tariff approach to work and for sport and leisure to clearly articulate its needs, the following will need to be in place:
- An assessment of needs and opportunities for sport and leisure provision
 - The setting down of standards for provision relating to population
 - The costing of sport and leisure facilities
 - The prediction forward of the population and number of dwellings to yield a
 - Standard charge
- 6.41 If a tariff was adopted across Derbyshire the next case study shows how it could be used to estimate the identified sub-regional sporting needs.

Case Study: Tariff Approach

- Needs and opportunities for sport and leisure identified in the Derbyshire Sports Facility Strategy
 - Needs based on estimate of 60,750 dwellings over growth period
 - Costing of sub-regional requirements at circa £55m
 - Estimate of £252 per dwelling (Elson 2005 – Library example)
 - Potential contribution of tariff system to deliver county infrastructure needs of £15.309m.
- 6.42 The standard charge per dwelling is difficult to establish as each county requirement is for a specialist facility. However, the cultural example above provides an indication of reasonableness' as to what a tariff system should contribute to county sports priorities over the life of the growth strategy.
- 6.43 This £15m fund could be held by the CSP as partnership funding towards delivery of identified county priorities.

Planning Gain Supplement

- 6.44 The Government announced, on 6th December 2006, that it will move forward with the implementation of the Planning Gain Supplement if, after further consultation, it continues to be deemed workable and effective.
- 6.45 There is a suggestion that the new system would not be introduced until 2009 at the earliest.
- 6.46 A paper 'Changes to planning Obligations: A Planning-gain Supplement Consultation', is available on the DCLG web site. The paper:
- Acknowledges 'sport facilities: sport fields, club houses etc' and 'provision of open space either within a development or as a direct payment to the LA. Usually a formula calculation', as currently within the scope of planning obligations. This statement does not however reflect the full scope of existing planning obligations for sport and recreation which include also built facilities such as swimming pools and sports halls, as well as Multi Use Games areas, and provision for sports such as bowls and tennis.
 - Proposes criteria based approach to defining what is included in the 'development site approach', although accepting that replacement facilities on site would remain within the scope of planning obligations rather than the PGS. The proposed approach does not remove uncertainty and potential complexity in negotiating replacement and new sports provisions in association with development, or in matching contributions made under the parallel PGS and planning obligation regimes and which may apply to the same facility.
- 6.47 A suggestion that the provision of land for community, including sports, facilities in large developments could be included within the scope of planning obligations. This would be a valuable step in helping to secure appropriate sites for sport and recreation facilities in locations which aid sustainability. Sport England considers there remains much work to do to further validate the PGS approach.

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6.48 In particular there is little guidance on how any monies collected by the tax will be re-cycled to identified sports (and other) priorities at the local authority level. Also how far, and in what detail, local authorities will need to specify sports (and other) infrastructure needs and priorities at local level in order to receive re-cycled monies has received less attention.

Procurement Competition

6.49 In order to provide the range of facilities aspired to by the county, it is evident there is likely to be the need for significant involvement from existing land owners across the county including the City, County and District Councils, the University and Regional College, private developers, equity and debt funders.

6.50 In order to bring these complex organisations together in a transparent and auditable process, the CSP may wish to consider running a procurement competition for each of the county facilities aspired to. This procurement process may be jointly promoted with Sport England and the East Midlands Development Agency.

6.51 The process for this could be:

- CSP drafts a procurement pack setting out the facilities required and the monies available centrally to support developments
- Interested parties then “bid” for one or more of the facilities, setting out how they will provide the facilities, the investment levels, land uses etc.
- CSP with Sport England and East Midlands Development Agency undertake an evaluation of bids received to confirm the most appropriate way to deliver new facilities.

6.52 An example of this would be a bid from an existing land owner, who could combine their land with some council land to develop an ice facility plus an enabling development, and they would come forward with a bid that included a developer and operator for the ice facility, and would ask for a specific capital sum from a central strategic pot (through the tariff approach and agency funding) in order to facilitate the development.

