BUILT / SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY

HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL

A REPORT BY FMG CONSULTING LTD

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

POZZONI ARCHITECTURE AND PRESS AND STARKEY

AUGUST 2022

High Peak Borough Council commissioned a Leisure Transformation Plan (LTP) in 2022. Appendices A to C of the LTP comprise a Built / Sport Facilities Strategy which is published here. This document provides details on supply, identifies key issues and gaps in provision in order to support the review of the High Peak Local Plan.

Appendices

Appendix A - Review of Strategies and Plans

Appendix B - Local Profiles

Appendix C - High Peak Needs Assessment

APPENDIX A   REVIEW OF STRATEGIES AND PLANS

National Strategies and Plans

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Sport England 10-Year Vision 2021-2031 “Uniting the Movement”</th></tr>
<tr><td>Context</td><td>Strategy document launched in 2021, in the context of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic and established as a 10-year vision to transform lives and communities through sport and physical activity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key Elements</td><td>Mission:
- For sport and physical activity to be recognised as essential.
- Promoting movement in general as the means to unlock sport and activity for some people.
- Tackling Inequalities (including in respect of disabled people and people with a long-term health condition, people in a lower socio-economic group (NS-SEC 6-8), women and girls, people from Asian and Black backgrounds)

Key objectives:

1. Advocating for movement, sport and physical activity

(i.e. shaping the conversation and the evidence on the value of movement, sport and physical activity so that it resonates with partners, both within and outside our sector).
- continue to build, establish and grow partnerships and a common purpose across both the government and sector to join up policies, strategies and approaches;
- continue to develop and deliver behavioural change campaigns, building on the success of This Girl Can, We Are Undefeatable and Join the Movement, to put movement, sport and physical activity at the forefront of national conversations;
- keep building evidence that shows the links between the issues we all care about as a nation and the value of movement, sport and physical activity as part of the solution;
- grow communication, both to people and organisations, about the power of getting active to help strengthen public consensus around the importance of being physically active.

2. Joining forces on five big issues:

Big Issue 1: Recover and Reinvent (i.e. recovering from the biggest crisis in a generation and reinventing as a vibrant, relevant and sustainable network of organisations providing sport and physical activity opportunities that meet the needs of different people).

Big Issue 2: Connecting Communities (i.e. focusing on sport and physical activity’s ability to make better places to live and bring people together, including expanding place-based working by collaborating with more places and their decision-makers on their local priorities and partnership opportunities, helping them use sport and physical activity to deliver the outcomes they want and their communities need).

Big Issue 3: Positive experiences for children and young people (i.e. unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundations for a long and healthy life.</td></tr>
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Big Issue 4: Connecting with health and wellbeing (i.e. strengthening the connections between sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing, so more people can feel the benefits of, and advocate for, an active life, including working collaboratively to continuously improve sport and physical activity messaging, experiences and opportunities / working with partners who want to improve people's health to use sport and physical activity / sharing the evidence that physical activity can have a profound benefit on people's health / supporting meaningful links between the sport and physical activity sector and health systems at every level.

Big Issue 5: Active Environments: (i.e. creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active, including protecting and improving the nation's sport and leisure facilities / creating opportunities around community spaces by inspiring local communities to influence owners or increase their own capability to use and sustain these spaces themselves, through advice, training and resources / helping to create better places to live by influencing those who develop and manage local environments / the implications of climate change.

3. Creating the catalysts for change
The right conditions for change must be created: across the people, organisations and partnerships with the potential to contribute and help turn shared plans and ideas into action. There are specific capabilities, information, approaches and relationships that - used in the right way - will make progress possible. These are:

- effective investment models – the right kinds of investment, timed well and delivered skilfully can stimulate demand, provide opportunities to get active, enable innovation, encourage collaboration, reduce inequalities and enable greater sustainability.
- realising the power of people and leadership - the people who spend their time helping others to be active are our most precious resource and their potential is limitless.
- applying innovation and digital - times are changing, and so are peoples' expectations.
- high-quality data, insight and learning - key to collaborative action is a shared understanding of the opportunities and the challenges that are faced together.
- good governance - Good governance, and a commitment to positive, effective, safe delivery of opportunities at every level is how intentions and ambitions are enshrined into ways of working.

Guiding Principles:
1. Investing most in those that need it most (i.e following the established concept of "proportionate universalism" in the work that is done, balancing targeted and universal provision in a way that's proportionate to the level of need).
2. The right blend of national and local action (i.e. stewardship of sport and physical activity is a shared responsibility across both local and national systems and, by prioritising the right blend of local and national collaboration, the experiences and knowledge of people in places and communities closest to the issues can be drawn on, alongside the influence, views and understanding of national partners).
3. Simple as standard (i.e. invest so the basic information, guidance and support feels brilliantly simple to give and receive).

Values and Behaviours:

- We are collaborative

	- We are inclusive - We are ambitious - We are innovative

The National Health Service (“NHS”) Long Term Plan	
Context	The NHS long term plan sets out the pathway for a new service model, with the aim for patients to receive more options, better support and properly joined-up care at the right time in the optimal care setting. Commitments in the plan relate to a group of clinical priorities, chosen for their impact on the population’s health and where outcomes often lag behind those of other similar advanced health systems. These priorities include cancer, cardiovascular disease, maternity and neonatal health, mental health, stroke, diabetes and respiratory care. There is also a strong focus on children and young people’s health.
Key Elements	**Chapter 1: A new service model for the 21st century** People will get more control over their own health and more personalised care when they need it. Diabetes prevention and management, asthma and respiratory conditions, maternity and parenting support, and online therapies for common mental health problems Through social prescribing the range of support available to people will widen, diversify and become accessible across the country. Link workers within primary care networks will work with people to develop tailored plans and connect them to local groups and support services. • Over 1,000 trained social prescribing link workers will be in place by the end of 2020/21 rising further by 2023/24, with the aim that over 900,000 people are able to be referred to social prescribing schemes by then. **Chapter 2: More NHS action on prevention and health inequalities** • The NHS will provide a targeted support offer and access to weight management services in primary care for people with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes or hypertension with a BMI of 30+. • By 2022/23 expect to treat up to a further 1,000 children a year for severe complications related to their obesity, such as diabetes, cardiovascular conditions, sleep apnoea and poor mental health. • Diabetes - committing to fund a doubling of the NHS Diabetes Prevention Programme over the next five years, including a new digital option to widen patient choice and target inequality. Stronger NHS Actions on health inequalities • NHS England will continue to target a higher share of funding towards geographies with high health inequalities than would have been allocated using solely the core needs formulae. This funding is estimated to be worth over £1 billion by 2023/24. • By 2023/24, increase the number of people receiving physical health checks to an additional 110,000 people per year, bringing the total to 390,000 checks delivered each year including the ambition in the Five Year Forward View for Mental Health. **Chapter 3: Further progress on care quality and outcomes** Children and young people’s mental health services

	• Over the next five years - continue to invest in expanding access to community-based mental health services to meet the needs of more children and young people. • By 2023/24, at least an additional 345,000 children and young people aged 0-25 will be able to access support via NHS funded mental health services and school or college-based Mental Health Support Teams. • Over the coming decade the goal is to ensure that 100% of children and young people who need specialist care can access it. Cardiovascular Disease • Working with local authorities and PHE to improve the effectiveness of approaches such as the NHS Health Check, rapidly treating those identified with high-risk conditions. Respiratory Disease Enabling more people with heart and lung disease to complete a programme of education and exercise-based rehabilitation will result in improved exercise capacity and quality of life in up to 90% of patients.

Public Health England Strategy 2020-2025	
Context	The PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025 sets out how Public Health England will work to protect and improve the public's health and reduce health inequalities over the next 5 years. It outlines PHE's role within the public health system, 10 priorities where PHE will focus particular effort and the areas where PHE will build capability within the organisation to support delivery of its strategic objectives and wider activities.
Key Elements	There are relevant priorities identified by PHE for the five-year period. 1. Smoke-free society - Take steps towards creating a smoke-free society by 2030. • Influence and advise local authorities on the provision of evidence-based tobacco control action and local stop smoking services, including increasing targeting towards groups and local areas with the highest need 2. Healthier diets, healthier weight - Help make the healthy choice the easy choice to improve diets and reduce rates of childhood obesity • Advise national government partners on policies to improve diets and lower obesity rates across the population and among disadvantaged groups • Develop and roll out a national learning and development programme for the broader health and care workforce on nutrition and action to tackle obesity • Partner with local government, the NHS, voluntary organisations and communities to support local models of care to promote a healthier weight, focussing on areas where there is greatest need • Work with local government and other partners, to support the implementation of a 'whole systems' approach that considers how all elements of local places, communities and services can help to address obesity and the variation in obesity between the most and least deprived areas.

	• Support local authorities to create vibrant, health-promoting environments, including healthier high streets, which facilitate healthier food options and physical activity. • Use digital technologies to offer personalised behavioural approaches for children and their families designed to fit with local support and the needs of families with the most to benefit 3. Better mental health - Promote good mental health and contribute to the prevention of mental illness • Influence and advise national and local government, voluntary and community partners, academia, business and employers on the delivery of evidence-based mental health preventative interventions to people of all ages, including an extended Prevention Concordat for Better Mental Health 4. Best start in life - Work to improve the health of babies, children and their families to enable a happy healthy childhood and provide the foundations of good health into adult life. • Collaborate with local authorities and other key partners within communities to develop healthy places for families that help to reduce inequalities, vulnerability and adversity experienced by children and parents. • Advise and influence national, regional and local government partners and service commissioners and providers on a range of programmes to improve maternal and children’s health

Regional and Local Strategies and Plans

Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2023 “Our Lives, Our Health	
Context	Seeks to reflect local and national level health systems working together to develop a ‘person-centred’ approach to health (that focuses on the holistic needs of the individual), requiring health and wellbeing partners to work together to enable people to remain healthy and independent for as long as possible. Prevention is a key facet of the approach, working with local people to enable them to live healthier lives, access services designed to prevent illness and maximise their health within their living and working environments. Context in Derbyshire includes: • population of c.785,000; • population is older than the England average; • population is expected to increase by 79,000 (10%) over the next 20 years; • average life expectancy at birth is 79.1 years for men and 82.8 years for women; significantly lower than the England average. • in adults the prevalence of dementia, depression, diabetes, coronary heart disease and stroke are all significantly higher than the England average; • 1,037 mothers are smoking at the time of delivery of their baby. • 2,515 children in Y6 (32.7%) and over 500,000 adults (63.8%) are overweight or obese. For adults this is significantly worse than the England average of 61.3%; • half of cases of HIV in Derbyshire are diagnosed late.

	• 27% people drink more than the recommended limit of 14 units each week; • over 175,000 adults do less than 30 minutes of physical activity a week.
Key Elements	5 priorities identified: 1: Enable people in Derbyshire to live healthy lives 2. Work to lower levels of air pollution 3. Build mental health and wellbeing across the life course 4. Support our vulnerable populations to live in well-planned and healthy homes 5. Strengthen opportunities for quality employment and lifelong learning. Under priority 1, targets to: • reduce smoking in young people, adults and pregnant women at the time of delivery. • decrease alcohol-specific and alcohol-related hospital admissions. • increase in testing coverage for chlamydia and HIV, and a reduction in HIV late diagnoses. • reduce the percentage of the population who are physically inactive and increase active travel to schools and workplaces. • increase the number of babies that are breastfed for at least 6 weeks. • increase in the number of people eating 5 fruit and vegetables a day. • reduce the number of adults and children who are overweight or obese. Relevant strategies include “Towards an Active Derbyshire”. Role of Health and Wellbeing Board is to: • empower existing partnerships to work seamlessly together to identify local priorities and develop action plans to address those priorities. • identify opportunities for linking across different strategic areas of work and parts of the whole system. • have a regular, proactive conversations about specific areas in which • organisations can work together to support each other and to explore and help to solve challenges in areas where anticipated progress is not being made. • support evaluation of programmes and initiatives to understand the benefits to Derbyshire and lessons that can be learned for the future. Under priority 3, targets to: • increase the number of mental health champions in workplaces • increase the number of schools taking a whole-school approach • reduce levels of social isolation and loneliness • reduce the number of people with serious mental illness • reduce the number of people who attempt or complete suicide.

Towards an Active Derbyshire (2016 – 2021)	
Context	Towards an Active Derbyshire seeks to achieve the vision of a physical activity and sport revolution in Derbyshire, by engaging 50,000 more people in active lives by 2021. • Sport currently (at time of strategy) contributes £273 million to the Derbyshire economy

	• Derbyshire has a growing inactivity problem. Nearly 30% of the adult population was classed as inactive in 2015 and the proportion of 'active' people in the county is less than the national picture
Key Elements	**Priorities;** 1. Supporting the inactive to become active 2. Ensuring that people are supported and encouraged to engage in sport 3. Helping to keep people engaged in physical activity and sport throughout their lives 4. Addressing the inequalities in physical activity and sport engagement with focus on: o Women and girls o People from lower socio-economic groups o Young people aged 15-18 **Outcomes:** • People in Derbyshire will be happier and healthier • Derbyshire's communities will be stronger and safer • Derbyshire will be more prosperous **Actions:** a) Vision and outcomes – ensuring that priorities are continuing to move towards vision of increasing activity b) Insight – continuing to develop an understanding of trends and barriers to participation. c) Priorities – converting latent demand for sport and physical activity into action with a focus on the identified priority groups. d) Engage the market – developing and improving marketing and engagement to those currently inactive and hard to reach groups, providing facilities that are accessible. e) Designing the right offer or experience – a place based approach to help develop sustainable local solutions f) Who can help? -working collaboratively with all partners g) Impact and Evaluation – publishing baseline and set targets for increase engagement in physical activity which will be measured against KPIs relevant to this strategy.

Football Foundation Local Football Facilities Plan – High Peak (December 2018)	
Context	The Local Football Facilities Plan was created in partnership between the Football Foundation, High Peak Borough Council, Sport England, Derbyshire County FA, sports clubs and schools. The purpose of this plan is to identify the priority projects for potential investment in High Peak. Projects Identified in the Plan • 3 artificial grass pitches • 7 natural grass pitches • 2 changing pavilions • 9 small sided facilities • £4,818,500 total project costs These figures represent investment into facilities in this area, such as 3G Artificial Grass Pitches, changing pavilions and natural grass pitches.

	Local consultation This has taken place with a broad and diverse set of community groups in High Peak. Ten individuals (representing seven local organisations) were consulted. These include: • High Peak Borough Council • Derbyshire County FA • New Mills Juniors Clubs Over the last ten years there has been a significant national increase in the number of large multi-team football clubs. In High Peak, six clubs have more than ten registered teams. The largest of these (based upon 2017-18 affiliation data) are: • Glossop North End AFC Juniors & Ladies – 40 teams • Tintwistle Athletic FC – 26 teams • Buxton Juniors FC – 22 teams • Whaley Bridge Athletic FC – 14 teams • New Mills Juniors FC – 12 teams • Hayfield Football & Community Sports Club – 11 teams Leagues Two main leagues operate in the High Peak. They offer competitive opportunities for many different players, including women and girls and youth male. There is also some additional youth provision provided via the Derwent Valley Junior League and adult male provision via the Hope Valley Amateur Football League. High Peak's largest local leagues (2017-18) include: • High Peak Junior Football League – 22 teams – central venue at Glossopdale School • Derbyshire Girls & Ladies League – 65 teams – central venue & home and away Local assets and opportunities have been reviewed inline with four investment priorities: 1. 3G FTPs 2. Improved grass pitches 3. Changing room pavilions / clubhouses 4. Small-sided facilities
Key Elements	The key strengths of local football in High Peak include Mini-Soccer and Youth provision and it is recommended that this is sustained and also encouraged to grow further. However, gaps in provision do exist, these include Adult Football, Disability, Futsal and Just Play provision.

The plan recommends that the future football development priorities for High Peak are:

1. Develop Just Play provision in the Central and South parts of the Borough
2. Increase open age male and female teams by working with existing youth teams to develop exit routes into the adult game
3. Work with Local Authority partners to develop disability provision in a central part of the Borough
4. Work with the High Peak Junior Football League to develop Futsal playing opportunities

Key Investment Priorities

1. 3G ATPs
2. Improved grass pitches
3. Changing room pavilions/clubhouses
4. Small-sides facilities

FTPs

The 2017 PPS identifies a shortfall of up to 5 3G pitches, although does not recommend that all 5 pitches are provided given the rural characteristics of High Peak.

The PPS further evidences that the 3G FTP demand in relation to High Peak's key team population areas is enough to provide for the Central Analysis Area although consideration should be given to increasing 3G pitch stock in Glossopdale due to current provision gaps.

Priority Project Areas

FTPs

1. Chapel Leisure Centre – new 11v11 floodlit 3G FTP
2. New Mills School – new 11v11 floodlit 3G ATP (either or scenario with Chapel LC)
3. Cemetery Road Playing Fields – new 11v11 floodlit 3G FTP.

Grass Pitches

1. Chapel Leisure Centre – works to natural grass pitches
2. Cemetery Road Playing Fields – works to natural grass pitches
3. Bank Vale Recreation Ground – works to natural grass pitches

Changing Room Pavilions/Clubhouses

1. Cemetery Road Playing Fields – refurbished Changing Pavilion
2. Bank Vale Recreation Ground – refurbished Changing Pavilion

Small-Sided Facilities

Indoor

	1. Glossopdale School – refurbished indoor facility (futsal line markings and equipment bank) *Multiuse Games Areas (MUGAs)* 1. Cote Heath Recreation Ground – upgrade MUGA (either/or option with Fairfield Youth Centre) 2. Gamesley Community Centre – upgrade MUGA (either/or option with Conduit Street) 3. Manor Park – new MUGA (either/or option with Whitfield Recreation Ground) 4. Ollersett Avenue – upgrade MUGA (either/or option with Portland Road) 5. Portland Road (New Mills) – new MUGA (either/or option with Ollersett Avenue) 6. Whitfield Recreation Ground – upgrade MUGA (either/or option with Manor Park) *Parks and Open Green Spaces* 1. Conduit Street – informal football provision (either/or option with Gamesley Community Centre) 2. Fairfield Youth Centre – informal football provision (either/or option with Cote Heath Recreation Ground).

Council Strategies and Plans

HPBC Corporate Plan 2019-2023	
Context	The Plan sets out the Council's vision, aims and objectives and provides clear direction for the delivery of services and the achievement of positive outcomes for residents for the period 2019-2023. The Plan comprises 4 Aims, each with associated objectives and actions.
Key Elements	Aim 1 is "Supporting our communities to create a healthier, safer, cleaner High Peak" and includes key objectives such as "effective relationships with strategic partners", "provision of high quality leisure facilities both in formal leisure centres and swimming pools and out in our communities" and "work with our partners and the community to address health, inequality, food and fuel poverty, mental health and loneliness". The associated actions include "develop and implement an ongoing leisure facilities plan focused on improving the health and wellbeing of residents" and "review the Sports and Physical Activity Strategy in order to integrate communities and sports clubs into the delivery of its objectives". Aim 2 is "A responsive, smart and financially resilient and forward thinking council" and includes key objectives such as "ensure our future financial resilience can be financially sustainable whilst offering value for money", "ensure our services are readily available to all our residents in the appropriate channels and provided right first time", "more effective use of council assets to benefit our communities" and "use innovation, technology and partnership with others to help improve the efficiency of services, improve customer satisfaction and reduce our impact on the environment".

	Aim 3 is “Protect and create jobs by supporting economic growth, development and regeneration” and includes key objectives such as “work to create flourishing town centres and thriving high streets that support the local economy”. Aim 4 is “Protect and improve the environment including responding to the climate emergency” and includes key objectives such as “meeting the challenge of climate change and working with residents and businesses across the High Peak to implement the climate change action plan”.

HPBC Local Plan (April 2016)	
Context	The Local Plan sets out the Council’s plan for delivering sustainable development. It aims to reflect the aspirations of local communities and contribute towards wider social, economic and environmental objectives. The Local Plan also needs to be consistent with the Government's planning principles and policies as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Key Elements	The Plan covers land on the edge of the Peak District National Park and is home to approximately 83,000 people who live primarily in the main market towns of Glossop, New Mills, Whaley Bridge, Chapel-en-le-Frith and Buxton. Glossop is the largest town - a former mill town, close to Greater Manchester and also comprising the distinct settlements of Hadfield, Tintwistle, Simmondley, Charlesworth and Gamesley. Congestion on the infrastructure in and around Glossopdale is a major limiting factor in enabling growth and attracting investment to the area. Buxton is the largest town centre in the plan area and generally provides a good range of shopping opportunities and services to the local community. The Council's vision is for Buxton to be England's leading spa town. The town centres of New Mills, Chapel-en-le-Frith and Whaley Bridge each provide a traditional high street with their character protected by Conservation Areas. The proximity of the National Park is reflected in the quality of the landscapes in which the towns and villages are set. The Green Infrastructure Network comprises sites important for the benefit of wildlife as well as the health and well being of local communities. Key issues identified as follows: -KI1 Protecting and Enhancing the Character and Distinctiveness of the Towns and Villages -KI2 Managing the Impact of Development on the Peak District National Park -KI3 Addressing the Challenges of Climate Change -KI4 Diversifying and Strengthening the Rural Economy and Responding to the Legacy of the Industrial Past -KI5 Maintaining and Strengthening the Vitality and Viability of Town Centres -KI6 Enhancing Tourism and Visitor Management -KI7 Meeting Local Housing Needs -KI8 Managing Travel Demand and Improving Accessibility -KI9 Protecting and Enhancing Community Infrastructure and Local Services -KI10 Improving Leisure and Recreation Opportunities for Residents and Visitors - i.e. ensuring that there are appropriate leisure and recreation opportunities will benefit the quality of life of both residents and visitors alike. Key health and wellbeing, leisure facility provisions and physical activity issues sought to be addressed by the strategy: SO8: To strengthen the vitality and viability of town centres by adapting to changing consumer habits in shopping and leisure

	SO10: To protect existing, and support the delivery of new services, facilities and infrastructure that improve accessibility and connectivity SO11: To promote opportunities for healthy lifestyles and support developments that minimise risks to health Policies identified to deliver these strategic objectives include: (Policy CF 1) - Creating safe, attractive and accessible town and local centres, providing a good range of shopping, food and drink uses, services, offices, and entertainment and leisure facilities, and high-quality public spaces - Supporting proposals for town centres uses, including retail, leisure and office development of less than 200m2 (Policy CF 3) - Providing for health and social care facilities, in particular supporting the proposals that help to deliver the Derbyshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy and other improvements to support local Clinical Commissioning Groups - Supporting the provision of sports related infrastructure in accordance with Policy CF4 (Policy CF 4) - Resisting any development that involves the loss of a sport, recreation, play facility or amenity green-space - Encouraging improvements to existing recreation, play and sports facilities within communities and providing new opportunities - Improving the quantity, quality and value of play, sports and other amenity green-space provision through requiring qualifying new residential developments to provide or contribute towards public open space and sports facilities - Collecting financial contributions towards the delivery, improvement and management of off-site provision of open space and recreation facilities. (Policy CF 5) - Resisting proposals involving the loss of community assets and facilities (including land in community use, community/village halls, village shops and post offices, schools, nurseries, places of worship, health services, care homes, convenience stores, libraries, public houses, museums, performing arts venues and other community facilities) (Policy CF 6) - Promoting the maintenance and introduction of appropriate facilities to support cyclists, pedestrians and horse riders, ensuring that development supports the use of local cycleway and pathway networks to improve choice of travel and ensuring safe access to developments on foot and by bicycle.

Growth Strategy for High Peak (June 2019)	
Context	Strategy Vision: Reinforcing the distinctive High Peak identity by sustained and planned growth in jobs, housing, footfall, tourism and spend in the economy, making High Peak a better place in which to work, live, play and travel.
Key Elements	By 2031 the Growth Strategy aims to key growth priorities: <u>Enhancing Visitor Experience (Outdoor play/festival venue)</u>

	• Enhancing leisure and culture offer • Pedestrian and cycle connections Focusing on: 1. Buxton cultural destination plan • Prepare and implement a plan to promote and enhance the leisure, culture and tourism offer in Buxton Development sites: 1. Buxton Town Centre • Station to town centre retail and leisure destinations 2. Glossop Town Centre • Improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity in town centres. 3. A6 Enterprise Corridor • Regenerate canal network link and cycle path (to Velodrome in Manchester) • Improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity in town centres

HPBC Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2014)	
Context	This Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) specifies how the infrastructure needed to support the Local Plan will be provided. Specifically, it outlines what infrastructure is needed, when it is needed, who is responsible for providing it, how much it will cost and how it will be funded.
Key Elements	Summary of provision for Leisure and Culture Infrastructure. **Scheme – Potential outdoor sports improvements** - S105 Committed or allocated £487 assumed per dwelling - Contributions towards off-site outdoor sports provision from developments within accessibility standard guidelines as/when required. **Scheme – Expansion of secondary school capacity by extending on site and relocating outdoor sports pitches on to adjacent land (Off Green Lane, Buxton)** - Cost - £3.75m - Land safeguarded in Local Plan. **Scheme – Delivery of Pennine Bridleway National Trail around Glossop area.** - Cost - £600,000 - Identified as committed/current project in Derbyshire Infrastructure Plan. **Scheme – White Peak Loop cycle trail** - Multiuser trail linking the High Peak, Mondal and Tissington Trails with rail hubs in Buxton and Matlock. - Cost - £64,000 per km (average cost of greenway)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">HPBC Medium Term Financial Plan 2020/21-2023/24</th></tr>
<tr><td>Context</td><td>The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) is a key element of the Council’s budget and policy frameworks. It aims to ensure that resources are directed effectively and efficiently towards delivery of the Council’s Corporate Plan. It describes the financial direction of the Council for planning purposes and outlines the financial pressures the Council is likely to experience over the next 4 years.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key Elements</td><td>The plan identifies key priority outcomes, which will be the highest priority in the development of performance targets and key actions.
1. Supporting our communities to create a healthier, safer, cleaner High Peak
o Improved housing repairs service
o Improved private sector housing conditions
o Increased supply of affordable housing
o Increased level of community asset support
2. A responsive, smart, financial resilient and forward thinking Council
o Increased use of local firms through procurement
o Provision of more apprenticeships
o Increased levels of customer satisfaction
o Better engagement with our local communities
3. Protect and create jobs in High Peak by supporting economic growth, development and regeneration
o Increased economic growth
o Higher paid employment
o New tourism opportunities
o Thriving and flourishing town centres and high streets.
4. Protect and improve the environment including responding to the climate emergency
o Reduction in carbon emissions
o Reduced levels of environmental crime
o Appropriate response to the climate emergency declaration through a deliverable plan.</td></tr>
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<tr><th colspan="2">HPBC Physical Activity and Sport Strategy 2017-2021 “Towards and Active High Peak”</th></tr>
<tr><td>Context</td><td>The Strategy seeks to redress an increasing trend of inactivity through engagement in physical activity.
e.g.
- 38.5% of the HP population is inactive or not doing sufficient levels of activity
- 33.5% of women in HP are inactive compared to 21.8% of men
- 48.1% of people with a limiting illness or disability are inactive compared to 23.6% of those without
- HP has a higher proportion of people aged 45-54 years of age (15.9%) compared to Derbyshire (14.5%) and England (13.7%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Key Elements</td><td>Objectives:
1. Supporting the inactive to become active through a universal physical activity offer.
2. Addressing the inequalities in physical activity and sport engagement with a focus on:
a) Women and girls
b) People with a limiting illness or disability
c) People aged 55 years and over</td></tr>
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	d) Children and young people aged 5 – 18 3. Establishing a 'place based approach' with strategic partners to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in areas facing multiple challenges and deprivation. (NB. 5 priority areas are pockets of deprivation in Glossop, Buxton, New Mills, Chapel and Hadfield/Gamesley) 4. Maximise physical activity and sporting opportunities using the outdoor and natural environment 5. Supporting existing clubs and voluntary sectors bases to build local capacity, strengthen their community offer and encourage diversity. Key target: 2,000 people living more active lives by 2022. Clear links between strategy objectives, intended outcomes and KPIs including: KPI 1: Increase % of population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice a week KPI 2: Decrease in % of people physically inactive KPI 3: Increase in % of young people 11-18 with a positive attitude towards sport and being active KPI 4: Increase in % of children achieving physical literacy standards KPI7: Increase in number of young people volunteering in sport at least twice KPI 8: The demographic of volunteers in sport to become more representative as a society as a whole KPI 16: Employment in the sport sector KPI 18: % of publicly owned facilities with under used capacity

HPBC Playing Pitch Strategy (2018)	
Context	The local authority has a Playing Pitch Strategy in place, produced in 2017. The overarching outcomes from this strategy include identifying a current 3G shortfall and the need for this to be addressed, especially in the Glossop area. It is also identified that increased capacity of pitches at key grass pitch sites can be improved through enhanced maintenance regimes and pitch surface improvements. Existing changing pavilion stock is also considered to be poor at several key sites. The PPS covers the following outdoor sports facilities: 3 Football pitches 3 Third Generation Artificial Grass Pitches (3G AGPs) 3 Cricket pitches 3 Rugby union pitches 3 Rugby league pitches 3 Hockey pitches (sand/water-based AGPs) 3 Tennis courts 3 Bowling greens 3 Athletics tracks
Key Elements	**Aims** 1. To protect the existing supply of outdoor sports facilities where there are needed for meeting current and future needs 2. To enhance outdoor sports facilities and ancillary facilities through improving quality management of sites 3. To provide new outdoor sports facilities where there is current or future demand to do so <u>Recommendations</u> • Protect existing quantity of pitches (unless replacement provision is agreed upon and provided). • Where pitches are overplayed and assessed as poor or standard quality, prioritise investment through action planning and review maintenance regimes to ensure it is of an appropriate standard to

	sustain use and improve quality, identifying any necessary changes/improvements. • Work to accommodate future demand at sites which are not operating at capacity or at sites which are not currently available for community use where this would address identified need. • Ensure all teams are playing on the correct pitch sizes and explore reconfiguration of pitches to accommodate. • Provide security of tenure for clubs using unsecure sites through community use agreements. • Where appropriate, develop partnerships and/or lease arrangements with large, sustainable, development-minded clubs to manage their own sites. • Consider options for sites currently identified as providing low-value, including co-joining with other facilities where there is an opportunity to do so, or releasing for alternative use subject to this loss being offset at a suitable alternative site in the locality in line with NPPF Paragraph 74, Local Plan Policy CF4 and the provisions of this Strategy. Ensure that housing developments are provided for in terms of outdoor sport and assess the need for any new pitch provision, including through the application of Sport England's Playing Pitch Demand Calculator

Investment Plan for Indoor Facility Provision (FMG, 2018)	
Context	The aim of this work is to develop a more sustainable solution towards leisure provision, in relation to meeting customer needs, affordability and partner aspirations, whilst ` Peak: "All Residents leading more physically active lives", recognising that improving physical activity levels will need to be based on developing a wider approach to achieve 2,000 more active lives in the High Peak Borough (Overall ambition of PA Strategy). **Current provision** • There are enough swimming pools (3) in the Borough to meet demand, The pools are in good locations but are generally old and at full capacity. • There is a good supply of sports halls and sufficient supply to meet demand. The evidence suggests the need to protect and enhance existing sites. • There is no indoor bowls hall provision in the High Peak. Although the demographic (older and ageing population) statistically warrants provision, there is no existing voluntary sector experience to operate and manage a facility. • The is no indoor tennis provision and currently limited demand. At this stage provision of indoor tennis as a stand alone facility would not be considered a priority. • There is scope to consolidate / reduce the number of squash courts as part of any Leisure Centre remodelling.
Key Elements	**Future provision** Key themes influencing future provision include: • Supporting the inactive to become active through a universal physical activity offer

- Target groups – children & young people; women & girls; older people; disadvantaged groups; people with a disability
- Place based interventions and locally accessible opportunities
- Increased use of the outdoors for activity and recreation
- Building capacity in clubs and voluntary sector organisations
- Increased 'joined up' working and whole systems approaches to intervention
- 'Building in activity' through active design and active travel planning
- Provision of high quality, sustainable facilities and services on a consistent and coordinated basis
- Improve access to schools and invest in improved quality of provision

In analysing future facility provision, the requirements were considered from four aspects:

1. Facilities required to enable physical activity for health benefits on a mass and localised basis (particularly linked to the Physical Activity & Sport Strategy – Towards an Active High Peak);
2. Facilities required to meet educational needs, particularly in relation to school swimming;
3. Facilities required for sport, particularly sports development and sports clubs;
4. Facilities required for disability sport, including sports development and education links.

