

**Strategic Assessment of Need for
Swimming Pools, Sports Halls and Artificial Grass Pitch
Provision in South Derbyshire**

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model Report

**Date of report
December 2013**

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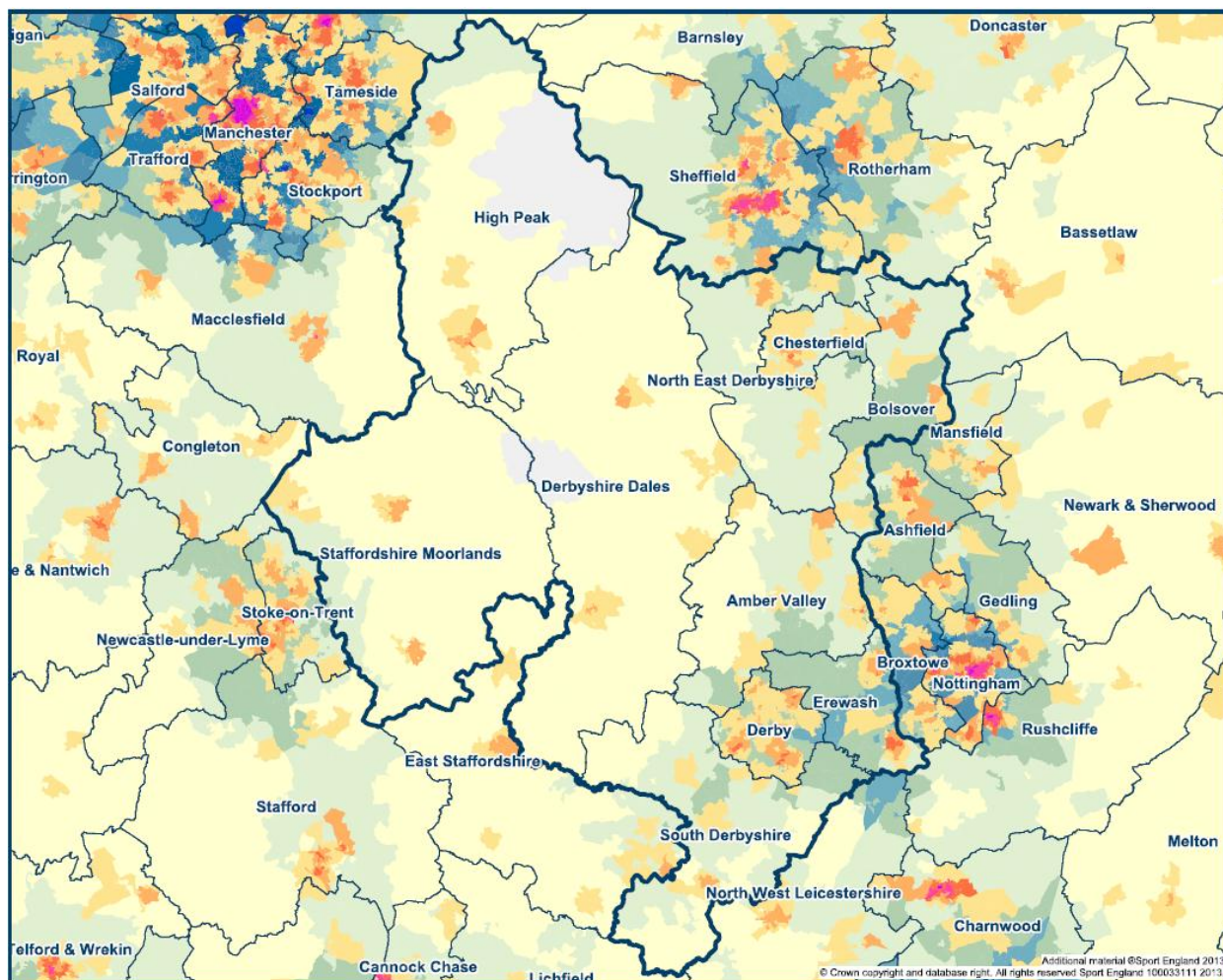
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Introduction

This report presents the findings from the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) analysis of the supply and demand for swimming pools, sports halls and artificial turf pitches (AGPs) in South Derbyshire at the current time for 2013 and projecting forward to 2028, incorporating projected population growth and, where provided, planned housing growth.

The modelling and analysis is designed to inform the CSP and Local Authority whether current supply of swimming pools, sports halls and artificial turf pitches is adequate to meet current and future planned population growth. This in turn will inform planning policy development, sports strategy development and investment decisions by all partners and delivery agents. It is recommended that the findings of this report are considered by the Local Authority and developed into a Sports Facility Strategy in accordance with the PPG17 Companion Guide or its successor.

This report forms one part of a broader study across the Derbyshire Sport CSP area (including Staffordshire Moorlands) (core study area) for which there is a report for each local authority and an umbrella report bringing together a summary of the overall findings.



The analysis is based on two separate modelling runs that include:

- Run 1 – existing demand based on 2013 population, and existing supply as at 2013 (based on the Active Places Power database as amended and updated by the CSP and LAs) and including commitments for new/replacement facilities where short term delivery is certain (note this Run included Queens Leisure Centre in Derby).
- Run 2 – future demand, taking into account population growth as projected by ONS for the County and adjoining local authority areas for 2028 and, where available, planned housing growth scale/location. The supply is assumed to be the same but facilities will be 15 years older (note this Run excluded Queens Leisure Centre in Derby).

Details of the runs for each facility type and population projections can be found in the Word Specification in Appendix 5.

Swimming Pools

Supply of Swimming Pools 2013 and 2028

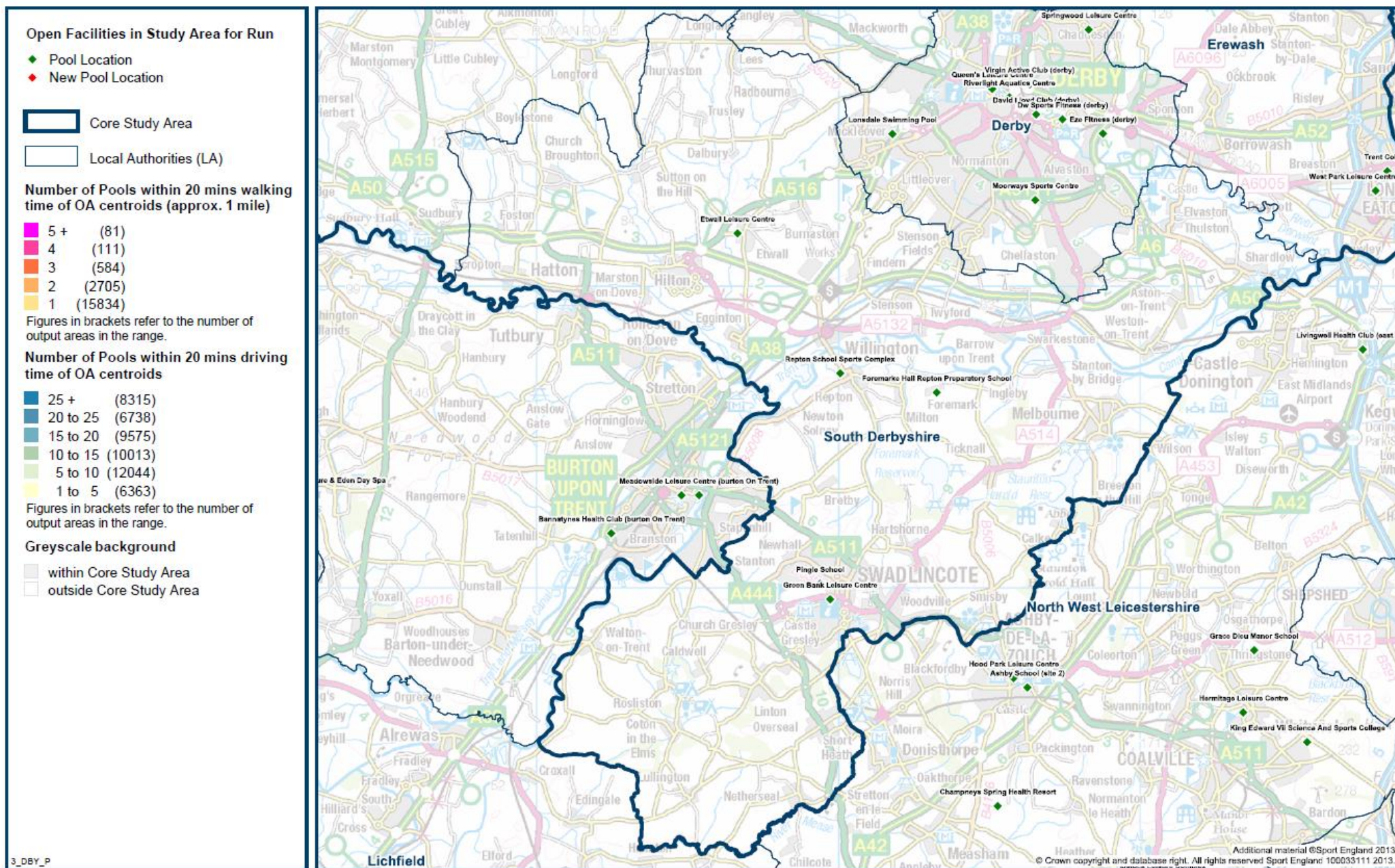
	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 1 - Supply	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Number of pools	279	276	57	54	6	6
Number of pool sites	195	194	39	38	5	5
Supply of total water space in sqm	60735	59984	12858	12107	1385	1385
Supply of water space in sqm, scaled by hours available in the peak period	51480.4	50781.3	11124.1	10425	886.1	886.1
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	446163	440105	96409	90350	7679.9	7679.9
Waterspace per 1000	13.1	11.5	12.4	10.4	14.2	11.1

- South Derbyshire has 6 swimming pools on 5 sites (two at Green Bank Leisure Centre – a main and learner pool - see map below and Appendix 2a).
- Two were built in the 1970s, one in the 80s and 90s and most recently a new pool at Etwall Leisure Centre in 2009.
- In terms of waterspace available per 1,000 population this is currently 14m² per 1,000 people in South Derbyshire which compares to 13m² for the Region and 12.4m² for the County – supply appears therefore to be better than regional and national benchmarks. Growth in population by 2028 serves to reduce the available waterspace per head to 11m² per 1,000 slipping below the regional benchmark but above the county benchmark.
- In 2013 South Derbyshire has the third highest supply per population in the county with Derbyshire Dales and Derby having a better supply at 16m² and 15m² respectively. By 2028 all local authorities have a reduced figure given population growth but with major population growth in South Derbyshire the local authority slips to having the 5th highest supply.

Facility Planning Model - Pools Catchments for South Derbyshire

RUN1: Base Position (2013)

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of Pools within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.



Demand for Swimming Pools 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 2 – Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Population	4620650	5216370	1033567	1167934	97499	124277
Swims demanded – vpwpp	296129	328037	45960	51398	6282	8038
Equivalent in waterspace – with comfort factor included	48812	54072	284	317	1036	1325
% of population without access to a car	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	12.9	12.9

- The population of South Derbyshire, taking account of size and age profile, demand some 6,280 swims a week at peak times which is equivalent to just under 1036m² of waterspace. This increases to 1,325m² by 2028 with population growth.
- Some 13% of the population of South Derbyshire do not have access to a car. This is significantly lower than the regional/county figures illustrates that residents of South Derbyshire are very mobile and will find it easier to travel to access a pool.

Supply & Demand Balance 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 3 – Supply/Demand Balance	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	51480.37	50781.30	11124.08	10425.00	886.14	886.14
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	48812.53	54072.01	10858.13	12128.02	1035.5	1324.9
Supply/Demand balance – Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	2667.84	-3290.71	265.95	-1703.02	-149.3	-438.8

- When comparing the supply of pools within South Derbyshire with the demand arising from South Derbyshire residents (taking no account of access to pools outside of the District) there appears to be a deficit of 150m² in 2013, increasing significantly to 439m² in 2028. There appears to be a significant increase in the deficit arising from population growth in the District.
- Note: This section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share)

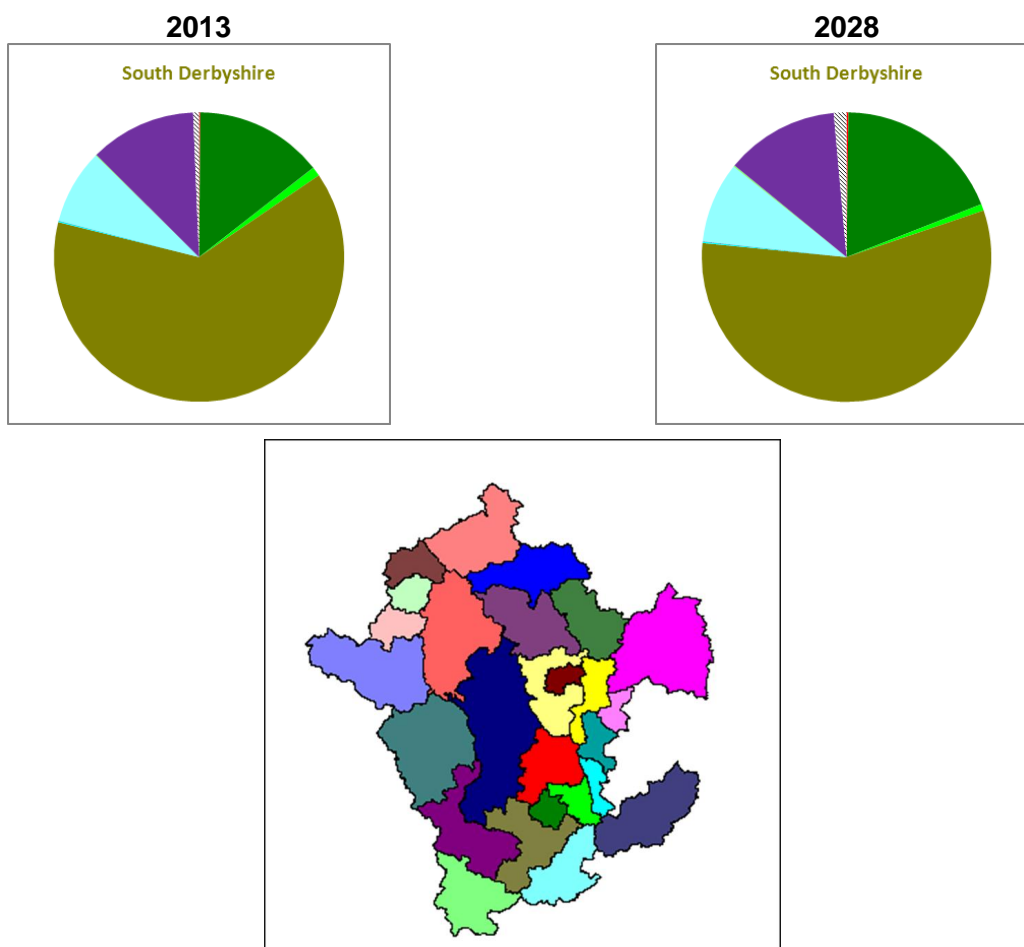
Satisfied Demand- demand from South Derbyshire residents currently being met by supply 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits which are met	268674	295560	60179	66273	5929	7512
% of total demand satisfied	90.7	90.1	91.4	90.1	94.4	93.5
Total Annual Throughput	19045162	21139377	4603550	5027907	412810	490136
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	79.5	80.2	81.0	82.5	87.5	88.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.5	11.9	10.5	9.3	8.2	6.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.3	4.3	4.5
Demand Retained	260670	286610	53139	58185	3760	4265
Demand Retained –as a % of Satisfied Demand	97.0	97.0	88.3	87.8	63.4	56.8
Demand Exported	8003	8950	7040	8089	2167.4	3247
Demand Exported –as a % of Satisfied Demand	3.0	3.0	11.7	12.2	36.6	43.2