6.53 This approach could also work for the range of specialist provision identified, for example, gymnastics, martial arts, swimming, tennis and indoor athletics where the relevant governing body could be represented on the evaluation body to provide support and a route to channel any funding in a strategic manner.

6.54 Tennis is an area where gaps have been identified and the Lawn Tennis Association may be able to contribute to a central pot alongside Sport England and EMDA to receive bids from a consortium of councils, operators, university, college and club partners to meet the identified needs.

6.55 The benefits of such an approach would be that all of the organisations who have expressed an interest in providing facilities across the county during this study could put forward their proposals, and then the merits of each proposal could be evaluated in a transparent manner. This would provide the county with an auditable process for investing in new sport and leisure facilities.

6.56 This approach could also be used to consider and address 2012 needs across the county on a co-ordinated basis.

6.57 The key concern with this approach would be the likelihood or otherwise of receiving any bids for certain priority facilities, due to the negative financial implications of this type of facility, particularly in terms of the annual revenue deficits and the difficulty for partners in underwriting open-ended revenue account on an annual basis.

6.58 However if the county aspires to the facilities identified as a priority the revenue issues would need to be worked through. By encouraging a real partnership approach towards development at the outset, the potential of grant-aid to support the development of long-term sustainable propositions is more likely.

6.59 Whilst the levels of funding which could be set aside by partners such as Sport England and the East Midland Development Agency (EMDA) may not be significant, the principle of the approach to funding one or more of the identified priorities could provide a significant catalyst to the delivery in a co-ordinated way across the county. Funding via a tariff approach could increase the potential of this approach significantly.

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Additional Funding Models

6.60 In addition to these models above there is Prudential Borrowing as an alternative funding model on an individual authority basis.

The Building Schools for the Future Programme, an opportunity?

- 6.61 BSF is a new Government investment programme for school buildings. This new approach to capital investment, launched in 2003, aims to replace or renew all secondary schools, including special schools, over the next 10 to 15 years, depending on future public spending decisions.
- 6.62 In Derbyshire it is difficult to predict where and when future waves of BSF will arrive. The current wave (schools completed by 2010) focuses on schools in north east Derbyshire; the next wave (schools completed by 2012) completes the programme in the Bolsover District and rebuilds/refurbishes the Swadlincote schools in South Derbyshire. Current information suggests that the order for development will be North East Derbyshire, Derbyshire Coalfields, Glossop Area Schools, Ilkeston Area Schools, Chesterfield Area Schools, Duffield Area Schools and the Peak District Schools. All of Derby City's secondary schools will be in the wave for completion by 2012.
- 6.63 There are currently approximately sixty secondary schools in Derbyshire, including Derby City. If, at the end of the process, these schools have new or refurbished sports facilities with extensive community use it is obvious that the sporting landscape will change. For example, using the proposed core specification for BSF schools, sports hall provision in Derbyshire (not Derby City) could increase by over 50%.
- 6.64 Building Schools for the Future is therefore a very important opportunity and almost certainly a part of the solution to the challenge of improving high quality community sports facilities throughout the county. The opportunity to link this programme to local authority leisure facility planning and rationalisation must not be missed.
- 6.65 It is imperative that all aspects of BSF are maximised and that all partners are fully consulted with at the earliest possible stage. The districts and city sport and leisure departments must be aware of school developments to fully incorporate them into their capital planning processes.

Table 22

No	Description	Report Location
Funding and Delivery		
R33	<p>There must be sign-up from County, District and Derby City Councils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategically review and rationalisation at a local level • Work in partnership to address cross-boundary impacts and a structured commitment to work together and provide local co-ordination to deliver local needs. • Explore different funding streams to provide sports facilities in the future 	Section 6 6.9
R34	<p>In order to deliver the needs effectively, key issues for the Derbyshire County Sports Partnership (CSP) to agree with Derbyshire Leisure Officers Group (DLOG) will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners to agree to the strategic priorities and provide a united front for funding bodies • Provide assistance and support to those facilities that have yet to meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements • Ensure that all new or replacement facilities meet National Governing Body and Sport England guidance. • Ensure a continued partnership approach with Education to deliver sports facilities where appropriate through the Building Schools for the Future programme across Derbyshire. • Ensure that detailed community use agreements are written into planning applications for all new sports and leisure facilities, particularly at school sites, to include pricing policy and opening time commitments • Resources to be targeted to increase the capacity of the CSP to drive forward the 	Section 6 6.10