Framework for Future Provision

Borough-wide

- Event venue / large hall space
- Swimming squad facilities
- Competition facilities, in line with priority sports

Market towns

- Swimming Pools
- Fitness suites / gyms
- Sport Specific Facilities, in a hub & spoke model and maximising partnership working with schools and educational establishments
- Local leagues / clubs
- Disability sports hubs

- Outdoor hub sites, providing for football / tennis / rugby etc. (PPS informed)

Communities

- Studios / exercise classes
- indoor halls - informal / non-league activities / community use of schools
- Parks and open spaces / signposted runs / cycleways / walking routes

Council assets

The Councils current leisure stock is income generating but requires approx. £7.25M of essential maintenance works to extend the life cycle of the current buildings. Secondary spend (food, retail) is low in all of the Councils leisure centres, indicating that comfort and quality may need to be addressed.

However, the leisure centres are located in the right areas for maximising access, therefore, the identified way forward focuses on core sustainable provision (leisure focused, sustainable model), including:

- Replacement of Glossop LC and Glossop Pool – single wet & dry community facility;
- Refurbishment and essential works at New Mills;
- Ongoing maintenance at Buxton;
- 3G pitch development at Chapel – change sand-dressed pitch to 3G, plus an additional 3G pitch to achieve the total of 3x 3G pitches advocated in the Playing Pitch Strategy;
- Increased access to school sites for sports hall provision / club use.

The investment required to achieve this has been costed at £16.75m, with an associated annual revenue saving of close to £300k pa in the medium term.

Future delivery / management

In terms of the best management of future provision, the suggested route would be to continue with a contract for management of the facilities, with some consideration of changes to the contract approach:

- Contract term of 10-15 years;
- Inclusion of outreach service delivery
- Inclusion of management of school facilities out of hours –
- Inclusion of targets to increase activity in the outdoors
- A revised approach to contract management and reporting, with a focus on outcomes and contribution to the physical activity & sport strategy targets.

Appendix B – Local Profiles

Introduction

1.1 This appendix details information and data from several sources to establish customer needs within the Borough of High Peak and the facility catchments, including:

- Sport England Local Insight Tool;
- Public Health England Local Health Profile;
- Census 2011;
- Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD);
- Sport England Active Places Power tool;
- Sport England Market Segmentation;
- Sport England KPI Active People Data; and,
- Sport England Active Lives Survey.

1.2 We will assess the demographic analysis in the following structure:

- Local Authority Wide;
- Catchment Analysis;
  - Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre;
  - New Mills Leisure Centre; and,
  - Glossop Leisure Centre / Glossop Swimming Pool

Local Authority Wide Data

Overview of the District of High Peak

Population

1.3 The ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018 have predicted that High Peak has a population of 92,220 a growth of 1,328 people (1.4%) since the last Census in 2011 (90,892).

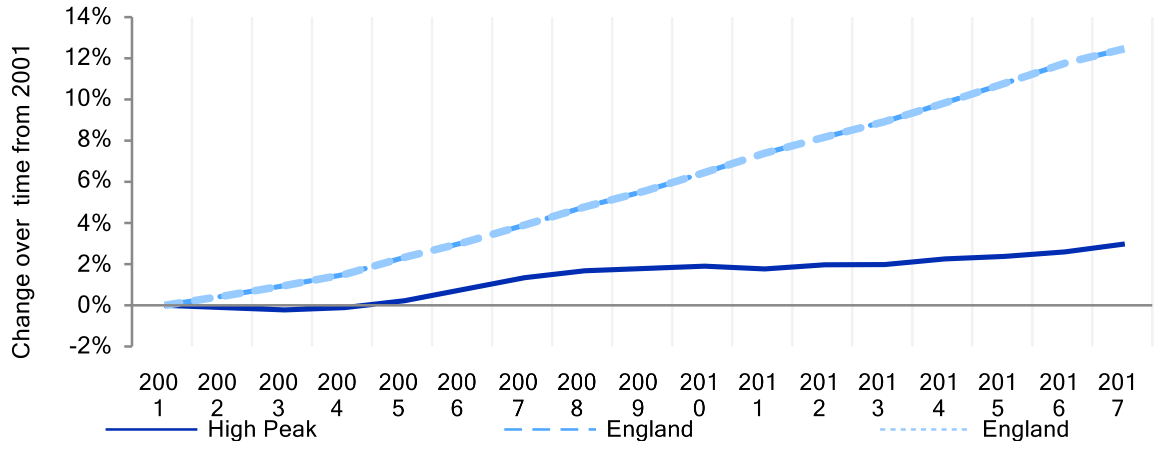
1.4 Of this population, 17% (15,695) are 15 years old or younger (lower than the national average of 19%). The lower number of young people is reflected by the larger than average population of people aged over 65, who make up 21% of the population (compared to 18% nationally). The working age population is in-line with the national average (62%).

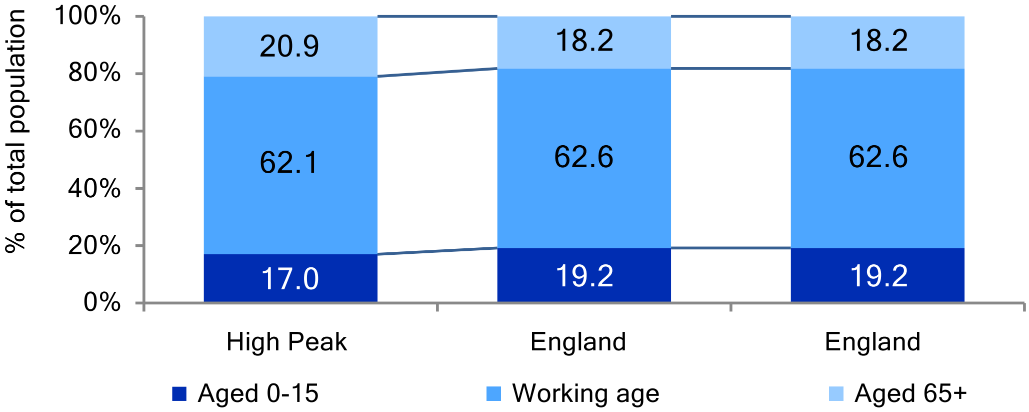
1.5 The higher percentage of over 65's in the District is likely to impact sport and leisure preferences and the health profile in the area.

1.6 Figure 1.1 below outlines the findings of the ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018.

Figure 1.1 – ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018 High Peak

Total Population	Aged 0-15	Working age population	Aged 65+	Dependency ratio
92,220	15,695	57,235	19,290	0.61
49.3% male; 50.7% female	17.0% (England average = 19.2%)	62.1% (England average = 62.8%)	20.9% (England average = 18.2%)	England average = 0.60





1.7 As can be seen by the figures, the population has experienced a much slower growth-rate than the national average between 2001 and 2017. The higher than average 65+ population as well as the lower than average 0-15-year-old population is clearly depicted in the figure.

Dependent Children

1.8 As identified above, the number of people aged under 15 is below average, this is also reflected in the households with dependent children. 41% of households in High Peak have at least one dependent child in the family. This figure is slightly below the national average of 43%.

Population Growth

1.9 According to the ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018, the population is set to increase by 2.7% to circa 94,719 by 2025 (5 years-time) and by 6% (97,773) by 2035 (15 years-time).

1.10 However, the estimated 15-year increase for High Peak (6%) is below the national average of 7.5%.

Ethnicity and Religion

1.11 Figure 1.2 below outlines the ethnicity from the Census 2011 data.

Figure 1.2 – Ethnicity in High Peak

White British 87,130 95.9% (England average = 79.8%)	Non-White 1,940 2.1% (England average = 14.6%)	White-non-British 1,825 2.0% (England average = 5.7%)	Mixed 945 1.0% (England average = 2.3%)
Asian 710 0.8% (England average = 7.8%)	Black 185 0.2% (England average = 3.5%)	Other ethnic group 100 0.1% (England average = 1.0%)	Households with multiple ethnicities 1,785 4.6% (England average = 8.9%)

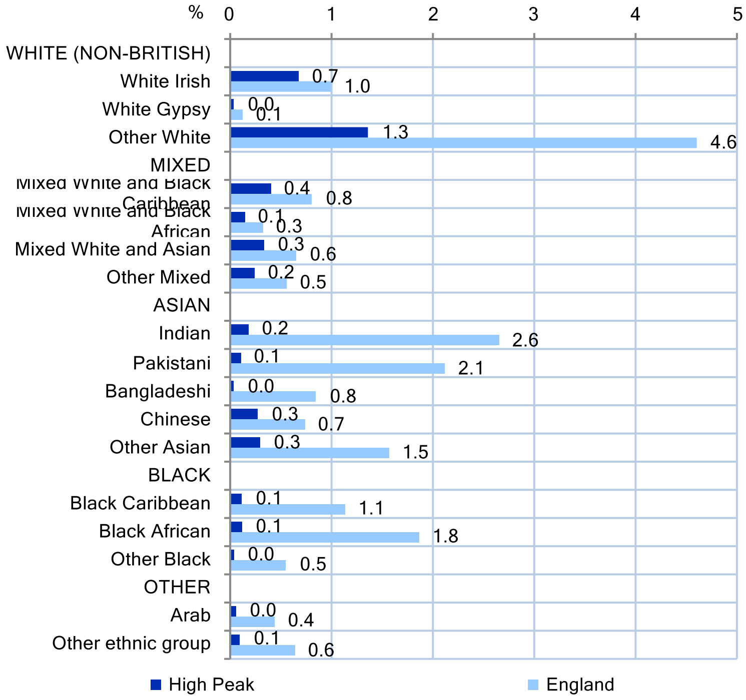
1.12 As can be seen from the above figure, High Peak has a fairly monocultural society when compared to national statistics. From the Census 2011, 96% of the population were White British. This is significantly higher than the national average (80%).

1.13 The statistics further show that the District has a below average population of Non-White, Non-White-British, Black, Asian and Mixed ethnic groups. For example, the population of people with

Black ethnicity in the District is at only 0.2% compared to 3.5% nationally. Additionally, households with multiple ethnicities account for only 4.6% of the District's population, compared to 8.9% on the national scale.

1.14 Figure 1.3 below shows a detailed breakdown of the percentage of people in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category.

Figure 1.3 – Percentage of People in in ethnic minority groups by ethnic category

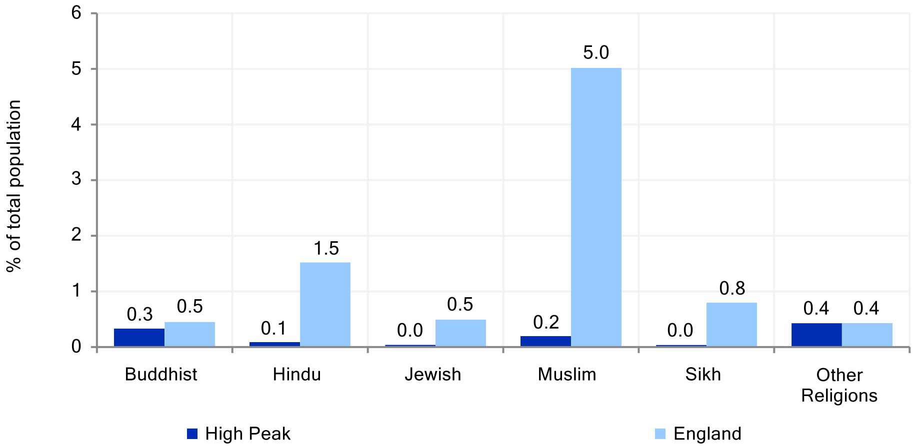


1.15 The figure further supports the evidence of a dominating population of White-British residents in the District, with all the ethnic minority groups in High Peak significantly below the England averages.

1.16 The Census data has also outlined that a higher than average number of residents were born in England (94% compared to 84% nationally), with a higher than average number of all-English-speaking households (98% compared to 91% nationally).

1.17 Figure 1.4 below outlines the prominent religions in the District that are non-Christian (64% of the population are Christian compared to 59% nationally).

Figure 1.4 – Population with non-Christian Religion

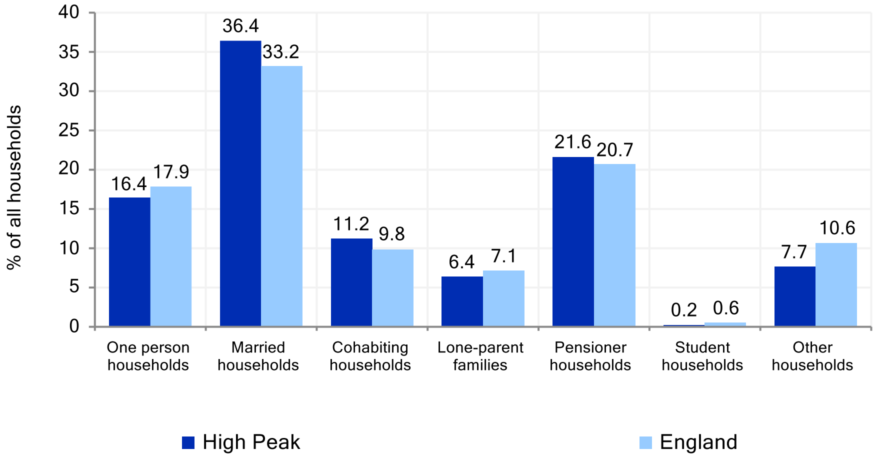


1.18 As can be seen, there is a significantly below average number of Non-Christian residents in High Peak, across all religious groups. Significantly, Muslims, who account for 5% of the English population, represent only 0.2% of the population within the District.

Household Types

1.19 The Census 2011 also identified the composition of households in High Peak. Figure 1.5 below details the findings.

Figure 1.5 – Household Types in High Peak

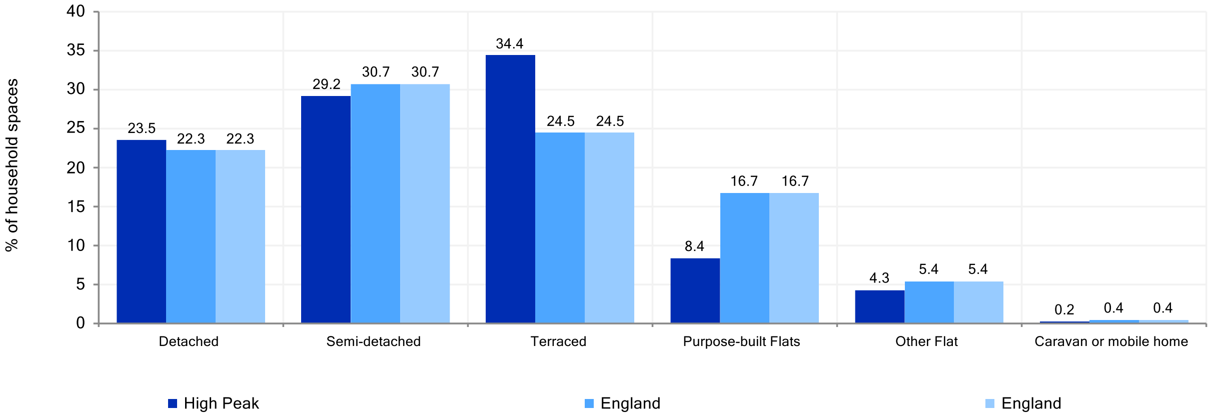


1.20 The figure shows that married households are the most common household in the District with a percentage of 36%, higher than the national average of 33%. Pensioner households are more-or-less in-line with national averages at 22%, compared to 21% nationally. This is unsurprising, given the higher population of residents aged over 65 years. Cohabiting households are also more-or-less in-line with national averages, alongside lone-parent families.

1.21 One person households are slightly below the national average at 16% (compared to 18%) and 'other' households are also below the national average at 8% compared to 11% nationally. High Peak also has a low population of student households, which represent only 0.2%.

1.22 The household types data is further emphasised by the types of dwellings from the Census 2011 data.

Figure 1.6 – Dwelling Type



1.23 The most popular dwelling type within High Peak is terraced properties, constituting 34% of dwelling types in the District, compared to 25% nationally. Semi-detached properties are the second most popular dwelling type, representing 30% of properties, although this figure is in-line with the national average (31%).

1.24 Whilst detached properties are the third most popular dwelling type, they represent 24% of the properties in the District, still higher than the national average of 22%. However, purpose-built flats or 'other' flats are significantly below England averages, representing a combined 13% (compared to a combined 22% nationally).

General Health

1.25 In terms of general health, 82% of the population in the District are in 'very good' or 'good' health, this is in-line with the national average of 81%. Moreover, 5% of the population is in 'bad' or 'very bad' health, also in-line with national averages. The remaining people are classed as in 'fair health'.

1.26 This data is positive, given the higher older-aged population where health inequalities would have been expected. The health data is a positive basis on which to establish the needs of the population and determining health and leisure provisions in the District.

Unemployment

1.27 According to the Department for Work and Pensions, in December 2019 there were 1,125 Jobseeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants in High Peak, equating to 2%. This is slightly lower but more-or-less in-line with the national average of 3%. The percentage of older unemployment was also in-line with national averages at 1%.

1.28 The unemployment statistics are positive for the District, suggesting that many are in secure work and may have access to disposable income which will likely have a positive impact on the provisions for sport and leisure.

Economically Active

1.29 The data in Figure 1.7 shows the number and proportion of residents who are economically active from the Census 2011, with breakdowns for those working part time, full time or are self-employed.

Figure 1.7 – Economically Active

Economically active	Full-time employees	Part-time employees	Self-employed people	Economically inactive
48,560	26,377	10,316	7,480	18,829
72.1% (England average = 69.9%)	39.1% (England average = 38.6%)	15.3% (England average = 13.7%)	11.1% (England average = 9.8%)	27.9% (England average = 30.1%)

1.30 The number of economically active people in High Peak is slightly above the national averages (72% compared to 70% nationally). Additionally, the number of full-time employees is also in line with national figures (39%).

1.31 Part-time employees are also slightly higher than England averages, representing 15% of the working population, compared to 14% nationally. The same can be said for self-employed workers, who represent 11% of the population, compared to 10% nationally.

1.32 Economic inactivity is slightly lower than the national average at 28%, compared to 30% nationally. Overall, the economic activity levels are positive for the District with most working residents employed full time, resulting in high levels of job security and low levels of economic inactivity. High job security is likely to have positive impacts on levels of disposable income available for leisure activities.

Deprived Neighbourhoods

1.33 Figure 1.8 below highlights the deprivation levels in the District of High Peak in accordance with the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD 2019) data. It outlines the number of people in living in the most deprived 20% of areas of IMD 2019 domain.

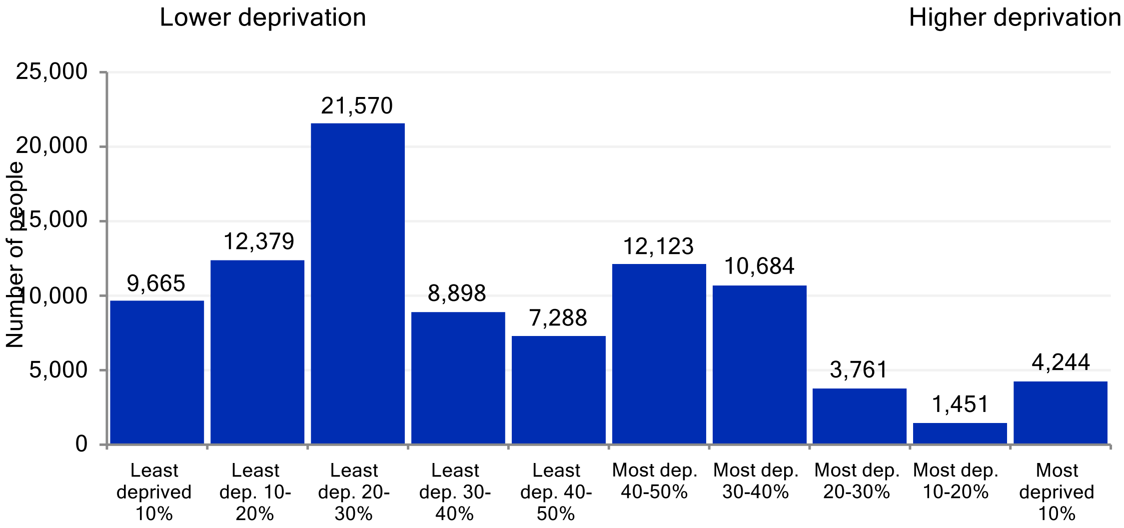
Figure 1.8 - IMD 2015 for High Peak

Index of Multiple Deprivation	Income domain	Employment domain	Education domain
5,695	7,912	7,912	11,549
6.2% (England average = 19.9%)	8.6% (England average = 20.0%)	8.6% (England average = 19.5%)	12.5% (England average = 19.7%)
Health domain	Barriers to Housing and Services domain	Living Environment domain	Crime domain
9,001	3,830	11,346	0
9.8% (England average = 19.5%)	4.2% (England average = 21.3%)	12.3% (England average = 20.9%)	(England average = 20.4%)

1.34 The District appears to have minimal issues with deprivation, with the IMD in the top 20% being significantly below average at only 6% compared to 20% nationally. The individual domains for income, employment, education, health, living environment, housing and services and crime are all significantly below national averages.

1.35 Going into further detail, Figure 1.9 below outlines the number of people in each deprivation decile in the District. Using Local Super Output Areas (LSOA's, equal amounts of population equating to circa 1,500 people), all neighbourhoods in England are grouped into ten equal sized groups 'deciles'; the 10% of neighbourhoods with the highest level of deprivation (as measured in the IMD) are grouped in decile 10, and so on with the 10% of neighbourhoods with the lowest levels of deprivation grouped in decile 1.

Figure 1.9 - Number of people in each deprivation decile in High Peak, IMD 2019

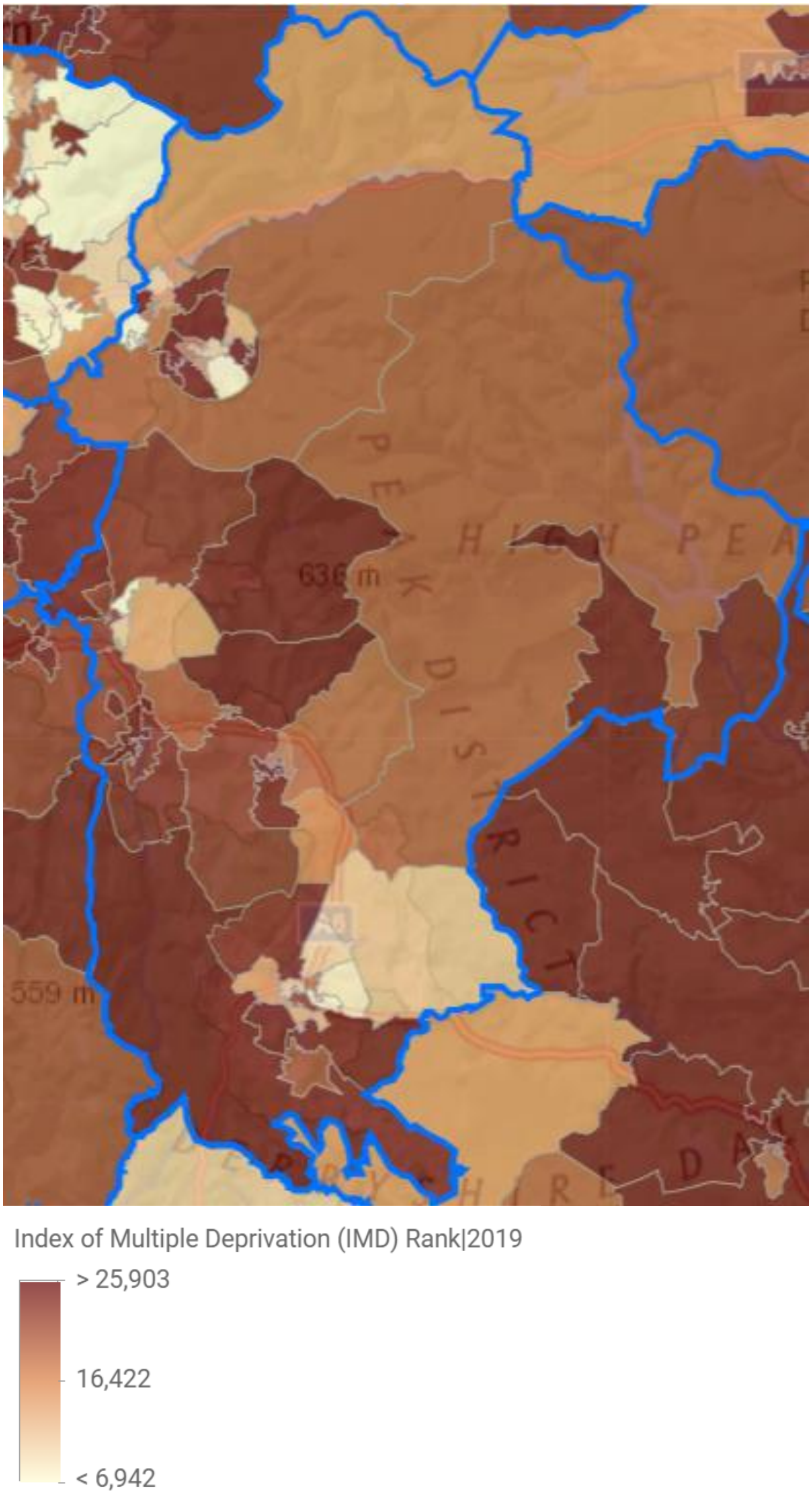


1.36 The figure shows that 65% (59,800) of the population are living in bottom 5 deciles (least deprived neighbourhoods) in England. Specifically, 10% of the population (9,665) are living in the least deprived 10%.

1.37 Therefore, 35% of the population of High Peak are living in the 50% most deprived (top 5 deciles) neighbourhoods in England. In more detail, 5% of the population of High Peak are living in the most deprived 10% in England. The majority of the population in the District are living in the least deprived 20-30% (23% of the population).

1.38 The map below shows pockets of deprivation in the district in accordance to the Index of Multiple Deprivation rank, where 1 indicates the most deprived areas and 32,844 the least deprived in the country.

Map 1.1 – Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank across High Peak District.



1.39 The district can be identified via the blue boundary line in the above map. As can be seen, the district has varying levels of deprivation. Where the colour is dark, this indicates areas which are least deprived (ranked over 25,903rd least deprived in the country) whereas the lighter colour demonstrates areas that are ranked in the top 6,942nd most deprived areas of deprivation in the country.

1.40 Across the south west boarder of the district, the map shows pockets of dark colour, indicating low levels of deprivation in areas such as Whaley Bridge. To the east, there is also low levels of deprivation with dark colours in areas such as Bamford and Castleton.

1.41 However, the highest levels of deprivation are found in the north west of the district, in the town of Hadfield where pockets of deprivation are ranked as low as 1,457th most deprived in the country. Just to the east of Hadfield, the town of Glossop also has pockets of low deprivation which ranks at 7,757th in the country.

1.42 Pockets of light colour is also noticeable in the south east of the district, showing areas of high deprivation in towns such as Buxton where the map indicates the areas to be ranked 3,079th most deprived in the country.

1.43 Other areas of low ranked deprivation include New Mills, to the west of the district, where deprivation is ranked at 6,213th in the country.

1.44 The IMD average rank across the district is mostly positive, with only areas having high levels of deprivation, it is important to note areas with high levels of deprivation when implementing health and leisure provisions within the district.

Housing Tenure

1.45 Figure 1.11 below outlines the findings from the Census 2011 in relation to Housing Tenure in the District.

Figure 1.11 – Housing Tenure

Owner occupied 28,288 72.6% (England average = 64.1%)	Owner-occupied: owned outright 13,693 35.2% (England average = 30.6%)	Owner-occupied owned: with mortgage or loan 14,366 36.9% (England average = 32.8%)
Owner-occupied: shared ownership 229 0.6% (England average = 0.8%)	Social rented households 4,945 12.7% (England average = 17.7%)	Rented from Council 3,836 9.8% (England average = 9.4%)
Rented from Housing Association or Social Landlord 1,109 2.8% (England average = 8.3%)	Rented from private landlord or letting agency 4,706 12.1% (England average = 15.4%)	Other rented dwellings 1,007 2.6% (England average = 2.8%)

1.46 Owner-occupied properties are the most common housing tenure in the District, representing 73%, which is higher than the national average of 64%. Owner-occupied property, where the property is owned outright (without a mortgage or loan), is also higher than national averages at 37% (compared to 31% nationally).

1.47 The percentage of houses rented from the Council is in-line with national averages at 10%. However, the remaining rental tenures are below national averages, including those rented from Housing Associations or social landlords (3% compared to 8% nationally), social rented households (13% compared to 18% nationally) and those rented privately (12% compared to 15% nationally). However, the proportion of 'other' rented dwellings is in-line with national averages at 3%.

1.48 Unsurprisingly, much of the property in the District is owner occupied. This supports the previous data on the positive levels of economic activity and deprivation in the area. The high proportion of owner-occupied property suggests that the housing market in High Peak is easily accessible and many of the residents have sustainable income to purchase property.

Social Grading

1.49 The potential amount of disposable income for residents in High Peak is reflected in the economic social grades identified from the Census 2011.

1.50 The data shows that circa 25% of the population represents social grade AB (higher & intermediate managerial, administrative and professional occupations), this is slightly higher than the England average of 23%. There are also 28% of the population in the C1 (supervisory, clerical & junior managerial, administrative, professional occupations) group which is below the national average of 31%.

1.51 In terms of social grade C2 (Skilled manual occupations), there are circa 25% which is higher than England (21%). This group has lower access to income for leisure spend, although some of the population will have some income available and this contrasts with AB which has the highest access to disposable income in the social grading system.