- The level of satisfied demand is relatively high at 94% in 2013 compared to the regional and county figures of 91% but satisfied demand falls with projected population growth in 2028 by 1% to 93.5%.
- Given the apparent shortfall of swimming pool supply this might be surprising but the South Derbyshire population are mobile with high levels of car ownership and the level of satisfied demand is only achievable with some 37% (2013) to 43% (2028) of satisfied demand being met by residents traveling to pools outside the District. The data illustrates that most satisfied demand is met by people driving to a pool (88%).
- Of the satisfied demand from South Derbyshire residents some 3,760 visits pwpp, 63% of total satisfied demand is retained i.e. South Derbyshire residents using South Derbyshire pools. The increase in population appears to have the effect of reducing the proportion of retained visits to 57% but the number of retained visits does increase to 3,247 vpwpp whilst the number and proportion of exported visits

risers from just under 6,000 vpwpp to just over 7,500 vpwpp suggesting South Derbyshire's facilities may not be able to absorb all the growing demand (this will be examined further under the utilised capacity section below)

- Where do the exported visits go? The pie diagrams below displays this information pictorially and illustrates that most exports go to Derby City (845 vpwpp), East Staffordshire (703 vpwpp) and NW Leicestershire (493 vpwpp) in 2013. In 2028 it is evident that the number and proportion of exports to Derby City increases significantly to 1,414 vpwpp, East Staffordshire to 951 vpwpp and NW Leicestershire to 676 vpwpp.



EXPORTS vpwpp	Run 1	Run 2
South Derbyshire	5,928	7,512
Amber Valley	8	16
Derby UA	845	1,414
Derbyshire Dales	1	1
Erewash	61	55
South Derbyshire	3,760	4,265
Broxtowe	9	11
Rushcliffe	2	3
North West Leicestershire	493	676
Lichfield	6	13
East Staffordshire	703	951
OTHER	39	107

Unmet Demand - demand from South Derbyshire residents not currently being met 2013 and 2028

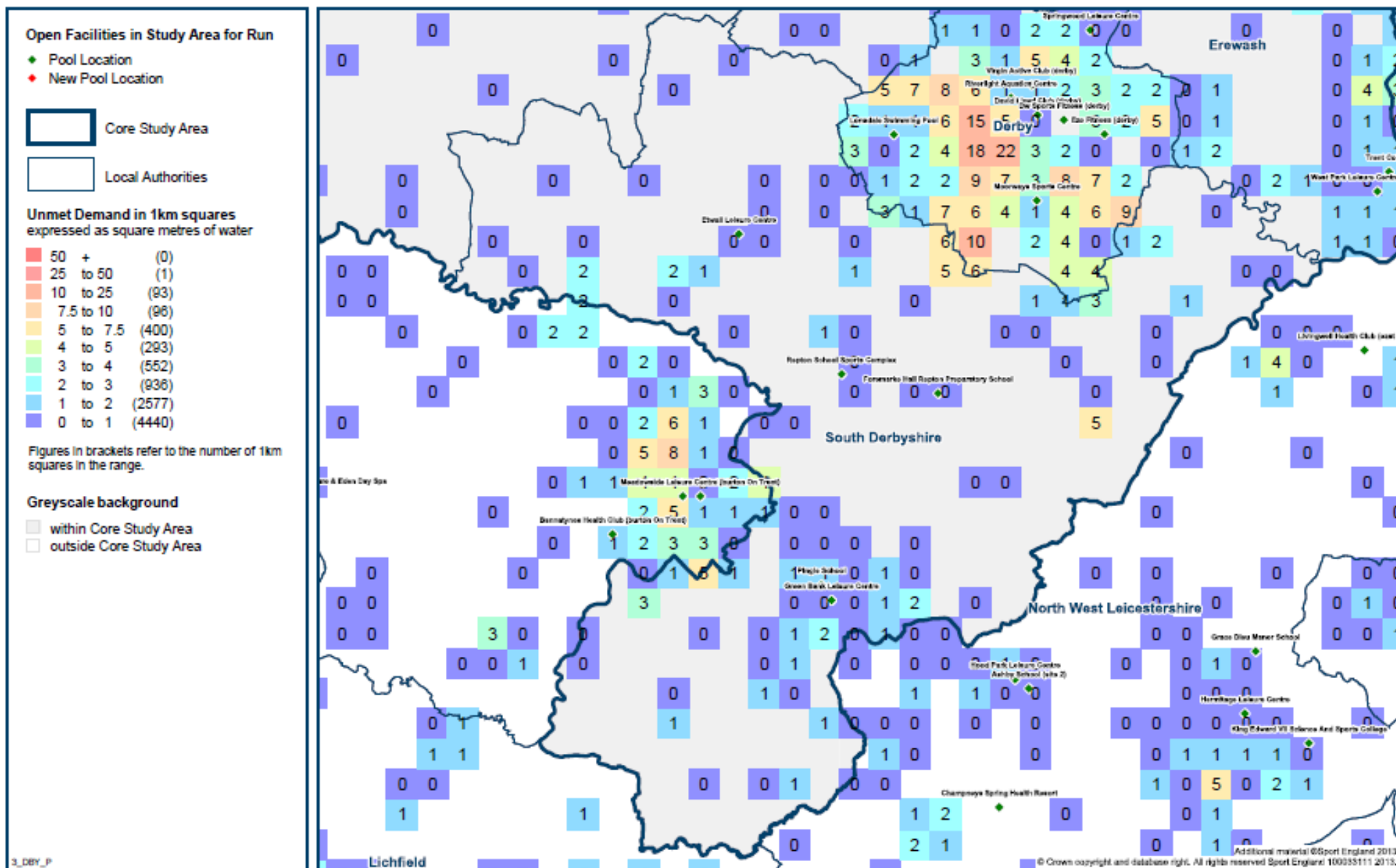
	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 5 - Unmet Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	27456	32477	5694	7303	354	526
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	9.3	9.9	8.6	9.9	5.6	6.5
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	4526	5353.33	938	1203.83	58	86.66
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	4.3	8.2	3.6	10.8	0.7	1.4
Outside Catchment -	95.7	91.8	96.4	89.2	99.3	98.6
Outside Catchment;	95.7	91.8	96.4	89.2	99.3	98.6
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	65.8	63.0	82.1	76.4	75.8	76.5
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	29.9	28.8	14.3	12.7	23.5	22.1
Lack of Capacity;	4.3	8.2	3.6	10.8	0.7	1.4
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	2.8	5.4	2.9	8.6	0.2	0.5
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.5	2.8	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.9

- Unmet demand is the residual of satisfied demand and is currently around 5.6% of total demand. This means some 354 visits in the peak period per week are not being met, which in turn is equivalent to 58m2 of water space, assuming the level of exports is an acceptable basis on which to meet South Derbyshire's swimming demand. This situation worsens in 2028 with a rise in unmet demand by 1% which in terms of numbers would be 526 vpwpp and a shortfall of 86m2 of waterspace.
- Almost all unmet demand arises (99%) as a result of residents living outside of the catchment of a pool and of this figure some 76% is from residents who do not have a car and rely on walking to a pool. This changes slightly in 2028 with a small amount of unmet demand (1.4%) arising from lack of capacity.
- The map below shows that there are no concentrations of unmet demand, with any such unmet demand being spread very thinly across the populated areas of the District.

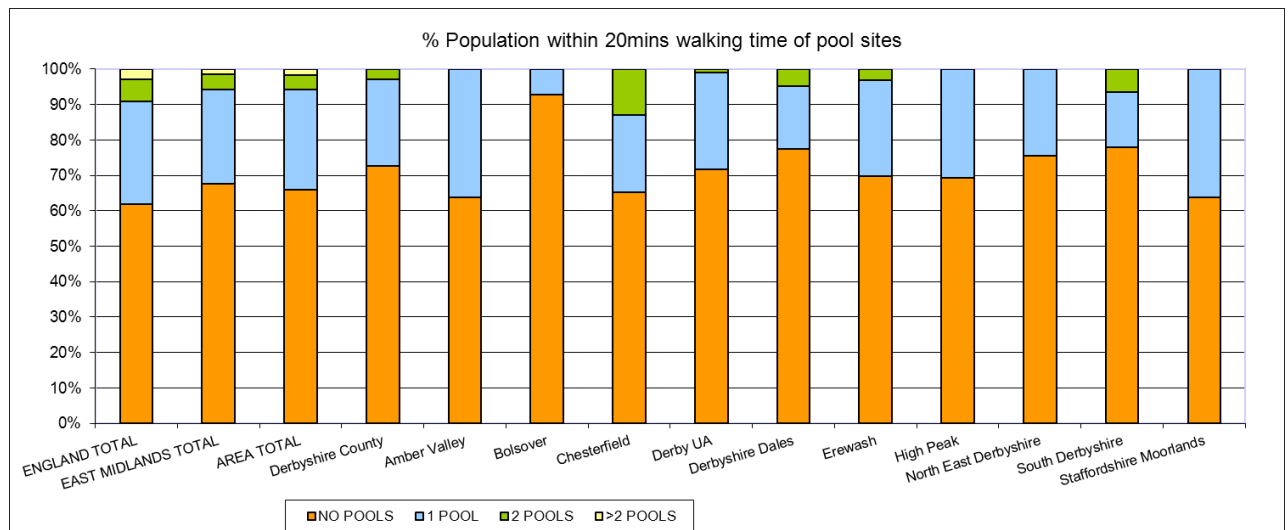
Facility Planning Model - Pools Unmet Demand for South Derbyshire

RUN3: Existing Provision with 2028 population projection - Excluding Queen's Leisure Centre

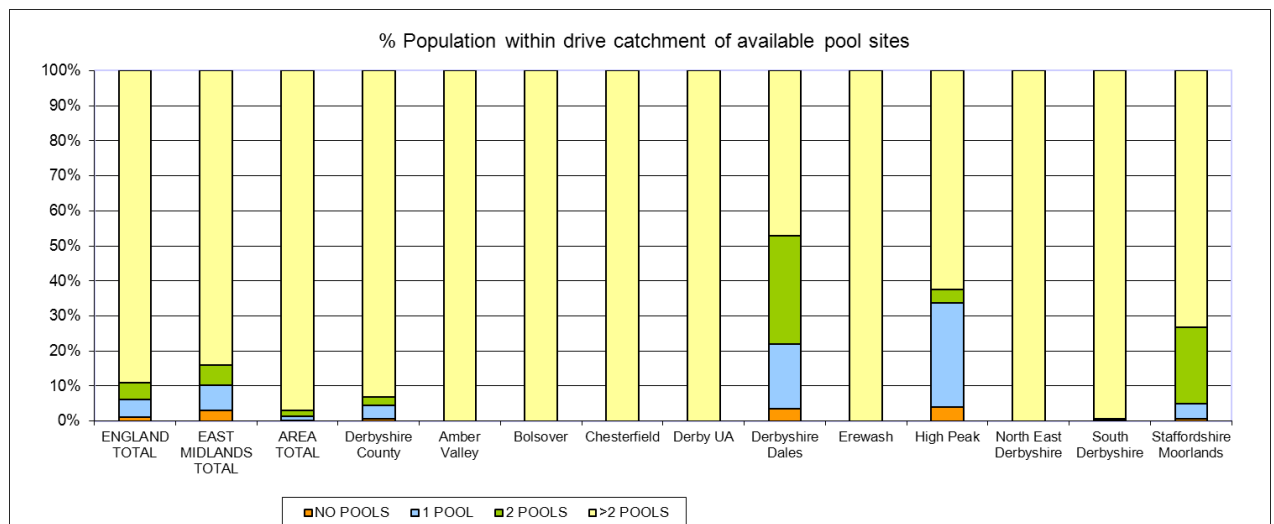
Unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours). Unmet demand at 1km square grid level expressed as square metres of water.



- The second map shows the walking catchment map and illustrates that walking access is limited to the immediate areas around the swimming pools and the chart below illustrates that in 2028 South Derbyshire has the second highest proportion of residents who cannot walk to any pools – some 78% of the population.