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No	Description	Report Location
	<p>strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear leadership to be demonstrated by the CSP to drive the key infrastructure priorities forward • To seek to develop a funding pool through Section 106 or a tariff system to enable the CSP to pro-actively deliver the infrastructure requirements • The need to develop a general framework to enable development working groups, to implement development proposals • The need to agree priorities between partners so energies and resources can be targeted effectively 	
R35	<p>Ensure that co-location opportunities are identified as ways of maximising resources and synergies between sectors. Consideration should be given to providing Sports Villages and Multi Sports Hubs</p>	Section 6 6.24
R36	<p>Building Schools for the Future must be seen as a very important opportunity and almost certainly a part of the solution to the challenge of improving high quality community sports facilities throughout the county. The opportunity to link this programme to local authority leisure facility planning and rationalisation must not be missed.</p> <p>It is imperative that all aspects of BSF are maximised and that all partners are fully consulted with at the earliest possible stage. The districts and city sport and leisure departments must be aware of school developments to fully incorporate them into their capital planning processes.</p>	Section 6 6.62 – 6.63

SECTION VII – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

- 7.1 This strategy recommends and encourages partners to work together to solve some of the problems facing facility providers particularly by utilising joint development opportunities such as the BSF programme.
- 7.2 The comprehensive needs analysis identified gaps/deficiencies and possible capacity issues with current provision alongside opportunities for provision of new facilities within Derbyshire.
- 7.3 The strategy has identified different delivery models that may be applicable across Derbyshire for the delivery of the identified needs. These are identified in the main report.
- 7.4 The following are the strategy recommendations:

Table 23 – Strategy Recommendations

No	Description	Report Location
R1	<p>It is essential that local authorities ensure the following when refurbishing or providing new facilities: Sports development need is a key determinant in assessing the demand for facility provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities must be of a high quality, sustainable and have the potential to impact positively on the quality of life of the local population Consider the private sector facilities, mainly health and fitness, when planning new facilities and assess how accessible the private facilities are to local communities 	Section 3 3.6, 3.9,3.10
Sports Facilities - General		
R2	All local authorities in Derbyshire must update the Active Places web site providing information on the facilities in their authority on a regular basis.	Section 4 4.4
R3	When considering life expectancy issues of facilities, ensure that lifecycle costs of 25 years are built into capital/revenue and expenditure budgets.	Section 4 4.10
R4	As a minimum all villages have access to a dry indoor facility within the village that provides for a minimum of one badminton court and can cater for recreational activities for different age groups to participate in. All persons living in rural areas should be no further than 20 minutes drive time from a larger leisure facility and swimming pool open to the community	Section 4 4.84 – 4.86
R5	<p>Through the analysis of specialist provision, a number of recommendations have been made from this study for the different types of specialist facilities. It is recommended that the four county priorities to be pursued are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 m pool Indoor Athletics Outdoor athletics Indoor tennis 	Section 4 4.88
R6	Taking into consideration the population increase across the county and in Derby and the requirement to increase participation, the current portfolio of facilities, 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.	Section 4 4.89
R7	There is a need for the districts and the city to ensure that a Planning Policy Guidance 17 assessment has been carried out by September 2009 and is kept up to date. This will assist in revising this strategy in the future	Section 4 4.90
Sports Halls (2 badminton court halls or more)		
R8	Local authorities in Derbyshire should aim to provide a network of good quality, appropriately specified sports hall facilities, which are accessible by the respective local communities providing opportunities for performance competition as well as casual use. A programme of upgrading provision with new sports halls should be implemented	Section 4 4.26
R9	Local authorities that have sports halls of six or eight badminton court size should work with the basketball, volleyball and netball clubs to negotiate appropriate access to accommodate training and matches (where this is not already happening). This could be linked to junior development work being done by the clubs	Section 4 4.26
R10	Programming of dual use facilities needs to be more streamlined to ensure that both school	Section 4 4.26