1.52 In terms of social grade DE (semi-skilled & unskilled manual occupations, unemployed and lowest grade occupations), they have very limited access to disposable income. In High Peak, this social grade is represented by 23% of the population. This is lower than the average in England of 26%.

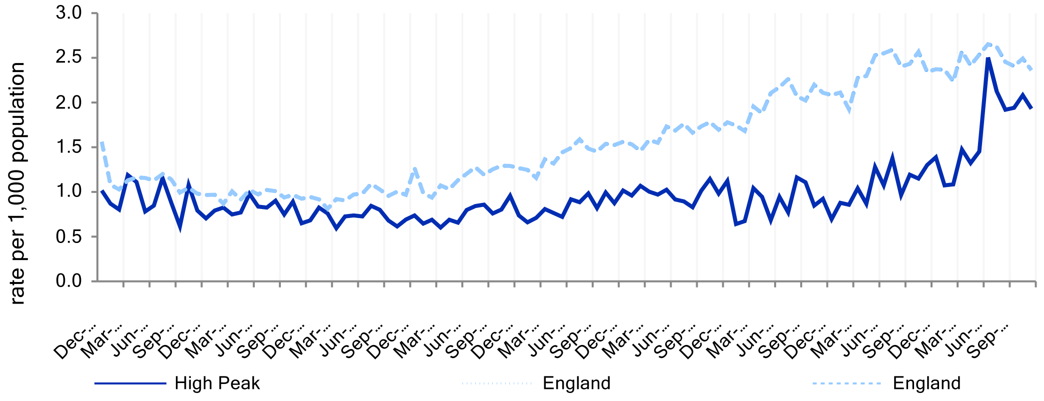
1.53 The social grading for High Peak is evenly split across all social grades with social grades AB and C1 & C2 being the most prevalent in the District.

1.54 The social grading data is further supported by the ONS Annual Household Earnings which has highlighted that High Peak is only slightly below the national average with circa £40,000 per annum compared to £42,000 per annum nationally. This data is unsurprising given that much of the population have professional or skilled occupations across the District.

Crime

1.55 Figure 1.12 below outlines the current and historical levels of crime in High Peak

Figure 1.12 – Crime in High Peak



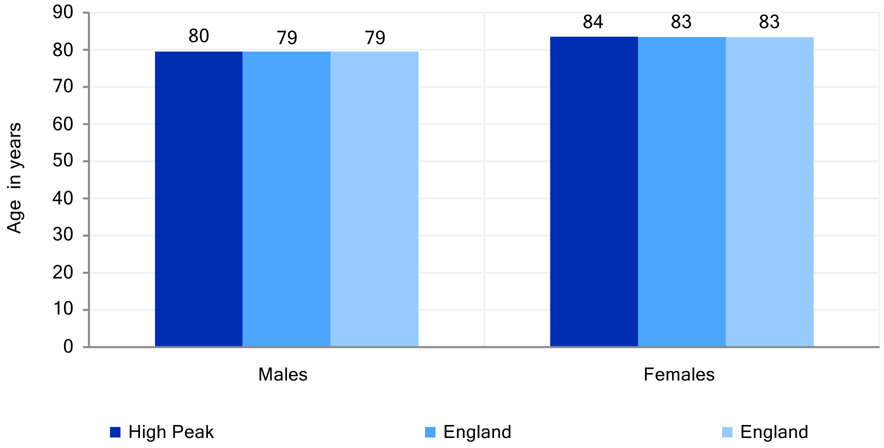
1.56 As shown in the figure, from December 2010, crime in the District has been below national averages. Where the graph shows peak's in levels of crime (for example in June 2019), the rates per 1,000 of the population remain lower than those in England.

1.57 More specifically, between September 2019 and November 2019, there were 20 crimes per 1,000 population, this is significantly below the national averages of 27 per 1,000 of the population for that period. The percentage of violent crime is also lower than England average at 20,3 per 1,000 population between December 2018 and November 2019, compared to 29.5 nationally.

Life Expectancy

1.58 Figure 1.13 highlights life expectancy in High Peak for males and females.

Figure 1.13 – Male and Female Life Expectancy

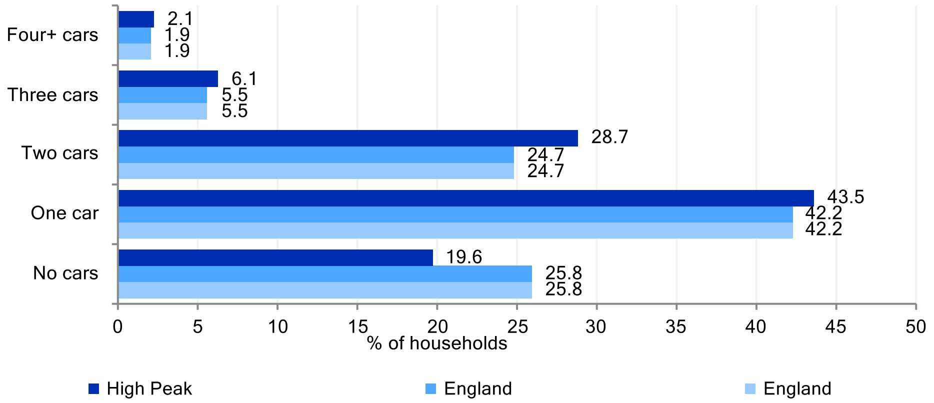


1.59 Life expectancy in High Peak is slightly higher than national average for males (80 compared to 79 nationally) and females (84 compared to 83 nationally).

Car or Van Availability

1.60 Figure 1.15 shows details of the number of cars and vans in each household in High Peak.

Figure 1.15– Car or Van Ownership



1.61 The figure shows that circa 80% of households in High Peak own at least one car or van. This figure is above the national average of 74%. Additionally, 29% of households have two cars which is higher than the national average of 25%.

1.62 This is not unexpected due to High Peak being largely rural, suggesting that transport links may not be easily accessible and so transport via car or van is the most suitable for those commuting to work.

Public Health England Local Health Profile

1.63 We have reviewed the Health Profile for High Peak in 2019 and extracted the relevant data which is set out in the table below.

Table 1.1 – Public Health England Local Health Profile for the District of High Peak.

Indicator	High Peak	East Midlands	England
Deprivation (IMD 2015)	16.1	N/A	21.8
Children in low income families (under 16s) (%)	11.9%	16.6%	17.0%
Violent crime (per 1,000 population)	31.7	37.2	44.9
Employment rate aged 16-64 years (%)	71.7%	75.2%	75.6%
Smoking prevalence in adult (%)	12.3%	14.8%	13.9%
Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese (%)	62.9%	64.2%	62.3%
Obese children in Year 6 (%)	15.4%	19.7%	20.2%
Diabetes diagnoses aged 17+ years (%)	73.5%	84.6%	78.0%
Under 75 mortality rates – cardiovascular (per 100,000 population)	58.5	73.5	71.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 population)	3.1	4.0	3.9
Life expectancy at birth – Males (years)	79.9	79.4	79.6
Life expectancy at birth – Females (years)	83.4	82.9	83.2

1.64 The table outlines a positive health picture for High Peak. Positives for the District include deprivation, children in low income families, violent crime, child obesity and under 75 mortality rates. The only negative health indicator is the diabetes diagnosis. All other health indicators are marked as in-line with national averages.

Sport England KPI data

Overview of the Nation

1.65 Sport England calculate a range of different data sets to measure participation in sport and physical activity. Previously Sport England utilised the Active Peoples Survey to measure activity levels, but this was focused on traditional sport and physical activities.

1.66 In 2016/17, they released the Active Lives Survey, in line with the new Sport England strategy, and the data now analyses non-traditional activities such as gardening, walking and dancing as well as traditional sport and physical activity methods.

1.67 The latest Active Lives survey has just been published by Sport England (April 2019).

1.68 The survey results, based on data gathered from November 2017 to November 2018, concludes that a total of 498,100 more people (aged 16+) are meeting the Chief Medical Officer's guidelines of doing at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity a week compared to 12 months ago.

1.69 More women, older adults and disabled people and those with long-term health conditions are also getting active, along with the number of inactive adults – those doing fewer than 30 minutes of physical activity a week – has reduced by 185,000.

1.70 This is considered to be a 'step change' when compared to previous Active People survey results with the figures meaning that that 62.6% of the adult population nationally are now classed as active, with 25.1% now inactive.

1.71 Perhaps unsurprisingly, the research continues to show that that enjoyment is the biggest motivator for the active while, for those who are not active, perceived ability has the biggest impact on how much they do.

1.72 Despite these more positive results, stubborn inequalities still remain, with key headlines:

- Women from lower socio-economic groups and black and South Asian communities are less likely to be active;
- There was no change in the number of people from lower-socio economic groups who are getting active and they remain significantly less likely to be active than those from higher-socio economic groups; and,
- South Asian and black adults are the least likely to be active;

1.73 The survey also shows that the activity habits of the nation continue to change:

- Walking for leisure and travel (numbers grew to 26.9 million);
- Adventure sports (hill and mountain walking, climbing and orienteering) saw significant growth;
- Fitness activities, driven by gym sessions, are the most popular activity after walking. Within this category, yoga and Pilates grew in popularity, while fitness classes like Zumba became less popular;
- Swimming levels have stabilised after a period of decline, with peaks seen in outdoor and open water swimming during the summer heatwave of 2018;

- Weight sessions have grown in popularity for women; and,

- Whilst ways of getting active are becoming more diverse, our research also shows that 5.5m people who are not currently active, don't feel they have the ability to be active.

1.74 Things are moving in the right direction; however, stubborn inequalities remain which show that sport and physical activity still isn't appealing to everyone.

1.75 From a sports perspective, even though large numbers of the population still do traditional sports, numbers are not growing.

- Overall football participation has decreased, but women's football remains stable; and,

- Overall cycling levels have dropped, with outdoor, road cycling and racing participation down. However, indoor bike sessions saw continued growth and a spike.

Practical Steps and Targeted Intervention

1.76 It will be more important than ever that sport and physical activity providers think about the practical steps they can take to make their sports more welcoming and inclusive to all.

1.77 People on a low income, women and black and South Asian people are still less likely to be active. Examples of successful programmes to support positive change include a new stage of the This Girl Can campaign and Fit Got Real.

1.78 The research also suggests that people continue to gravitate towards activities that can fit into their busy lives, that are enjoyable and where ability doesn't have to matter.

1.79 In summary, the fact that traditional sports participation isn't growing is concerning considering their importance in the fabric of the nation and the positive social and community benefits they can bring. The sector must therefore strive for greater local insight and become more demand led as a result focussing on activities that are enjoyable, affordable and accessible.

1.80 Therefore, for the purpose of this project, it will be important for the Council to utilise the proposed facilities to deliver both traditional and non-traditional sports in the programming

Overview of High Peak

1.81 We have sought to summarise the current data for High Peak in the table below from the November 2018 to November 2019 data (2018/19).

Table 1.2 – Participation and Physical Activity

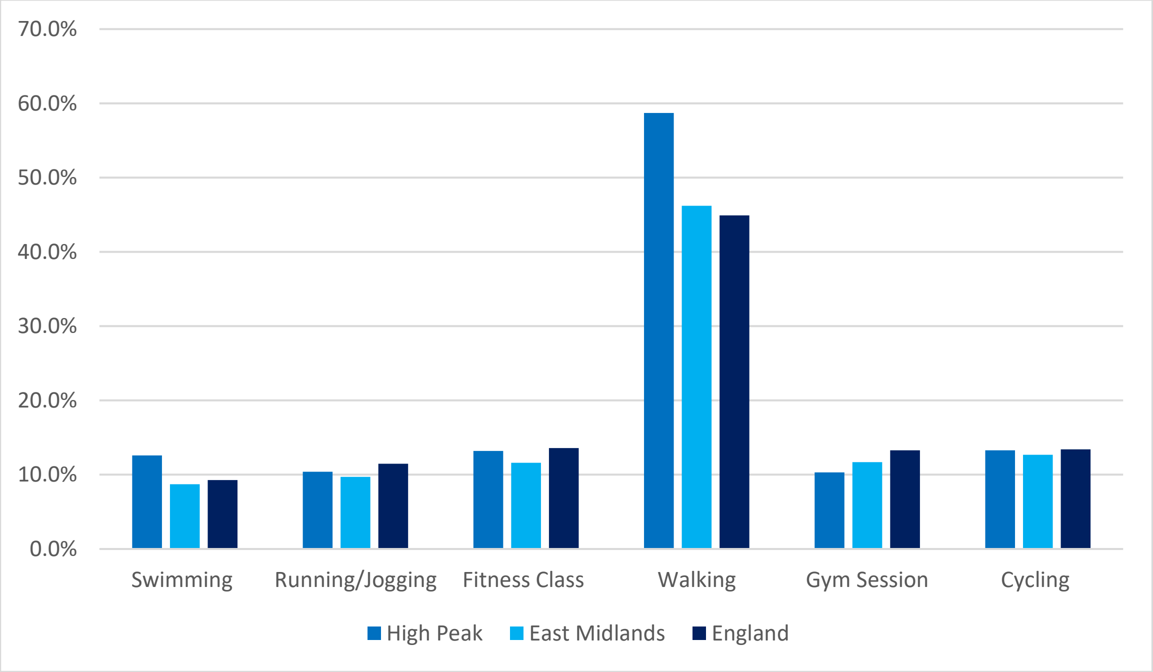
Metric	High Peak District	East Midlands	England
Active People Survey			
1 x 30 minute per week	36.5%	34.7%	36.1%
Active Lives Survey			
Inactive – less than 1 x 30 minutes of physical activity per week	20.0%	26.0%	24.6%
Fairly Active – 30 to 149 minutes per week	8.7%	12.6%	12.2%
Active – Over 150 minutes per week	71.2%	61.4%	63.3%

1.82 The results show that the population of High Peak is very active. The original Active People Survey study outlines that those participating in traditional exercise methods was above the regional average and in-line with national averages which is positive for the District.

1.83 In terms of the Active Lives Survey, the data shows that the number of inactive people is below both the national and regional averages. Whilst those who are active (participating in activity for over 150 minutes per week) is above regional and national averages.

1.84 The Active Lives Survey data can also be adapted to identify the most popular activities in High Peak (participation at least twice in the last 28 days). This data is shown in Figure 1.16 below.

Figure 1.16 - Participation At least twice in the last 28 days - Active Lives Survey Nov 18/19



1.85 This data has shown the most popular activity to be walking, whilst fitness classes, cycling and swimming also have higher participation levels in High Peak than both regional and national averages.

Market Segmentation within the District

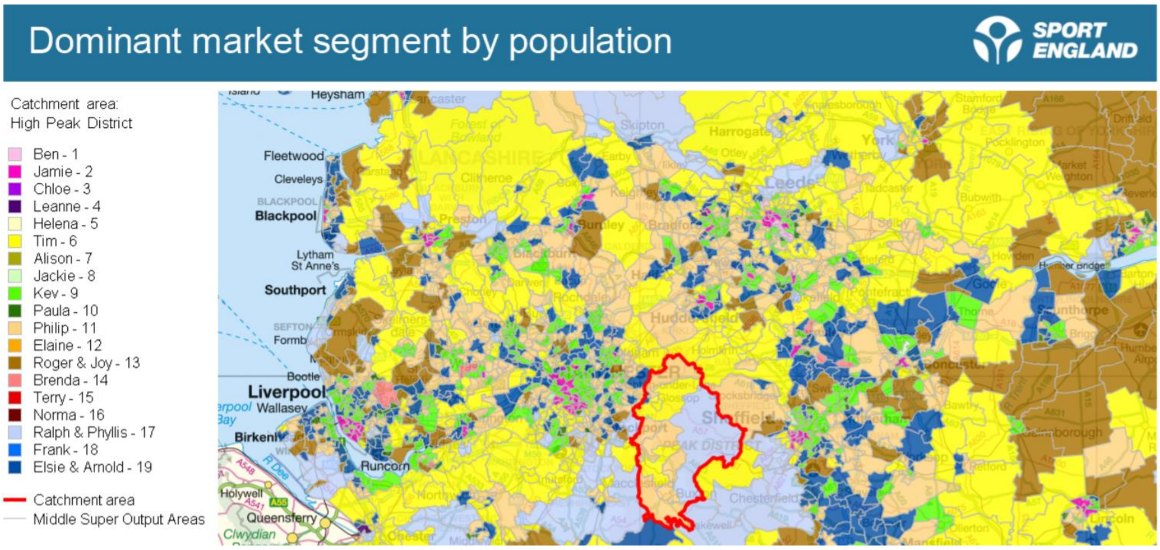
1.86 The segments have been developed for Sport England by Experian, using socio-economic and demographic data, and overlaid with Sport England's Active People and Satisfaction data, as well as the Department of Culture Media and Sport & Sport England Taking Part survey. This data is used to profile the different groups' behaviour, preferences, and motivations and barriers towards sport. The segmentation data also draws on a two-tier solution driven by key life stage and lifestyle identifiers such as age, affluence, marital status and parental obligations. Within these, the levels of participation and the activities undertaken vary enormously.

1.87 Each segment has been described within the context of sporting activities and levels of participation. Also, through providing underlying variables pertaining for example towards attitudes, socio-demographics, health statistics and marketing communication preferences, a fully rounded picture of each segment has been developed. This is a modelled dataset, showing the likelihood of sections of the adult population to display certain characteristics and cannot provide an exact measure of where people live or what they will choose to do.

1.88 This segmentation data and the web tool should not be the sole basis for investment or strategic decisions and should be used in conjunction with your own local intelligence and market knowledge.

1.89 In terms of market segmentation, we have analysed the whole of the District of High Peak to establish the dominant segments of potential users.

Map 1.2 – Market Segmentation – Dominant Groups



1.90 The area is dominated by light blue (Ralph & Phyllis), yellow (Tim) and salmon (Phillip). These colours are represented where there is a high density of the segments. Spread across the catchment and not so easily identified by colours on the map, there is also significant population of Elaine, Elise & Arnold and Roger & Joy.

1.91 A quick summary of the top 5 segmentations is set out below. It should be noted that whilst Ralph & Phyllis show up on the map, it is only the 11th most prevalent segment. Further details can be found at http://segments.sportengland.org/

Table 1.4 – Dominant Segments – High Peak District

Segment	Background	Sports Overview	Barriers to Participation
Tim – Segment 6 (9.6%)	• Aged 26-45 • Married or Single • May have children • Professional job • Enjoys and participates in physical activity • Health conscious	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. The top sports that Tim participates are cycling (21% compared to 9% of all adults) and keep fit/gym (20% compared to 17% of all adults). Swimming, football and athletics or running are also popular sports for Tim. His participation in swimming is in line with that of all adults, however Tim is more likely than all adults to take part in football and athletics. 66% of this segment would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. Tim is likely to be a member of a club to play sport (33% compared to 23% of all adults). He is also likely to take part in competition (27% have done so in the past 12 months, compared to 13% of all adults).	36% of this segment give their main barrier as work commitments, compared to 19% of all adults. 'Other' factors (which include 'leaving school', 'no opportunity' and 'economic/work reasons' are a barrier for 23% of this segment. 'Health, injury and disability' are considered a barrier to playing sport by 16% of this segment, and 12% of this segment describe themselves as having a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity
Phillip – Segment 11 (11.8%)	• Aged 46-55 years • Married • Children • Full time employment and owner occupier • Enjoys and participates in physical activity. • Reasonably health conscious	Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. The top sport that Philip participates in are cycling (16% compared to 9% of all adults). Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym (15%) and swimming (12%). Other sports include football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.	Work commitments are the main barrier for Philip, with 31% citing this as a reason for doing less sport in the past year. 30% cite 'health, injury or disability' as a barrier. This is below the national average of 41% which suggests that Philip is less impacted by health issues than other adults. 20% of this segment has a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity.

		58% of Philips say they would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. 30% of Philips are members of a club to participate in sport (compared to 23% of all adults) and 17% of this segment have received instruction in the past 12 months, in line with all adults who play sport. 21% have taken part in competition compared to 12% of all adults.	
Elaine– Segment 12 (7.3%)	• Aged 46-55 years • Married • Children • Full time employment and owner occupier • Enjoys and participates in physical activity • Reasonably health conscious	Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators. The top sports that Elaine participates in are keep fit/gym (21% compared to 17% of all adults) and swimming (18% compared to 14% of all adults). Elaine also enjoys cycling, athletics or running, tennis, badminton and horse riding. 55% of Elaine's say they would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. 23% of Elaine's are members of a club to participate in sport, which is consistent with the national average. Elaine is likely to be a member of a health club and may also attend classes – 22% of this segment has received instruction in the past 12 months (compared to 17% of all adults). Elaine is unlikely to participate in competition (9% compared to 12% of all adults).	38% of this segment give their main barrier as 'health, injury or disability'. This is below the national average (41%) which suggests that whilst an issue for some, Elaine is less impacted by health issues than other adults. 24% of this segment has a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. 'Other' barriers (including no opportunity and economic factors) are also a factor for 25% of this segment (compared to 21% nationally), with work commitments impacting on 20% (compared to 19% nationally).

Roger and Joy – Segment 13 (8.5%)	• Aged 56-65 years • Married • Children and grandchildren • Full time employment or retired • Sometimes enjoy and participate in physical activity • No indication regarding health consciousness	Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym, swimming and cycling but none of the activities are above the national average. Their participation levels are below average for all sports, with the exception of golf (6% compared to 4% of all adults), angling (2% compared to 1% of all adults) and bowls (2% compared to 1% of all adults). 44% of Roger & Joys say they would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. 15% of Roger & Joys are members of a club to participate in sport, which is lower than the national average (23% of all adults), but higher than other organised sport indicators for this segment. Golf or fitness club membership may account for this. 15% have received instruction (compared to 17% nationally) whilst 12% have taken part in competition (in line with the national average).	50% of this segment give their main barrier as 'health, injury or disability' (compared to 41% of all adults). This may reflect the overall demographic, as a third of this segment has a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity. 'Other' barriers (including no opportunity and economic factors) are also a barrier to this segment, at a level similar to for all adults (22% compared to 21% of all adults).
Elise and Arnold – Segment 19 (7.6%)	• Aged 66+ years • Widowed • May have children and grandchildren • Retired • Participates in low intensity activities	Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming but neither of the activities are above the national average.	83% of this segment give their main barrier as 'health, injury or disability' (compared to 41% of all adults). This appears consistent with the age of the segment and propensity to have health problems. This segment has an above average propensity to have poor health, heart conditions and bone, muscle and/or joint problems. 50% of this segment has a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity.

	- No indication regarding health consciousness	The only activity that is above average is bowls (3% compared to 1% of all adults). 25% of this segment would like to do more sport, compared to 52% of all adults. 15% of Elsie & Arnolds are members of a club to participate in sport (compared to 23% of all adults), although social aspects of club membership may play a role here. Elsie & Arnold are also unlikely to have received instruction in sport (8% compared to 17% of all adults) and to have taken part in competition (4% compared to 11% of all adults).	'Other' barriers (including no opportunity and economic factors) are also a factor but to a much lesser extent than health (10% compared to 21% of all adults).

1.92 In general, the segments reflect an older population with mixed activity propensity. Tim, Phillip and Elaine all live a relatively comfortable lifestyle with disposable income available due to having full-time job security and property ownership. Whereas, Elise & Arnold and Roger & Joy are retired and so are less likely to have access to disposable income.

1.93 Tim, Phillip and Elaine combined represent 29% of the population. These segments are reasonably health conscious and are either very active or have levels of activity which are consistent with national averages. The most popular sporting activities for these segments are cycling, keep fit/gym and swimming. In terms of barriers to participation, 20-36% of people belonging to these segments cite 'work commitments' as the largest barrier to participation in physical activity. Additionally, Phillip and Elaine also cite 'health' and 'injury' as a barrier for 30-36% of segment population.

1.94 Elise & Arnold and Roger & Joy have a combined representation of 16% and are older than the other dominant segments in the District (56+). These segments are less active than the other adult population and there is no indication that they are particularly health conscious. 50-83% of people in these segments cite 'health' and 'injury' as a key barrier to participation in sport and 30-50% have a long-standing disability or infirmity. Having said that, those that do participate in sport are likely to engage in keep fit/gym, swimming and cycling (although none of these sport participation levels are above the national average). 2-3% of these segments participate in Bowls, which is above the national average (1%). Although 25-44% of these segments would like to participate in more sport, this is still below the national average of 52%.

Summary of the District Demographics

The key information from the District analysis is as follows:

- The ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2018 have predicted the High Peak District to have a population of 92,220, a growth of 1.4% since the 2011 Census.

- There is a lower than average proportion of people aged under 15 years old (17%). In addition, those aged over 65 years represent 21% of the population, higher than the England average of 18%.

- The older aged population is also reflected by the dependent children statistics, with only 41% of households having at least one dependent child (compared to 43% nationally).

- Population projections estimate an increase of circa 2.7% to by 2025 (5-years' time) and a 6% increase by 2035 (15-years' time). These growth projections are slightly lower than national averages.

- In terms of the ethnicity, the population of High Peak is fairly monocultural when compared with England as a whole. In total, 96% of its residents are White-British compared to 80% nationally. There is also a higher than average number of residents born in England (94% compared to 84% nationally) and a higher number of all-English-speaking households (98% compared to 91% nationally). Furthermore, much of the population are Christian with non-Christian religions only representing 1% in the District.

- Married households are the most common in the district, accounting for 36% (compared to 33% nationally). The number of pensioner households is also in-line with national averages are 22% (compared to 21% nationally), which is unsurprising given the high population of those aged over 65 years.

- In terms of dwelling types, terraced properties are the most common, representing 34% of dwellings, compared to 25% nationally. Whilst detached properties are the third most popular dwelling type, they represent 24% of houses in the District (higher than the national average of 22%). The number of flats is significantly below England averages.

- 73% of houses in the District are owner-occupied, of which 37% are owned outright without a mortgage or loan. These statistics are above the averages for England. The percentage of houses rented from the Council are in-line with national averages. However, the percentage of privately rented houses and those socially rented or rented from Housing Associations are below national averages.

- 80% of the population in the District owns a car or a van, this figure is higher than the national average of 74%. This is a positive when considering the location of sport and leisure facilities due to the rural nature of the district.

- The general health data for the District is positive with 82% of the population in 'very good' or 'good' health, compared to 81% nationally. This data is positive when considering the older-aged population and is reflective of good health provisions in the area.

- The Local Health Profile for the High Peak District has identified positive indicators for deprivation, children in low income families, violent crime, child obesity and under 75 mortality rates. Whilst the profile also identified a negative indicator the District's diabetes diagnosis rate.

- The District's social grading indicators have demonstrated that much of the population are in the AB, C1 or C2 social grade which suggest that the majority of the population has either professional or manually skilled occupations with disposable income accessible.

- The District's economy is in good shape with economic activity in-line with England averages. The number of unemployed (those claiming Job Seekers Allowance or Universal Credit) is lower than average at 2% (compared to 3% nationally).

- High Peak appears has minimal issues with deprivation with the IMD being 6% compared to 20% nationally. The IMD 2019 data have shown that 65% of the population in the District are living in the bottom 5 deciles (least deprived neighbourhoods) in England which is positive for the District.

- Sport England data has the District to have high levels of activity, with 71% of the population participating in over 150 minutes of exercise per week, higher than both the regional (61%) and national (63%) averages. The most popular activities in the District include walking, fitness classes, cycling and swimming.

- In terms of market segmentation, the dominant segmentation populations can be split into two key groups. Tom, Phillip and Elaine are middle-aged but lead relatively active lifestyles with full-time job securities. These segmentations participate in cycling, keep fit/gym and swimming. However, the key barriers to participation are 'work commitments' and 'health' or 'injury.

- The other dominant segmentations are Elise & Arnold and Roger & Joy who are aged over 56 and are likely to be retired. These segments are not health conscious and have low levels of activity, citing 'health' and 'injury' as a key barrier to participation with many having long-standing disability or infirmity.

Catchment Analysis

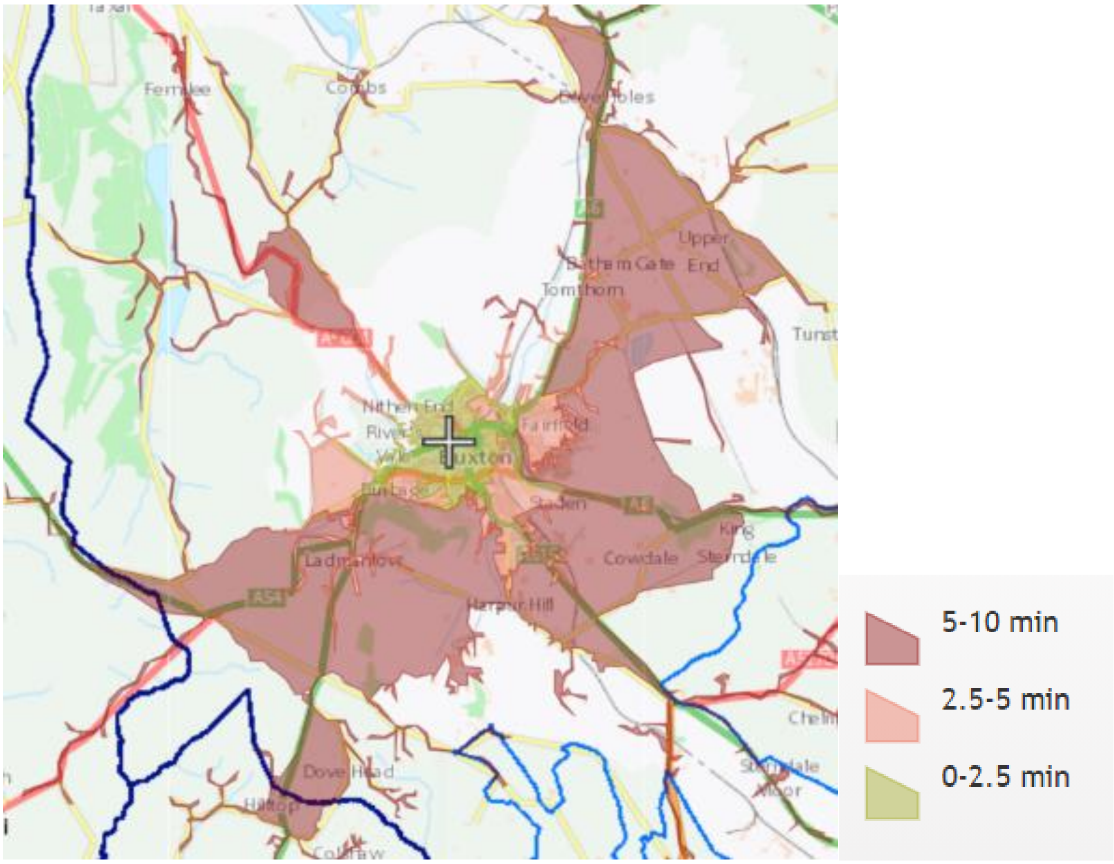
1.95 In order to analyse the local area in more depth, we have focused on the catchment area around the four proposed sites; Buxton Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre (Buxton), New Mills Leisure Centre (New Mills), Glossop Leisure Centre (Glossop) and Glossop Swimming Pool (Glossop). In the interest of simplicity, catchment analysis has been divided into three with Glossop Swimming Pool and Glossop Leisure Centre sharing the same catchment profile due to the proximity of the two sites. Each facility has been utilised as a marker for the catchment.