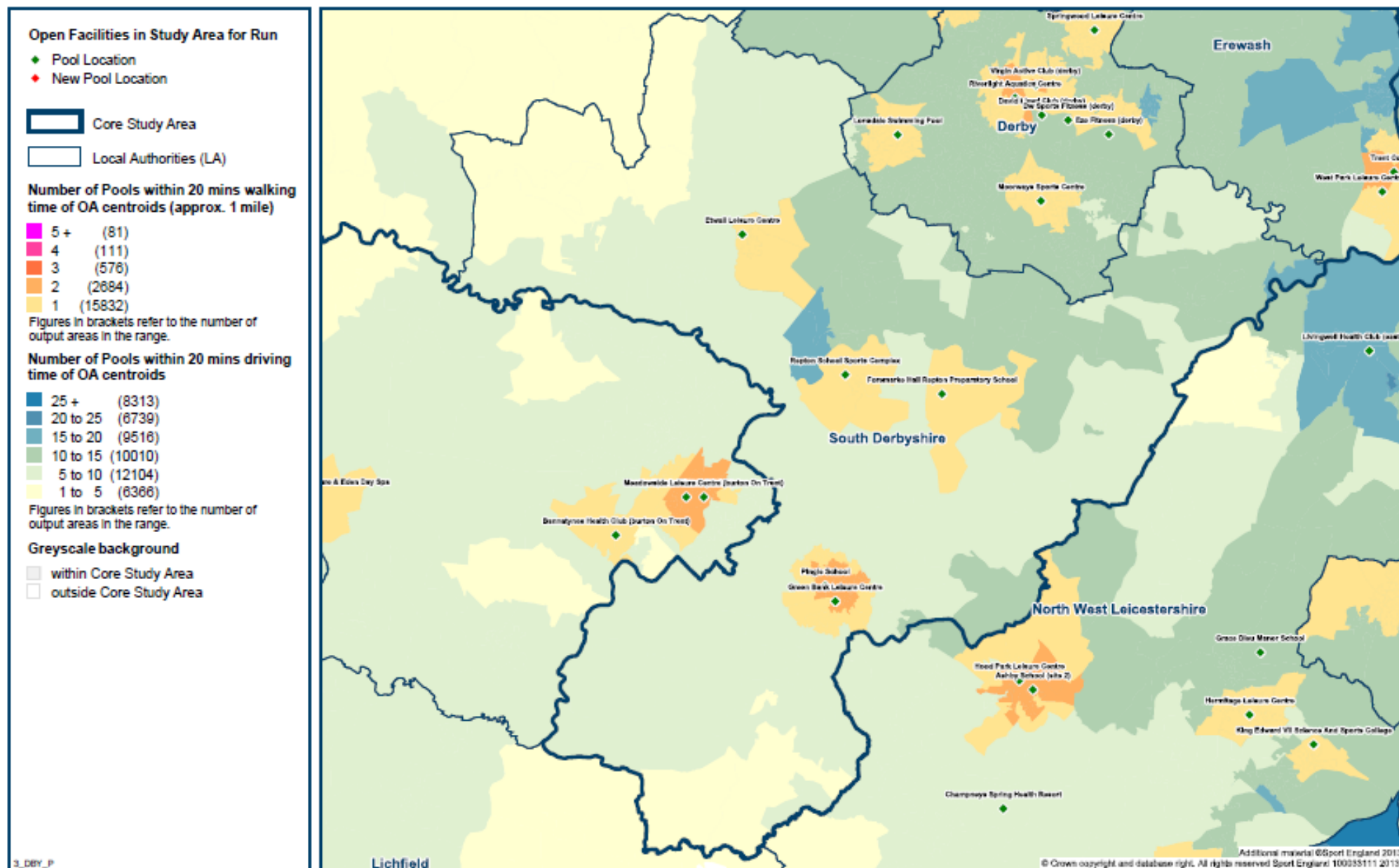
- The map/chart below also shows that virtually all residents with a car can drive to more than 2 pools illustrating the ease of access and choice for residents with a car.



Facility Planning Model - Pools Catchments for South Derbyshire

RUN3: Existing Provision with 2028 population projection - Excluding Queen's Leisure Centre

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of Pools within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.

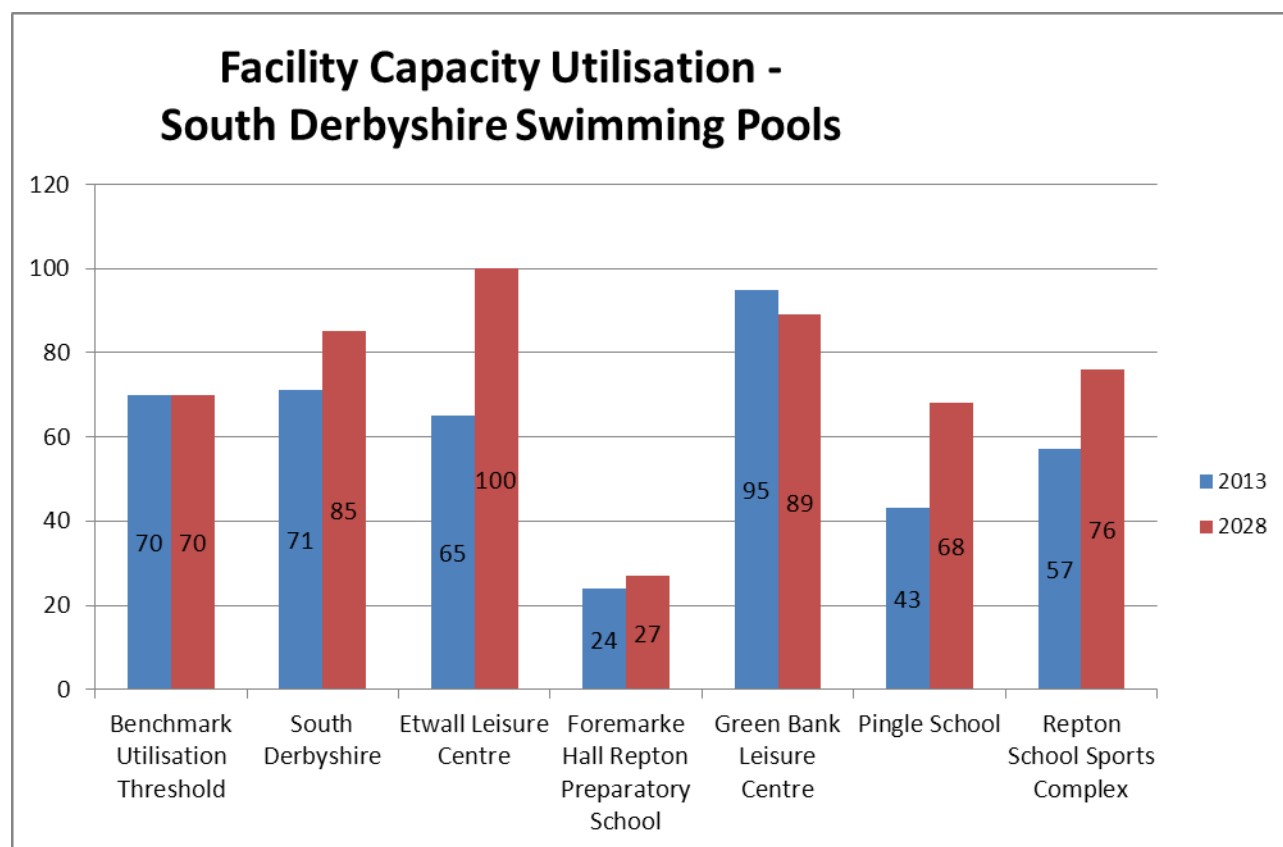


Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities 2013 and 2028?

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 6 - Used Capacity	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits used of current capacity	267577	295046	59912	65351	5469.7	6507
% of overall capacity of pools used	60	67	62.1	72.3	71.2	84.7
% of visits made to pools by walkers	12.6	12	10.6	9.4	8.9	7.8
% of visits made to pools by road	87.4	88	89.4	90.6	91.1	92.2
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	6907	8436	6773	7166	1709.3	2242
As a % of used capacity	2.6	2.9	11.3	11	31.2	34.5
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	260670	286610	53139	58185	3760.4	4265
As a % of used capacity	97.4	97.1	88.7	89	68.8	65.5

- Pools in South Derbyshire on average operate at around 71% used capacity in 2013. The recommended benchmark for usage of a pool, without being too full to actually swim or too quiet to be viable, is 70% used capacity. This appears to be comfortable as regards available capacity to meet demand but this can disguise variation at different pools. The used capacity however increases above this recommended threshold in 2028 with increased demand with the average used capacity being 85% - too busy.

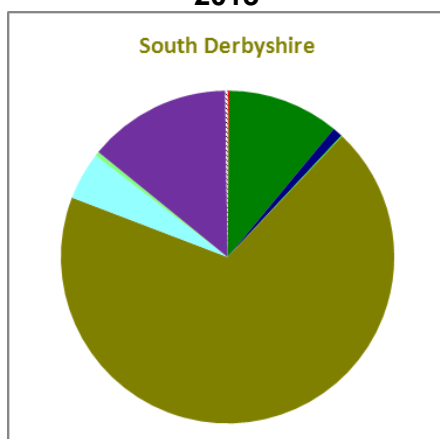
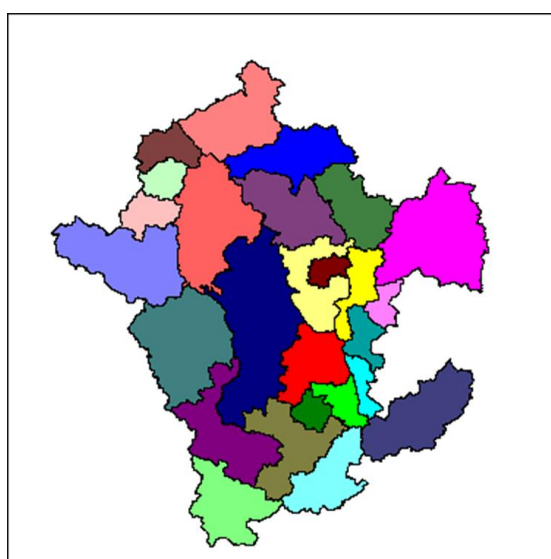
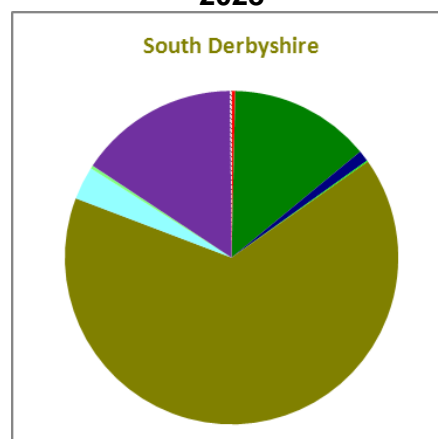
STUDY AREA	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2013	2028
FPM TOTAL	64	69
ENGLAND TOTAL	64	69
EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL	60	67
AREA TOTAL	64	70
Derbyshire County	62	72
South Derbyshire	71	85
Etwall Leisure Centre	65	100
Foremarke Hall Repton Preparatory School	24	27
Green Bank Leisure Centre	95	89
Pingle School	43	68
Repton School Sports Complex	57	76



- The table and chart above illustrate the variation between different facilities with Etwall Leisure Centre being comfortable in 2013 but becoming full with 100% utilised capacity by 2028 at peak times (too full to be able to swim) with some 227 vpwpp turned away from the pool to other facilities with spare capacity.
- In contrast, Foremarke Hall prep school located in less accessible rural area is underutilised and makes little contribution to meeting the growth in demand arising from population growth. Green Bank Leisure Centre, built in 1978 is now very old (50 years) and the model assumes it will become less attractive, despite growing demand and therefore usage decreases. Nonetheless it is still predicted to be operating above the recommended threshold. Pingle and Repton school pools are predicted to be operating at around the recommended capacity by 2028.
- It would appear that currently there is adequate capacity in the pools supply except that Green Bank Leisure Centre is modelled as far too busy. Population growth means all pools, with the exception of Foremarke, would operate at or above capacity by 2028.
- The users of the pools are primarily from South Derbyshire however in 2013 some 1,700 vpwpp are from imports, 31% of users. This increases to 2,242 by 2028, 35% of users. This is a relatively high proportion of imports and most come from East Staffordshire (760 vpwpp rising to 1,012 by 2028) and Derby City (593 vpwpp rising to 890 by 2028 – with population growth and the closure of Queens LC).

Note however exports also rise to these same local authorities from South Derbyshire so there is cross boundary movement both ways.

	Export		Import	
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 1	Run 2
South Derbyshire	5,928	7,512	5,470	6,507
Amber Valley	8	16	9	23
Derby UA	845	1,414	593	890
Derbyshire Dales	1	1	53	71
Erewash	61	55	5	7
South Derbyshire	3,760	4,265	3,760	4,265
Broxtowe	9	10	0	0
North West Leicestershire	493	676	253	208
Lichfield	6	13	24	20
East Staffordshire	703	951	760	1,013
OTHER	39	107	13	9

2013

2028


Personal/Relative Share 2013 and 2028 - equity share of facilities

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 7 - Relative Share	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	107.8	107.6	106.9	113.6	106.9	110.6
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	7.8	7.6	6.9	13.6	6.9	10.6

- The relative share figure is above the national average in 2013 by a factor of 7 and this increases in 2028 to 10.6.

NOTES: this helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100.

Summary and Conclusions – Swimming Pools

- Current supply of pool space is above the national and regional benchmarks however, due to relatively large scale planned growth supply falls below this benchmark by 2028. The age of some of the pools is a cause for concern with two built in the 1970s.
- In terms of simply supply and demand within the District there appears to be shortfall of 150m² of waterspace in 2013 which increases to 439m² shortfall by 2028, equivalent to 2 standard pools (a 4 lane 25m pool is 212m²).
- South Derbyshire has higher than average car ownership which means residents are very mobile and will find it easier to travel to access a pool consequently satisfied demand, despite the apparent shortfall, is relatively high as residents travel to pools outside of the District (exports) to satisfy their demand – by 2028 some 43% of satisfied demand is met by exports. Most exports go to Derby and East Staffordshire. Whilst South Derbyshire also attracts some imports overall the District is a net exporter of demand by over 1,000 vpwpp.
- Unmet demand, by 2028 (assuming this level of exports is satisfactory) is equivalent to 87m² (compared to 440m² if South Derbyshire aimed to meet its own demand). Almost all unmet demand is from residents unable to walk to a pool and is thinly spread across the District – almost 80% of residents could not walk to any pool. Anyone with a car can drive to at least 2 pools within and without the District to meet their needs if there is available capacity.
- There appears to be a projected shortfall in supply to meet demand but local residents with access to a car can drive to pools outside the District to meet their needs. This puts pressure on pools in adjoining local authority areas (such as Derby UA) therefore South Derbyshire should consider:
 - meeting a higher proportion of its swimming demand by providing at least one additional pool in the light of planned growth
 - upgrading the quality of old swimming pools to increase their capacity and longevity
 - working with Derby City (and perhaps East Staffordshire) to consider if joint funded facilities to meet growing needs might be an option

Sports Halls

Supply of Sports Halls 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 1 - Supply	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Number of halls	516	516	121	121	6	6
Number of hall sites	362	362	81	81	4	4
Courts marked out	1590	1590	346	346	20	20
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the pp	1522.05	1522.05	347.82	347.82	21.41	21.41
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	308216	308216	70434	70434	4336.5	4336.5
Courts per 10,000	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.63	2.06

- South Derbyshire has 6 sports halls on 4 sites, 2 are education sites, and the other 2 are Etwall and Green Bank Leisure Centres. There are no private sector facilities.