SECTION VII – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No	Description	Report Location
	and community can make the best use of the time available.	
R11	The opportunity for Derbyshire County Council and the District Councils to work together to provide a rationalised but enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future must be taken. Derby City Council should also take the opportunity to provide a rationalised and enhanced sports infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future	Section 4 4.26
R12	Sports hall issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.26
Swimming Pools		
R13	In order to help address issues with the accessibility of swimming facilities across the county there is a need for each district and the city to consider long-term rationalisation of provision. Rationalisation does not relate to reducing the quantity of provision it must focus on quality and location.	Section 4 4.32
R14	A programme of upgrading provision with new 25 metre swimming pools should continue to be implemented in recognition that many community swimming pools are ageing, in need of refurbishment and becoming increasingly costly to operate. In doing so, cross boundary issues need to be taken into account	Section 4 4.36
R15	Derby City Council and its partners should carry out a feasibility study into providing a 50m pool to replace Moorways Pool, Gayton School Pool and Mickleover Pool with a moveable bulkhead and floors. This would ensure the pool is multifunctional and therefore suitable for a wide range of use. Consideration should be given to the fact that a new 50m pool in Derby would be a county facility and therefore Derby City Council should not be expected to pay for or even manage the facility on its own. Investigate further to see if the management of such a facility could lie with the County Sports Partnership with revenue and capital funding coming from other sources such as the District and County Councils. A new 50m pool should contain the following facilities as a minimum: 50m by 8 lanes (21m) by 2m deep pool incorporating a laterally moving bulkhead to provide 2 by 25m pools, one of which will have a moveable floor. Equipped with automatic officiating equipment including an 8 lane display unit. A leisure pool and teaching pool, Minimum of 350 spectators and health and fitness suite along with ancillary accommodation comprising a changing village, club school and disabled changing areas, land conditioning areas, and training rooms.	Section 4 4.39 – 4.46
R16	Swimming pool issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.46 – 4.47
Health and fitness Stations		
R17	In developing new/refurbishing public sector/dual use sites careful consideration should be given to the provision of high quality health and fitness provision to help underpin sustainability.	Section 4 4.49
R18	Encourage more health and fitness facilities to apply for the Inclusive Fitness Initiative accreditation.	Section 4 4.49
Synthetic Turf Pitches (STPs)		
R19	Ensure from a sustainability perspective that the priority sites for development of STPs are educational sites.	Section 4 4.58
R20	Synthetic turf pitch issues specific to local authorities should be addressed as part of the individual local authority Sports Facility Strategies.	Section 4 4.58 – 4.59
Indoor Bowls – Rinks		
R21	Derby City should consider an indoor bowls facility and a further indoor bowls facility should be considered in Matlock as part of the new Central Dales Leisure Facility.	Section 4 4.62
Athletics		
R22	Support should be given to the discussions and partnership workings of Derby City Council and Derby University to provide for a replacement for the Moorways track with associated facilities at the Derby University Kedleston Road campus. This will be essential if Derby is to continue to provide competitive standard athletic facilities. Any new athletics facility need must reflect the current provision at Moorways i.e. the facility needs to be a minimum of an eight lane competition track (ideally with a 10 lane straight) in order to potentially attract major regional/national events to the county. If these discussions are unsuccessful other potential	Section 4 4.65