1.96 In general, a 10-minute catchment is deemed appropriate for recreational facility users. Sport England provide a tool, Active Places Power, that can assess drive time and walk time catchments for facilities across England.

Buxton Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre

1.97 The map below outlines the initial 10-minute drive time surrounding the facility, identified by the marker.

Map 1.1 – 10-Minute Drive Time Catchment around Buxton Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre



1.98 Below, the table outlines the population in the 10-minute catchment drive time.

Table 1.3 – 10 Minute Drive Time Catchment around Buxton Swimming Pool and Leisure Centre

Age (Years)	Time (Minutes)					
	0-2.5	2.5-5	5-10	Total	Total %	England %
0-14	1,207	1,554	1,249	4,010	17.08%	17.70%
15-24	1,433	1,082	686	3,201	13.64%	13.10%
25-39	1,408	1,427	1,088	3,923	16.71%	20.20%
40-59	2,540	2,611	1,512	6,663	28.38%	26.70%
60-79	1,855	1,702	895	4,452	18.97%	17.70%
80+	689	372	164	1,225	5.22%	4.60%
Total	9,132	8,748	5,594	23,474	100.00%	100.00%

1.99 The 10-minute catchment analysis has shown that there is a population of circa 23,000 people. 76% of the catchment live within a 5-minute drive of the facility.

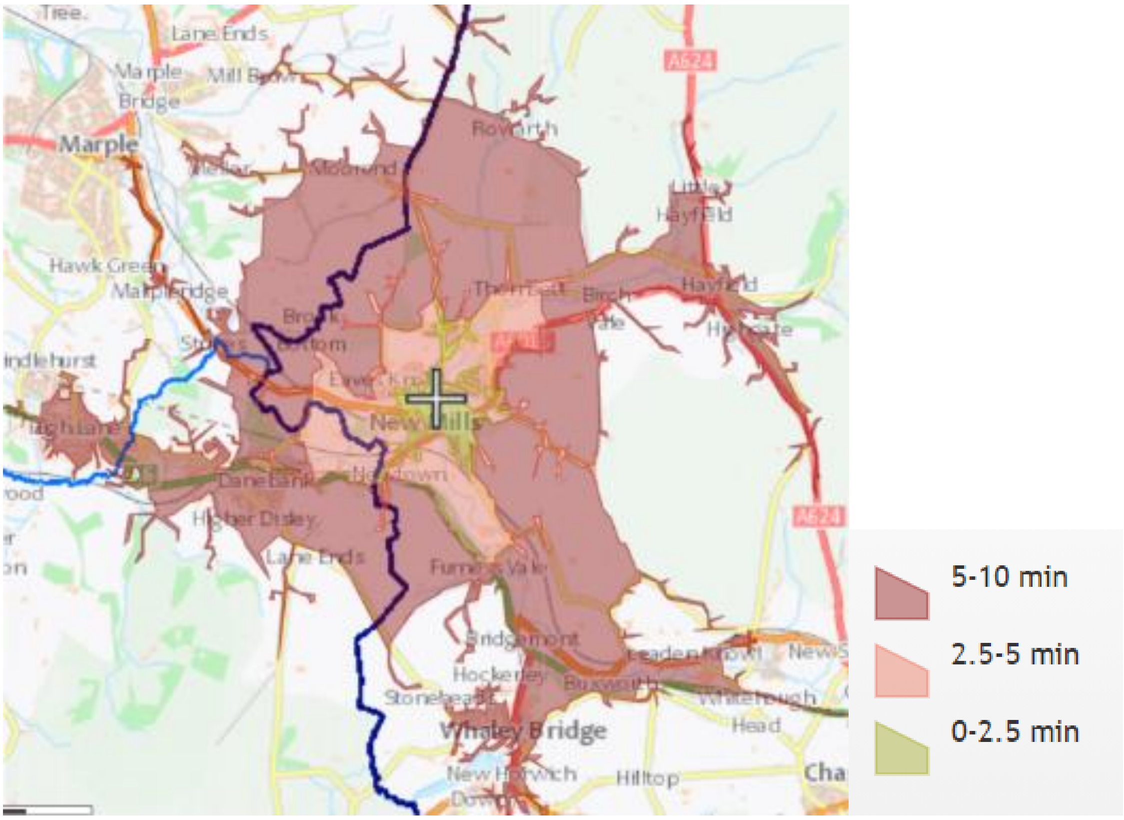
1.100 The percentage of people aged between 25-39 years within the catchment is less than that on a national scale (17% compared to 20% nationally). There is also a slightly less than average proportion of people within this catchment that are aged under 14 years (17% compared to 18% nationally). However, the number of people aged between 15-24 is slightly above average at 14%. Whilst the comparisons to national averages are not vastly different, it does suggest that the catchment has a lower than average younger population which may have an effect on the younger target market for sport and leisure within the catchment.

1.101 Further to this, the population of older people in the catchment is slightly above national average. For example, 28% of the people in the catchment are aged between 40-59 (compared to 27% nationally) and there is also a slightly higher than average proportion of those aged between 60-79 (19% compared to 18% nationally). The proportion of those aged over 80 years is more or less in line with national averages. Again, whilst the older aged population is only slightly higher than that on the national scale, it is important to consider when implementing health and leisure provisions in the area.

New Mills Leisure Centre

1.102 The map below outlines the initial 10-minute drive time around the New Mills Leisure Centre that stretches to Whaley Bridge in the south.

Map 1.3 – 10 Minute Drive Time Catchment around New Mills Leisure Centre



1.103 Below, the table outlines the population in the 10-minute catchment drive time.

Table 1.3 – 10 Minute Drive Time Catchment around New Mills Leisure Centre

Age (years)	Time (minutes)					
	0-2.5	2.5-5	5-10	Total	Total %	England %
0-14	513	1,011	1,879	3,403	15.04%	17.70%
15-24	432	750	1,192	2,374	10.49%	13.10%
25-39	799	1,072	1,707	3,578	15.82%	20.20%
40-59	943	2,008	3,992	6,943	30.69%	26.70%
60-79	586	1,364	3,233	5,183	22.91%	17.70%
80+	143	274	725	1,142	5.05%	4.60%
Total	3,416	6,479	12,728	22,623	100.00%	100.00%

1.104 The 10-minute catchment analysis has shown that there is a population of circa 23,000 people around the site catchment area. 44% of the catchment population live within a 5-minute drive of the facility with the remaining 56% (12,728) living within 10 minutes of the site.

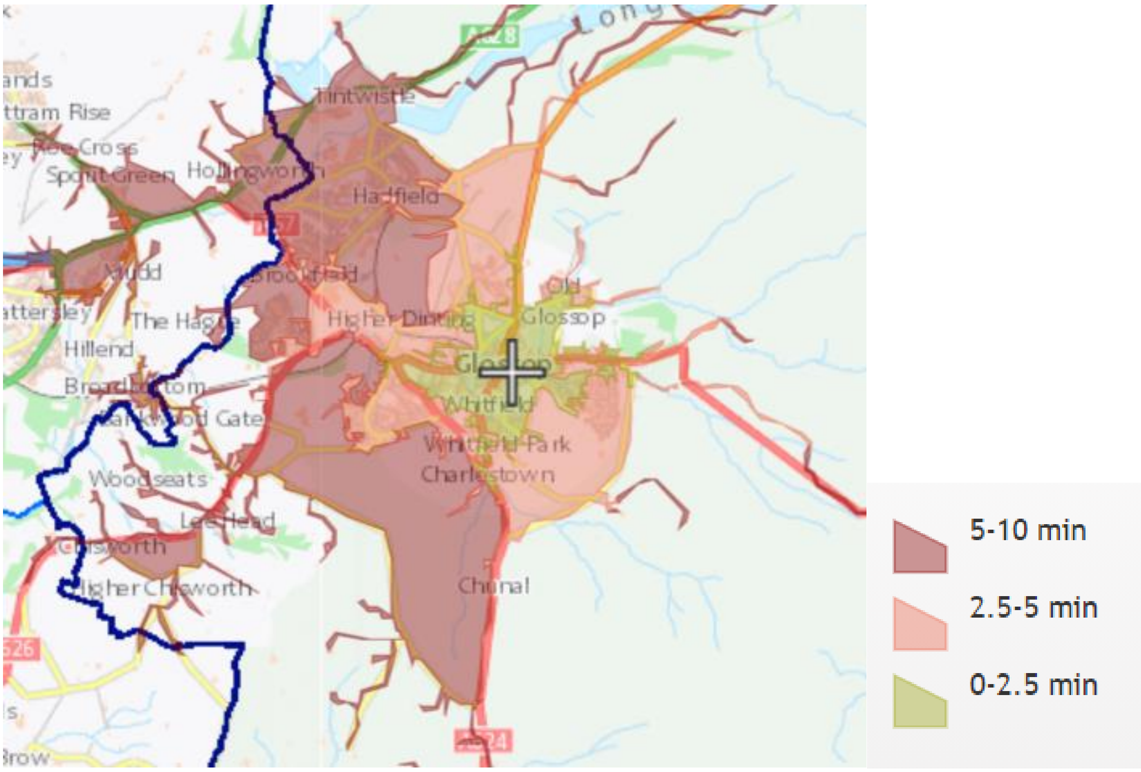
1.105 The catchment population is generally older when compared to the national averages. Most significantly, the 25-39 year age group only represents 16% of the population, considerably less than that on the national scale (20%). Moreover, the 40-59 and 60-79 age groups have a combined representation of 54% of the catchment, which is much higher than the proportion of these age groups across England (44%).

1.106 Additionally, the 0-14 year age group represents only 15% and the 15-24 age group 10%, this is also lower than the national averages of 18% and 13% respectively. The 80+ age group is in line with national averages.

Glossop Leisure Centre and Glossop Swimming Pool

1.107 The map below outlines the initial 10-minute drive time around the Glossop Leisure Centre and Glossop Swimming Pool. The catchment stretches to the outskirts of Ashton-Under-Lyne to the north west and to Chapel-en-Le-Frith to the south.

Map 1. 1 – 10-Minute Drive Time Catchment around Glossop Leisure Centre and Glossop Swimming Pool.



1.108 Below, the table outlines the population in the 10-minute catchment drive time.

Table 1.3 – 10 Minute Drive Time Catchment around Glossop Leisure Centre and Glossop Swimming Pool

Ages (years)	Time (minutes)					
	0-2.5	2.5-5	5-10	Total	Total %	England %
0-14	1,353	1,848	3,580	6,781	17.76%	17.70%
15-24	942	1,069	2,509	4,520	11.84%	13.10%
25-39	1,662	1,589	3,364	6,615	17.33%	20.20%
40-59	2,529	3,398	5,810	11,737	30.74%	26.70%
60-79	1,537	1,990	3,594	7,121	18.65%	17.70%
80+	408	325	674	1,407	3.69%	4.60%
Total	8,431	10,219	19,531	38,181	100.00%	100.00%

1.109 The 10-minute catchment analysis has shown a population of circa 38,000 people. 49% of the catchment population live within a 5-minute drive of the facility with the remaining 51% living within 10 minutes.

1.110 Whilst the proportion of those aged between 0-14 years is in line with national averages, the number of people aged between 15-39 in the catchment is below national averages with a combined representation of 29% compared to 33% nationally.

1.111 Therefore, there is also an increased number of older aged adults living within the catchment of the facility. For example, those aged between 40-59 represent 31% of the population, compared to 27% nationally. Although less of an increase, the same can be said for the 60-79 age group which represents 19% of the catchment compared to 18% nationally. This data reflects the previous conclusions regarding the population of the district a whole being older aged.

FMG
sport & leisure consultancy

LEISURE TRANSFORMATION PLAN
APPENDIX C

HIGH PEAK NEEDS ASSESSMENT
HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL

High Peak Borough Council

A REPORT BY FMG CONSULTING LTD

AUGUST 2021

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1. Introduction

Introduction

1.1 This needs assessment details information and data from several sources to establish the capacity and demand for different facility types within the borough and the individual site catchments for Buxton Swimming & Fitness Centre in Buxton (“Buxton SFC”), New Mills Leisure Centre in New Mills (“New Mills LC”), Glossop Leisure Centre (“Glossop LC”) and Glossop Swimming Pool (“Glossop SP”) in Glossop.

1.2 This work represents a review and update of the Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis produced in 2017 by FMG Consulting (“FMG”) and Neil Allen Associates (“NAA”).

1.3 We have reviewed the needs assessment using the following information:

- Recent (pre-Covid) performance of the leisure portfolio;
- Updated demographic analysis;
- Sport England Market Segmentation;
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- The High Peak Investment Plan for Indoor Facility Provision January 2018 (‘HP Investment Plan 2018’);
- The High Peak Playing Pitch Strategy January 2018 (‘PPS’);
- Sport England Facility Planning Models (“FPM”);
- Sport England Active Places Power (“APP”);
- Health and fitness latent demand reports (produced by the Leisure Database Company); and,
- The High Peak Local Football Facilities Plan (“LFFP”).

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

1.4 The purpose of the review was to inform the Council on options for future provision of leisure centres and other sports facility-based services for 2019 and beyond. The review and assessments also provided data and information to inform the development of a sports facility’s strategy.

1.5 The assessment focused on sports halls, swimming pools and other sports including indoor bowling, indoor tennis, squash and health and fitness.

1.6 In this report, we will assess and update the findings on the need assessment for 2021.

1.7 Following the needs assessment, FMG produced an Investment Plan for Indoor Facility Provision in High Peak in January 2018.

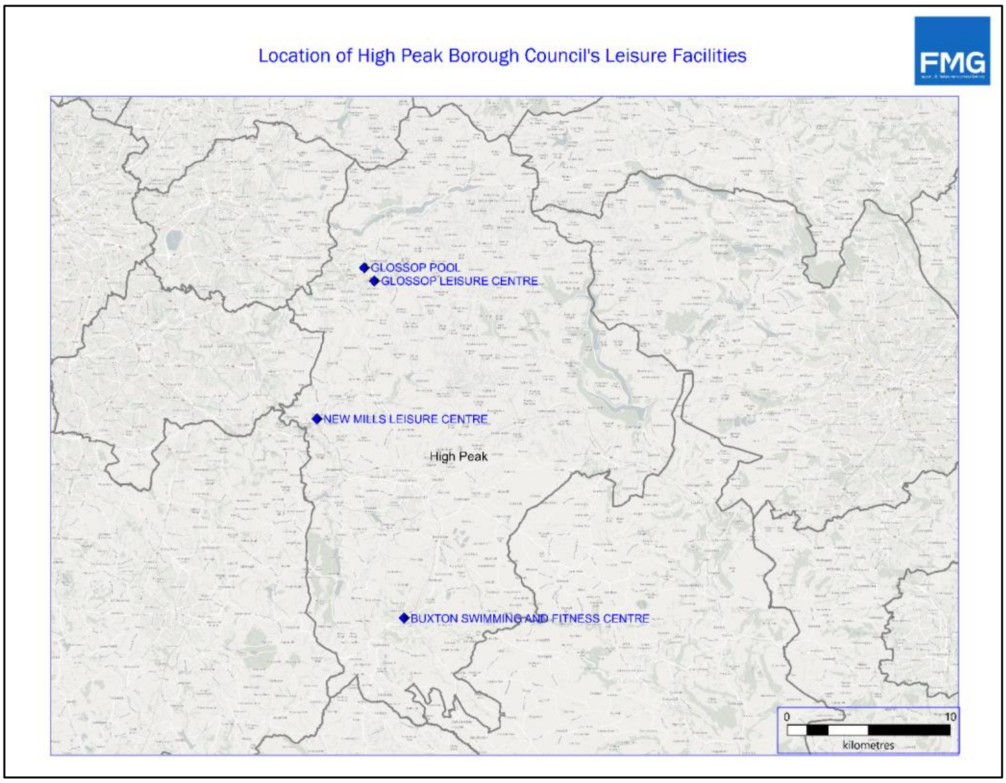
1.8 This Investment Plan highlighted the following key facility findings:

- The need to address quality issues across all sites;
- The lack of need for additional sports hall provision and the expectation that residential growth would not be a driver of future facility need;
- The need for future facilities to be 'fit for purpose';
- The fact that Glossop is the area of highest demand;
- The identification of single, major investment option in Glossop, involving the closure of Glossop LC and Glossop SP and replacement with of both with a single consolidated wet and dry community facility;
- The need for refurbishment and essential works at New Mills LC and ongoing maintenance at Buxton S&FC;
- The need for increased access to school sites for sports hall provision / club use.

Site Locations

1.9 Map 1.1 below illustrates the location of the 4 Council Leisure Centre sites; Buxton SFC, Glossop LC, Glossop SP and New Mills LC.

Map 1.1 – Location of Council Leisure Centres



Structure of Needs Assessment

1.10 We have structured this needs assessment as follows:

- Section 2 - Performance Benchmarking;
- Section 3 – Borough-wide Needs Assessment
  - Sports halls
  - Swimming pools
  - Health and fitness suites and studios
  - Indoor bowling
  - Indoor tennis
  - Squash
- Section 4 - Buxton S&FC Needs Assessment;
- Section 5 - New Mills LC Needs Assessment; and,
- Section 6 - Glossop LC / Glossop SP Needs Assessment.

2. Performance Benchmarking

Introduction

2.1. In order to understand how the facilities are performing operationally, a high-level analysis of income, expenditure and performance information has been undertaken in this section.

2.2. This enables the identification of any significant trends and comparison of headline figures against FMG's experience and national benchmarks so that we can establish what scope there may be for performance improvement and or overall future need for the facility.

2.3. This section provides benchmarks of key income and expenditure areas against FMG's experience of key performance indicators (KPIs).

2.4. The Covid pandemic and the enforced closures of public leisure facilities from March 2020 onwards clearly had a significant impact on the financial performance of the Council's leisure facilities. Accordingly, our performance benchmarking process has used figures from the last three years prior to the outbreak of the pandemic – i.e. 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20. These figures were provided by the Council's leisure management partner, Parkwood Leisure ("Parkwood").

2.5. It should be noted that, whilst KPI analysis provides a useful comparison between facilities and against national benchmarks, it is not appropriate to make decisions based solely on the KPI outcomes, as the key issue is whether services are being maximised locally, not simply how they compare nationally. Considering the numbers in isolation does not consider site-specific issues such as local competition, the operational philosophy, the age, quality and design of facilities, any wider community programming restrictions, levels of integration of sports development, differences in operating policies, rules and procedures and the demographics of an area.

Key Income Trends –High Peak Contract

2.6. Table 2.1 below provides the income trend across the contract over the three years prior to the Covid pandemic.

Table 2.1 – Income Trends across the Contract

Income Trends	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Overall Change
Total Income	976,287	1,035,000	896,314	
Difference		*58,713*	*-138,686*	-79,973
Difference %		*6.0%*	*-13.4%*	*-8.2%*
Swimming Income	1,262,807	1,338,238	1,260,860	
Difference		*75,431*	*-77,378*	-1,947
Difference %		*6.0%*	*-5.8%*	*-0.2%*
Health and Fitness Income	1,286,607	1,302,171	1,161,198	
Difference		*15,565*	*-140,973*	-125,409
Difference %		*1.2%*	*-10.8%*	*-9.7%*
Sports Hall Income	175,855	191,089	161,244	
Difference		*15,234*	*-29,845*	-14,611
Difference %		*8.7%*	*-15.6%*	*-8.3%*
Squash Income	18,852	15,815	15,645	
Difference		*-3,037*	*-170*	-3,207
Difference %		*-16.1%*	*-1.1%*	*-17.0%*
Secondary Spend Income (F&B and Retail etc)	119,867	115,988	97,647	
Difference		*-3,879*	*-18,341*	-22,220
Difference %		*-3.2%*	*-15.8%*	*-18.5%*

2.7. The figures in this table illustrate that income in the core facility areas of swimming, health and fitness and sports halls grew well between 2017/18 and 2018/19, but then reduced in the year 2019/20.

2.8. This latter year-on-year reduction can be explained to some extent by the fact the leisure facilities were closed for a small period at the end of the 2019/20 year and that, before that closure, there was considerable concern and uncertainty about the safety of public spaces which would have had a negative impact on footfall at the leisure facilities.

Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre

2.9. Table 2.2 below summarises the financial performance of Buxton SFC in respect of a range of key performance indicators and compared against FMG's benchmark experience.

Table 2.2 – Benchmark Analysis for Buxton SFC

Key Performance Indicators	Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre			FMG Experience Range
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
Income per m2	£535	£533	£489	£250 - £400
Income per visit	£3.93	£3.73	£3.72	£3.00 - £4.00
Visits per m2	136	143	132	60 - 90
Income from Fitness (per stn)	£12,456	£12,034	£11,503	£6,500 - £8,500
Average Members per Station	36	35	33	20-30
Income from Swimming per m2	£1,221	£1,246	£1,130	£750 - £1000
Marketing as % of income	N/A	N/A	1.3%	2.0% - 2.5%
Cost of Sales	N/A	N/A	26%	50% - 65%
Secondary Income per visit	£0.21	£0.19	£0.18	£0.25 - £0.35
Utility Costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£52	£35 - £45
Maintenance costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£42	£20 - £25
Staffing Costs as % of income	£1	£1	70%	50% - 75%
Staffing Costs as % of expenditure	N/A	N/A	67%	50% - 60%

2.10. The performance benchmarking presents a positive picture of the income performance of Buxton SFC, despite the impact of the last financial year due to the pandemic.

2.11. As an overview, whilst income per m^2 and income per visit have seen a reduction in the year 2019/20 from previous years, it is still above average when compared to our experience.

2.12. The figure for visits per m^2 is significantly higher than our benchmark. Whilst it is positive that the facility is popular with users, it suggests that the facility is operating over capacity which can be detrimental for overall customer experience.

2.13. The figures for income from fitness (per station), average members per station and income for swimming (per m^2) area all above benchmarks.

2.14. Secondary income per visit is below our benchmark. The current catering offer at the site is limited to vending machines, so this is not entirely surprising.

2.15. Expenditure data for the facility is only available from the 2019/20 financial year.

2.16. It is difficult to make any broad conclusions from a single year's data, but it is notable that utility costs per m^2 and maintenance costs per m^2 in that year are both above benchmarks. This can be symptomatic of the age of buildings.

2.17. The indicator for staffing costs as a percentage of total income falls within our benchmark range.

New Mills Leisure Centre

2.18. Table 2.3 below summarises the financial performance of New Mills LC in respect of a range of key performance indicators and compared against FMG's benchmark experience.

Table 2.3 – Benchmark Analysis for New Mills LC

Key Performance Indicators	New Mills Leisure Centre			FMG Experience Range
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
Income per m2	£530	£562	£487	£250 - £400
Income per visit	£3.86	£3.66	£3.53	£3.00 - £4.00
Visits per m2	137	154	138	60 - 90
Income from Fitness (per stn)	£14,590	£15,003	£13,228	£6,500 - £8,500
Average Members per Station	41	41	36	20-30
Income per Sports Hall court	£25,155	£27,108	£23,742	£15,000 - £20,000
Income from Swimming per m2	£1,385	£1,521	£1,384	£750 - £1000
Income per Squash Court	£10,280	£8,712	£9,862	£10,000
Marketing as % of income	N/A	N/A	1.6%	2.0% - 2.5%
Cost of Sales	N/A	N/A	29%	50% - 65%
Secondary Income per visit	£0.13	£0.10	£0.10	£0.25 - £0.35
Utility Costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£40	£35 - £45
Maintenance costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£13	£20 - £25
Staffing Costs as % of income	58%	58%	61%	50% - 75%
Staffing Costs as % of expenditure	N/A	N/A	70%	50% - 60%

2.19. The performance benchmarking presents a positive picture of the income performance of New Mills LC, despite the impact of the last financial year due to the pandemic.

2.20. Income per m^2, income per visit, income per fitness station, income per m^2 of pool water and income per sports hall court are all above or towards the upper end of benchmark ranges.

2.21. The figure for visits per m^2 is significantly higher than our benchmark. Whilst it is positive that the facility is popular with users, it suggests that the facility is operating over capacity which can be detrimental for overall customer experience.

2.22. This suggestion is further supported by the indication that the site is operating at above average numbers of members per fitness station. This suggests that the gym and fitness facilities are popular and that the site's fitness facilities have very limited remaining capacity.

2.23. Income from the squash courts is in line with the benchmarks and had improved in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19.

2.24. Secondary income levels are very low compared to benchmarks. Again, the site offers only vending services.

2.25. The indicator for staffing costs as a percentage of total income falls within our benchmark range.

Glossop Leisure Centre

2.26. Table 2.4 below summarises the financial performance of Glossop LC in respect of a range of key performance indicators and compared against FMG's benchmark experience.

Table 2.4 – Benchmark Analysis for Glossop LC

Key Performance Indicators	Glossop Leisure Centre			FMG Experience Range
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
Income per m2	£383	£398	£346	£250 - £400
Income per visit	£4.89	£5.01	£4.58	£3.00 - £4.00
Visits per m2	78	80	75	60 - 90
Income from Fitness (per stn)	£15,010	£15,566	£13,209	£6,500 - £8,500
Average Members per Station	45	45	40	20-30
Income per Sports Hall court	£25,079	£27,552	£22,092	£15,000 - £20,000
Income per Squash Court	£8,572	£7,103	£5,783	£10,000
Marketing as % of income	N/A	N/A	0.9%	2.0% - 2.5%
Cost of Sales	N/A	N/A	29%	50% - 65%
Secondary Income per visit	£0.05	£0.06	£0.02	£0.25 - £0.35
Utility Costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£22	£35 - £45
Maintenance costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£28	£20 - £25
Staffing Costs as % of income	£1	£1	72%	50% - 75%
Staffing Costs as % of expenditure	N/A	N/A	70%	50% - 60%

2.27. The performance benchmarking presents a generally positive picture of the income performance of Glossop LC, despite the impact of the last financial year due to the pandemic.

2.28. Income per m^2, income per visit, income per fitness station and income per sports hall court are all above or towards the upper end of benchmark ranges.

2.29. The site is operating at above average numbers of members per fitness station. This suggests that the gym and fitness facilities are popular and that the site's fitness facilities have very limited remaining capacity.

2.30. Income from the squash courts is below benchmarks and has been reducing over the three years under review.

2.31. Secondary income levels are very low compared to benchmarks. Again, the site offers only vending services.

2.32. The indicator for staffing costs as a percentage of total income falls within our benchmark range.

Glossop Swimming Pool

2.33. Table 2.5 below summarises the financial performance of Glossop SP in respect of a range of key performance indicators and compared against FMG's benchmark experience.

Table 2.4 – Benchmark Analysis for Glossop SP

Key Performance Indicators	Glossop Swimming Pool			FMG Experience Range
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
Income per m2	£528	£560	£554	£250 - £400
Income per visit	£2.90	£3.02	£3.06	£3.00 - £4.00
Visits per m2	182	185	181	60 - 90
Income from Swimming per m2	£1,845	£1,974	£1,974	£750 - £1000
Marketing as % of income	N/A	N/A	0.8%	2.0% - 2.5%
Cost of Sales	N/A	N/A	34%	50% - 65%
Secondary Income per visit	£0.19	£0.19	£0.16	£0.25 - £0.35
Utility Costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£122	£35 - £45
Maintenance costs per m2	N/A	N/A	£24	£20 - £25
Staffing Costs as % of income	71%	68%	80%	50% - 75%
Staffing Costs as % of expenditure	N/A	N/A	66%	50% - 60%

2.34. The performance benchmarking presents a generally positive picture of the performance of Glossop SP, despite the impact of the last financial year due to the pandemic.

2.35. Income per m^2 and income per m^2 of pool water are both above benchmark ranges.

2.36. The indicator for visitors per m^2 is well above the benchmark range, potentially reflecting the relatively small size and compact facilities at the site.

2.37. Utility costs per m^2 are significantly higher than the benchmark range. It is recognised that the building is over 100 years old and is, as a result, inefficient from an energy consumption perspective.

2.38. The indicator for staffing costs as a percentage of income is slightly over the benchmark range.

3. Borough-wide Needs Assessment

Introduction

3.1. In this section, we will review the borough-wide position for the following facilities that were assessed in the HP Needs Analysis 2017:

- Sports halls;
- Swimming pools;
- Health and fitness suites and studios;
- Indoor bowling;
- Indoor tennis;
- Squash; and,
- 3G artificial grass pitches (3G AGP).

Sports Halls

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

3.2. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis were as follows:

- Overall, High Peak has a good supply of sports halls, in terms of the number of sites, the distribution of the sites across the Borough and the scale of the sports halls. Six of the eight sites have a four-badminton court size sports hall;

- The supply of eight sports halls sites can meet the demand for sports halls by High Peak residents in 2017. However, four of the sports halls are on education sites and one is a youth centre. So, maintaining the supply of sports halls for community use is very much dependent on the policy of each education site towards community use;

- The average age of the eight sports hall sites is 25 years. Six of the eight sites were opened on or before 1990 and all of these sites have been modernised. So, there is a good record of modernisation;

- There is, therefore, a good supply of sports halls and sufficient supply to meet demand. The facilities are well located in the main towns, although the stock is ageing and there is a reliance on education provision for access;

- The evidence suggests the need to protect and enhance access to education sites and seek to modernise the existing venues, or, based on age and condition possibly re-provide sports halls.

Current Provision in 2021

3.3. Using Sport England's Active Places Power tool, we have identified the current provision of sports halls in January 2021 and compared back to the December 2017 Needs Analysis report. (This is based on main halls with three courts or more, as well as ancillary halls at these locations where there are also main halls).

3.4. Details of the updated current supply are provided in Table 3.1 over page.

3.5. The figures show that there has been a reduction from 30 to 27 sports hall courts. This is a result of the closure of the four-court hall at the University of Derby and the replacement of a three-court sports hall at the former Glossopdale Community College with a new four-court sports hall.

3.6. Additional ancillary halls have also now been added to the database at 2 different sites.

Table 3.1 – Supply of Sports Halls in High Peak in 2021

Name of Site	Type	Size	Area (m2)	2017 Courts	2021 Courts	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Buxton Community School	Main	33 x 18	594	4	4	1990	2000	Pay and Play
Buxton Community School	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153	-	-	1980	-	Pay and Play
Buxton Community School	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153	-	-	1978	-	Pay and Play
Chapel Leisure Centre	Main	34 x 20	594	4	4	2003	2010	Sports Club / Community Association
Fairfield Youth Centre	Main	33 x 18	594	4	4	1970	2015	Sports Club / Community Association
Glossop Leisure Centre	Main	27 x 18	486	3	3	1979	2005	Pay and Play
Glossopdale Community College	Main	27 x 18	486	3	4	2018	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Glossopdale Community College	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180	-	-	Closed	-	Closed
New Mills Leisure Centre	Main	34 x 20	680	4	4	1988	2003	Pay and Play
St Thomas More Catholic School	Main	33 x 18	594	4	4	2008		Sports Club / Community Association
St Thomas More Catholic School	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180	N/A	-			Sports Club / Community Association
University of Derby (Buxton Campus)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	0	1994	2011	Sports Club / Community Association
Total				30	27			

Sport England Facility Planning Model – Sports Halls

3.7. The Council has commissioned a Sport England FPM local assessment to develop a sports halls evidence base to support the strategic planning. The key findings of this FPM assessment are provided below.