Name of facility (main halls)	Dimensions	FPM Courts	SITE YEAR BUILT
ETWALL LEISURE CENTRE		6	2009
GREEN BANK LEISURE CENTRE		6	1978
PINGLE SCHOOL		4	2000
REPTON SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	32 x 23	4	1995

- These sports halls contain 20 badminton courts but, taking account of hours of access and actual sizes, supply is equivalent to around 21 courts. This capacity is sufficient to accommodate 4,340 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp). Supply remains the same between 2013 and 2028.
- Green Bank Leisure Centre is relatively old being built in the 1970s but some halls are more modern, 2 of them being built in or since 2000.
- The map below illustrates the distribution of sports halls which shows a generally good distribution across the District however there are two sports halls in Swadlincote.

- Supply of courts relative to population equates to 2.6 courts per 10,000 people. This is significantly lower than the regional and county benchmarks at 4.2 in 2013 and come 2028 the increase in demand reduces the benchmark down to 2.1 in South Derbyshire where the regional and county benchmark falls to 3.7 courts per 10,000. The impact of growth appears to be greater in South Derbyshire than the overall picture which is not surprising given the location of population growth.
- South Derbyshire has the lowest level of sports hall provision per capita across the County.

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for South Derbyshire

RUN1: Base Position (2013)

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of Halls within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.

Open Facilities in Study Area for Run

- ◆ Hall Location
- ◆ New Hall Location

- Core Study Area
- Local Authorities (LA)

Number of Halls within 20 mins walking time of OA centroids (approx. 1 mile)

- 5 + (214)
- 4 (765)
- 3 (2678)
- 2 (7953)
- 1 (18569)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of output areas in the range.

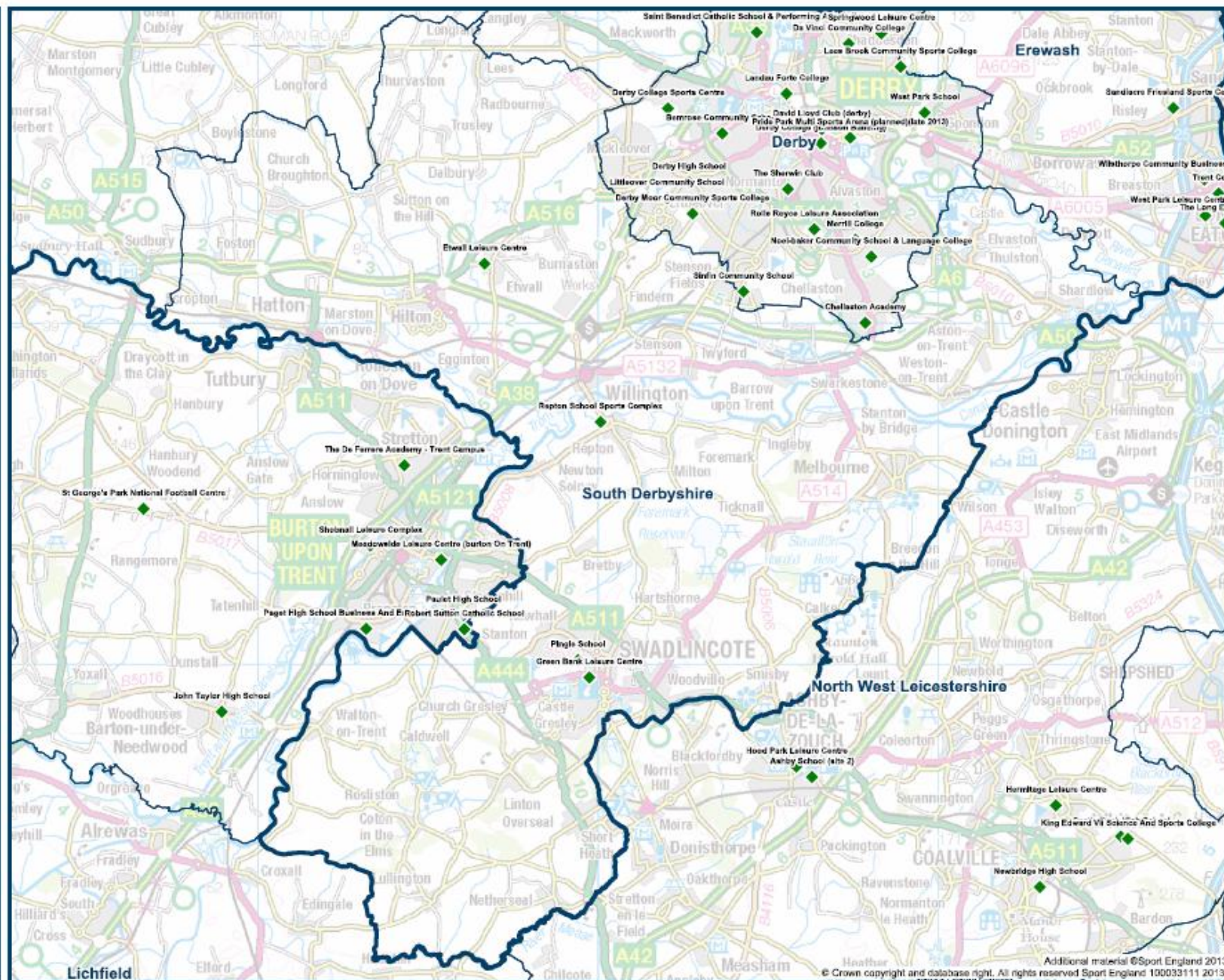
Number of Halls within 20 mins driving time of OA centroids

- 50 + (5099)
- 40 to 50 (5841)
- 30 to 40 (7932)
- 20 to 30 (11524)
- 10 to 20 (12706)
- 1 to 10 (7298)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of output areas in the range.

Greyscale background

- within Core Study Area
- outside Core Study Area



Demand for Sports Halls 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 2 - Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Population	4620650	5216370	1033567	1167934	97499	124277
Visits demand –vpwpp	207745	228965	45960	51398	4375	5611
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	1282	1413	284	317	27	35
% of population without access to a car	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	12.9	12.9

- Demand from the South Derbyshire population, influenced by population volume and profile, equates to 4,375 vpwpp in 2013 which increases to 5,600 vpwpp by 2028 – this is due to a significant increase in population by of circa 26,800 people.
- In terms of courts demand is equivalent to 27 courts in 2013, rising to 35 in 2028.
- As with pools, there is a high level of car ownership in the District which will improve mobility and access to sports halls for those with a car.

Supply & Demand Balance 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	1522	1522	348	348	21	21
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	1282	1413	284	317	27	34
Supply / Demand balance	239.67	108.69	64.12	30.55	-5.6	-13.22

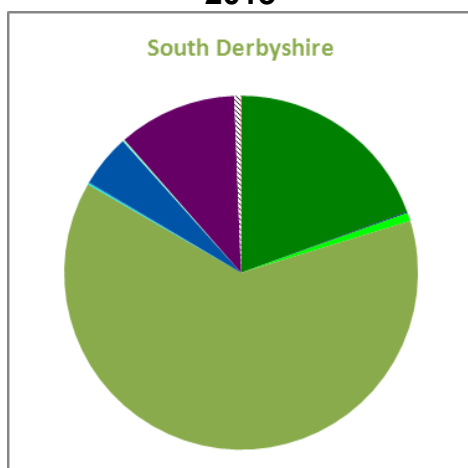
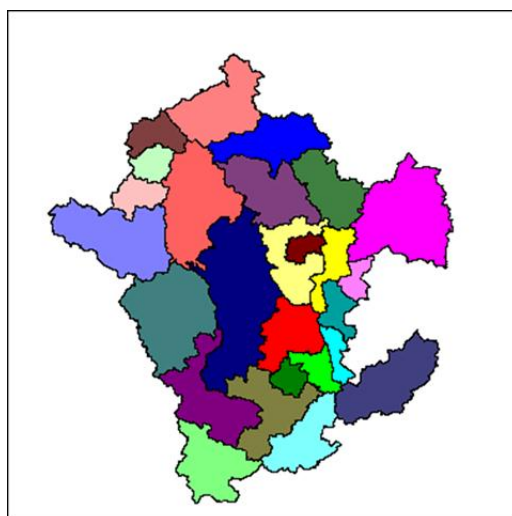
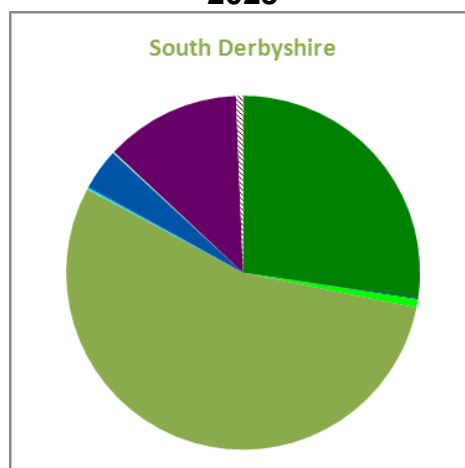
- This section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining Districts. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share).
- The supply of sports halls within South Derbyshire is less than the demand for sports hall usage from South Derbyshire residents by a factor of 6 badminton courts in 2013, increasing to 13 courts by 2028. There would appear to be a significant shortfall of provision equal to at least 3 four court sports halls.
- Nb. Some 'surplus' supply is normally required to allow for peaks and troughs of demand and take account of imports and exports and the rural nature/population catchment within the Districts towns as well as the need for school halls to accommodate curricular usage as well as community use. The detail of this will be picked up later.

Satisfied Demand- demand from South Derbyshire residents currently being met by supply 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits which are met	193028	211363	42908	47829	4101	5243
% of total demand satisfied	92.9	92.3	93.4	93.1	93.7	93.4
Total Annual Throughput	13703503	14838363	3155159	3468573	353924	384178
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	79.2	79.7	79.4	79.9	89.8	90.3
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.0	6.7	6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	6.9	6.7	7.2	7.1	3.5	3.7
Demand Retained	188656	206484	38732	43232	2586	2866
Demand Retained –as a % of Satisfied Demand	97.7	97.7	90.3	90.4	63.1	54.7
Demand Exported	4372	4879	4176	4596	1514	2377
Demand Exported –as a % of Satisfied Demand	2.3	2.3	9.7	9.6	36.9	45.3

- The amount of demand that can be satisfied by accessible sports halls in and around South Derbyshire is modeled as 94%. This is slightly higher than the regional and county figure of 93% in 2013 and surprisingly high given the apparent shortfall of court provision. Satisfied demand reduces slightly by 2028 given increases in demand.
- 90% of satisfied demand is met through residents driving to sports halls with 7% walking to sports halls and 4% going by public transport.
- Some 63% of South Derbyshire's demand in 2013 is retained in that South Derbyshire residents use South Derbyshire's sports halls. None the less 37% of satisfied demand, 1,520 vpwpp, is met by residents travelling outside of the District, primarily to Derby and East Staffordshire (see table and charts below). The quantity and pattern of exports changes from 2013 to 2028 with almost a doubling of exports to Derby and a significant increase in exports to East Staffordshire. By 2028, with significant population growth, some 45% of satisfied demand, nearly half, has to be exported to be met i.e. South Derbyshire's sports halls do not have the capacity to absorb all the additional demand and the area becomes a net exporter of nearly 1,300 vpwpp.

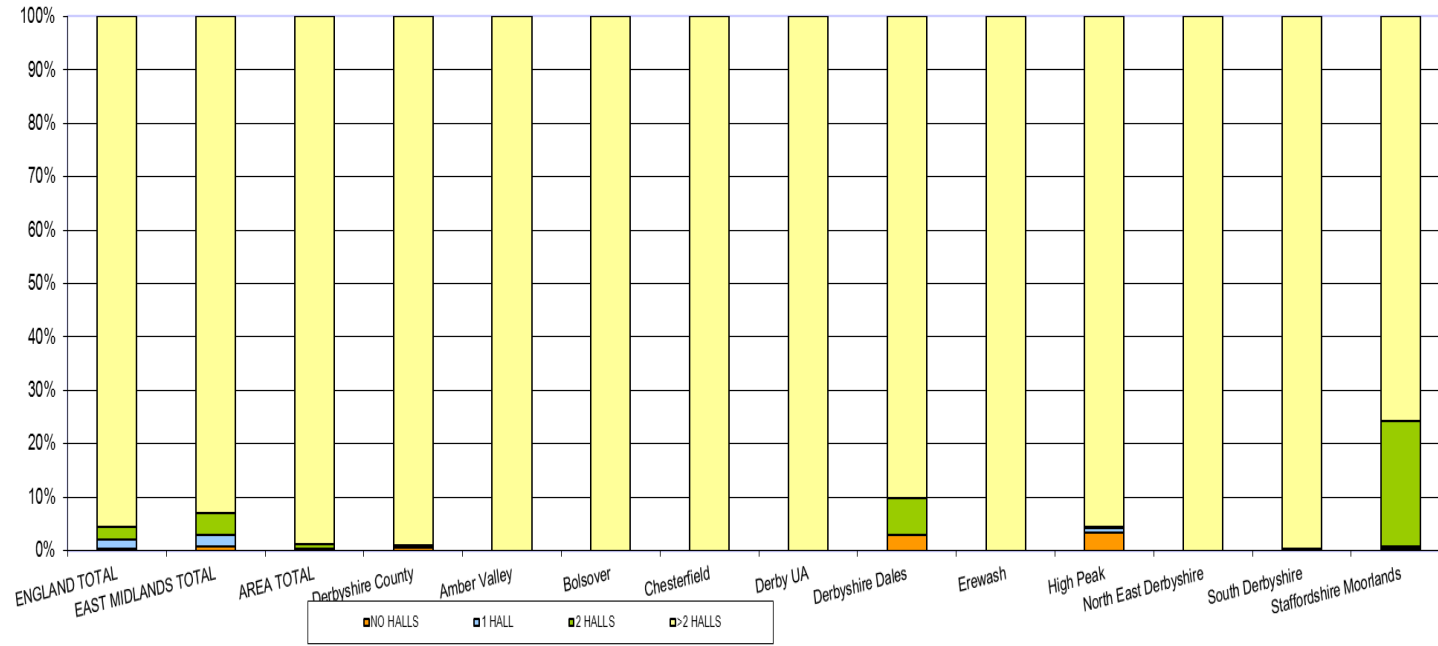
	Export	
	Run 1	Run 2
South Derbyshire	4,101	5,243
Amber Valley	2	3
Derby UA	794	1,428
Derbyshire Dales	4	5
Erewash	32	41
South Derbyshire	2,586	2,866
Broxtowe	6	8
Rushcliffe	3	5
North West Leicestershire	197	197
Lichfield	7	6
East Staffordshire	445	649
OTHER	26	34