SECTION VII – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No	Description	Report Location
	sites need to be investigated.	
R23	The floodlighting issues and other improvements to the Tupton Hall School Athletic Track must be encouraged to be carried out and Chesterfield Athletics Club should be encouraged to utilise the Tupton Hall Schools Athletic facilities.	Section 4 4.66
R24	Feasibility work should be carried out into the development of J tracks at school sites and technical event areas (jumps/throws) as part of the Building Schools for the Future projects in Amber Valley, Bolsover District, Derbyshire Dales, High Peak and South Derbyshire.	Section 4 4.68
R25	Further investigation is needed into the feasibility of a dedicated indoor training facilities for athletics. The most suitable location would be Derby City, again as part of a Sports Village/Hub. An indoor track (e.g. four lane, 80m straight) and throwing areas would serve Derby Athletic Club and provide a Centre of Excellence for the county.	Section 4 4.69
Indoor Tennis		
R26	The consultation has identified a need for increased indoor tennis provision across the county. It is important that any new provision is closely linked to club development structures. Areas to be investigated further for the supply of indoor tennis courts are Amber Valley, Derbyshire Dales and High Peak.	Section 4 4.77
R27	Derby City need to open discussions with Derbyshire LTA with regards to finding a new location for the LTA Indoor Tennis Centre in Derby.	Section 4 4.78
Martial Arts & Gymnastics		
R28	Consultation should continue to link martial arts and gymnastic facilities to the Building Schools for the Future programme and to encourage and develop gymnastic facilities at Alfreton Leisure Centre, Amber Valley.	Section 4 4.80 & 4.82
Indoor Climbing Walls		
R29	There are a number of indoor climbing walls across Derbyshire and these should be complemented with new facilities on school sites and should be delivered through the Building Schools for the Future programme. The mapping clearly shows the need for facilities in Bolsover, Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire. Derby City has a climbing wall at a Youth Service facility but it should consider another facility that would provide full community use.	Section 4 4.85
Netball		
R30	The proposed Derbyshire Dales Leisure Centre should be investigated as the site for a county training centre for netball.	Section 4 4.86
Squash Courts		
R31	Squash courts should be maintained and refurbished as necessary. Only when a feasibility study has been undertaken which identifies that there is no future need for a squash facility and that it can be used for alternative activities should the decision to close a squash court be taken.	Section 4 4.88
Olympics 2012 Sports & Events Tourism		
R32	Develop a Cultural Events Strategy; existing sports tourism events should be supported; new events identified; existing facilities upgraded; and new facilities developed where there is an identified need.	Section 5 5.31
Funding and Delivery		
R33	There must be sign-up from County, District and Derby City Councils to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategically review and rationalisation at a local level • Work in partnership to address cross-boundary impacts and a structured commitment to work together and provide local co-ordination to deliver local needs. • Explore different funding streams to provide sports facilities in the future 	Section 6 6.9
R34	In order to deliver the needs effectively, key issues for the Derbyshire County Sports Partnership (CSP) to agree with Derbyshire Leisure Officers Group (DLOG) will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All partners to agree to the strategic priorities and provide a united front for funding bodies • Provide assistance and support to those facilities that have yet to meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements • Ensure that all new or replacement facilities meet National Governing Body and Sport 	Section 6 6.10

SECTION VII – CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No	Description	Report Location
	<p>England guidance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a continued partnership approach with Education to deliver sports facilities where appropriate through the Building Schools for the Future programme across Derbyshire. • Ensure that detailed community use agreements are written into planning applications for all new sports and leisure facilities, particularly at school sites, to include pricing policy and opening time commitments • Resources to be targeted to increase the capacity of the CSP to drive forward the strategy • Clear leadership to be demonstrated by the CSP to drive the key infrastructure priorities forward • To seek to develop a funding pool through Section 106 or a tariff system to enable the CSP to pro-actively deliver the infrastructure requirements • The need to develop a general framework to enable development working groups, to implement development proposals • The need to agree priorities between partners so energies and resources can be targeted effectively. 	
R35	<p>Ensure that co-location opportunities are identified as ways of maximising resources and synergies between sectors. Consideration should be given to providing Sports Villages and Multi Sports Hubs</p>	Section 6 6.24
R36	<p>Building Schools for the Future must be seen as a very important opportunity and almost certainly a part of the solution to the challenge of improving high quality community sports facilities throughout the county. The opportunity to link this programme to local authority leisure facility planning and rationalisation must not be missed.</p> <p>It is imperative that all aspects of BSF are maximised and that all partners are fully consulted with at the earliest possible stage. The districts and city sport and leisure departments must be aware of school developments to fully incorporate them into their capital planning processes.</p>	Section 6 6.62 – 6.63