3.8. The FPM outlined the following three scenario runs:

- **Run 1 – supply, demand, and access to sports halls, in 2020**
  - This run provides a baseline assessment of current provision
- **Run 2 – supply, demand, and access to sports halls in 2031**
  - This run assesses the revised position taking into account the projected growth in population 2020–2031 across High Peak and the neighbouring authorities
- **Run 3 – supply, demand, and access to sports halls in 2031, given assumed facility investments**
  - This run assumes the hypothetical scenario of Glossop LC closing in 2026 and a new four-court sports hall being included in the facility mix of a new Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre opening in 2026.

3.9. The total number of courts in Runs 1 and 2 is 34.3 courts and this increases by one court in Run 3 when the three courts at Glossop LC are replaced by the four courts at the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre. The number of courts available for community use in Runs 1 and 2, is 26.9 courts and this increases to 28 courts in Run 3.

3.10. The scale of the sports hall provision is extensive, with six of the ten individual sports halls being a four-court size sports hall. This size of sports hall can accommodate all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation and provide for club sport development.

3.11. The reason for the difference in the two sets of figures is that there are 7 courts which are unavailable for community use, outside of education use. This unavailable supply represents 20% of the total supply of badminton courts in all runs.

3.12. A comparative measure of sports hall provision is courts per 10,000 population and High Peak has 3.7 courts per 10,000 population in 2020. This decreases to 3.5 courts in Run 2 and increases to 3.7 courts in Run 3 with the larger Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre site.

3.13. In comparison to the neighbouring authorities, High Peak is mid table with the highest supply being in Congleton at 6 courts per 10,000 population and the lowest supply located in Barnsley with 2.6 courts per 10,000 population. The findings for West Midlands Region and England-wide in 2020 are 4.1 courts and 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population, respectively.

3.14. Total demand is projected to remain virtually static and only increase by 11 visits in the weekly peak period up to 2031. So, total demand equates to a demand for 25.4 courts across all three runs. The increase in demand for sports halls from population growth, is offset by the ageing of the much larger resident population 2020 - 2031.

3.15. Another key finding is that the projected increases in demand for sports halls in any of the neighbouring local authorities over the 2020 – 2031 period is not large scale.

3.16. In terms of supply and demand balance, the supply of sports halls exceeds demand in all three runs. This is by 1.5 courts in Runs 1 and 2 and then by 2.6 badminton courts in Run 3. This is also based on sports halls when taking into consideration community use; therefore, in effect the difference between the total supply of sports halls and the total demand in High Peak is supply exceeds demand by 9 courts in Runs 1 and 2 and 10 courts in Run 3.

3.17. It is not realistic or anticipated, that all the total supply could be made available, but it does indicate there is scope to make more use of the total supply – should this be required.

3.18. Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity of the sports halls from High Peak residents who live within the catchment area of a sports hall. This includes sports halls located both inside and outside the Borough. Across the three runs, the High Peak demand that can be met varies very little and averages 92% of total demand.

3.19. The satisfied demand is extremely high, and it means over 9 out of 10 visits to a sports hall by a High Peak resident are located inside the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of total demand.

3.20. Satisfied demand does not change by more than 0.5% between 2020 and 2031 and in most authorities it is unchanged. So whilst the supply balance is reducing, the changes in demand for sports halls between 2020 and 2031 can be met by the available supply.

3.21. Retained demand (i.e. demand that is kept within High Peak) is very high at 87% of total satisfied demand in 2020 and increasing to 90% in Run 3. There is a high correlation between the location and catchment area of the High Peak sports halls and the location of the High Peak demand for sports halls. Nearly 9 out of 10 visits to a sports halls by a High Peak resident are retained within the Borough.

3.22. The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for a sports hall within its catchment area or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and it is then classified as unmet demand.

3.23. The High Peak total unmet demand is within a range of 7.9% of total demand in Run 1, which equates to 2 courts, then 7.7% in Run 2, which is also 2 courts and 8.3% in Run 3 which is 2.1 courts. In terms of the two different types of unmet demand, nearly all of it is from unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.

3.24. In both years and all runs, unmet demand is low in both percentage and more importantly in number of courts and within a range of just 2–2.1 courts. For context, the available supply of courts in High Peak in Runs 1 and 2 is 27 courts and 28 courts in Run 3. The vast majority of unmet demand is demand located outside catchment.

3.25. In terms of location of unmet demand, the values are very low because the total level of unmet demand across the Borough is only 2 courts. There is not a cluster of unmet demand in one location that is of sufficient scale to consider increasing provision of sports halls.

3.26. Used capacity is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The FPM is designed to include a ‘comfort factor’, beyond which the venues are considered too full. In the model, Sport England assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy, and the sports halls are operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

3.27. A key finding is that, in Run 1, the sports halls are estimated to be 69.1% full at peak times in 2020. Used capacity increases in Run 2 to 70% as a Borough average and this is because of the increase in demand for sports halls from the population increase 2020–2031 and with no changes/increase in supply. In Run 3, the estimated used capacity of the sports halls is estimated to be 68.9%. It reduces because of an increase in capacity.

3.28. Across the Borough there is an estimated 10% of capacity before the Sport England benchmark of 80% of sports hall capacity used at peak times is reached. The estimated used capacity for each sports hall site, does vary from the Borough wide average.

3.29. The estimated used capacity for each sports hall site does vary, and this is for several reasons.

- Firstly, public leisure centres have (1) the highest accessibility for both sports club and public use, (2) they are available for daytime use, which is not possible at education venues during term time and (3) the operators actively promote hall sports and physical activity participation, and with a programme of use which reflects the activities and times that customers want to participate. For all these reasons, the public leisure centre have a draw effect, and the used capacity findings for the centres are estimated to be 100%.

- Secondly, the used capacity of a sports hall does depend on the hours available for community use. Self-evidently a sports hall on an education site which is only available for a few hours a week, and with an irregular pattern of use, is very different from a public leisure centre sports hall with a full programme of use. Also, education venues will provide for use by sports clubs or community groups and not for recreational pay and play or sports club sports development. The level of used capacity at education sports halls, also reflects the policy of each school/college on community use. Some schools and colleges actively promote community use, whilst other education venues let the sports halls, to requests for lets from sports clubs or community groups on a term, or even shorter periods.

- The estimated used capacity for the education venues is below the Borough wide average, for Buxton Community School (35% in 2020 and 36% by Run 3 in 2031) and St Thomas More Catholic School (47% in 2020 and 56% by Run 3 in 2031). At Glossopdale School, the estimated used capacity is higher at 83% used at the times it is available for community use. This increases to 91% in Run 2 based on the demand for sports halls in 2031 and is 72% in Run 3 when the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is included and some demand transfers to that centre.

- Thirdly - the amount of demand in the catchment area of sports halls. If there are sports hall locations where the catchment areas overlaps, as exists in Buxton (3 sites) and Glossop (2 sites), then the demand is shared between venues, and this contributes to the used capacity at each venue. The Chapel Leisure Centre and New Mills LC have almost unique catchments, so will retain the demand at each venue and this contributes to the findings for these centres.

- Fourthly - the quality and range of the offer (along with the age and condition of a sports hall), these features are all of increasing importance to customers and impact on participation levels. Residents may travel further to use a sports hall with this all-round offer, rather than participate at the sports hall located closest to where they live. The oldest sports hall is Fairfield Youth Centre (opened in 1970) and it has an estimated used capacity of 65% in 2020 and 45% in 2031. It most likely decreases because its age is reducing the attraction to participants.

- Fifthly – if the nearest sports hall venue for residents in neighbouring authorities is a sports hall located in High Peak and these residents use a High Peak sports hall, then this becomes part of the used capacity of the High Peak sports halls. In 2020, 12% of the used capacity of the High Peak sports halls is from outside the Borough, then 12,4% in Run 2 and 13.1% in Run 3.

3.30. In relation to demand being redistributed if a hall is too full, the FPM has outlined that whilst the leisure centres are estimated to be very full for the reasons set out, there is very little unmet demand in terms of lack of sports hall capacity. Across the Borough it equates to 2 courts. This is not a sufficient lack of capacity to consider increasing sports hall provision to accommodate this unmet demand over and above that which has been modelled.

3.31. This is for two reasons; firstly, the demand is spread across the sports hall sites, not concentrated in a sufficient scale at any one site, so increasing provision in Glossop does nothing for the unmet demand in Chapel-en-le-Firth for example. Secondly, there is an aggregated total across the education venues of 7 courts (rounded) which are unavailable for community use. This unavailable supply represents 20% of the total supply of courts in all runs. So there is scope to make more use of the existing supply and increase available capacity, admittedly this supply is located at school sites and does require negotiation to increase the access for community use.

Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre

3.32. As reported, there is a demand for six courts in the Glossop area in both 2020 and 2031. The current supply of sports halls is seven badminton courts with three courts at Glossop LC and four courts at Glossopdale School.

3.33. Of significance, is that the Glossopdale School has a full size four-court sports hall (recommended dimensions from Sport England and the National Governing Bodies for hall sports), in meeting the needs for community sport and providing a sports hall which also meets the needs of sports clubs for development. Also of significance, is the Glossopdale School sports hall is the most recent to open in the Borough, having opened in 2018 and most likely therefore has the highest lighting standards and a quality floor surface.

3.34. With the potential new Glossopdale Health and Wellbeing Centre sports hall, the supply in Glossop increases to eight courts, with a demand for six courts. There is an opportunity, and it is a fine balance, between providing a new sports hall which on quantitative findings is needed, set alongside obtaining maximum access for community use at Glossopdale School for community use.

3.35. Then when considering alternative provision as part of the Glossopdale Health and Wellbeing Centre, this could be a large flexible space which could provide for a range of activities such as strength and conditioning with kick boxing or possible a martial arts space, or an immersive interactive cycling studio.

3.36. The critical focus is understanding the need for a sports hall to provide for indoor hall sports, set alongside the need for a more flexible space which could accommodate a wider range of individual sports/activities and group activities.

3.37. If the local assessment is that the demand for hall sports such as badminton, basketball and five a side is likely to be the smaller part of the programme, and the major use is for informal activity as described, then is there a greater need for this flexible space and it may then be possible to accommodate the need for indoor halls sports by sports clubs and groups at the Glossopdale School.

3.38. This assessment and suggestion is based on the FPM findings and the increasing trend for flexible space to accommodate a range of individual and group-based activities and less demand for indoor hall sports. The FPM findings can guide the options, but it does need investigation and understanding of the trends and demand for hall sports and these other activities within High Peak Borough.

Consultation

Badminton England

3.39. There is a below average demand for badminton, with a below average number of clubs. However, there is also a significantly below average number of sites and courts. The supply and demand balance is worse than national average and total unmet demand is higher than the national average suggesting facility challenges.

3.40. There is a high percentage of the population with day to day activities limited but no disability clubs or coaches (possible area for development).

3.41. Pre-Covid, to service all badminton demand there is a need for 621 court hours per week. The total number of court hours per week (3+ court sports halls) available in High Peak during stated peak time is 999. In addition, all the badminton courts in High Peak meet the Badminton England quality threshold (above average/good) which equates to 999 court hours.

3.42. There is a need for 62% of the 999 good quality peak time court hours, available each week, to service current and latent badminton demand. Additional court hours required per week in 2030 are 17 hours. There is only one club (New Mills Badminton Club) who participated at New Mills Town Hall. This suggests a weak infrastructure for badminton.

High Peak School Sports Partnership

3.43. The SSP often use facilities on education sites who are part of the partnership as it does not come at a cost, therefore, these facilities are often more utilised than Council facilities.

3.44. Fairfield Youth Centre has been a popular site for usage as it was affordable with break out areas suitable for competitions etc.

3.45. Glossopdale Community College, Chapel LC and Buxton Community School are the key secondary school facilities. There is often not a willingness from primary schools to open due to the cost. Some ad hoc agreements in place but no formal community use.

Boroughwide Summary – Sports Halls

Summary and Recommendations – Sports Halls

The supply of sports hall space in the borough is broadly in balance with the demand for sports hall space and this is not expected to change in the context of projected residential population changes.

The existing sports halls are located in the right areas and, between them, provide sports hall space to the vast majority of the borough’s population. There are no significant areas in the borough suffering from lack of supply of sports hall space.

There may be an over-reliance on sports halls located on school sites and it will be important to protect and enhance community access to those sports halls.

The required size of any proposed replacement sports hall in Glossop will depend on the extent to which the sports hall at Glossopdale Community College might meet community needs for traditional sports hall activities.

Swimming Pools

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

3.46. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis were as follows:

- Overall, High Peak has quite an old stock of three public swimming pool sites, with an average age of 41 years. The location and drive time catchment area of the High Peak pools makes them very accessible to the High Peak population, with high levels of retained demand.
- There is insufficient unmet demand from lack of access in any one location to consider further provision of additional swimming pools anywhere else in the borough.
- The pools are estimated to be quite full and, across the borough, average above the Sport England pools full comfort level of pool capacity used at peak times.
- Based on age and condition the future strategy should focus on re-provision. If there is to be re-provision, then there may be opportunities to consider the future scale required of the main pool and teaching/training pools and seek to increase capacity of the network.

Current Provision in 2021

3.47. Using Sport England's Active Places Power tool, we have identified the current provision of swimming pools in January 2021 and compared back to the December 2017 Needs Assessment report.

3.48. Details of the updated current supply are provided in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2 – Supply of Swimming Pools in 2021

Name of Site	Type	Size (m)	Area (m2)	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre	Main/ General	25 x 13	313	1972	2011	Pay and Play
	Learner/ Teaching/	9 x 7	60	1972	-	
Glossop Pool	Main/ General	25 x 10	250	1888	2018	Pay and Play
New Mills Leisure Centre	Main/ General	25 x 10	250	1979	-	Pay and Play
Total			**873**			

3.49. There have been no changes to the supply of pool water space, apart from the refurbishment of Glossop SP in 2018.

3.50. The Council remains the main provider of swimming pool provision in the Borough.

Sport England Facility Planning Model – Swimming Pools

3.51. The Council has commissioned a Sport England FPM local assessment to develop a swimming pools evidence base to support the strategic planning. The key findings of this FPM assessment are provided below.

3.52. The FPM outlined the following three scenario runs:

- **Run 1 – supply, demand, and access to swimming pools, in 2020**
  - This run provides a baseline assessment of current provision
- **Run 2 – supply, demand, and access to swimming pools in 2031**
  - The run assesses the revised position taking into account the projected growth in population 2020-2031 across High Peak and neighbouring authorities
- **Run 3 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2031, given assumed facility investments**
  - This run assumes the hypothetical scenario of Glossop LC closing in 2026 and a new 25m x four-lane main pool and 10x10m learner pool being including in the facility mix of a new Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre opening in 2026.

3.53. In Runs 1 and 2, there are three swimming pool sites and four individual swimming pools located in High Peak. In Run 3, there are still three swimming pools sites, but the number of pools increases to five pools with the addition of the learner pool at the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre.

3.54. All three swimming pools sites in High Peak are public leisure centre sites. The swimming offer in High Peak is extensive and with the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre added to the supply, it means there will then be two pool sites, along with the Buxton SFC which can provide for all the swimming activities, albeit the Buxton SFC teaching/learner pool is quite small.

3.55. High Peak Borough has 9.4m^2 of water per 1,000 population in Run 1 in 2020. This decreases to 9m^2 of water in Run 2, based on the increase in demand for swimming pools from the projected population changes 2020 – 2031. The water space increases to 10.1 m^2 per 1,000 population in Run 3, with the inclusion of the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre.

3.56. In comparison to the neighbouring authorities, in 2021 High Peak Borough has the second lowest supply after Oldham. However in Run 3 in 2031 with the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre, the High Peak supply is much more in line with the supply in the neighbouring local authorities.

3.57. The second key finding is that total demand is projected to increase to 5,707 visits in the weekly peak period in both runs 2 and 3 for 2031, and this equates to a demand for 947m^2 of water, an increase of just 5m^2 of water, or 0.5% between 2020-2031.

3.58. The projected increase in population across High Peak between 2020–2031 is not going to be a driver of increased demand for swimming pools. This is because the increase in demand for swimming from population growth, is offset by the ageing of the much larger resident population.

3.59. Demand for swimming is highest in both years in the Glossop area where it totals between 240-260m^2 of water and then in the Buxton area where it totals between 200–220m^2 of water.

3.60. When looking at this assessment of supply and demand balance, Run 1 shows the High Peak demand for swimming pools in 2021 is for 942m^2 of water and this increases to 947m^2 of water in

Runs 2 and 3. The High Peak supply of swimming pools available for community use, equates to 756m^2 of water in Runs 1 and 2 and increases to 895m^2 of water in Run 3.

3.61. In Run 1, there is a negative supply and demand balance, with the High Peak demand exceeding the Borough supply by 186m^2 of water. In Run 2, with the projected small increase in demand for swimming from population growth, and no change in the swimming pool supply, the Borough demand exceeds the Borough supply by 191m^2 of water. However in Run 3, with the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre pool site included the Borough's demand for water space exceeds the Borough's supply by just 52m^2 of water.

3.62. Evidently, the provision and scale of the potential Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is achieving near balance between the Borough's demand for swimming pools and supply. So, the scale of the new Glossop site is about right in meeting the Borough's demand for swimming in 2031. The new Glossop site not only reduces the Borough deficit of demand over supply, but it also provides a better all-round swimming offer by providing both a main pool and a sperate teaching learner pool and so can accommodate al swimming activities in separate pools.

3.63. In terms of used capacity (total demand being met by the pools), in all three runs, over 89% of the High Peak total demand for swimming is satisfied/met. This is a very high level of satisfied demand. The change in the location of the Glossop pools is small and creates just 0.4% increase in the High Peak demand for swimming pools which is located within catchment.

3.64. Satisfied demand across the study area is virtually unchanged in Runs 2 and 3 and only changes by 0.1% up to 2031. This reflects that across the study area the supply of swimming pools exceeds demand so the increases in the demand for swimming pools from population growth can be met by the current supply of swimming pools.

3.65. For retained demand in High Peak, the findings show that retained demand is 85.2% of the total 88.6% satisfied demand in Run 1. In Run 2, retained demand is 84.8% of the total 88.8% satisfied demand and in Run 3 it increases to 92.3% of the total 89.5% High Peak satisfied demand.

3.66. The significant change in Run 3 is where the provision of the new Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre leads to 7.1% more of the High Peak satisfied demand for swimming being retained within the Borough. This is because the new pool site provides a better all-round swimming offer than the Glossop SP and as it is the most modern swimming pool site in the study area, it has a draw and greater attraction to residents. The nearest swimming pool site to where Borough residents live for over eight out of ten visits to a swimming pool in 2020 is a swimming pool located in the Borough. In Run 3 with the new Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre this increases to over nine out of ten visits.

3.67. Total unmet demand is within a very narrow range, from 10.9% of total demand in Run 1 to 10.5% by Run 3. This equates to an unmet demand of 103m^2 of water in Run 1 and 102m^2 of water by Run 3 (for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210–250m^2).

3.68. In terms of the two different types of unmet demand (capacity or location), 95% in Run 1 and increasing to 99% by Run 3 is demand located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool with the balance of 5% and decreasing to 0.8% by run 3 from lack of swimming pool capacity.

3.69. The scale of the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is effectively eliminating unmet demand from lack of swimming pool capacity across High Peak Borough. The scale of the pool site and of the two individual pools matches, plus the two other public leisure centre sites matches the projected demand for swimming pools across the Borough up to 2031.

3.70. Unmet demand, not surprisingly, is located in the four main settlements and in both years, is small. As a result, there is no area of the Borough where there is a cluster of unmet demand, in sufficient quantity, to consider increasing swimming pool provision on grounds of increasing accessibility for residents.

3.71. In terms of used capacity (how well used / full facilities are), in Run 1 the swimming pools, as an authority wide average, are estimated to be 74.5% full at peak times in 2020. Used capacity decreases to 73.8% in Run 2 because there is a slight fall in the total demand for swimming between 2020 and 2031. Used capacity decreases further in to 71% at peak times in Run 3 because of the addition of Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre.

3.72. Both Buxton SFC and New Mills LC have an estimated used capacity of 67% in the weekly peak period in 2020 (headroom of 3% before the Sport England benchmark of 70% of pool capacity used at peak times is reached). For reasons of: (1) range of swimming activities available: (2) highest access for public and club swimming use; (3) hours of availability; and (4) proactive programmes of increasing participation - public swimming pool sites have a draw effect.

3.73. The estimated used capacity for the Buxton centre is estimated to be 67% in Run 1 then 62% in Run 2 and 60% in the weekly peak period in Run 3, when the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is included.

3.74. The New Mills LC is projected to have an estimated used capacity of 67% in Run 1, 73% in Run 2 and then 66% in Run 3. It most likely decreases in Run 3 because for some residents, the site for the new Glossop Centre is closer to where they live and is drawing some demand from New Mills LC but not a significant amount. There still remains a working headroom of 4% before the Sport England benchmark of pools comfortably full is reached.

3.75. The Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is estimated to have 88% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period in Run 3. This is the only pool change in Run 3 and it is a new pool and so it will have the highest attraction to residents. It also provides both a main pool and a teaching learner pool with dedicated pools for different activities, increasing its draw effect. This is not only from residents of High Peak but also residents of both Stockport and Tameside who live within the catchment area of the Glossop pool site (imported demand increased from 11.8% in Run 1 to 15% in Run 3).

Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre

3.76. The swimming offer in High Peak is enhanced by the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre. It means there will then be two pool sites, along with the Buxton Centre, which can provide for all the swimming activities. The higher estimated used capacity for the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is because of a "draw effect".

3.77. There is a second pool proposed in Glossop, with the teaching/learner pool as well as the main pool, and the ability/capacity to now provide different swimming activities in dedicated pools.

3.78. It is the most recent pool in the assessment and modelled to open in 2026, it has a higher weighting in the model in terms of its comparative attraction to other older pools – so there is a draw to it. Based on residents using the nearest pool to where they live, there is an increase in demand imported and met at the Glossop new pool, because of the enhanced offer. Imported demand from Tameside represents 6% of the used capacity of the Glossop new pool and 4% is from Stockport (Table 7.2 Used capacity section)

3.79. Given the overall findings for both the borough and for the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre, there is an evidence base case for increasing the size of the teaching/learner pool, from the 10m x 10m scale, which has been modelled, to a 12m x 10m pool.

3.80. The rationale for this is that the pool site modelled is estimated to be very busy and considerably above the Sport England benchmark for a pool site to be comfortably full. A larger pool increases capacity and may also allow for an expanded learn to swim programme to be provided but still stay within a comfortable used capacity level.

3.81. It is suggested the potential to increase the size of the teaching/learner pool to a 12m x 10m pool is considered within the business case. A pool of this size is supported by the fpm assessment and findings.

Consultation

Swim England

3.82. Across the Borough, the age of the facilities is a concern. There is a need to consider the long term picture and the sustainability of sites. There will also be population challenges in the future.

3.83. Apart from the main towns where the Council sites are located, there are no real issues with demand elsewhere in the Borough. Consolidating the facility into a combined wet and dry centre in Glossop is supported by Sport England.

High Peak School Sports Partnership

3.84. For swimming lessons, the Council sites are important, however, parking can be an issue for coaches at New Mills LC and Glossop SP.

3.85. Peak School has a small swimming pool (150m2) but this is for hire only for lessons, classes etc.

Boroughwide Summary – Swimming Pools

Summary and Recommendations – Swimming Pools

The supply and demand of swimming pools in High Peak is broadly in balance, but the existing pools are considered to be busy and there is some evidence of a slight under-supply, particularly in Glossop, the area of highest demand.

The existing swimming pools are located in broadly the right areas and, between them, provide swimming pool space to the vast majority of the borough's population. There are no significant areas in the borough suffering from lack of supply of swimming pool space sufficient to justify provision of a new pool in a new location.

The age of the existing swimming pool provision is a concern and there is a need to consider renewal/replacement.

Any replacement of swimming pool facilities in Glossop should consider the scope for increasing the size and flexibility of pool water available in the town.

Health and Fitness Suites and Studios

3.86. This report will later assess the demand for health and fitness at each individual Council leisure facility using the latent demand reports produced by the Leisure Database Company.

3.87. However, in this section, we will assess the boroughwide picture for health and fitness and studios.

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

3.88. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis in respect of health and fitness suites/gyms were as follows:

- Overall, projecting the potential demand for health and fitness is very challenging. Health and fitness more than any other indoor facility type is very much 'market' led and demand changes frequently.

- Also, the recent increase in the low-cost gyms without long term memberships and which provide the gym and quality equipment but little else, has opened the market and created a new type of provision.

- So, it is a very segregated market in terms of different types of provision for different types of participants and based on consumer demand; levels of disposable income; membership and non-membership marketing and pricing; and consumers changing interest in different activities.

- Findings indicate the level of current gym provision is meeting demand.

3.89. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis in respect of studios were as follows:

- Overall, in terms of facility provision, High Peak has an extensive range of studio provision. It is not possible to generate a needs assessment for studio provision because of the limitations in the demand data and participation information on the full range of activities which take place in studios. On the supply side calculating the supply/capacity of studios is not really possible because of the very wide variation in the size of studios.

- Studios are not really a free-standing facility type and increased provision is more likely to be as part of commercial health and fitness centres or as part of physical activity provision in schools and colleges, currently there are studios at 4 education venues.

- If there is to be re-development of the public leisure centres, then dedicated high quality studio provision should be an integral part of the facility mix. Possibly of around 300m^2, with the scope to sub divide the total area into two separate studios.

- Increased provision at public leisure centres would also increase access for pay and play, this is another way of encouraging casual participation by people who currently do no, or limited activity.

Current Provision in 2021

Tables 3.3 and 3.4 overleaf detail the current provision of health and fitness suites and studios in High Peak.

Table 3.3 – Supply of Health and Fitness Suites in High Peak in 2021

Name of Site	Postal Town	2017 Stations	2021 Stations	Difference	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access (2021)
Bodycheck Health & Fitness Club	Glossop	69	0	-69	1989	-	Closed
Buxton Community School	Buxton	25	25	0	1990	2007	Pay and Play
Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre	Buxton	35	35	0	2011	-	Pay and Play (previously Registered Membership Use)
Chapel Leisure Centre	High Peak	45	45	0	2003	-	Registered Membership Use
Glossop Leisure Centre	Glossop	36	36	0	1979	2011	Registered Membership Use
Glossopdale School (Glossop Site)	Glossop	20	0	-20	2006	-	Closed
New Bodies Gym (Buxton)	Buxton	70	70	0	1998	2016	Registered Membership Use
New Bodies Gym (New Mills)	High Peak	80	80	0	1995	2014	Registered Membership Use
New Mills Leisure Centre	High Peak	30	30	0	2011	2014	Pay and Play
Pure Gym	Glossop	0	170	170	2019	-	Registered Membership Use
Spindles at The Palace Hotel (Buxton)	Buxton	35	35	0	1996	2005	Registered Membership Use
St Philip Howard Academy	Glossop	11	11	0	2007	-	Private Use
The Unit Fitness	Glossop	65	0	-65	2010	-	Closed
University of Derby (Buxton Campus)	Buxton	15	0	-15	2011	-	Closed
Total		**536**	**537**	**1**			

Table 3.4 – Supply of Studios in High Peak in 2021

Name of Site	Postal Town	2017 Studio	2021 Studios	Difference	Area	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access (2021)
Buxton Community School	Buxton	1	1	0	375	2006	-	Pay and Play
Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre	Buxton	1	1	0	59	1972	2011	Pay and Play
Chapel Leisure Centre	High Peak	1	1	0	180	2003	-	Registered Membership use
Glossop Leisure Centre	Glossop	1	1	0	64	2011	-	Pay and Play
Glossopdale Community College (Glossop Site)	Glossop	1	1	0	120	2018	-	Sports Club / Community Association
		1	0	-1	-	2006	-	
New Bodies Gym (Buxton)	Buxton	1	1	0	286	306	-	Registered Membership use
New Bodies Gym (New Mills)	High Peak	1	1	0	80	80	-	Registered Membership use
New Mills Leisure Centre	High Peak	1	1	0	72	72	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Pure Gym (Glossop)	Glossop	0	1	1	N/A	NA		Registered Membership Use
Spindles at The Palace Hotel (Buxton)	Buxton	1	1	0	64	49	-	Registered Membership use
St Thomas More Catholic School	Buxton	1	1	0	180	180	-	Sports Club / Community Association
The Unit Fitness	Glossop	1	0	--1	300	2010	-	Registered Membership use
Total		**12**	**11**	**-1**				

3.90. In terms of gyms, there has not been a significant change in the number of stations provided since 2017 with only 1 additional station, however, the constitution of the sites has significantly changed.

3.91. In 2017, there were 13 sites across High Peak, and this has now reduced to ten sites. This is due to the closure of four facilities, with Glossop the area most significantly hit with 154 stations closing due to the loss of Bodycheck Health & Fitness Club, Glossopdale School and The Unit Fitness, whilst in Buxton, the University of Derby has closed its premises.

3.92. In contrast, a large 170-station Pure Gym has opened in 2019 in Glossop. We understand that both Bodycheck and The Unit have also closed between 2019 and 2020 due to financial insolvency (from APP data) and this is no coincidence considering the large-scale low-cost option provide by Pure Gym coming to the market.

3.93. As a result, there are now four commercial sites (down from 5 in 2017) that total 66% of the stations; this is up from 60% in 2017. The three local authority centres continue to provide 101 stations or 19% of the supply. This indicates that the commercial market is adjusting to the demand and needs of the population, rather than the Council facilities.

3.94. In terms of studios, in 2017 there were 12 studios across 11 sites, and this has now developed to 11 studios across 11 sites.

3.95. The main changes are the redevelopment of Glossopdale School to remove two studio spaces to be replaced with 1 studio and a sports hall, loss of the studio space at The Unit (closed down) but the gain of a studio at Pure Gym (Glossop).

3.96. There is access to six studios on a pay and play or sports club / community access arrange, with four sites at registered membership facilities and 1 private use.