2013

2028


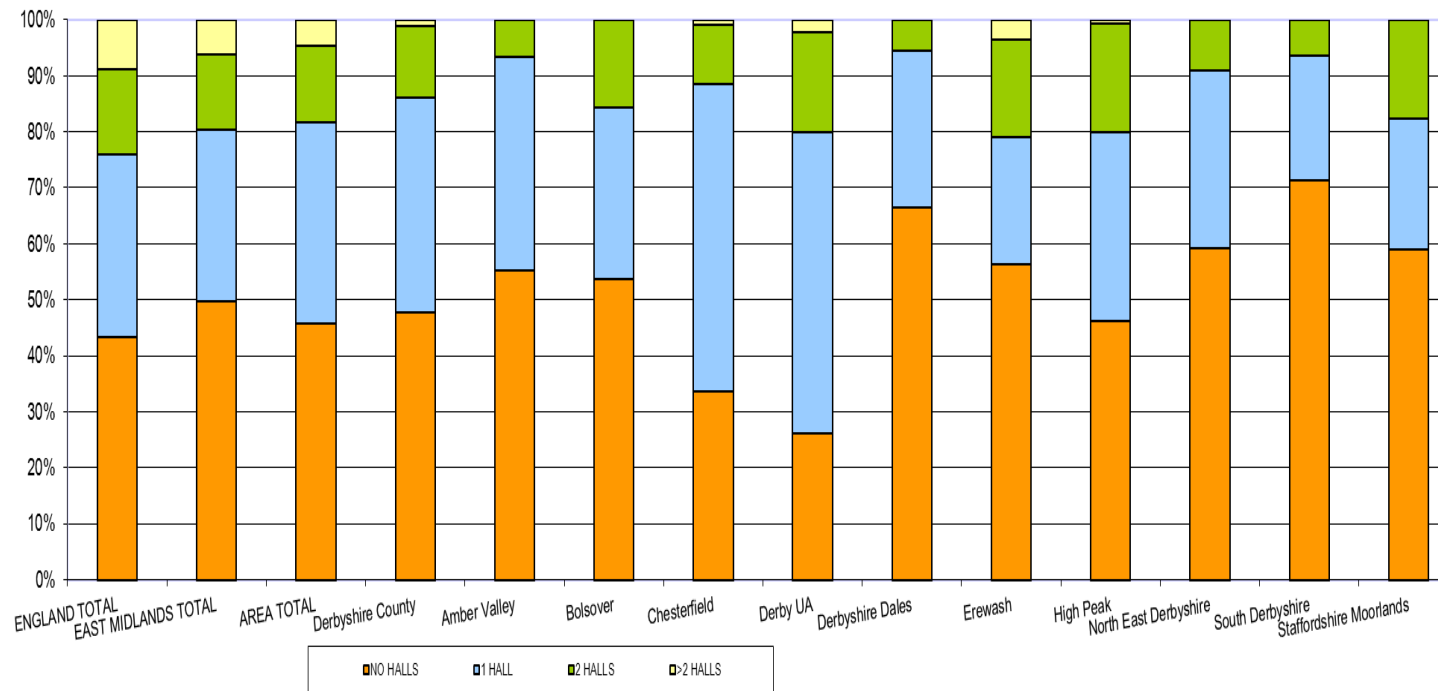
- Just about all residents with access to a car can drive to at least 2 sports halls. Some 70% of the population who do not have access to a car however cannot

walk to any sports halls. Some 20% of residents can walk to 1 hall and 7% can walk to two (see map below for walking catchment areas).

% Population within drive catchment of available hall sites



% Population within 20mins walking time of hall sites



Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for South Derbyshire

RUN1: Base Position (2013)

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of Halls within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.

Open Facilities in Study Area for Run

- ◆ Hall Location
- ◆ New Hall Location

- Core Study Area
- Local Authorities (LA)

Number of Halls within 20 mins walking time of OA centroids (approx. 1 mile)

- 5 + (214)
- 4 (765)
- 3 (2678)
- 2 (7953)
- 1 (18569)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of output areas in the range.

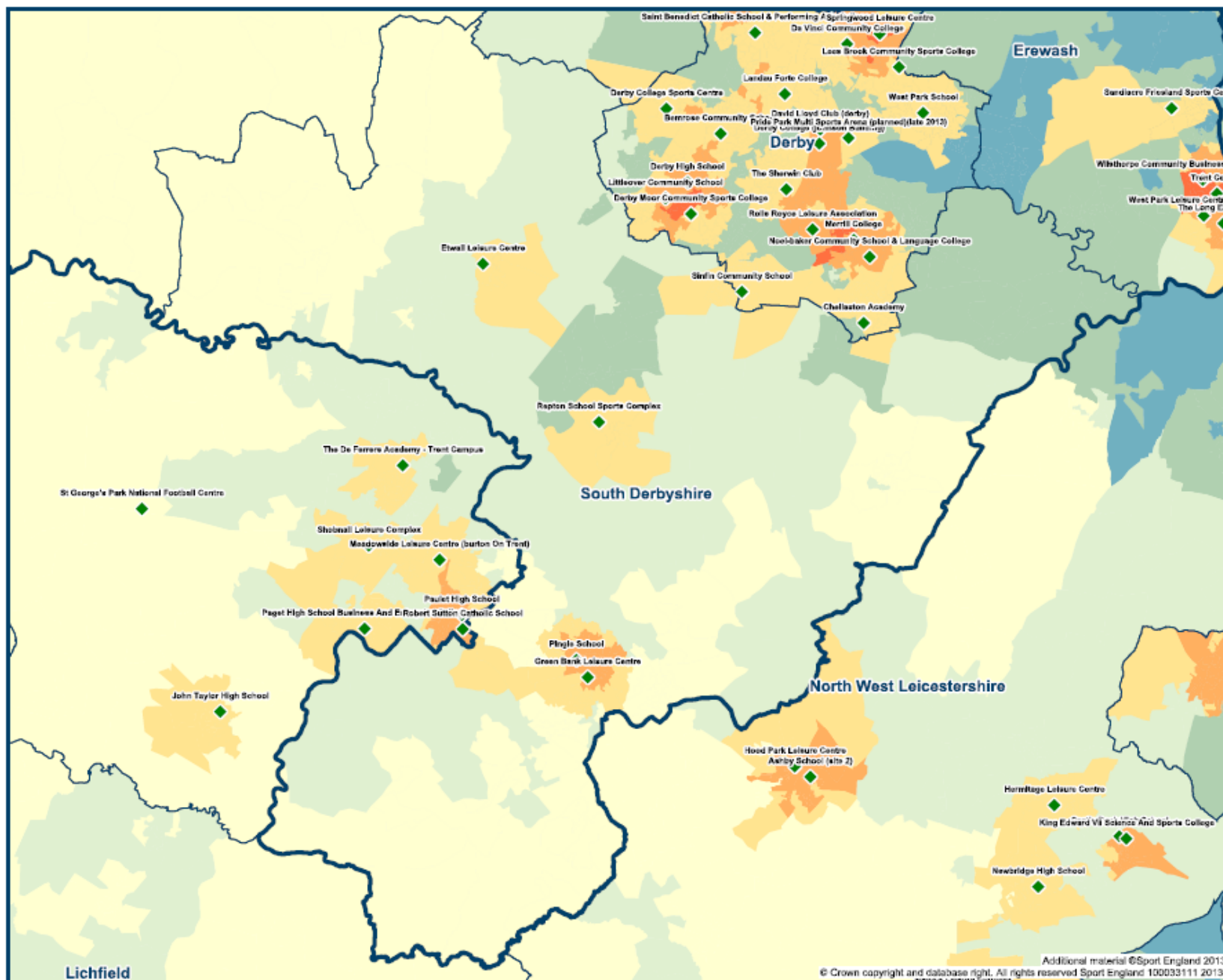
Number of Halls within 20 mins driving time of OA centroids

- 50 + (5099)
- 40 to 50 (5841)
- 30 to 40 (7932)
- 20 to 30 (11524)
- 10 to 20 (12706)
- 1 to 10 (7298)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of output areas in the range.

Greyscale background

- within Core Study Area
- outside Core Study Area



Unmet Demand - demand from South Derbyshire residents not

currently being met 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 5 - Unmet Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	14717	17602	3052	3569	274	368
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.1	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.6
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	90.9	108.7	18.8	22.0	1.7	2.3
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	6.7	13.3	1.8	5.3	5.2	6.2
Outside Catchment -	93.3	86.7	98.2	94.7	94.8	93.8
Outside Catchment;	93.3	86.7	98.2	94.7	94.8	93.8
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	79.4	73.7	89.7	86.7	81.4	81.7
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	13.9	13.0	8.5	8.0	13.4	12.1
Lack of Capacity;	6.7	13.3	1.8	5.3	5.2	6.2
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	4.6	7.9	1.6	4.8	4	4.2
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.0	5.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	2

- Unmet demand is 6.3% of the total demand arising from South Derbyshire residents, rising to 6.6% by 2028. This is equivalent to 2 badminton courts in both 2013 and 2028.
- Almost all, 95%, of unmet demand arises due to residents living outside of a catchment of accessible sports halls and of those 81% do not have access to a car. Essentially nearly all unmet demand arising from residents who rely on walking to a sports hall but do not live within a 20 minute/1 mile walk from the facility. In 2028 there is a 1% increase in the amount of unmet demand arising due to lack of capacity (increasing from 5% of unmet demand to 6%) but South Derbyshire has, second to Derby, the highest amount of unmet demand arising from lack of capacity (see utilised capacity section below).
- Again, unmet demand appears low because of the high level of car ownership and proximity of sports halls within driving distance outside of the District allows

for residents with cars to meet their demand, despite the shortfall in sports hall provision within the District.

- The unmet demand map below for 2028 illustrates that unmet demand is thinly spread across the District which no hotspots where new provision could help to address the situation. This is because it represents the spread of the population without access to a car who cannot walk to a sports hall.

Facility Planning Model - Halls Unmet Demand for South Derbyshire

RUN2: 2028 Bespoke Population

Unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours). Unmet demand at 1km square grid level expressed as units of badminton courts.

Open Facilities in Study Area for Run

- ◆ Hall Location
- ◆ New Hall Location

Core Study Area

Local Authorities (LA)

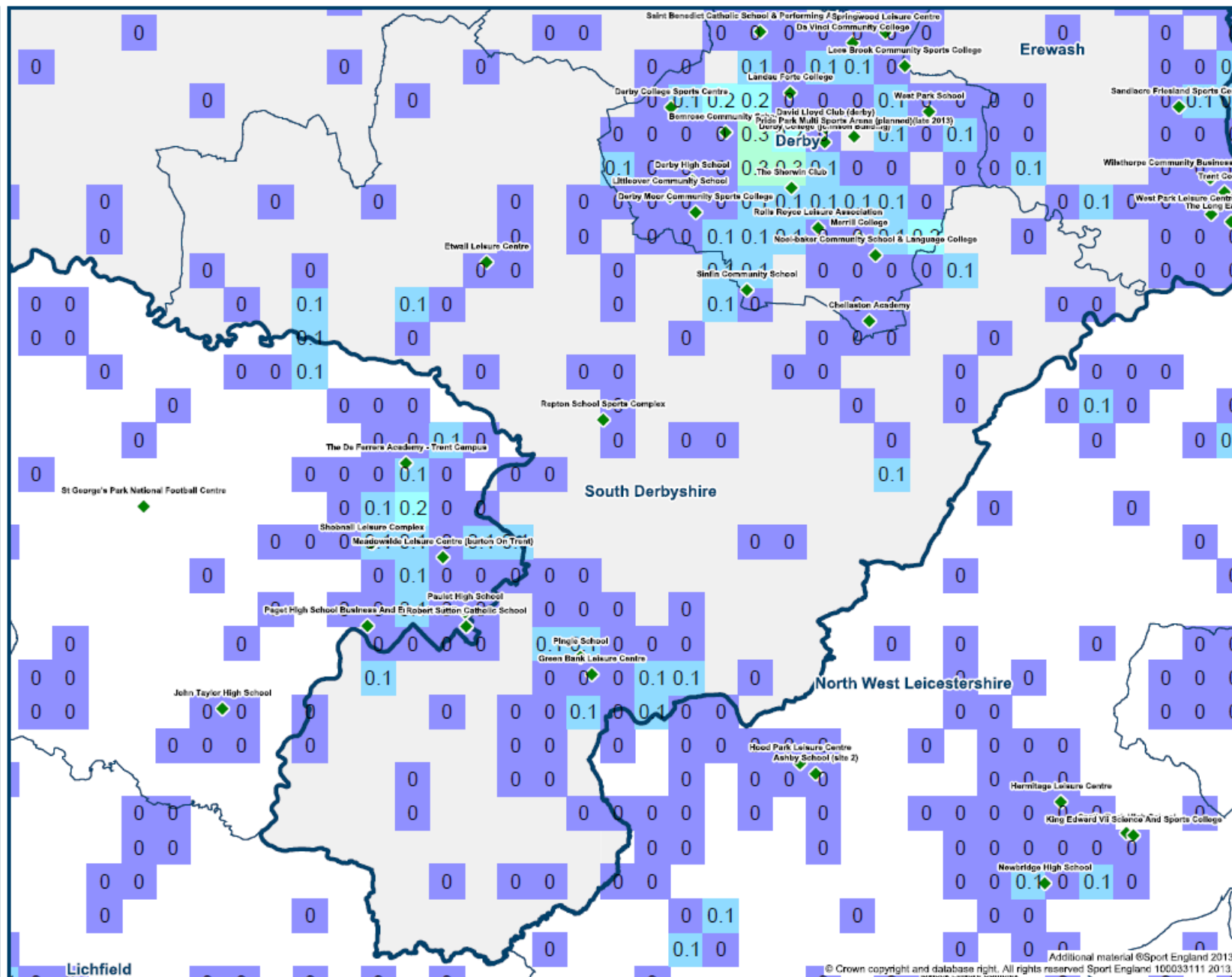
Unmet Demand in 1km squares expressed as units of badminton courts

- 1 to 2 (0)
- 0.9 to 1 (0)
- 0.8 to 0.9 (0)
- 0.7 to 0.8 (3)
- 0.5 to 0.6 (10)
- 0.4 to 0.5 (17)
- 0.3 to 0.4 (55)
- 0.2 to 0.3 (229)
- 0.1 to 0.2 (1511)
- 0 to 0.1 (7561)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of 1km squares in the range.