Demand in 2021

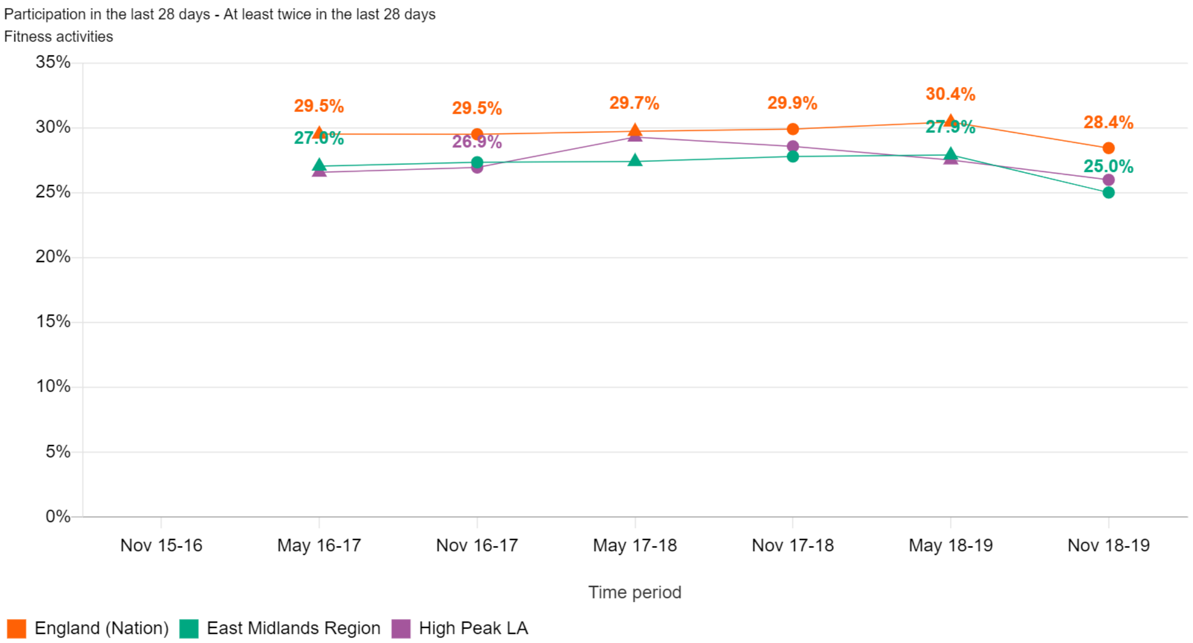
3.97. Market trends across the UK have changed in recent years in terms of health and fitness activities which may have resulted in an increase in the sector. As well as increased access to sites that offer strength and conditioning, functional fitness and sessions such as CrossFit, there has been an increased importance and need for flexible spaces to accommodate classes which are becoming an increasingly popular aspect of the fitness membership.

3.98. We are also now seeing local authority and commercial operators managing gyms at up to 35 members per station with many members joining for classes only which does not impact on the capacity of the gym area.

3.99. The Active Lives data for participation at least twice in the last 28 days shows participation has remained static for all fitness activities over the last 5 years.

3.100. Figure 3.1 over page illustrates the findings below that current levels of participation in High Peak of 26% are higher than the regional (25%) but lower than the national average (28%). In adults, this would equate to circa 20,000 of the population participating in fitness activities at least twice a month (based on the population of circa 76,500 people aged 15 years and over in 2021).

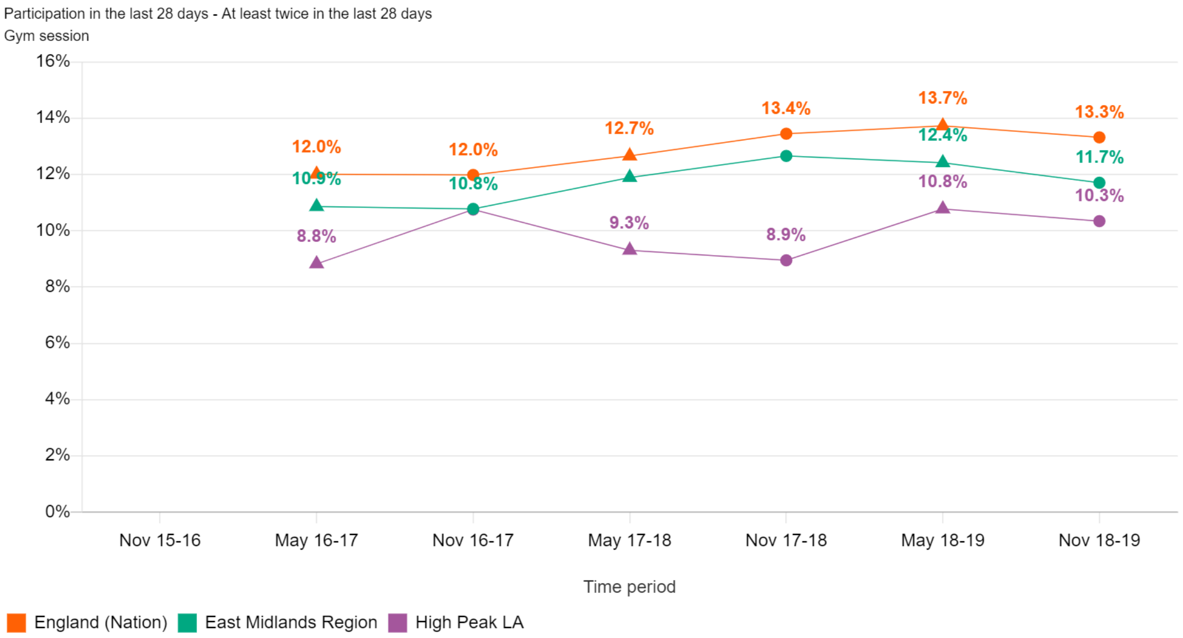
Figure 3.1 - Fitness Activity Participation at least twice in the last 28 days



3.101. This can cover any type of fitness activity, so below we have drilled down to formal fitness activities that can be undertaken in a health and fitness facility.

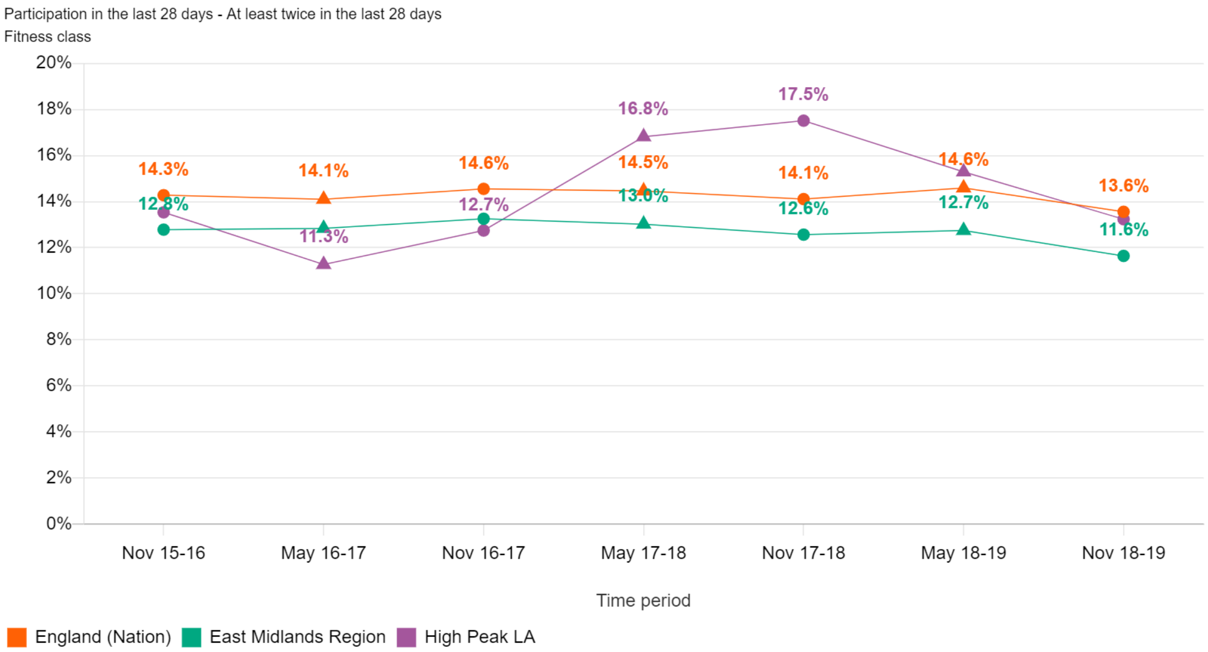
3.102. Figures 3.2 and 3.3 detail the number of people in High Peak participating in a gym session or fitness class at least twice every 28 days.

Figure 3.2 - Gym Session Participation at least twice in the last 28 days



3.103. High Peak is below the East Midlands and England averages with 10% of the population participating compared to 12% regionally and 12% nationally. It should be noted that this has decreased from the May 18/19 data of 11% but has been showing an upward trend over the past 4 years. Based on the adult population, this equates to 8,000 people participating in gym sessions in the Borough at least twice a month.

Figure 3.3 - Fitness Class Participation at least twice in the last 28 days



3.104. Figure 3.3 details that fitness class participation is higher than the regional average but still below national trends, with 13% of the population participating twice every 28 days, compared to 12% for the East Midlands and 14% for England.

3.105. This has decreased from previous data and is now at a similar level to the 15/16 data. Based on the adult population, this equates to 10,000 people participating in class sessions in the Borough.

3.106. Pulling this together, this indicates that there are circa 8,000-10,000 people in the Borough participating in either a gym session or health and fitness class. It is likely a high proportion of this group will be a member of a fitness facility to access the gym or class. Low-cost budget gyms can offer memberships for as low as £15-£20 per month with classes and gym access included.

3.107. Further to this, The Leisure Database Company ("TLDC") are a leading provider in analysing demand for health and fitness through latent demand reports. The TLDC produce a 'State of the UK Fitness Industry Report' every year. In 2019, the report stated that the industry has continued to grow to above 15% to a total penetration rate of 15.6%, now equating to 1 in 7 people being a member of a gym.

3.108. If we are to apply this 15.6% to the population of 76,500 that are 15 years and over, this equates to 12,000 people in High Peak being a member of a gym. It should be noted that this was pre-Covid-19 pandemic, and the market is currently not operating at these levels. This also does not consider people using facilities in the neighbouring Boroughs or near their workplace.

3.109. Therefore, it appears there is theoretical demand for 8,000-12,000 users of health and fitness facilities in the Borough. If we are then to apply an industry average of 25 members per station to 12,000 users, this would identify demand for 320-480 stations in the catchment.

3.110. In terms of future demand, by 2031, the population above 15 years old is expected to increase to circa 97,000 people of which 86,500 are 15 years and older. Using the same metrics, this would identify demand for 9,000-13,500 people or need for 360-540 stations.

3.111. Currently, there are 537 stations in High Peak, of which 526 stations are accessible to the community (through pay and play, registered membership use or sports clubs / community associations. Therefore, with ability of operators to now operate beyond 25 members per station, this might suggest that this is an appropriate level of stations for current and future demand and no addition provision is required in the Borough.

3.112. It should be noted that we have focused on health and fitness stations as there is currently no demand model to identify the need for studios. Calculating the capacity of the supply is not really possible because there is not, an at one time capacity figure for studios.

Boroughwide Summary – Health and Fitness and Studios

Summary – Health and Fitness Suites and Studios

There is no need to specifically develop more health and fitness centres in the Borough unless a strong local catchment latent demand can be evidenced on a site-by-site basis;

Should the Council decide to re-furbish or replace any existing public leisure centre, health and fitness and studio provision should be assessed on a site-by-site basis, based on the catchment and local demand.

Increased provision at public leisure centres would also increase access for pay and play, this is another way of encouraging casual participation by people who currently do no, or limited activity.

There appears to be continued increasing demand for group exercise classes which would suggest the need for flexible studio spaces to accommodate such activities.

Indoor Bowling

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

3.113. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis were as follows:

- Overall, whilst ageing demographics support the potential for increased demand for indoor bowling, actual participation is falling and represents well below 1% of the adult population, based on Sport England national research in 2013. Participation is highest in the 75 – 79 age group, in itself a strong indication of a sport that cannot attract a younger age range of participant.

- The projected demand for indoor bowling, based on applying the Sport England participation rates to the High Peak population in 2017 and 2027, generates 603 bowlers in 2017 and 675 bowlers in 2027. This is the capacity for a centre of between 6 – 7 rinks at a capacity of 100 bowlers per rink.

- The fact that High Peak does not have an indoor bowling centre means self-evidently there are no indoor bowling clubs with a track record of owning and managing a centre. Also, there is no track record in the Borough of competing in National, County, local and internal club competitions. Competition is the mainstay of participation by bowlers. In short, there is no track record or critical mass on which to develop an indoor centre.

- So, whilst the High Peak demographics and participation levels applied to the High Peak population are supportive of provision of an indoor bowling centre, the provision of a centre in the absence of any indoor bowling clubs with a track record of ownership and management of a centre would be very high risk.

- The overall recommendation is therefore not to consider provision of an indoor bowling centre.

Current Provision in 2021

3.114. There have been no changes to provision in High Peak, with no indoor bowling centres in the Borough.

3.115. In addition, the facilities assessed across Derbyshire still remain, with no refurbishment undertaken. Therefore, Alfreton Leisure Centre remains the main facility for residents of High Peak. These facilities have also not undergone any refurbishment according to APP, with no change to the accessibility arrangements.

3.116. Utilising the same method as the Needs Analysis 2017, we have updated the potential demand for 2021 and 2031. Population projections for High Peak are based on 2018 ONS projections updated from 2011 Census (total population of 811,000 in 2021 and 853,000 in 2031).

Table 3.5 - Male Population Potential Participation for 2021 and 2031 for High Peak

Age range	0-15 (%)	16-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65-74 (%)	75-79 (%)
Males participation rate	0.00	0.09	0.49	1.03	2.84	4.01
2021 Population participating in indoor bowls	0	16	32	39	176	114
2031 Population participating in indoor bowls	0	17	28	38	188	92

Table 3.6 - Female Population Potential Participation for 2021 and 2031 for High Peak

Age range	0-15 (%)	16-49 (%)	50-59 (%)	60-64 (%)	65-74 (%)	75-79 (%)
Female participation rate	0.00	0.06	0.27	0.93	2.11	2.61
2021 Population participating in indoor bowls	0	16	32	39	176	114
2031 Population participating in indoor bowls	0	17	28	38	188	92

Table 3.7 - Total Population Potential Participation for 2021 and 2031 for High Peak

Age range	0-15	16-49	50-59	60-64	65-74	75-79	Total	Total 2017
2021 Total population participating in indoor bowls	0	27	50	75	307	189	**648**	603
2031 Total population participating in indoor bowls	0	28	45	74	331	152	**630**	675

3.117. As can be seen, applying the Sport England research on indoor bowling participation to the High Peak population by age and gender, generates an overall total population participating in indoor bowling of 648 people in 2021 but reducing to 630 people in 2031.

3.118. In comparison to the Needs Analysis 2017, the population changes has resulted in an increase in demand in 2021 by 45 participants, but a reduction 35 participants by 2031. This is as a result of changes to the age profile including an increase of circa 2,300 in the 80 years and over population which is not included in the analysis.

3.119. At an assumed per rink capacity of 100 bowlers per rink, this still equates to between 6-7 rinks in both years.

Boroughwide Summary – Indoor Bowling

Summary – Indoor Bowling

It is now projected that the already low levels of assumed demand for indoor bowling in High Peak will reduce over the next ten years.

There remains no track record or critical mass of bowling participation to justify the development of an indoor centre.

The recommendation is not to consider provision of an indoor bowling centre in High Peak.

Indoor Tennis

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

3.120. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis were as follows:

- Based on the Lawn Tennis Association ("LTA") guidelines of 200 players for one indoor court, there is insufficient projected demand to consider provision of an indoor tennis centre in the borough.

- The minimum number of courts for a viable indoor centre is at least 2 courts and preferably 3 courts. Overall, it is not recommended to consider the provision of an indoor tennis centre in High Peak.

- As a watching brief the Council may wish to monitor the progress and development of the outdoor tennis clubs. There are five outdoor tennis court venues and a total of nine courts, of which two venues are tennis clubs, at New Mills Sports Club (three courts) and The Parks, Buxton Cricket, Bowls and Tennis Club (also three courts).

- The level of play would appear to be local club and recreational, as all nine courts have a macadam surface and none of the courts are floodlit. Should clubs seek to develop better quality outdoor court surfaces and floodlight the courts, it would be an indicator of increasing participation and tennis development. Sustained increases in participation could create sufficient critical mass to undertake a feasibility study for an indoor tennis court project, co-located with an outdoor club.

LTA Community Indoor Tennis Centre Priority Areas

3.121. To establish target locations for future Community Indoor Tennis Centres ("CITC"s), the LTA modelled data from existing successful CITC's and this helped to identify the demographic type, volume and catchment size of a successful CITC. This modelling was applied across England, Scotland and Wales to establish the areas of potential demand. The key metrics established are:

- A target location must demonstrate a minimum threshold population of 70,000 within a 20-minute drive time of a target location. Of this population, at least 12,500 must identify as having an interest in playing tennis (this drive time extends to 30 minutes for rural areas).

- Filtered for competition within the catchment in order to prioritise the addressing of indoor tennis provision gaps.

3.122. This methodology has enabled us to identify 72 target locations for new indoor tennis venues in England, 12 in Wales and 12 in Scotland.

3.123. High Peak has not been identified as a priority area for the LTA.

Current Provision in 2021

3.124. There are still no indoor tennis facilities in High Peak. Across Derbyshire, there are still 3 sites:

- Chesterfield Lawn Tennis Club - 3 courts – Pay and Play;

- Repton School Sports Centre – 2 courts – Private; and,

- Rutland Sports Park – 2 courts – Sports Club / Community Association.

3.125. As can be seen, the county has seven indoor courts, of which five are publicly available.

3.126. In terms of outdoor courts, there are currently 23 outdoor courts in High Peak across nine sites. There are 15 courts available to the public (i.e., pay and play or sports club / community access), of which four courts are floodlit.

3.127. They key outdoor tennis locations across the Borough are:

- Bamford Tennis Club – four courts (one floodlit) – Registered membership use only;
- Glossop Pyegrove Tennis Club – four courts (two floodlit) – Sports club / community access;
- Hope Valley College – five courts (two floodlit) – sports club / community access;
- New Mills Bowls Cricket & Tennis Club – three courts - Sports club / community access;
- The Park (Buxton Cricket Tennis and Bowls Club) – three courts - Sports club / community access;

3.128. Utilising historical data, the participation levels across the UK for tennis are summarised as the following:

- According to Sport England's Active Lives Survey, there were 0.7% aged 16 years and over taking part in Tennis at least twice per month in Derbyshire in 2018/19 (compared to 1.2% in the East Midlands and 1.6% nationally).
- Participation in indoor tennis as measured by the Active People Survey and the benchmark measure of at least once a week participation is only available at the England wide level and for years 2012–2016. The rate of adult once a week participation at the national level has declined from 0.27% in 2012 to 0.22% in 2016.
- The LTA outlined that five million adults play tennis at least once a year with 35% (circa £1.75m) playing play once a month;
- The LTA also stated that circa 67,000 juniors under the age of 16 compete regularly in tennis;
- The most popular places to play are parks (33%), education facilities (20%), clubs (19%) and other (28%, e.g., David Lloyd, leisure centres etc.);
- Of the 23,000 tennis courts in the UK, 55% are located at club sites, 31% at parks and 14% at other locations (Universities, schools, leisure centres etc.);
- 1 in 3 courts are floodlit but only 1 in 7 are community based. Therefore, this will increase the demand for indoor provision in areas where community courts are not floodlit; and
- Only 1 in 4 people are unaware of tennis courts near to their house with 50% believing outdoor park courts are not up to the required standards.

3.129. If we were to apply data from the region, the current Sport England Active Lives data suggests 0.7% of the population of Derbyshire play tennis.

3.130. Applying this to the population of High Peak (92,000 people of which 15,500 are aged 15 years and below), this presents a market opportunity of up to 644 adults and 225 juniors (based on 1.45%), totalling circa 870 people (when not considering competing facilities or population growth from the housing) playing at least once a month.

3.131. It should be noted that is based upon all tennis participation. If we were to utilise the APS data from 2016, this would indicate that there is demand for 66 people for indoor tennis based on a similar age profile of 15-44 years old (30,000 people). This is similar to the Needs Analysis 2017 where demand of 69 players was calculated once consideration for outside the age range.

3.132. As a result, based on the LTA capacity figure of 200 players to generate enough demand for one court, then the potential demand appears insufficient to cater for indoor tennis players.

Boroughwide Summary – Indoor Tennis

Summary – Indoor Tennis

There are relatively low numbers of people participating in tennis in Derbyshire and very low estimated demand for indoor tennis facilities.

The overall recommendation is not to consider provision of an indoor tennis centre in High Peak.

There is scope to explore opportunities to improve outdoor tennis provision.

Squash

Review of Leisure Centre Provision and Sports Facility Needs Analysis (December 2017)

3.133. The key findings and recommendations of the 2017 Needs Analysis were as follows:

- The average age for playing squash (England wide) increased to 52–54 years and there has been a big decline in participation by the 16-25 age group. The sport is not attracting or retaining a younger age group of players.
- Overall, the provision of five squash courts at three venues and with a venue in each of the three main towns provides a good level of squash court provision and access across the Borough. All three venues provide for pay and play access and there is squash instruction and coaching available at the Glossop LC whilst both the Glossop LC and New Mills LC operate a squash ladder.
- Given the long term and established declining pattern of participation, there is no unmet demand for squash.
- Should there be re-provision of the public leisure centres in High Peak, then serious consideration would be needed with regard to retention/re-provision of the three courts across two venues. There is scope to review participation trends and booking rates at each centre.
- Scope to consolidate squash provision and participation at one venue with retention of 2 courts appears a realistic option to meet demand. Glossop LC would appear to be the better location because it has two courts at present and offers coaching instruction. For residents of New Mills LC, they would retain the option to play at Glossop or the courts at Fairfield Youth Centre in Buxton. It does mean traveling to both venues but there is a choice of venues.

Current Provision in 2021

3.134. There are still five courts located in High Peak located at three venues; Glossop LC (two courts), New Mills LC (two courts) and Fairfield Youth Centre (one court) all with pay and play access.

3.135. No refurbishment has been undertaken since the Needs Analysis 2017, with New Mills LC the last site to be refurbished in 2011.

3.136. The Active Lives Survey data for November 2018/19 for participation at least twice every 28 days has identified that the level in Derbyshire is 0.9%, slightly higher than the East Midlands and England averages (both 0.7%).

3.137. There is no recognised methodology for estimating the level of demand for squash. However, based on the adult population of 76,500 in High Peak, this equates to circa 690 people participating at least twice every 28 days.

3.138. Participation has declined in squash from 1% in Derbyshire, 0.8% in the East Midlands and 1% nationally since the November 2015/16 data. This follows a similar trend from the HP Needs Analysis 2017 report that identified a reduction in squash participation between 2006 and 2016.

3.139. As a result, participation has decreased so the provision of courts, especially in public leisure centres has fallen as centres look for alternative uses of the space. Despite this, High Peak has retained the three venues and the total of five squash courts available for pay and play usage.

Consultation

3.140. New Mills Squash Club, playing out of New Mills LC, comprises circa 20 regular players and runs two teams in local leagues.

3.141. The Club was able to consolidate its activities onto the single court at New Mills LC following the previous conversion of the second remaining squash court. Some players also play at Marple Squash Club (circa five miles away).

Boroughwide Summary – Squash

Summary – Squash

Participation in squash is reducing, although participation in High Peak is slightly above national averages.

Current supply of squash courts across the three main towns potentially represents an over-supply of provision.

Any future developments in the leisure portfolio should consider consolidation/rationalisation of squash court provision.

3G Artificial Grass Pitches

Review of High Peak Borough Council Playing Pitch Strategy & Action Plan (January 2018)

3.142. The key findings and recommendations in January 2018 highlighted the following:

- In order to satisfy current and future training demand, there is a need for three full size 3G pitches in the borough, meaning that there is a current shortfall of two.
- Priority should be placed on the creation of new full size 3G pitches in order to reduce shortfalls, particularly in the Glossopdale and Central areas which exhibit highest demand for 3G provision.
- Overall, there is a recommendation to protect the current stock of 3G pitches and encourage more match play demand to transfer to 3G pitches, where possible. As part of this, there is a need to ensure 3G pitches at Glossopdale College and Buxton Community School remain on the FA register to host competitive matches through, as well ensuring a sinking fund is put in place for replacement.
- There is also a need to look at the creation of new full sized 3G pitches, particularly in the Glossopdale and Central areas. Need for two additional pitches has been identified.
- The Council could explore the feasibility of creating a World Rugby Compliant 3G pitch in partnership with the FA to accommodate training demand from Glossop RUFC.
- The Council could explore the feasibility of converting sand-based hockey suitable surfaces to 3G if no longer required for hockey use.

Current Provision in 2021

3.143. Table 3.8 over page details the supply of AGPs in the catchment. This includes both sand-based pitches and 3G AGPs.

3.144. In total, there are nine pitches across seven sites which are all available to the community on a pay and play or sports club and community association access.

3.145. There are four full size pitches of which two are 3G surfaces. Since the development of the PPS in 2018, the Glossopdale College pitch has been resurfaced and the Buxton FC pitch has been delivered. The remaining two pitches are both sand based, but the surfaces are 10-17 years old.

3.146. There continues to be two small-sided 3G pitches, although again these are ageing facilities.

3.147. We believe that whilst the Memorial Park data suggests its 20 years old, the facility has been refurbished to provide a 3G surface, funded by the Football Foundation, within this time space.

3.148. The remaining pitches are small-sided and sand-based.

Table 3.8 – Supply of AGP's in High Peak in 2021

Name of Site	Postal Town	Type of Pitch	Number Pitches	Size (M)	Area (m2)	2018 PPS?	Full Size?	WR22	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access (2021)
Buxton Community School	Buxton	Sand Dressed	1	100 x 60	6,000	Yes	Yes	No	1990	2010	Pay and Play
		Long Pile Carpet	1	51 x 33	1,683	Yes	No	No	2011	-	Pay and Play
Buxton FC	Buxton	Long Pile Carpet	1	105 x 68	7,140	No	Yes	Yes	2018	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Chapel Leisure Centre	Chapel - En-Le-Frith	Sand Filled	1	100 x 60	6,000	Yes	Yes	No	2003	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Church Lane (New Mills AFC)	New Mills	Sand Filled	1	50 x 37	1,850	Yes	No	No	1999	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Glossopdale School	Glossop	Long Pile Carpet	1	106 x 71	7,526	Yes	Yes	No	2008	2018	Sports Club / Community Association
Melandra Park	Glossop	Sand Filled	2	32 x 19	608	Yes	No	No	2003	2015	Sports Club / Community Association
Memorial Park	Whaley Bridge	Long Pile Carpet	1	40 x 33	1,320	Yes	No	No	2000	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			9								

High Peak Local Football Facilities Strategy (LFFP)

3.149. The national funding partners have significantly increased investment to accelerate efforts to deliver more and better football facilities for the grassroots game. Every local area in the Country will have a LFFP to enable investment in football facilities to be accurately targeted. The LFFP is the go-to document for football facility investment in High Peak.

3.150. It does not however guarantee the success of future funding applications; each priority project identified will still have to follow an application process to show how it will deliver key participation outcomes, be a good quality, sustainable facility and demonstrate suitable match-funding.

3.151. There are 169 teams comprising of 33 male adult teams, 3 adult female teams, 64 youth male teams, 10 youth female teams, 1 disability team and 58 mini-soccer teams.

3.152. High Peak's largest local leagues (2017-18) include:

- High Peak Junior Football League – 22 teams – central venue at Glossopdale School
- Derbyshire Girls & Ladies League – 65 teams – central venue & home and away

3.153. It is recommended that the future football development priorities for High Peak are:

- Develop Just Play provision in the Central and South parts of the Borough;
- Increase open age male and female teams by working with existing youth teams to develop exit routes into the adult game;
- Work with Local Authority partners to develop disability provision in a central part of the Borough; and
- Work with the High Peak Junior Football League to develop Futsal playing opportunities.

3.154. FA data states that there are currently two full size 3G FTPs in High Peak. There are also two smaller sized 3G FTPs within the Borough. This is a shortfall of two pitches relative to assessed demand and as stated in the High Peak PPS (to note this is less than the 3 pitches identified in the PPS).

3.155. The 2017 PPS states "Although a current shortfall of four 3G pitches and a future shortfall of five 3G pitches is identified, given the rural characteristics of High Peak, it is not recommended that this number of 3G pitches are provided. For example, the minimal demand for National Park Analysis Area (27 teams) is not considered enough to warrant the installation of a 3G pitch as such development would not be sustainable".

3.156. Three priority projects for potential investment have been identified including an either/or scenario:

1) Chapel Leisure Centre - new 11v11 floodlit 3G FTP (either or scenario with New Mills School);
2) New Mills School - new 11v11 floodlit 3G FTP (either or scenario with Chapel Leisure Centre);
3) Cemetery Road Playing Fields (Glossop North End AFC Juniors) - new 11v11 floodlit 3G FTP.

3.157. A LFFP is an investment portfolio of priority projects for potential investment - it is not a detailed demand and supply analysis of all pitch provision in a local area. It cannot be used as a replacement for PPS and it will not be accepted as an evidence base for site change of use or disposal.

3.158. A LFFP will however build on available/existing local evidence and strategic plans and may adopt relevant actions from a PPS and/or complement these with additional investment priorities.

Boroughwide Summary – 3G AGP's

3.159. There is a clear need for additional full size 3G AGP's in the Borough. Whilst the Glossopdale College pitch's carpet has been replaced as per the requirements of the PPS, and the Buxton FC project has been delivered which allows for rugby usage due to being IRB compliant, another requirement of the PPS, there is still a shortfall of 2 pitches in High Peak.

3.160. Whilst priority projects have been identified in the LFFP, there is ability to adapt investment priorities in consultation with the Football Foundation and Derbyshire FA. The initial priorities have been identified in Chapel-en-le-Firth or New Mills and Glossop.

Summary – 3G AGP

There is demand for two additional full size 3G pitches in High Peak.

Three priority projects have been identified within the Local Football Facilities Plan, in Chapel-en-le-Frith, New Mills and Glossop.

4. Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre Needs Assessment

Introduction

4.1. In this section, we will undertake a needs assessment for Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre.

Sports Halls

4.2. The current facility does not have a sports hall.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

4.3. The following key findings relating to Buxton SFC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- Overall, High Peak has a good supply of sports halls, in terms of the number of sites, the distribution of the sites across the Borough; and the scale of the sports halls.

- In 2017, four of the sports hall sites, 50% of the total supply, were located in Buxton and used capacity was highest at Buxton Community School, at 73% of sports hall capacity used in the weekly peak period. The 2021 study detailed that the University of Derby site has been lost in the Buxton catchment although University sites can have restrictions on community access.

- However, despite being no Council facility in Buxton, Buxton Community School now has used capacity of 35% in 2020 and 36% by Run 3 in 2031. The estimated used capacity for the education venues is below the Borough wide average. Fairfield Youth Centre was estimated at 65% in Year 1 but will reduce in the future, whilst St Thomas More is estimated at 47% in Run 1 and 56% in Run 3. This suggests that there is spare capacity at these sites.

- If there are sports hall locations where the catchment areas overlaps, as exists in Buxton (3 sites) and Glossop (2 sites), then the demand is shared between venues, and this contributes to the used capacity at each venue.

- Thus, the evidence in 2021 still suggests that there is no need for additional sports hall provision and that residential growth is not a driver of future facility need. Therefore, in order to cater for the future, there is still a need to protect and enhance access to education sites and seek to modernise the existing venues, or, based on age and condition possibly re-provide sports halls.