Greyscale background

- within Core Study Area
- outside Core Study Area

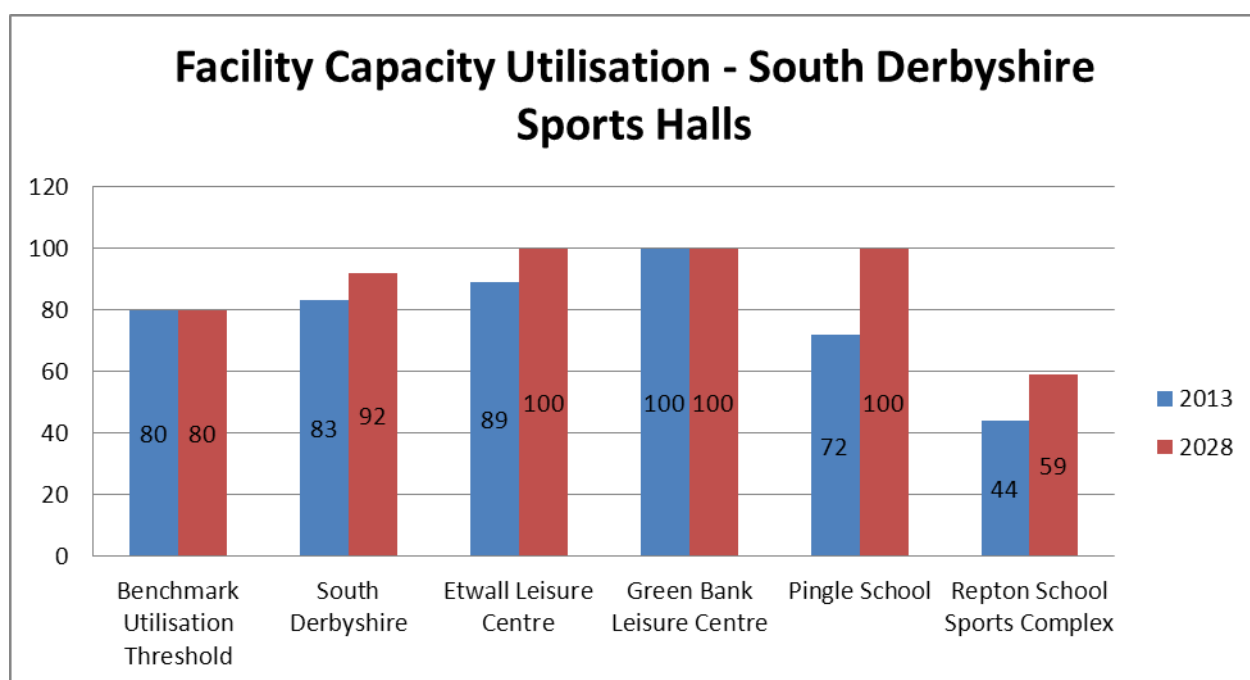


Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities 2013 and 2028?

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 6 - Used Capacity	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits used of current capacity	193091	211533	43310	48446	3584	3979
% of overall capacity of halls used	62.6	68.6	61.5	68.8	82.6	91.7
% of visits made to halls by walkers	14	13.5	13.3	12.7	6.6	6.2
% of visits made to halls by road	86	86.5	86.7	87.3	93.4	93.8
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	4435	5049	4578	5214	997	1113
As a % of used capacity	2.3	2.4	10.6	10.8	27.8	28
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	188656	206484	38732	43232	2586	2866
As a % of used capacity	97.7	97.6	89.4	89.2	72.2	72

- On average South Derbyshire's sports halls are operating at 83% used capacity, rising to 92% in 2028. Sport England use a benchmark of 80% used capacity for sports halls to balance comfortable usage and viability therefore in general South Derbyshire's sports halls appear to be too busy at peak times and in reality visits will be 'turned away' as space is not available to book usage.
- The table and chart below illustrate how this is broken down by facility and shows that Etwall, Greenbank and Pingle School halls are all full at peak times by 2028 but there is some spare capacity at Repton School (rural location and a private school with limited/difficult access).
- The model clearly indicates that existing sports halls cannot meet current demand in terms of capacity and there is little scope, other than providing additional sports halls, for making better use of stock.

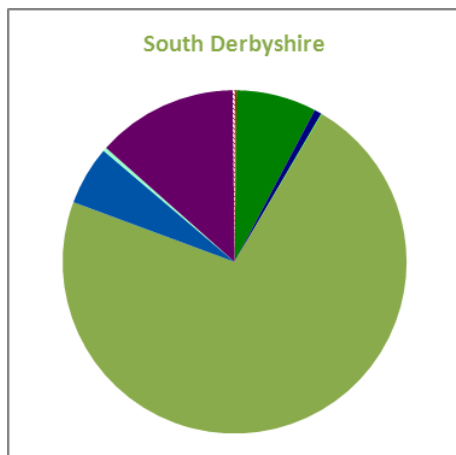
	Annual Throughput		% Utilised Capacity	
Percentage Utilised Capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2013	2028	2013	2028
ENGLAND TOTAL	160438593	169707273	68	72
EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL	158154943	167405494	63	69
Derbyshire County	3155159	3468573	61	69
South Derbyshire	318153	338929	83	92
Etwall Leisure Centre	104792	117244	89	100
Green Bank Leisure Centre	200937	200937	100	100
Pingle School	22458	31238	72	100
Repton School Sports Complex	25737	34760	44	59



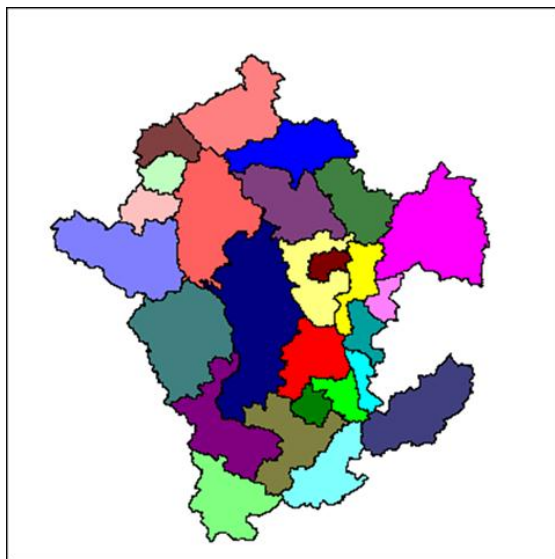
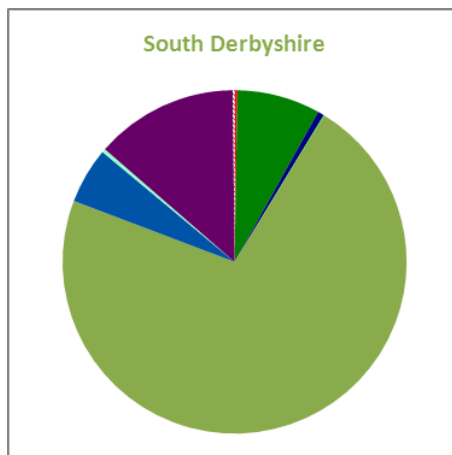
- South Derbyshire's sports halls are utilised primarily by South Derbyshire's residents (retained demand) but some visitors from outside the District (imported visits) amounting to 1,000 vpwpp in 2013 rising to 1,115 by 2028 are predicted to take place. This amounts to 28% of capacity utilisation in 2013 and 2028. Imports mainly come from East Staffordshire, Derby and NW Leicestershire and there is no significant shift in patterns over time as illustrated by the graphs below.

	Imports - vpwpp	
	Run 1	Run 2
South Derbyshire	3,584	3,979
Amber Valley	6	10
Derby UA	271	311
Derbyshire Dales	25	24
South Derbyshire	2,586	2,866
North West Leicestershire	199	210
Lichfield	13	14
East Staffordshire	476	535
OTHER	6	6

2013



2028



Personal/Relative Share 2013 and 2028 - equity share of facilities

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 7 - Relative Share	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	110	111	125	129	100.5	91.8
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	10	11	25	29	0.5	-8.2

- Relative to the national benchmark South Derbyshire residents have a marginally positive share of sports hall space in 2013 but growth takes this share below the national benchmark by a factor of -8.

Summary and Conclusions – Sports Halls

- South Derbyshire has a relatively poor supply of sports halls in terms of capacity, the lowest per capita across the County. In addition those sports halls are too busy, with all but Repton School being full at peak times by 2028.
- The planned expansion within the District increases pressure on those sports halls, which cannot absorb the increased demand and consequently South Derbyshire's increasingly relies on meeting demand by residents using sport halls outside of the District (mainly in Derby and East Staffordshire) – in fact South Derbyshire is the biggest net exporter of demand across the County. This only serves those residents with access to a car that can drive to alternative facilities; those who rely on walking are disadvantaged and the pattern of travel is not necessarily sustainable.
- If South Derbyshire were to seek to meet its own demand additional provision of up to 13 badminton courts (at least 3 four court sports halls) would need to be provided.
- If the District (and its neighbours) were content to continue the high level of exports then some additional provision is still needed to reduce the utilised capacity of the sports halls down to the recommended 80% threshold and to meet growing demand – at least one additional 4 court sports hall, perhaps located within the new population growth areas and associated with any new secondary school provision to maximise value to school and community use or within a town with no current provision – perhaps Melbourne given there is no provision in the east of the District?
- Potential opportunities for shared sports facilities on a new secondary school planned to be constructed to support planned growth.

Artificial Turf Pitches

Supply of Artificial Grass Pitches (Combined) 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 1 - Supply	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Number of pitches	182	182	41	41	4	4
Number of pitch sites	165	165	38	38	3	3
Supply of total pitches in pitches	182	182	41	41	4	4
Supply of publicly available pitch space in pitches (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	152.75	152.75	32.84	32.84	3.32	3.32
Supply of total pitch space in VPWPP	113035	113035	24303	24303	2460	2460
Pitches per 10,000	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3

- The data in the tables of this report relate to the generic position taking into account the 'combined' supply of both third generation AGPs, used primarily for football (but also some Rugby training), and sand based/filled AGPs, used for both football and hockey. The FPM modelling does split the result down to football and hockey specific supply and demand and where this provides results explicitly different from the combined data this will be drawn out separately in the report. Please note the FPM modelling assumes usage of AGPs will be split between football and hockey as currently delivered, dependant on surface, but the Football Association facility strategy now seeks to shift football AGP usage away from sand based AGPs to 3G AGPs which will have the effect of increasing 3G AGP demand above that predicted by the model but transferring some current football use of sand based AGPs to 3G thereby freeing up some sand based AGP capacity for more hockey usage.
- South Derbyshire has 4 full sized AGPs on 3 sites (2 at Repton School - 1 of which is sand based, one water based) and 2 third generation (3G) at Etwell Leisure Centre and Pingle School). Nb. The 3G pitch at Etwell has only been opened in 2013. Taking into account availability and access supply is equivalent to 3.3 APGs.

South Derbyshire	Type	Dimensions	m2	Year built
ETWALL LEISURE CENTRE (JOHN PORT SCHOOL)	3GFloodlit	100 x 60	6000	2013
PINGLE SCHOOL	3GFloodlit	100 x 60	6000	2006
REPTON SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	DSANDFloodlit	93 x 56	5208	2002

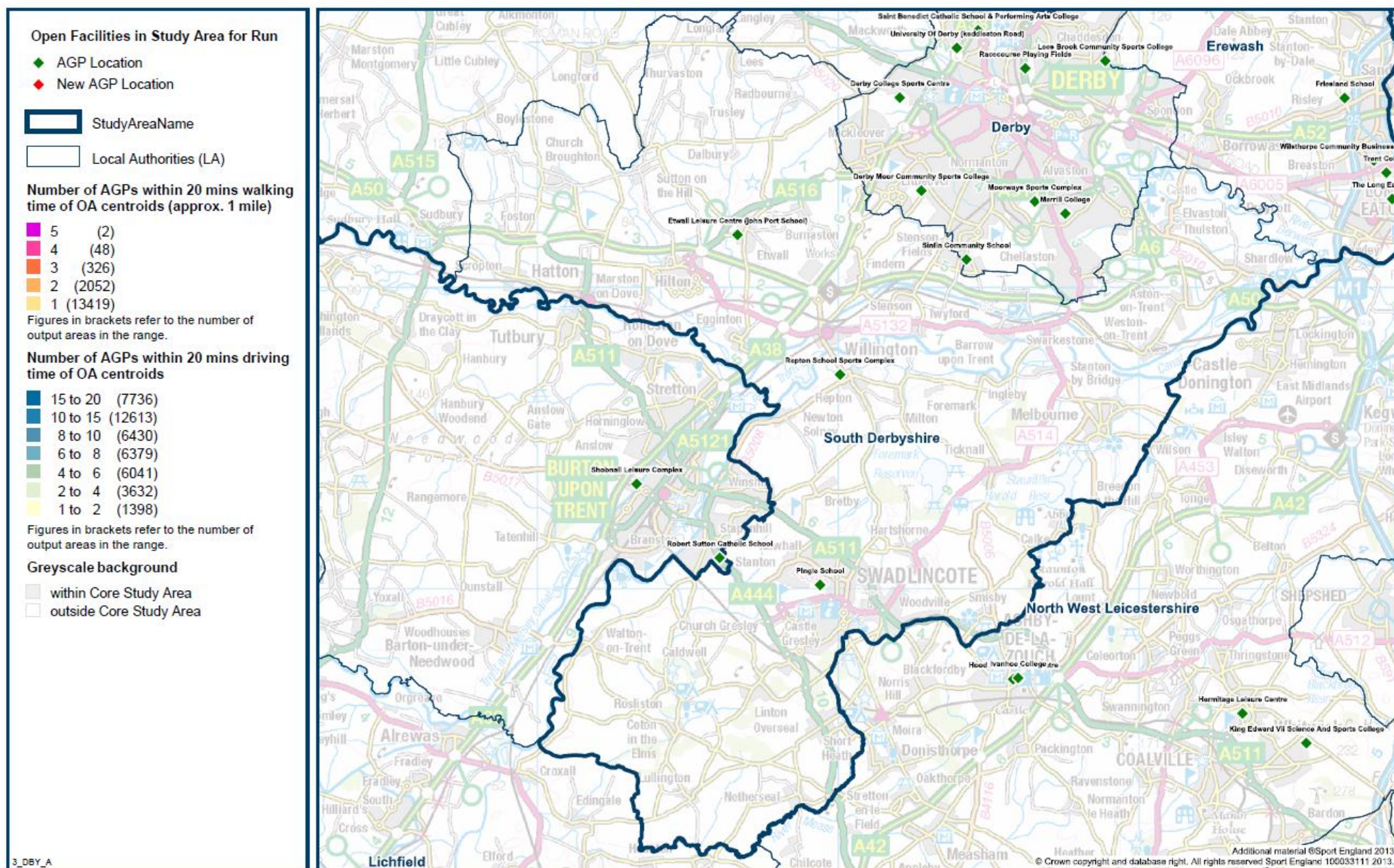
REPTON SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	WATERFloodlit	100 x 60	6000
------------------------------	---------------	----------	------

- South Derbyshire is the only local authority to have a specialist water based hockey pitch.
- The current supply can provide for over 2,460 vpwpp and is equivalent to 0.4 AGPs per 10,000 population, the same as the regional and county benchmarks of 0.4 per 10,000. Given the significant level of growth the supply reduced by 2028 to 0.3 pitches per 10,000.
- Whilst overall supply (combined for all sports) indicates a supply of 4 AGPs the type of surface and usage patterns (hours available for football and hockey) will affect the supply for each different sport. Effectively supply is equivalent to 2 pitches for hockey and 3 pitches for football. Proportionately South Derbyshire appears to have a more appropriate mix for sports specialisms given the FAs shift from sand based to 3G pitches for current patterns of usage.
- The map below shows the locations and distribution indicating a relatively good spread of supply in the west of the District and no supply in the east. However there is only one location for hockey usage, at Repton (although this is central to the District) whereas the two 3G pitches are in the north and south of the District which should improve accessibility.

Facility Planning Model - AGPs Catchments for South Derbyshire

RUN1: Base Position (2013) Hockey & Football Combined

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of AGPs within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.



Demand for Artificial Grass Pitches (Combined) 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 2 - Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Population	4620650	5216370	1033567	1167934	97499	124277
Visits demand – vpwpp	105361	110534	22682	24397	2149	2766
Equivalent in pitches	142.38	149.37	30.65	32.97	2.9	3.74
% of population without access to a car	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.3	12.9	12.9

- Demand for AGPs from South Derbyshire residents equates to around 2,150 vpwpp in 2013 which grows to nearly 2,800 by 2028. This is equivalent to 3 AGPs in 2013 and 4 AGPs in 2028 – i.e. population growth appears to increase demand for AGPs by a factor of 1 AGP.
- In terms of sports specifics this is equivalent to demand for 1 pitch for hockey and 2 for football in 2013 rising to 3 in 2028 – i.e. it would indicate there is demand for 4 pitches but the surfaces would perhaps need to be changed to one sand/water based and 3 third generation? This would also however need to be considered in the context of accessibility etc.
- The same level of high mobility/high car ownership presides.

Supply & Demand Balance 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Supply - Pitch provision (pitches) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	152.75	152.75	32.84	32.84	3.32	3.32
Demand - Pitch provision (pitches)	142.38	149.37	30.65	32.97	2.9	3.74
Supply/Demand balance - Variation in pitches of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	10.37	3.38	2.19	-0.13	0.42	-0.42

- Taking into account the limitations of the raw supply/demand data set out in previous chapters, South Derbyshire's AGPs generally appear to meet demand in 2013 with a positive supply/demand balance of around 0.4 of a pitch however with planned growth by 2028 there would be a deficit of 0.4 AGPs.
- This is different for the sports in that for both years there is a positive but reducing balance of supply/demand for hockey - 2013 +0.4 of an AGP, 2028, +0.3. Football however has a negative supply/demand balance which increases from -0.01 in 2013 to -0.8 in 2028.
- This appears to reinforce the need for additional football capacity, whether it be by changing carpet surfaces or additional provision.

Satisfied Demand- demand from South Derbyshire residents currently being met by supply 2013 and 2028

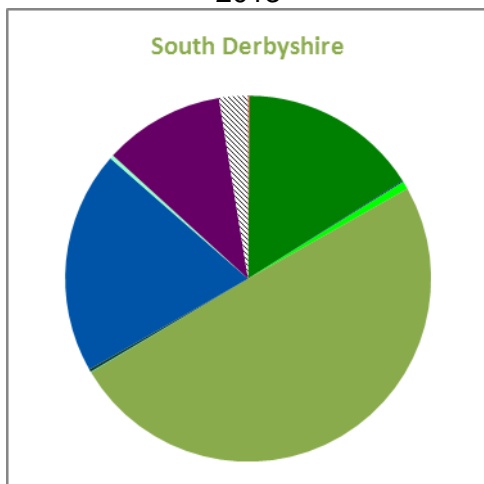
	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits which are met	97383	100305	21362	22373	2070	2568
% of total demand satisfied	92.4	90.7	94.2	91.7	96.4	92.8
Total Annual Throughput	5977792	6146771	1319383	1350744	134288	138442
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	83.3	84.4	85.3	87.3	89.2	91.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.8	12.0	10.1	9.1	8	6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	3.9	3.5	4.6	3.6	2.7	2
Demand Retained	94828	97553	18018	18641	1028	1112
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	97.4	97.3	84.3	83.3	49.6	43.3
Demand Exported	2555	2752	3344	3732	1043	1456
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	2.6	2.7	15.7	16.7	50.4	56.7

- The supply of/demand for AGPs in 2013 appears to deliver a high level of satisfied demand at 96%. This reduces notably in 2028 to 93% because of the significant increase in demand from population growth. The data above shows a significant amount of satisfied demand (50% in 2013 - >1,000 vpwpp) is met by exporting demand to AGPs outside the District - this grows to 58% by 2028 with an increase of around 500 vpwpp to just under 1,500 vpwpp.
- Whilst South Derbyshire is likely to also have some imports overall it is a net exporter of demand for AGP usage by just over 200 vpwpp.
- It would appear therefore that the provision of AGPs is not sufficient in terms of numbers/hours of accessibility or location to meet demand and by 2028 almost 2/3rds of demand is exported – this is significant.

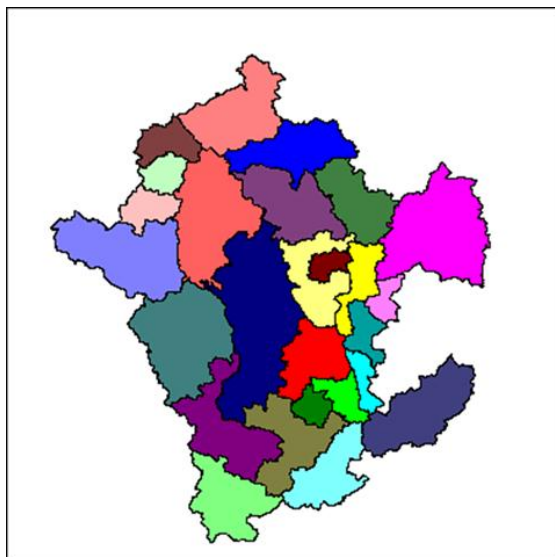
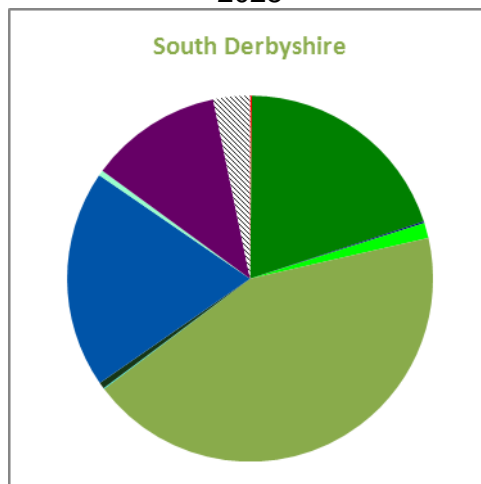
	Exports vpwpp	
	Run 1	Run 2
	2,070	2,568
Amber Valley	3	4
Derby UA	329	508
Derbyshire Dales	2	4
Erewash	15	35
South Derbyshire	1,028	1,112
Broxtowe	1	2
Rushcliffe	5	14
North West Leicestershire	408	494
Lichfield	7	12
East Staffordshire	221	301
OTHER	53	83

- Most exports go to North West Leicestershire, Derby and East Staffordshire. Proportionately more exports go to Derby in 2028 (see pie charts below) due to the location of growth.
- In terms of specific sports football appears to be impacted the greatest by increased population growth –
 - the level of satisfied demand for hockey is constant at around 94% however only around 36% of demand is met by using South Derbyshire's AGPs (retained (160 vpwpp rising to 200 in 2028) with over 60% of visits being exported (280 vpwpp in 2013 rising to 365 vpwpp in 2028).
 - The level of satisfied demand for football is higher in 2013 at 97% with some 870 vpwpp retained (around 53% of satisfied demand) but falls sharply to 92.5% in 2028 (910 vpwpp retained, 46% of satisfied demand). By 2028 football is exporting some 55% of satisfied demand – 1,090 vpwpp.
- Most usage is by visitors using a car (over 89%). This increases to 92% with greater demand being met by residents travelling outside the District to meet their demand.

2013



2028



Unmet Demand - demand from South Derbyshire residents not currently being met 2013 and 2028

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 5 - Unmet Demand	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	7979	10229	3052	3569	78	198
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	7.6	9.3	6.6	6.9	3.6	7.2
Equivalent in pitches	10.78	13.82	18.84	22.03	0.11	0.27
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	65.1	71.0	1.8	5.3	45.1	72.5
Outside Catchment -	34.9	29.0	98.2	94.7	54.9	27.5
Outside Catchment;	34.9	29.0	98.2	94.7	54.9	27.5
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	11.0	9.1	89.7	86.7	16.7	8.6
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	23.9	19.9	8.5	8.0	38.2	18.9
Lack of Capacity;	65.1	71.0	1.8	5.3	45.1	72.5
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	27.5	28.0	1.6	4.8	21.9	27.5
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	37.6	43.0	0.2	0.6	23.2	45

- Unmet demand appears relatively low at 3.6% in 2013 and only equates to 0.1 of an AGP and currently represents 80 vpwpp. This goes up to 200 vpwpp in 2028 and is equivalent to 0.3 of a pitch (bearing in mind the high level of exports needed to underpin this).
- The cause of unmet demand in 2013 was split between poor accessibility (residents without a car living outside the walking catchment of an AGP) and lack of capacity but in 2028, with growth in demand, the prime cause of unmet demand becomes lack of capacity (73%).
- The map below however indicates that the level of unmet demand, assuming the high level of exports is sustainable, is thinly spread across the District.
- There is a distinct difference between the sports as to the cause of unmet demand in that almost all unmet demand for Hockey is caused by residents living

outside the catchment of a pitch whereas in 2013 unmet demand for football is primarily lack of capacity (70%) rising to 88% by 2018. There is only one site providing hockey pitches (Repton School) therefore it is not surprising that accessibility is more difficult or that residents living nearer to sand based AGPs in Burton on Trent and Derby for example outside the District.

- Perhaps therefore the issue for hockey is the concentration of the two pitches (sufficient in terms of numbers overall) is that they are both on the same site and there is not a spread across the District to ease accessibility whereas the spread is better for football they just is not enough capacity (see utilised capacity) and a lot of demand has to be met by using pitches outside the District.

Facility Planning Model - AGPs Unmet Demand for South Derbyshire

RUN2: Existing Provision with 2028 population projections. Hockey & Football Combined

Unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours). Unmet demand at 1km square grid level expressed as pitch equivalent (740 vpwpp = 1 pitch).