Current Provision – Catchment Analysis

4.4. Table 4.1 below details the supply of sports halls within a 20-minute catchment of Buxton SFC.

Table 4.1 – 20 Minute Supply of Sports Halls around Buxton SFC

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Courts	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Buxton Community School	2.5 - 5	4	4	1990	2000	Pay and Play
Fairfield Youth Centre	2.5 – 5	5	4	1970	2015	Sports Club / Community Association
St Thomas More Catholic School	2.5 - 5	8	4	2008		Sports Club / Community Association
Buxton & Leek College	5 – 10	7	4	1964	2013	Private Use
Chapel Leisure Centre	10 - 15	14	4	2003	2010	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			**20**			

4.5. In total, there are 20 courts across the 20-minute APP drive time, of which 16 are available for public use. There are 12 publicly accessible courts within 10 minutes of the current facility.

4.6. Focusing on this immediate 10-minute catchment, according to our insight analysis, there are circa 23,500 people in the APP catchment. The 12 courts publicly in this 10-minute catchment equates to 5.1 courts per 10,000. This is higher than the 2017 data for High Peak (3.7 courts), East Midlands (4.1) and England (4.2 courts) averages.

4.7. Therefore, this suggests there is a theoretical oversupply of sports halls in the immediate catchment if community access to the sites is available.

Consultation

4.8. The sports hall on the University site in Buxton closed 12-18 in 2018/19 (but is still there) and the University are looking to sell the entire site for residential development.

4.9. The Council believe it is unlikely that the sports hall will be retained and re-opened by a third party. As a result, the Council will likely look to investigate whether any S106 monies from the development could be used to support some local community solutions in the future. Buxton Football Club (with a clubhouse community facilities and a couple of pitches) and Buxton Rugby Club (with the possibility of football development on the site) may offer potential opportunities but will need to be assessed.

4.10. In addition, Parkwood stated that they believe a sports hall would be more preferential on a school site that the current Buxton SFC, especially across a long-term investment.

4.11. Sport England also stated that there have been discussions re sports hall / indoor community activity space in Buxton, including over-reliance on dual use facilities.

Summary for Buxton SFC – Sports Halls

Buxton SFC does not currently have sports hall provision.

Whilst there has been a reduction of sports hall courts in the catchment with the loss of the University of Derby site, the immediate 10 minute catchment is still very well provided for, with 12 courts across 3 sites and capacity at the sites. The FPM has stated that there is no requirements for additional provision in Buxton even after the loss of the University site, but there is a requirement to secure community use agreements if not already in place.

There are also 4 courts that have private usage at Buxton & Leek College that the Council could explore potential community use access if demand begins to exceed supply. This would provide a more cost efficient way of increasing access to sports hall facilities rather than building a new facility.

We would not recommend that a sports hall is provided at Buxton SFC.

The Council should work to secure and increase access to education sites and explore scope for enhanced community provision arising from the redevelopment of the former University of Derby campus site.

Swimming Pools

4.12. The current site located in Buxton has a 25-metre six-lane pool (313m2) and small learner pool (60m2), with both pools built in 1972 and the former refurbished in 2011.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

4.13. The following key findings relating to Buxton SFC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- Overall, there has been little but no change to the landscape of swimming provision in High Peak since 2017. The location and drive time catchment area of the High Peak pools makes them very accessible to the High Peak population. The pools are located in the main settlements and enjoy almost unique catchments, so each pool site is retaining the demand in its catchment area.
- Unmet demand is spread across the Borough, and there is insufficient unmet demand in one location to warrant significant additional provision in a new location.
- Buxton SFC has a used capacity of 67% in Run 1 (2020) which is expected to decrease to 60% in Run 3. Therefore, the evidence in 2021 still suggests that there is no need for additional swimming pool provision in the town and that residential growth is not a driver of future facility need.
- Based on age and condition, the future strategy should focus on protection and re-provision where possible. If there is to be re-provision, then there may be opportunities to consider the future scale required of the main pool and teaching/training pools.

Current Provision - Catchment Analysis

4.14. Sport England recommend a 20-minute drive time for access to swimming pools. If we are to apply this around the Buxton SFC site, the two pools are the only facilities in the catchment. Therefore, there has been no additional pools built or refurbished since the development of the Needs Analysis 2017.

4.15. There is a total of 373m^2 of pool water available for community use (i.e., not registered membership use or private use).

4.16. Buxton SFC's pool is the main provider for the town and the surrounding catchment with no immediate competition. The APP catchment stretches towards the edge of Macclesfield and New Mills as well as Leek, and therefore despite the lack of facilities, there will be catchment crossover with facilities in these locations. Consequently, it is likely the immediate 10-15-minute catchment will be the key users of the swimming pool.

4.17. According to our insight analysis, there are circa 38,500 people in the APP catchment. The 373m^2 in this catchment equates to 10m^2 of publicly available water space per 1,000 population which is slightly above the data for High Peak (9m^2 per 1,000 population) and slightly below the East Midlands and England averages (both 12m^2).

Benchmarking

4.18. Swimming income per m^2 was £1,203 in 2017/18, increasing to £1,246 in 2018/19 before reducing to £1,137, a circa 6% decrease. This is higher than our benchmarks £750-£1,000 so it is a busy and well used site.

4.19. In the last data, there were 769 in swim school (37,000 visits), although slight reduction over past 3 years. The data with has fallen from 769 in 19/20 to 626 in 20/21 (-19%).

4.20. Both the reductions are likely to be due to Covid-19 and the restrictions in place rather than demand. As operators look to recover from the pandemic by increasing membership, there is a likelihood that anticipated additional demand and surge in membership could place further strain on the facility that was at maximum capacity prior to the pandemic.

Consultation

4.21. Parkwood have stated that significant capital has been spent on the pool to ensure that it is fit for purpose.

4.22. Swim England have also stated that the future need will need to be considered due to the age of the pool.

4.23. Buxton Swimming Club normally (pre-Covid) has circa 160 members, comprising of 60 in "Learn to Swim" programme,40 in "Academy", 40-50 in "Competition/Racers" and 10-20 in "Physical Training". The Learn to Swim programme co-exists and competes with Parkwood scheme.

4.24. Their main wish/requirement for the Club is more pool hours and more frequent pool hours - ideal for Club would be to get one more morning session and on more evening session (in both cases, two lanes would be OK). The Club need extra hours to aid retention of ambitious, competitive swimmers.

4.25. Another issue for Club is lack of spectator provision at the Pool, which means that they cannot host galas and hence lose out financially.

Summary for Buxton SFC – Swimming Pools

The current swimming pools were built in 1972, so are 49 years old, and part of the ageing stock across High Peak.

The pools are important to the local community and are well-used by casual and club swimmers.

There has also been significant money spent on the pool to ensure its fit for purpose in recent years.

We do not recommend any additional swimming pool water at Buxton SFC and the Council should look to continue to protect and maintain the pools.

Health and Fitness

4.26. The current facility has a 32-station gym and one studio.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

4.27. The following key findings relating to Buxton SFC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- There is no need to specifically develop more health and fitness centres in the Borough unless a strong local catchment latent demand can be evidenced on a site-by-site basis;
- Should the Council decide to re-furbish or replace any existing public leisure centre, with a swimming pool, health and fitness suite and studio provision should be assessed on a site-by-site basis, based on the catchment and local demand.
- Studios are not really a free-standing facility type (unless a high-end premium class offering) and increased provision is more likely to be as part of commercial health and fitness centres.

TLDC Latent Demand Report

4.28. Due to the footprint limitations of the site and thus the very limited scope to increase/extend existing provision, we have not undertaken a health and fitness latent demand report for this site.

Current Provision – Catchment *Analysis*

4.29. Table 4.2 over page details the current supply of health and fitness suites and studios within 10 minutes of the site as according to APP.

4.30. In total, including Buxton SFC, there are 165 stations and 5 studios. These are all publicly available through either pay and play, registered membership use or sports club / community association.

4.31. Using the TLDC 'State of the UK Fitness Industry Report' total penetration rate of 15.6%, if we are to apply this 15.6% to the population of 19,500 that are 15 years and over, this equates to 3,000 people in Buxton's catchment being a member of a gym.

4.32. If we are then to apply an industry average of 25 members per station to 3,000 users, this would identify demand for 120 stations in the catchment.

Table 4.2 – 10 Minute Supply of Health and Fitness Suites around Buxton SFC

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Stations	Studios	Year Built	Access (2021)
Buxton Swimming and Fitness Centre	0	0	35	1	2011 / 1972	Pay and Play
Buxton Community School	0-2.5	2	25	1	1996 / 2006	Pay and Play
Spindles at The Palace Hotel (Buxton)	0-2.5	4	35	1	1996 / 2000	Registered Membership Use
New Bodies Gym (Buxton)	2.5-5	6	70	1	1998 / 2016	Registered Membership Use
St Thomas More Catholic School	2.5-5	1	0	1	2008	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			**165**	**5**		

4.33. By this indicator therefore, there would seem to be a slight over-supply of gym facilities in the catchment area around Buxton SFC.

Benchmarking

4.34. Income per fitness station is at £11,503 for the 2019/20 year this much higher than the top end of the industry average (£8,500). Whilst down from the previous years of £12,169 in 2017/18, the average members per station is also high in 2019/20 at 30. This is above the typical industry average of 20-30.

4.35. Despite this, the gym does have limitation in size with 32 stations and prior to Covid, there was a loss of circa 100 members in last 3 years. This may be down to the facility not meeting the need of users.

4.36. As operators look to recover from the pandemic by increasing membership, there is a likelihood that anticipated additional demand and surge in membership could place further strain on the facility that was at maximum capacity prior to the pandemic.

Consultation

4.37. Parkwood have stated that money has been spent recently to refurbish the site. In addition, the site is landlocked and car parking is charged at certain times.

Summary for Buxton SFC – Health and Fitness

It appears that the number of stations in the catchment is appropriate for current and future demand.

Currently the small 32 station gym and studio at Buxton SFC is performing positively for the space, with income and the number of members above expectations. This indicates that there may be scope to increase income and membership performance if a larger gym and/or additional studio space could be created.

It is recognised, however, that the physical constraints of the existing site probably make any expansion of facilities unfeasible.

Indoor Bowling

Recommendations for Buxton SFC – Indoor Bowling

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for an indoor bowling hall in Buxton.

Indoor Tennis

Recommendations for Buxton SFC – Indoor Tennis

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for an indoor tennis facility in Buxton.

Squash

4.38. There current site does not have squash courts, and the boroughwide assessment has highlighted there is not a requirement for additional squash provision.

Recommendations for Buxton SFC – Squash

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for squash court provision at Buxton SPFC.

3G AGP

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

4.39. The following key findings relating to Buxton SFC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- There is a clear need for additional full size 3G AGP’s in the Borough. Whilst the Glossopdale College pitch’s carpet has been replaced as per the requirements of the PPS, and the Buxton FC project has been delivered which allows for rugby usage due to being IRB compliant, another requirement of the PPS, there is still a shortfall of two pitches in High Peak.

- Whilst priority projects have been identified in the LFFP (in Chapel-en-le-Firth or New Mills and Glossop), there is ability to adapt investment priorities in consultation with the Football Foundation and Derbyshire FA.

Summary for Buxton SFC – 3G AGP

Whilst there is a clear need for additional 3G AGPs, priority projects have been identified away from Buxton.

In addition, the current Buxton SFC does not have any available land for a 3G AGP.

There is therefore no perceived demand for developing a new 3G AGP in Buxton.

Soft Play

4.40. A soft play area is designed to encourage health and fitness in children and promotes physical activity. Every soft adventure play area is used to accommodate the natural development of children through play incorporating running, bouncing, rolling, climbing, interactivity, special awareness, scrambling, swinging, sliding, crawling etc. These facilities can be used by toddlers to young children, depending upon the design of the facility and equipment.

4.41. The current site does not have a soft play facility.

Supply

4.42. Table 4.3 below details the supply of facilities within 10 minutes' drive time of the site.

Table 4.3 – Supply of Soft Play Facilities

Site	Drive Time (Minutes)	Details
Little Rascals	5 minutes	• Built in 2010, the facility is for up to 10 years old, small multi-tiered facility with café provision for parents and spectators. • Dedicated baby and toddler area. • Nursery facilities also available.

4.43. There are also two sites located outside of the catchment; Jungle Monkey (New Mills, 20 minutes' drive time) and Fun4All Macclesfield (23 minutes' drive time) that may have an impact on the demand.

Demand

4.44. There are no defined market penetration rates for soft play, however, FMG have developed several metrics from operator data we have collected and correlated to establish demand include number of children within the catchment, the social economic and demographic profile of the catchment and the child population as a percentage of all population within a catchment population. Information from our own database provides the following:

- Industry average user age – 3 years old;

- The average spend – a benchmark of £2.50 - £5.00 including VAT per child. This is dependent on the location, size of the facility and whether the facility is standalone or part of a wider facility. For example, in London, this may be higher than average;

- Demand is down to size of the facility not distance travelled, and people will travel further for the larger, more unique facilities;

- From our experience, circa 50% of income is from admissions and circa 50% is from secondary spend; however, this can be dependent on the quality of the food and beverage service. Entry prices can also often be blended together as a discount offer, for example entrance and a drink; and

- An average of 1.3 children attending to 1 parent.

4.45. To understand if demand for the catchment is being met, it is important to review the 10-minute catchment. The catchment analysis from Active Places Power does not breakdown the age profile of the 0-14 years age group. We have therefore analysed Buxton's age profile breakdown from Census 2011 and applied the ratio to the full catchment area in the table below.

4.46. The 10-minute catchment has 25,000 people of which 4,010 are 0-14 years old (17%, which is lower than the national average of 17.7%).

Table 4.4 – Soft Play Demand

Demand	Population
Percentage of 0-9 years group v 10-14 years	62%
Active Places Power 0-10-minute catchment (0-14 years)	4,010
Estimated 0-9 years 0-10-minute catchment using 62%	2,486
Visits per annum multiplier	3.25
Total Estimated visits per annum (0-10-minute catchment)	**8,080**
Adjustment for users outside the catchment (+20%)	*1,616*
Adjustment for duplication and competition to 0-5-minute catchment (-50% reduction)	*(4,040)*
Total Net Estimated Visits per Annum	**5,656**

4.47. Our high-level analysis therefore concludes that there might be demand for circa 5,700 visits per annum to a soft play area.

4.48. We would typically look for demand for a minimum of 10,000 visits per annum to justify a new soft play area.

Summary for Buxton SFC – Soft Play

There is currently a lack of demand for soft play facilities in the Buxton catchment.

We would not recommend consideration for a soft play facility in Buxton SFC.

Indoor Adventure Climbing

4.49. There are a range of indoor climbing facilities that are available in the market from the standard indoor climbing and bouldering wall through to walls that are aimed at children and young people such as the market leaders of Clip 'n Climb and XHeight (Alliance Leisure Product).

4.50. Climbing attracts a wide variety of ages including children for parties etc. with young people starting at 4 years old and older climbers of 60 years old. The main demographic population groups are between 4 and 39 years of age. The propensity to participate from the age group 40 plus starts to see decay in demand which increases with age.

4.51. For the purpose of this report, we are assessing the market of adventure climbing walls aimed at children and young people to complement the soft play facility. Standard traditional climbing walls are now often provided by the commercial market on a large scale with bouldering, climbing and possibly caving.

Supply

4.52. Indoor walls are now often very specialist and the large facilities are absorbing considerable amounts of the demand, from up to 2 hours' drive time.

4.53. There are currently no formal demand models for climbing and bouldering, including adventure climbing facilities. However, when analysing the supply and demand for a small to medium size climbing wall (up to 12m), we would usually look to examine a 20-minute catchment area

4.54. Within 20 minutes, there are currently no other climbing facilities. The closest sites are Substation, Climbing & Yoga in Macclesfield (23 minutes), a traditional bouldering wall and The Adventure Hub in Bamford (30 minutes), also a dedicated bouldering wall.

4.55. Rope Race Climbing in Stockport, Awesome Walls Climbing Stockport and Kilnworx Climbing Centre in Stoke are all circa 30-45 minutes from the site and are all traditional climbing facilities. The closest adventure climbing facilities are at Clip 'n Climb Stoke or Sky High Adventure Manchester (both circa 1 hour).

Demand

4.56. The table below outlines the potential demand for a climbing facility. Using our industry knowledge for climbing facilities, a penetration rate of circa 18% is required from a weighted population within a catchment. This does assume no other climbing walls are in the same catchment).

Table 4.6 – Indoor Climbing Demand

Facility	Population
20-minute drive time (including population growth)	53,785
Weighted population estimate	23,692
Adjustment for competition (-20%)	18,954
Penetration Rate	18%
Estimated visits per annum	3,412

4.57. Our high-level analysis has outlined that there might be demand for circa 3,400 visits per annum to an indoor climbing facility.

4.58. We would typically look for demand for a minimum of 15,000 visits per annum to justify a new climbing facility.

Summary for Buxton SFC – Indoor Adventure Climbing

There is currently a lack of demand for indoor adventure climbing facilities in the Buxton SFC catchment.

We would not recommend consideration for a indoor adventure climbing facility in Buxton SFC.

5. New Mills Leisure Centre Needs Assessment

Introduction

5.1. In this section, we will undertake a needs assessment for New Mills LC.

Sports Halls

5.2. The current site located in has a four-court sports hall that was built in 1988. The site was refurbished in 2003 and is the newest sports hall across the Council sites (excluding Chapel Leisure Centre).

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

5.3. The following key findings relating to New Mills LC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- Overall, High Peak has a good supply of sports halls, in terms of the number of sites, the distribution of the sites across the Borough; and the scale of the sports halls.
- New Mills Leisure Centre is expected to have full used capacity (100%) in Run 1 (2020) as well in Run 3 (2031), In addition to public leisure centres having the highest accessibility and the availability in off peak periods, the facility also has almost a unique catchment, so will retain the demand and this contributes to the findings.
- Despite this, whilst the leisure centres are estimated to be very full for the reasons set out, there is very little unmet demand in terms of lack of sports hall capacity.
- Thus, the evidence in 2021 still suggests that there is no need for additional sports hall provision and that residential growth is not a driver of future facility need.
- Therefore, in order to cater for the future, there is still a need to protect and enhance access to education sites and seek to modernise the existing venues, or, based on age and condition possibly re-provide sports halls.

Current Provision - Catchment Analysis

5.4. Sport England recommend a 20-minute drive time for access to sports halls. Table 5.1 over page details the supply of sports halls within a 20-minute catchment of New Mills LC.

5.5. There are a total of 65 courts in the catchment area, of which 53 are publicly available to the community.

5.6. As can be seen, New Mills LC is the key facility for the immediate area, with the next closest publicly accessible facilities 15 minutes' drive time away at Marple Hall School in Stockport.

Table 5.1– 20 Minute Catchment around NMLC

Name of Site	Courts	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
New Mills Leisure Centre	4	0	0	1988	2003	Sports Club / Community Association
Marple Sixth Form College	4	10-15	12	1930	-	Private Use
Aquinas College	4	15-20	20	2001	-	Private Use
Chapel Leisure Centre	4	15-20	16	2003	2010	Sports Club / Community Association
Glossop Leisure Centre	3	15-20	18	1979	2005	Pay and Play
Harrytown Catholic High School	3	15-20	17	1992	-	Sports Club / Community Association
	3			1920	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Hazel Grove Sports Centre	6	15-20	19	2003	2017	Pay and Play
Hulme Hall Grammar School	4	15-20	24	2014	-	Private Use
Life Leisure Bramhall	6	15-20	22	1972	2009	Sports Club / Community Association
Marple Hall School	4	15-20	15	2004	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Poynton Leisure Centre	6	15-20	20	1974	-	Pay and Play
Stockport Grammar School	4	15-20	20	2003	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Stockport School	4	15-20	21	2002	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Werneth School	6	15-20	17	1977	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Total	**65**					

5.7. The APP catchment enters begins to enter Greater Manchester to the north west as well as Glossop in the north east hence the significant availability of facilities. However, it is unrealistic to expect that these facilities will attract users from these areas, and therefore it is likely the immediate 10-minute catchment will be the key users of the sports hall.

5.8. According to our insight analysis, there are circa 23,000 people in the APP catchment. The four courts at New Mills LC in this 10-minute catchment equates to 1.7 courts per 10,000. This is lower than the 2017 data for High Peak (3.7 courts), East Midlands (4.1) and England (4.2 courts) averages.

5.9. Therefore, this suggests there is a theoretical undersupply of sports halls in the immediate catchment, and this is supported by the FPM used capacity data for the New Mills LC site.

Benchmarking

5.10. In terms of sports hall performance, the current four-court hall generated circa £24,000 of income per court in 2019/20. Whilst this was a decrease from 2018/19 figures, this performance is still higher than the benchmark threshold and indicates that the courts are in positive demand at this location.

Consultation

5.11. New Mills School stressed importance of sports hall facilities in providing vital indoor activity space to enable delivery of the PE curriculum and sporting opportunities to all pupils;

5.12. The agreement between the School and New Mills LC means that the School has exclusive use of the sports hall on term-time weekdays from 9am to 4pm (with an additional hour to 5pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays). School use of the sports hall typically requires the full hall (usually with full classes of 30-32 pupils). The contract is unusual, requiring the School to provide three years' notice of termination.

Summary for New Mills LC – Sports Halls

The current site has a four-court sports hall that is now performing significantly above benchmarks.

Theoretically, the number of courts in the immediate catchment is below average and there could be an argument for increased court provision, although the FPM model would suggest that supply is currently meeting demand.

The sports hall at New Mills LC hall is the only facility in the immediate area, is well-used by the local community and is a key facility for New Mills School. Thus, it needs to be retained and protected.

Swimming Pools

5.13. The current site located in New Mills has a 25-meter four-lane pool (250m^2) that was built in 1979 and has not been significantly refurbished.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

5.14. The following key findings relating to New Mills LC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- Overall, there has been little but no change to the landscape of swimming provision in High Peak since 2017. The location and drive time catchment area of the High Peak pools makes them very accessible to the High Peak population. The pools are located in the main settlements and enjoy almost unique catchments, so each pool site is retaining the demand in its catchment area.

- Unmet demand is spread across the Borough, and there is insufficient unmet demand in one location to warrant significant additional provision.

- Therefore, the evidence in 2021 still suggests that there is no need for additional swimming provision in New Mills.

- Based on age and condition, the future strategy should focus on protection and re-provision where possible. If there is to be re-provision, then there may be opportunities to consider the future scale required of the main pool and teaching/training pools.

Current Provision - Catchment Analysis

5.15. Sport England recommend a 20-minute drive time for access to swimming pools. If we are to apply this around the New Mills LC site, there are currently seven pools across seven sites.

5.16. Table 5.2 over page provides details of current provision within the catchment area.

5.17. There have been no additional pools built or refurbished since the development of the Needs Analysis 2017.

5.18. There is a total of 1,653m^2 of which 1,493m^2 is available for community use (i.e., not registered membership use or private use).

5.19. As can be seen, New Mills LC's pool is the main provider for the town and the surrounding settlements, with the remaining sites being located at least 17 minutes from the site. As a result of the catchment, similar to sports halls, it is likely the immediate 10-minute catchment will be the key users of the swimming pool.

5.20. According to our insight analysis, there are circa 23,000 people in this immediate catchment. The 250m^2 of pool water in this catchment equates to 11m^2 of publicly available water space per 1,000 population which is higher than High Peak (9m^2 per 1,000 population) but slightly below the East Midlands and England (both 12m^2).

5.21. As a result, there appears a theoretical balance of pool water for the current population, and when assessing alongside the FPM that details used capacity at 67-73%, this seems to suggest that the current pool water is appropriate.

Table 5.2 – 20 Minute Catchment around New Mills LC

Name of Site	Type	Size (m)	Area (m2)	Year Built	Year Refurb	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Access
New Mills Leisure Centre	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1979	-	0-2.5	0	Pay and Play
Glossop Pool	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1888	2018	15-20	19	Pay and Play
Hallmark Health Club (Manchester)	Main / General	20 x 8	160	2001	2012	15-20	29	Registered Membership use
Life Leisure Hazel Grove	Main / General	25 x 12.5	313	1970	-	15-20	20	Pay and Play
Life Leisure Romiley	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1973	-	15-20	17	Pay and Play
Poynton Leisure Centre	Main / General	20 x 9	180	1974	-	15-20	21	Pay and Play
Stockport Grammar School	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1980	2015	15-20	21	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			**1,653**					

Benchmarking

5.22. Swimming income per m^2 of pool water has been calculated above benchmark levels indicating that the pool is well-used.

5.23. Prior to Covid, the 809 in swim school totalled 58,000 visits, the most across High Peak sites suggesting an important Learn to Swim programme.

Consultation

5.24. Swim England have stated that similar to Buxton, the current water space is appropriate, but the long term future of the site should be considered.

Summary for New Mills LC – Swimming Pools

The existing pool is important to the local community and are well-used by casual and club swimmers.

The used capacity of the site in 2021 details that usage is within comfort levels and our catchment analysis has detailed that there appears to be a balance between supply and demand of pool water, especially if pool provision is extended elsewhere in the borough (e.g. Glossop).

We do not recommend any additional swimming pool water at New Mills LC, but the Council should look to continue to protect and maintain the existing pool.

Health and Fitness

5.25. The current facility has a 30-station gym and one studio.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

5.26. The following key findings relating to Buxton SFC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- There is no need to specifically develop more health and fitness centres in the Borough unless a strong local catchment latent demand can be evidenced on a site-by-site basis;
- Should the Council decide to re-furbish or replace any existing public leisure centre, with a swimming pool, health and fitness suite and studio provision should be assessed on a site-by-site basis, based on the catchment and local demand.
- Studios are not really a free-standing facility type (unless a high-end premium class offering) and increased provision is more likely to be as part of commercial health and fitness centres.

TLDC Latent Demand Report

5.27. We have commissioned an assessment of latent demand for health and fitness from The Leisure Database Company. This assessment has been based on the theoretical assumption that a reconfigured/extended New Mills LC would be able offer a 50-station gym and at least one large studio (as well as the existing swimming pool and sports hall).

5.28. The latent demand assessment has concentrated on the core catchment area within a 10-minute drive time. This catchment area is illustrated in Map 5.1 over page.

5.29. The 10-minute catchment includes all those in New Mills town centre plus Hayfield, Disley, Furness Vale; it also reaches some of those in High Lane, to the west.

5.30. There is a very slight overlap with the same catchment area defined around Glossop, but only in the Hayfield area which is sparsely populated.

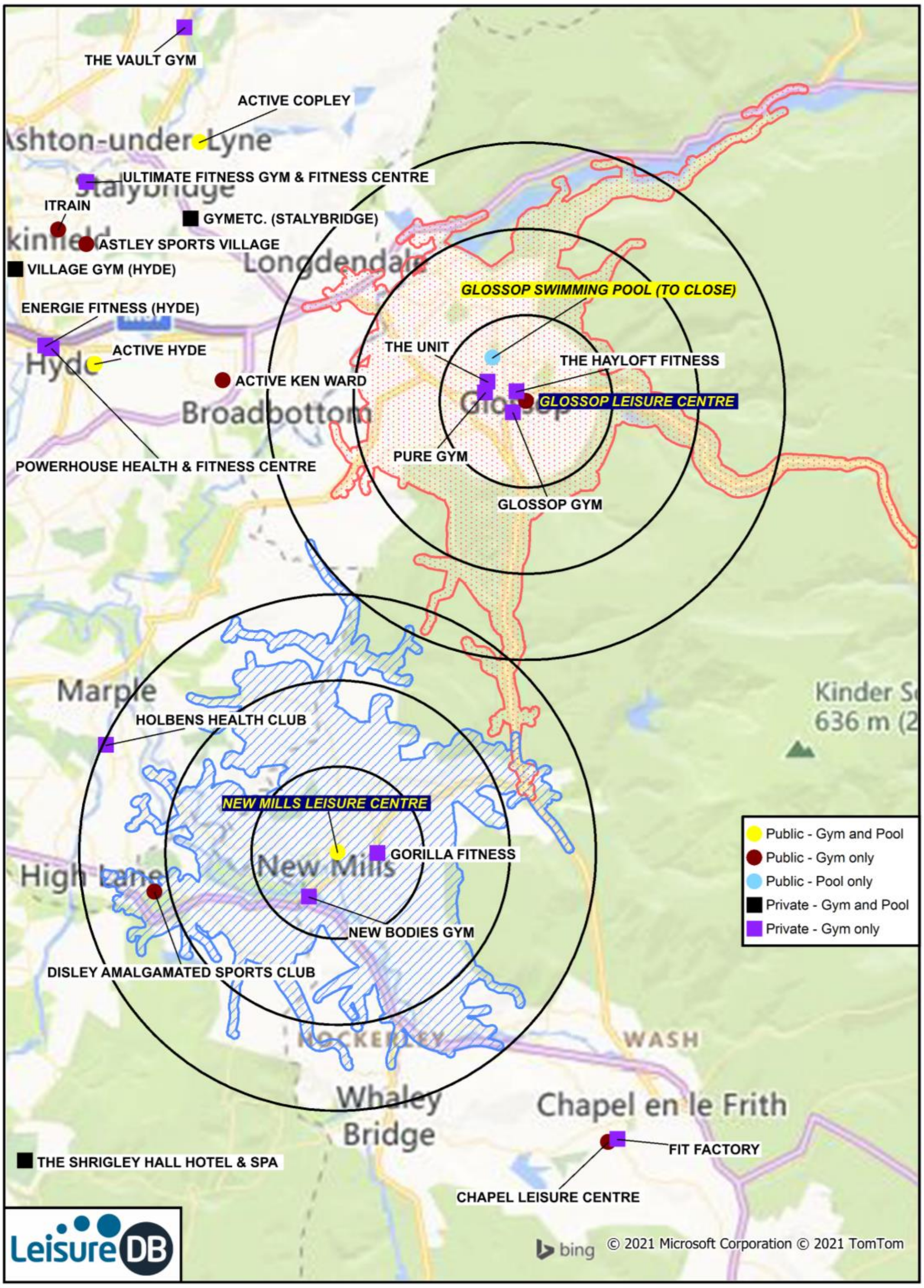
5.31. There are three other fitness gyms within 10 minutes' drive of New Mills LC. The newest of these is Gorilla Fitness which opened in July 2020. There is a small cardio room, a large weights area, functional training room plus a sauna and steam room. Monthly membership is between £80 and £100 per month.

5.32. New Bodies Gym, close to New Mills Newtown station, opened in 1995 and offers a large gym and studio. Monthly membership is £32.50, reduced to £25 if you sign up for 12 months.

5.33. Just over two miles to the west, but still within 10-minutes' drive, is the Disley Amalgamated Sports Club. It is a community sports club offering outdoor facilities for football, cricket, lacrosse and tennis. Indoors, there is a badminton and a squash court, plus a 20-station fitness gym was added in 2001. Monthly membership costs £15.

5.34. Marple is around three miles to the north west (more than 10-minutes' drive away) and is home to Holbens Health Club (an independent private gym). It offers a 60-station gym and a studio. Monthly membership costs £34.99.

Map 5.1 – Health and Fitness Competition Map for New Mills LC and Glossop LC



Health & Fitness Competition Map for High Peak, Derbyshire
(showing 1, 2 & 3 mile bands plus 10 minute drive times around each centre)

Prepared for FMG Consulting Ltd, January 2021
© The Leisure Database Company Ltd.