Open Facilities in Study Area for Run

- ◆ AGP Location
- ◆ New AGP Location

Core Study Area

Local Authorities

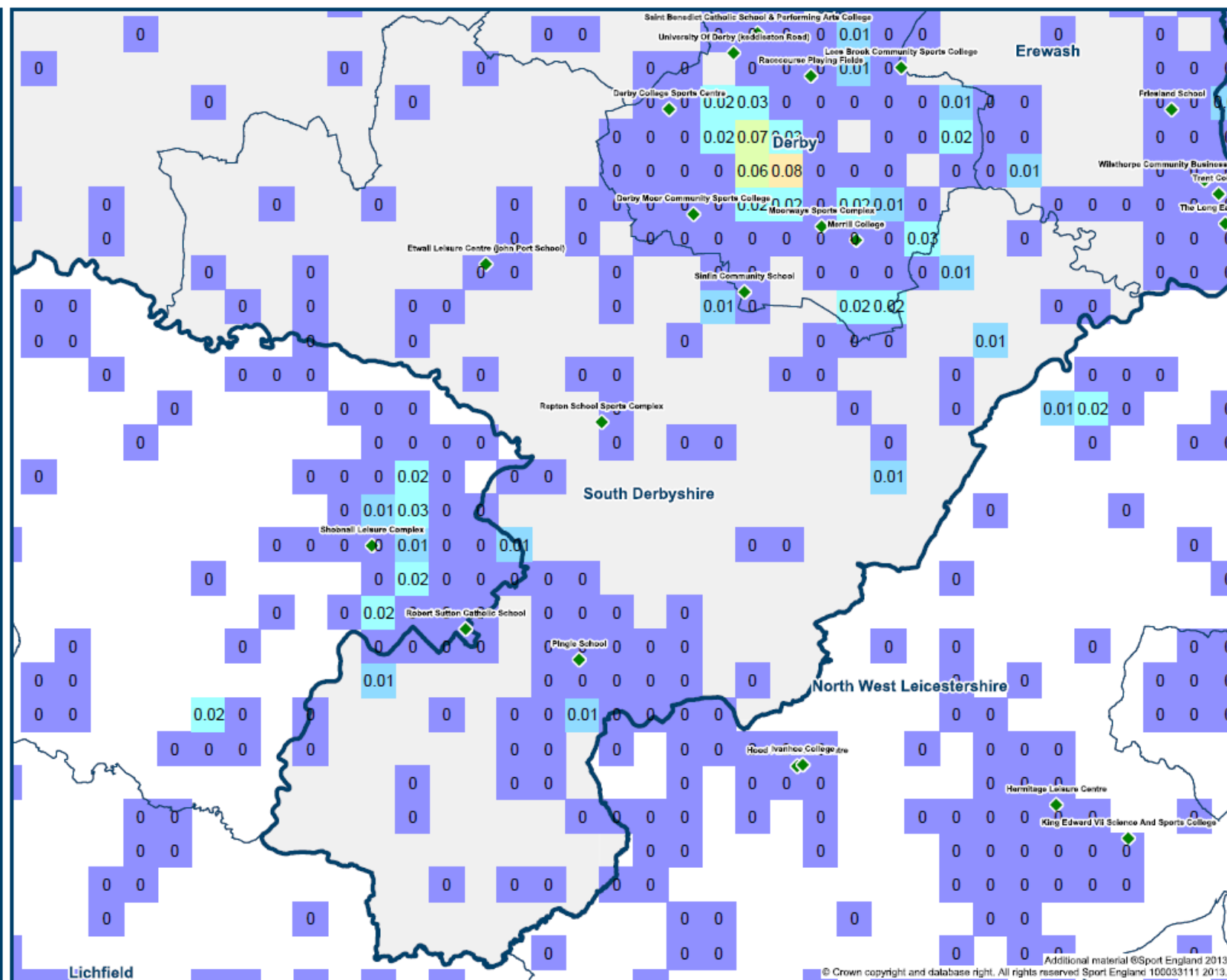
Unmet Demand in 1km squares expressed as pitch equivalent

- 0.4 to 0.5 (0)
- 0.3 to 0.4 (0)
- 0.2 to 0.3 (4)
- 0.1 to 0.2 (42)
- 0.08 to 0.1 (47)
- 0.06 to 0.08 (127)
- 0.04 to 0.06 (243)
- 0.02 to 0.04 (668)
- 0.01 to 0.02 (515)
- 0 to 0.01 (6583)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of 1km squares in the range.

Greyscale background

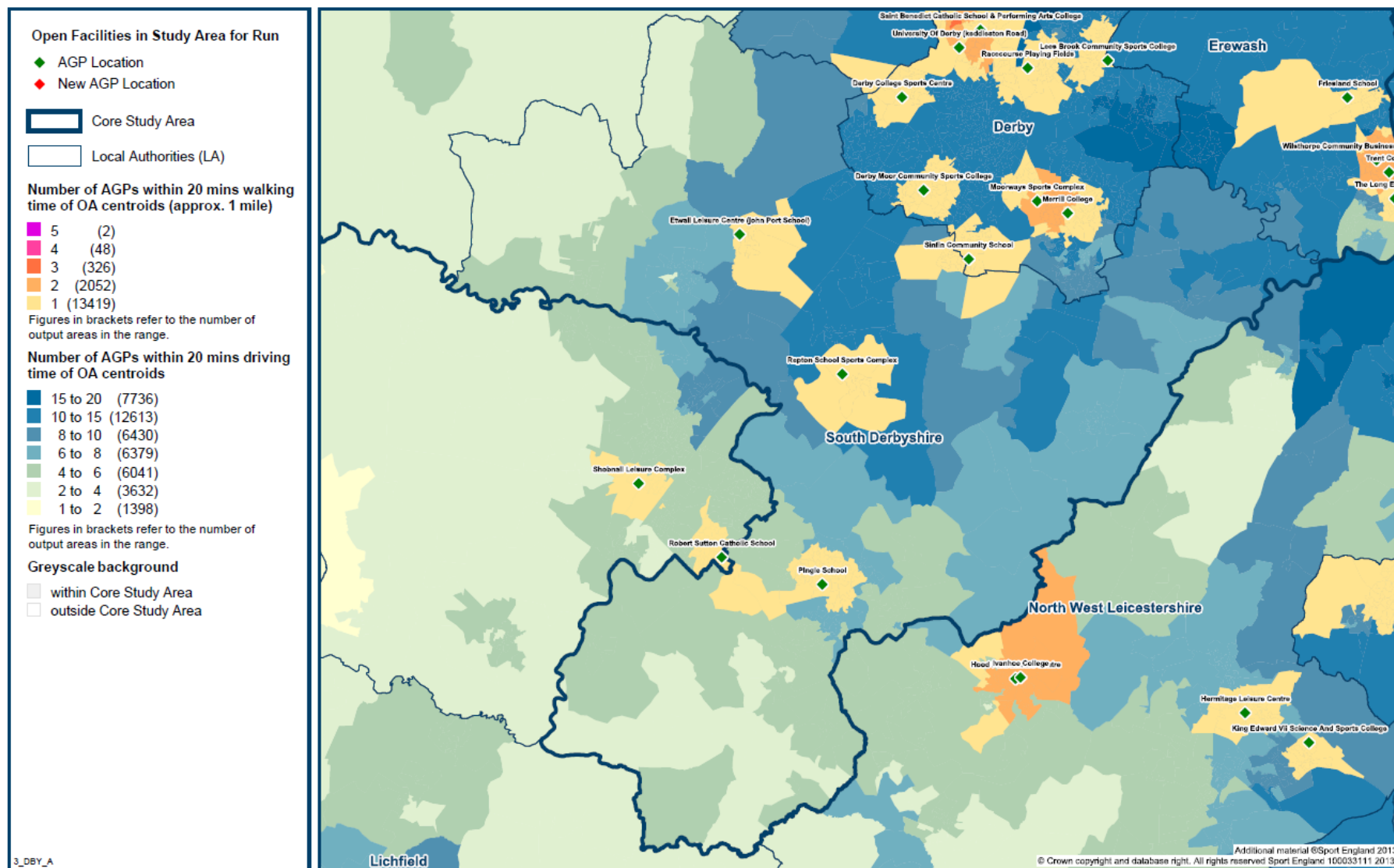
- within Core Study Area
- outside Core Study Area



Facility Planning Model - AGPs Catchments for South Derbyshire

RUN2: Existing Provision with 2028 population projections. Hockey & Football Combined

Catchments shown thematically (colours) at output area level expressed as the number of AGPs within 20 minutes travel time of output area centroid.



Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities 2013 and

2028?

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 6 - Used Capacity	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Total number of visits used of current capacity	101622	104495	22430	22963	2283	2354
% of overall capacity of pitches used	89.9	92.4	92.3	94.5	92.8	95.7
% of visits made to pitches by walkers	12.3	11.6	9.7	8.9	6	5
% of visits made to pitches by road	87.7	88.4	90.3	91.1	94	95
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	6795	6943	4412	4321	1255	1242
As a % of used capacity	6.7	6.6	19.7	18.8	55	52.8
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	94828	97553	18018	18641	1028	1112
As a % of used capacity	93.3	93.4	80.3	81.2	45	47.2

- The AGPs in South Derbyshire are similar in terms of usage to the county figure (but higher than the regional figure) at around 93% in 2013 but utilised capacity is higher by 2028 at 96%. The table below shows that both Etwall Leisure Centre and Pingle School pitches are full to capacity (both 3Gs) whereas Repton (1 sand/1water based pitches) have some spare capacity. Whilst usage is predicted to increase at Repton its relatively rural location and public school status will mean it is not as accessible as other public sector AGPs.

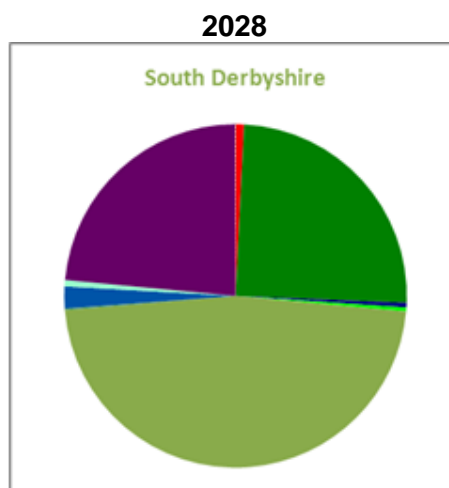
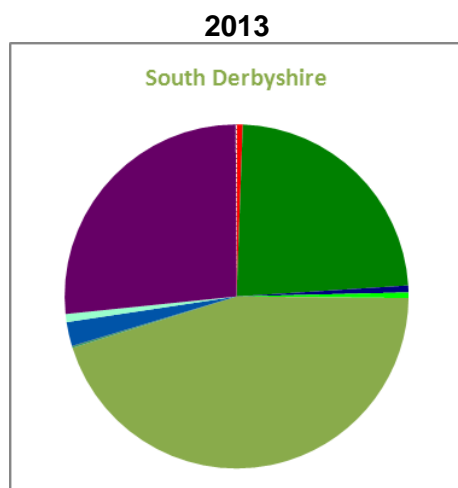
STUDY AREA	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2013	2028
EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL	90	92
AREA TOTAL	93	94
Derbyshire County	92	94
South Derbyshire	93	96
Etwall Leisure Centre (John Port School)	100	100
Pingle School	100	100
Repton School Sports Complex	85	91

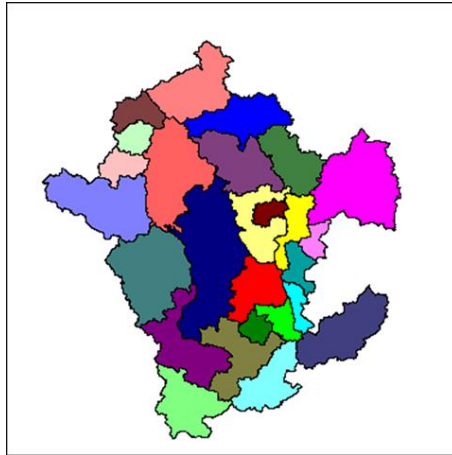
- Most users travel to AGPs by car (90%).

- The AGPs in South Derbyshire are utilised by residents from outside the District representing some 55% of users, over 1,255 vpwpp. This decreases proportionately by 2028 to 53% and marginally in terms of numbers to 1,240 vpwpp. Given AGPs are so busy, only Repton can absorb growth in demand which is why there is a limited shift with perhaps some imports displaced by growing indigenous demand where AGPs are accessible/have spare capacity.

	Import	
	Run 1	Run 2
	2,283	2,354
Amber Valley	13	19
Derby UA	534	584
Derbyshire Dales	15	10
Erewash	12	9
South Derbyshire	1,028	1,112
Staffordshire Moorlands	3	3
North West Leicestershire	52	48
Lichfield	17	14
East Staffordshire	606	552

- Most imports come from East Staffordshire and Derby – imports increase from Derby but decrease from East Staffordshire (see table above and charts below).





Personal/Relative Share 2013 and 2028 - equity share of facilities

	East Midlands		Derbyshire County		South Derbyshire	
	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 1	RUN 2
Table 7 - Relative Share	2013	2028	2013	2028	2013	2028
Score - with 100 = national share	121	120	125	129	127	118.6
+/- from National share	21	20	25	29	27	18.6

- South Derbyshire's share of AGPs is better than the national picture, but the position worsens in 2028 by a factor of 10.

Summary and Conclusions – Artificial Turf Pitches

- South Derbyshire appears to have an adequate supply and range of AGPs to meet current demand (now that a new pitch has been opened at Etwall Leisure Centre) in that the supply/demand balance is positive, the Council has the third highest supply in terms of pitches per 10,000 residents across Derbyshire and there is a high level of satisfied demand. The District is also unique in Derbyshire in providing one specialist waterbased pitch for hockey at Repton School.
- However, this level of satisfied demand is dependent on over half of South Derbyshire's demand being exported and the two 3G AGPs are operating at full capacity at peak times. On the one hand the high level of car ownership facilitates this mobility but also the supply of sand/waterbased AGPs for hockey is constrained in that both pitches are on the same site which may have some limitations on accessibility due to a single site location, its relatively rural location (poor access for walkers) and public school status (although hours of community access appear relatively good)?
- By 2028 the significant growth in demand increases the need for AGPs by a factor of 1 pitch primarily to meet football needs. Whilst satisfied demand remains fairly high this is now reliant on nearly 60% of satisfied demand being met by exports and overall South Derbyshire is a net exporter of demand – is this desirable/sustainable?
- Most unmet demand for hockey usage is caused by poor access (limited spread of AGPs) whereas football is largely a lack of capacity - the 2 3G AGPs in the District being full at peak times both now and in 2028. Whilst the unmet demand map does not identify any hotspots of unmet demand, due to the high level of exports, there appears to be a case, particularly given the FAs policy to move football from sand based to 3G, to provide an additional 3G AGP in the District funded through housing growth contributions.
- Consideration will need to be given to proposals for additional AGPs in neighbouring local authorities - for example East Staffordshire are seeking funding for an additional sandbased AGP for hockey usage at Shobnall Leisure Centre, fairly close to the border of South Derbyshire which might help address some unmet demand for hockey due to poor accessibility.
- Nb. Other forthcoming development and opportunities include: a planning application for a new small sided AGP at Melbourne Recreation Ground; a new secondary school planned to meeting planned growth; and a new AGP at Newbridge High School, S East of Coleville, Leicestershire.

Appendix 1: Sports Facilities Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Swimming Pools:

Etwall Leisure Centre (the closed facility)
Hilton Primary School (too small)
Springfield Junior School (too small)
Waves Health & Leisure Club (too small)

Sports Halls:

Dethick Hall (too small)
Etwall Leisure Centre (too small, ancillary hall)
Etwall Primary School (too small, no community access)
Granville Sports College (too small)
Hilton Primary School (too small)
Melbourne Assembly Rooms (too small)
Shardlow Village Hall (too small)
William Allitt School (too small)

AGPs:

Foremarke Hall Repton Preparatory School (too small)