5.35. New Mills is a more rural part of High Peak and Figure 5.1 below provides pen pictures of the predominant demographic sectors resident in the catchment area.

Figure 5.1 – Key Demographics in the Catchment

C10 Wealthy Landowners

Prosperous owners of country houses including the rural upper class, successful farmers and second-home owners

Key Features

- High value large detached homes
- Rural locations
- Own several cars
- Most likely to own a horse
- Mature married couples
- Own both PC and laptop

Who We Are

Age	46-55	25.1%	144
Household Income	£100k-£149k	22.1%	733
Household composition	Family + other adults	32.4%	164
Number of children	No children	81.6%	113
Tenure	Owned	91.7%	143
Property type	Named building	48.6%	1252

B06 Diamond Days

Retired residents in sizeable homes whose finances are secured by significant assets and generous pensions

Key Features

- Well-off retirees
- Spacious detached homes
- Comfortable retirement income
- Wide range of investments
- Check stocks and shares online
- Often take short breaks and holidays

Who We Are

Age	66+	72.9%	345
Household Income	£40k-£49k	22.5%	181
Household composition	Family	45.3%	183
Number of children	No children	99.1%	138
Tenure	Owned	97.7%	152
Property type	Detached	77.2%	434

F25 Dependable Me

Single mature owners settled in traditional suburban semis working in intermediate occupations

Key Features

- Mature singles
- Traditional suburbs
- Own lower value semis
- Have lived in same house 15 years
- Intermediate occupations
- Pay as you go mobiles

Who We Are

Age	56-65	51.2%	352
Household Income	£30k-£39k	26.9%	169
Household composition	Single	87.8%	232
Number of children	No children	97.9%	136
Tenure	Owned	94.4%	147
Property type	Semi-detached	48.0%	181

G29 Mid-Career Convention

Professional families with children in traditional mid-range suburbs where neighbours are often older

Key Features

- Married couples with kids
- Traditional suburbs
- Professional jobs
- Likely to have life cover
- High proportion with mortgage
- Online grocery shopping

Who We Are

Age	36-45	52.9%	294
Household Income	£50k-£59k	22.8%	309
Household composition	Family	81.3%	328
Number of children	3 children	21.3%	499
Tenure	Owned	96.7%	150
Property type	Semi-detached	45.4%	171

J42 **Midlife Stopgap**

Maturing singles in employment who are renting short-term affordable homes

Key Features

- Homesharers and singles
- In employment
- Don't have children
- Average age 45
- Privately renting affordable homes
- Mostly terraces

Who We Are

Age	36-45	27.1%	151
Household Income	£20k-£29k	34.8%	168
Household composition	Homesharers + others	51.2%	601
Number of children	No children	92.0%	128
Tenure	Rented	85.0%	493
Property type	Terraced	59.1%	218

5.36. The latent demand assessment produced by TLDC indicates total demand of 1,472 members for the potential fitness facilities at New Mills LC. This is the total number of members TLDC feel could be achieved, once the refurbishment / reconfiguration has taken place. This includes allowance for 25% of the total to travel from outside the estimated catchment area.

Consultation

5.37. Parkwood recognise the potential demand for improved fitness facilities, but are wary of the physical constraints of the site. They believe that a first floor fitness development could have potential, particularly if it addresses need for the site to offer improved group exercise studios.

Summary for New Mills LC – Health and Fitness

Historically the small 30 station gym and studio has performed positively for the space and scope available, with income and the number of members above benchmarks.

New Mills LC is the only facility in the catchment with access to a swimming pool and this is likely to be a key selling point for the membership. As a result, New Mills LC will be a key part of the local health and fitness market.

The latent demand assessment has indicated potential for 4-500 additional members if appropriate fitness facilities can be developed.

We recommend further consideration of the scope to improve and extend fitness facilities at New Mills LC so as to create a gym of circa 50 stations and at least two dedicated group exercise studios.

Indoor Bowling

Recommendations for New Mills LC – Indoor Bowling

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for an indoor bowling hall in New Mills.

Indoor Tennis

Recommendations for New Mills LC – Indoor Tennis

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for an indoor tennis facility in New Mills.

Squash

5.38. The current site at New Mills LC has one squash court.

5.39. The updated borough-wide needs assessment concluded that:

- participation in squash is reducing, although participation in High Peak is slightly above national averages.
- The current supply of squash courts across the three main towns potentially represents an over-supply of provision.
- Any future developments in the leisure portfolio should consider consolidation/rationalisation of squash court provision.

5.40. Using the APP tool, we have undertaken a review of squash court provision within a 20-minute catchment around New Mills LC. Table 5.3 below summarises existing provision within that catchment.

Table 5.3 – 20 Minute Catchment around NMLC - Squash

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Courts	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
New Mills Leisure Centre	0-2.5	0	1	1979	2011	Pay and Play
Disley Amalgamated Sports Club	5-10	9	1	1978	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Glossop Leisure Centre	15-20	18	2	1979	2005	Pay and Play
Hazel Grove Sports Centre	15-20	20	2	1985	-	Pay and Play
Hyde Cricket And Squash Club	15-20	18	2	1974	2017	Sports Club / Community Association
Life Leisure Bramhall	15-20	25	2	1972	2004	Sports Club / Community Association
Marple Sports Club	15-20	15	3	1975	2015	Sports Club / Community Association
Poynton Leisure Centre	15-20	22	1	1974	-	Pay and Play
Stockport Grammar School	15-20	22	2	1990	2005	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			**16**			

5.41. The table details that there are 16 courts within the 20-minute APP drive time, with all of the courts within the catchment available to the community.

5.42. As a result, the current supply would seem to suggest that there is adequate provision within the immediate catchment, with access to more courts within the 10-20 minute catchment.

5.43. Income from the existing court at New Mills LC is in line with benchmarks.

5.44. Consultation with New Mills Squash Club has identified a strong core of regular squash players, participating in social and competitive squash.

Summary for New Mills LC – Squash Courts

There is no requirement for additional squash court provision at New Mills LC.

We recommend that the single existing squash court at New Mills LC is retained.

However, if in due course, space is required to enable other facilities that might generate more participation and/or income, the loss of this single court would not create a material under-supply in the catchment area.

3G AGP

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

5.45. The following key findings relating to New Mills LC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- There is a clear need for additional full size 3G AGP's in the Borough. Whilst the Glossopdale College pitch's carpet has been replaced as per the requirements of the PPS, and the Buxton FC project has been delivered which allows for rugby usage due to being IRB compliant, another requirement of the PPS, there is still a shortfall of two pitches in High Peak.

- Whilst priority projects have been identified in the LFFP (in Chapel-en-le-Firth or New Mills and Glossop), there is ability to adapt investment priorities in consultation with the Football Foundation and Derbyshire FA.

- The proposed pitch at Chapel or New Mills are an either-or scenario for a full size 11v11 floodlit pitch. The proposal would be on New Mills School land located 500m from New Mills LC where the school has two full size grass pitches.

Current Provision in 2021

5.46. Table 5.4 below details the supply of AGP's in the catchment. For the purpose of the site specific analysis, we have focused on 3G pitches only within a 20 minute catchment.

Table 5.4 – Supply of 3G AGP's around New Mills LC in 2021

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Number Pitches	Size (M)	Area (m2)	Full Size?	WR22	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Memorial Park	10-15	13	1	40m x 33m	1,320	No	No	2000	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Aquinas College	15-20	20	1	100m x 60m	6,000	Yes	No	2009	-	Private Use
Hazel Grove Sports Centre	15-20	20	1	100m x 60m	6,000	Yes	No	2004	2010	Pay and Play
Werneth School	15-20	18	1	100m x 60m	6,000	Yes	No	2016	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			4							

5.47. The table details that there are four pitches within 20 minutes, of which three are full size (all 15-20 minutes from New Mills LC).

5.48. There is public access to three of the sites, with the Aquinas College site being private use for the school only. Therefore, there is access to two full size pitches for the community, but the local residents will be required to travel to Stockport.

5.49. The data suggests that the newest pitch is Werneth School in 2016, whilst the remaining pitches will be coming to the end of their life span (10 years) with Aquinas College built 12 years ago and Hazel Grove Sprots Centre refurbished 11 years ago. This may impact on the level of usage at this site.

5.50. We understand that, whilst the data suggests the pitch has not been replaced at Memorial Park, the site has been Football Foundation funded and there has been no identification of the need to replace, indicating this may have taken place. Buxton Community School's pitch has likely reached the end of its lifespan and may need replacing.

5.51. Using The FA and the Football Foundations metric of 1 full size pitch per 15,000 playing population (16-44 years old) and focusing on the immediate 10 minute catchment due to availability of provision in the 15-20 catchment, there are currently circa 6,000 people aged 15-39 years old (APP age breakdowns).

5.52. As a result, this would identify a theoretical demand of only 0.4 pitches. However, it has been identified by the Football Foundation as a priority area for a full-size pitch (due to club and league requirements) and this needs to be considered in the overall recommendation.

5.53. In addition, as the LFPP identified an either-or scenario, we think its important to understand whether Chapel LC would be a preferable site based on theatrical demand. As a result, we have assessed the current provision surrounding Chapel LC in Table 5.5 below.

5.54. It should be noted that the current Chapel LC site has a full size sand based 3G that requires resurfacing.

Table 5.5 – Supply of 3G AGP's around Chapel LC in 2021

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Number Pitches	Size (M)	Area (m2)	Full Size?	WR22	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Buxton FC (The Tarmac Silverlands Stadium)	10-15	15	1	105m X 68m	7,140	Yes	Yes	2018	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Memorial Park	10-15	10	1	40m x 33m	1,320	No	No	2000	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Buxton Community School	15-20	16	1	40m x 33m	1,683	No	No	2011	-	Pay and Play
Total			3							

5.55. Surrounding Chapel LC there are 3 pitches of which one pitch is full size. All of the pitches are open and accessible to the community. The Buxton FC pitch is the newest facility built in 2018 and are members of the Northern Premier League Premier Division, Step 3 in the football pyramid.

5.56. Using the same analysis as above, and also focusing but stretching this across the 20-minute catchment due to only 1 full size pitch, there is a playing population of circa 20,000 people aged 15-39 years old (APP age breakdowns).

5.57. As a result, this would identify a theoretical demand of only 1.25 pitches. However, similar to above, it has been identified by the Football Foundation as a priority area for a full-size pitch and this needs to be considered in the overall recommendation.

Summary for New Mills LC – 3G AGP

There is demand for a full-size 3G AGP in the catchment area and sites have been identified at New Mills School or Chapel LC, rather than New Mills LC.

Thus, it is not recommended that any proposals are developed for 3G pitch provision at New Mills LC.

Soft Play

5.58. The current site does not have a soft play facility.

5.59. Table 5.6 below details the supply of facilities within 10 minutes' drive time of the site.

Table 5.6 – Supply of Soft Play Facilities

Site	Drive Time (Minutes)	Details
Jungle Monkey	6 minutes	• Small multi-tiered facility with café provision for parents and spectators. • Dedicated baby and toddler area.

5.60. The 10-minute catchment has 22,600 people of which 3,400 are 0-14 years old (15%, which is lower than the national average of 17.7%).

Table 5.7 – Soft Play Demand

Demand	Population
Percentage of 0-9 years group v 10-14 years	66%
Active Places Power 0-10-minute catchment (0-14 years)	3,400
Estimated 0-9 years 0-10-minute catchment using 62%	2,244
Visits per annum multiplier	3.25
Total Estimated visits per annum (0-10-minute catchment)	**7,293**
Adjustment for users outside the catchment (+20%)	*1,459*
Adjustment for duplication and competition to 0-5-minute catchment (-50% reduction)	*(4,376)*
Total Net Estimated Visits per Annum	**4,376**

5.61. Our high-level analysis therefore concludes that there might be demand for circa 4,400 visits per annum to a soft play area.

5.62. We would typically look for demand for a minimum of 10,000 visits per annum to justify a new soft play area.

Summary for New Mills LC – Soft Play

There is currently a lack of demand for an additional soft play facility in the New Mills catchment area.

We would not recommend consideration for a soft play facility in New Mills LC.

Indoor Adventure Climbing

5.63. Within 20 minutes, there is only one climbing facility located a Rope Race Climbing in Marple, Stockport (15 minutes' drive time). The site is focused on traditional climbing but offers climbing sessions for all abilities and ages, with various walls available including bouldering. There is also a café available that serves hot and cold food and beverage.

5.64. In addition, Awesome Walls Climbing Stockport is just outside the catchment (25 minutes) as well as The Adventure Hub - Indoor Climbing Centre Bamford (30 minutes). There are also a number of facilities in Manchester including Manchester Climbing Centre and Adventure Medlock (both 35 minutes) of which the latter includes bouldering and adventure climbing with 22 Clip 'n Climb walls and a soft play facility.

Demand

5.65. The table below outlines the potential demand for a climbing facility. Using our industry knowledge for climbing facilities, a penetration rate of circa 18% is required from a weighted population within a catchment. This does assume no other climbing walls are in the same catchment).

Table 5.9 – Indoor Climbing Demand

Facility	Population
20-minute drive time	206,272
Weighted population estimate	81,395
Adjustment for competition (-50%)	40,698
Penetration Rate	18%
Estimated visits per annum	7,325

5.66. Due to the high level of competition in Manchester, and with only circa 11% of within the 0–10-minute catchment, we have included a higher adjustment for competition.

5.67. As a result, our high-level analysis has outlined that there might be demand for circa 7,300 visits per annum to a new indoor climbing facility.

5.68. We would typically look for demand for a minimum of 15,000 visits per annum to justify a new climbing facility.

Summary for New Mills LC – Indoor Adventure Climbing

There is currently a lack of demand for indoor climbing facilities in the New Mills catchment, with significant competition in Stockport and Manchester.

We would not recommend consideration for an indoor adventure climbing facility in New Mills LC.

6. Glossop Leisure Centre / Glossop Swimming Pool Needs Assessment

Introduction

6.1. In this section, we will undertake a needs assessment for Glossop LC and Glossop SP as a combined catchment.

Sports Halls

6.2. Glossop LC has a three-court sports hall that was built in 1979. The site was refurbished in 2005.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

6.3. The following key findings relating to Glossop LC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021 above:

- The supply of sports hall space in the borough is broadly in balance with the demand for sports hall space and this is not expected to change in the context of projected residential population changes.
- The existing sports halls are located in the right areas and, between them, provide sports hall space to the vast majority of the borough's population. There are no significant areas in the borough suffering from lack of supply of sports hall space.
- There may be an over-reliance on sports halls located on school sites and it will be important to protect and enhance community access to those sports halls
- Glossop LC is expected to have full used capacity in Run 1 (2020) as well in Run 3 at the new site (2031). At Glossopdale School the estimated used capacity is higher at 83% at the times it is available for community use. This increases to 91% in Run 2 based on the demand for sports halls in 2031 and is 72% in Run 3 when the proposed Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre is included and some demand transfers to that centre;
- Thus, there is perceived pressure on sports hall space in Glossop.
- The required465 size of any proposed replacement sports hall in Glossop will depend on the extent to which the sports hall at Glossopdale Community College might meet community needs for traditional sports hall activities.

Current Provision - Catchment Analysis

6.4. Sport England recommend a 20-minute drive time for access to sports halls. Table 6.1 over page details the supply of sports halls within the 20-minute catchment of Glossop LC.

6.5. There are a total of 74 courts in the catchment area, of which 66 are publicly available to the community.

Table 6.1 – 20 Minute Catchment around GLC

Name of Site	Courts	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Glossop Leisure Centre	3	0-2.5	0	1979	2005	Pay and Play
Glossopdale Comm'ty College	4	5-10	8	2018	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Alder Community High School	6	10-15	18	2003	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Hyde Community College	4	10-15	20	2012	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Longdendale High School	6	10-15	12	1974	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Active Oxford Park	3	15-20	24	2006	-	Pay and Play
Ashton-Under-Lyne 6th Form	4	15-20	21	1997	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Astley Sports Village	4	15-20	22	2006	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Audenshaw School	4	15-20	24	1996	-	Private Use
Belle Vue Sports Village	8	15-20	36	2002	2016	Pay and Play
	4			2016	-	Pay and Play
Denton Comm'ty College	4	15-20	21	2012	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Marple Sixth Form College	4	15-20	22	1930	-	Private Use
New Mills Leisure Centre	4	15-20	18	1988	2003	Sports Club / Community Ass.
St. Thomas More	4	15-20	21	2002	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Tameside College	4	15-20	22	2004	-	Pay and Play
West Hill School Sports Centre	4	15-20	20	2003	-	Sports Club / Community Ass.
Total	**74**					

6.6. As can be seen, Glossop LC and the new four-court hall at Glossopdale Community College are the key facilities for the immediate area.

6.7. There are a number of facilities captured within the catchment area as it begins to enter Greater Manchester. However, it is unrealistic to expect that these facilities will attract significant numbers of users from Glossop and therefore it is likely the immediate 10-minute catchment will be the key users of the Glossop LC sports hall.

6.8. According to our insight analysis, there are circa 38,000 people in this immediate catchment. There are seven courts in this 10-minute catchment equates to 1.8 courts per 10,000. This is lower than the 2017 data for High Peak (3.7 courts), East Midlands (4.1) and England (4.2) averages.

6.9. This suggests that there is a theoretical undersupply of sports halls in the immediate catchment, and this is supported by the FPM used capacity data for the Glossop LC site that indicates that it is at 100% full facility in peak periods, whilst Glossopdale School is also above the threshold.

Current Usage

6.10. As flagged by the FPM, there is a debate as to whether to replace the 3 court hall with a 4 court sports hall or potentially provide a large flexible space.

6.11. There are no significant block bookers of the sports hall with only 1 hour blook booking for basketball, 1 hour for netball, 2 hours for football and 2.5 hours for Active 4 Life, with the remaining usage hired by various badminton/football/netball bookings not clubs.

Benchmarking

6.12. In terms of sports hall performance, the current three-court hall generated circa £22,000 of income per court in 2019/20. Whilst this was a decrease from 2018/19 figures, this performance is still higher than the benchmark threshold and indicates that the courts are in great demand at Glossop LC.

Consultation

6.13. Parkwood has stated that Glossop is a growing town which needs a new facility.

6.14. The sports hall is currently used for non-sports hall activities such as aerobics as the studio is not big enough. In addition, gymnastics is no longer at the site but despite this, Parkwood believe there is demand for use from other groups.

6.15. As an alternative option, Glossop Cricket Club are large and successful club with multiple senior and junior teams, ongoing coaching programme and use of overseas professionals. The Club has developed two options for potential indoor cricket hall on their own land immediately adjacent to existing pavilion.

6.16. The Club intend hall to be used predominantly for cricket (GCC plus other local clubs), but is also open to use by other sports and have had early thoughts re fencing and archery.

6.17. The Club are not averse to adjusting dimensions of hall to be suitable as a 4-court hall, but are wary of encouraging too much badminton and particularly football and Club do not intend to build anything more than the hall with offices and WCs (i.e. no changing rooms).

6.18. The Club have no capital funding and are trying to engage with ECB, Derbyshire County Cricket, Derby Cricket Foundation, the Council and Sport England. There is no existing dedicated indoor cricket facility in High Peak and the Club currently use Glossopdale Community School sports hall (on Sundays), Total Cricket (in Ashton-under-Lyme) and Westhill School (Stalybridge). The Club would like to progress development in next 2-3 years.

Summary for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Sports Halls

The current site has a three-court sports hall that is performing significantly above benchmarks.

Across the immediate catchment, there is a potential undersupply of sports hall space with a below average number of courts in the catchment, and Glossop LC and Glossopdale Community College being the only facilities in an area of a growing population.

We therefore recommend that, at the very least, the existing sports hall provision at Glossop LC should be retained. Should a replacement facility be developed in Glossop, the facility mix should incorporate a sports hall of at least three courts, and potentially four courts.

In considering future sports hall provision, the Council should be mindful of ensuring that the programme at any Council facility complements the programme at Glossopdale Community College.

The Council should also engage with Glossop Cricket Club to better understand their programming requirements and potential indoor facility aspirations, albeit it is expected that the Cricket Club would prefer a facility largely dedicated to cricket.

Swimming Pools

6.19. The current site at Glossop SP has a 25-metre four-lane pool (250m^2) that was built in 1888 and was last refurbished in 2018. The facility is a listed building.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

6.20. The following key findings relating to Glossop SP were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- Overall, there has been little but no change to the landscape of swimming provision in High Peak since 2017. The location and drive time catchment area of the High Peak pools makes them very accessible to the High Peak population. The pools are located in the main settlements and enjoy almost unique catchments, so each pool site is retaining the demand in its catchment area.

- Unmet demand is spread across the Borough, and there is insufficient unmet demand in one location to warrant significant additional provision.

- Glossop LC has a used capacity of 100% in Run 1 (2020) which is expected to remain for Run 2 but decreases to 88% for a new site in Run 3. This is the only pool change in Run 3 and it is a new pool and so it will have the highest attraction to residents. It also provides both a main pool and a teaching learner pool with dedicated pools for different activities, increasing its draw effect. (The new centre was modelled to include a 25m x 10m 4 lane main pool and a 10m x 10m teaching/learner pool).

- Given the overall findings for both the Borough and for the Glossop Health and Wellbeing Centre, there is an evidence base case for increasing the size of the teaching/learner pool, from the 10m x 10m scale, which has been modelled, to a 12m x 10m pool.

- Therefore, the evidence in 2021 suggests that there is potential need to increase the level and/or flexibility of pool provision in Glossop, by considering a six-lane pool and/or learner pool and/or floating floor provision.

Current Provision - Catchment Analysis

6.21. Sport England recommend a 20-minute drive time for access to swimming pools. If we are to apply this around the Glossop SP site, there are currently seven pools (of at least 160m^2 or 20m in length) across seven sites.

6.22. Table 6.2 below provides details of current provision within the catchment area.

Table 6.2 – 20 Minute Catchment around Glossop LC

Name of Site	Type	Size (m)	Area (m2)	Year Built	Year Refurb	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Access
Glossop Pool	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1888	2018	0-2.5	0	Pay and Play
Active Hyde	Leisure Pool	25 x 8	160	1988	2009	10-15	15	Registered Membership use
Active Ashton	Main / General	20 x 12	300	1975	2005	15-20	22	Pay and Play
Life Leisure Romiley	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1973	-	15-20	22	Pay and Play
New Mills Leisure Centre	Main / General	25 x 10	250	1979	-	15-20	20	Pay and Play
Village Gym (Ashton Moss)	Main / General	20 x 10	250	2008	-	15-20	22	Registered Membership use
Village Gym (Hyde)	Main / General	25 x 11	275	1997	2005	15-20	17	Registered Membership use
Total			**1,735**					

6.23. There have been no additional pools built or refurbished since the development of the Needs Analysis 2017.

6.24. There is a total of 1,735m^2 of which 1,050m^2 is available for community use (i.e. not registered membership use or private use).

6.25. As can be seen, Glossop SP is the main provider for the town. There are a number of pools as the catchment area begins to enter Greater Manchester to the west. However, it is unrealistic to expect that these facilities will attract users from these areas, and therefore it is likely the immediate 10-minute catchment will be the key users of the pool

6.26. According to our insight analysis, there are circa 38,000 people in the APP 10-minute catchment. The 250m^2 in this catchment equates to 7m^2 of publicly available water space per 1,000 population which is lower than the 2017 data for High Peak (9m^2 per 1,000 population) but slightly below the East Midlands and England (both 12m^2).

6.27. As a result, there appears a theoretical undersupply of pool water for the current population, and when assessing alongside the FPM that details used capacity at 100%, this seems to suggest that there may be a requirement for additional pool water or additional flexibility in pool provision.

Benchmarking

6.28. Swimming income per m^2 of pool is well above benchmark levels indicating that the pool is well used.

Consultation

6.29. Parkwood has stated that Glossop is a growing town which needs a new facility incorporating a 6-lane 25-metre pool and a learner pool.

6.30. Swim England agree that bringing the existing two separate sites together to form a single wet and dry centre make sense, especially as the town is growing.

6.31. Glossop Amateur Swimming Club currently rent the pool for 5 hours a week and are looking for more time on a Saturday afternoon. The Club currently has about 120 members with circa 80 swimming regularly at Glossop SP and circa 40 at New Mills LC. They are comfortable with their number of hours but would like earlier weekday slots if possible. The Club is "community" club feeding into elite clubs.

6.32. The Club like the current 4-lane pool, because it allows exclusive use and the existing Glossop SP provides an atmospheric venue for competitions with excellent spectator provision. However, the Club recognises the potential economic argument to replace Glossop SP with a new pool, with a 6-lane pool enabling internal meets.

Summary for Glossop SP – Swimming Pools

The current site is a much-loved established facility in the town. It is also a busy pool, well-used by the local community for casual and competitive swimming.

As a minimum, the existing extent of pool provision should be maintained in Glossop.

There is evidence that there is or will be demand for additional pool space and/or more flexible pool water in Glossop. The FPM has highlighted that a replacement facility would need a minimum of a 4 lane 25m pool and 12m x 10m learner pool.

We recommend that any new facility should include a minimum 4 lane 25m pool and learner pool or a 6 lane 25m pool with a moveable floor.

Health and Fitness

6.33. The current facility at Glossop LC has a 30-station gym and one studio.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

6.34. The following key findings relating to Buxton SFC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- There is no need to specifically develop more health and fitness centres in the Borough unless a strong local catchment latent demand can be evidenced on a site-by-site basis;
- Should the Council decide to re-furbish or replace any existing public leisure centre, with a swimming pool, health and fitness suite and studio provision should be assessed on a site-by-site basis, based on the catchment and local demand.
- Studios are not really a free-standing facility type (unless a high-end premium class offering) and increased provision is more likely to be as part of commercial health and fitness centres.

TLDC Latent Demand Report

6.35. We have commissioned an assessment of latent demand for health and fitness from The Leisure Database Company. This assessment has been based on the theoretical assumption that a new replacement leisure facility in Glossop would incorporate a 75-station gym and two group exercise studios (as well as swimming pools and a sports hall).

6.36. The latent demand assessment has concentrated on the core catchment area within a 10-minute drive time. This catchment area is illustrated in Map 5.1.

6.37. There is a very slight overlap with the catchment area defined around New Mills, but only in the Hayfield area which is sparsely populated.

6.38. There are four other fitness gyms within the Glossop catchment area; all are located within Glossop itself, so within half a mile of the leisure centre. The most significant is Pure Gym, which opened its doors on Wren Nest Retail Park in December 2019. Open 24/7, monthly membership costs £24.99 per month and this includes classes.

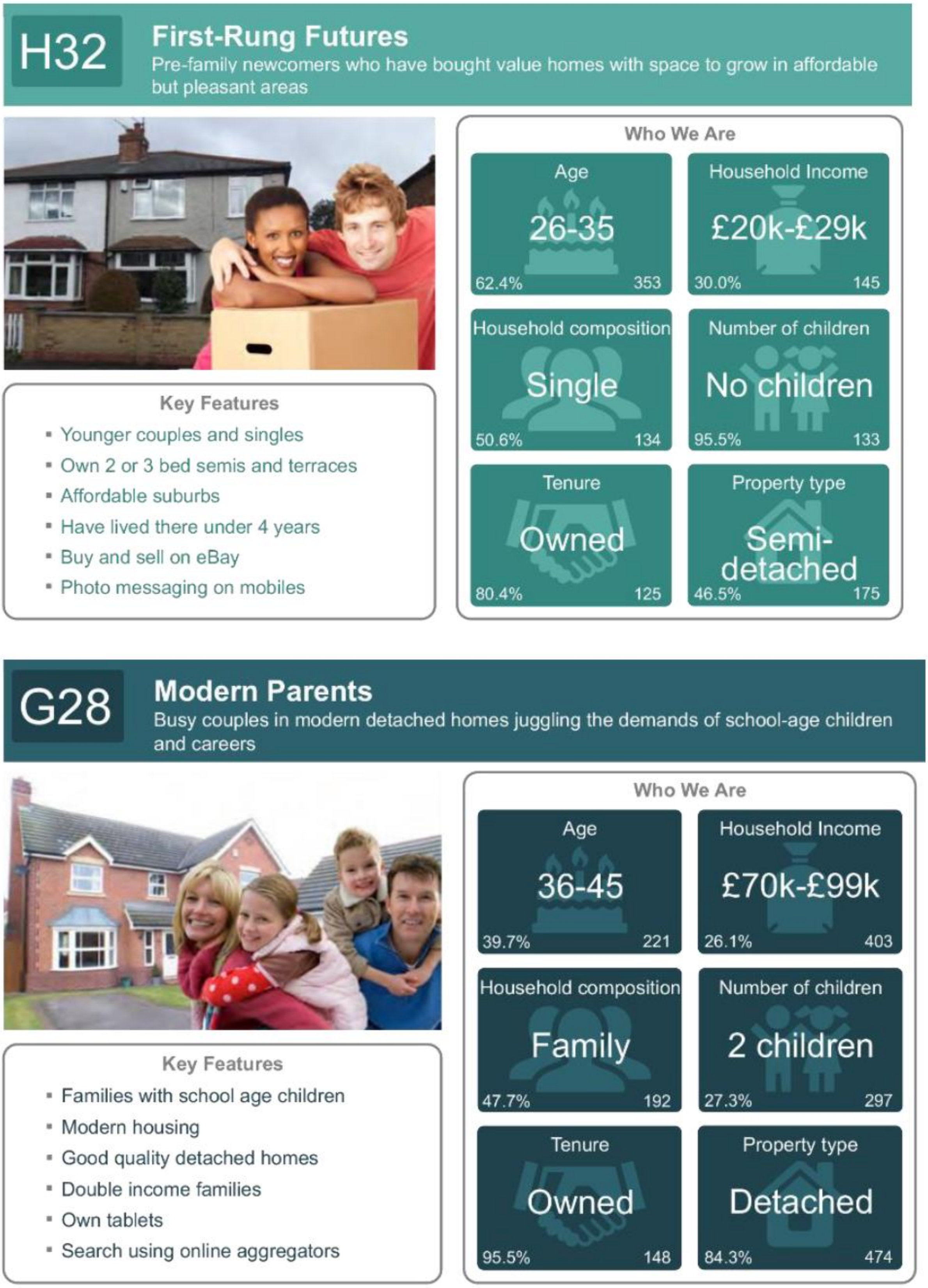
6.39. Glossop Gym opened in 2019 (previously Bodycheck) and is located just south of the town centre. Monthly membership is £24.99 per month, and it offers a c. 70-station gym (primarily resistance kit). The Unit is on the Glossop Brook Business Park and it has a similar price point to Glossop Gym. Its facilities include a 35-station gym, two studio spaces, sauna and steam room.

6.40. The Hayloft Fitness is a ladies' only gym attached to the Hayloft Day Spa. Located next to Glossop train station, its members have use of its small gym and group exercise classes. Membership is £24.99 per month.

6.41. Hyde and Stalybridge, to the west, have several gyms but this is a different market, and we would not expect many (if any) members of Glossop Leisure Centre to travel from these areas

6.42. Figure 6.1 over page provides pen pictures of the predominant demographic sectors resident in the catchment area.

Figure 6.1 – Key Demographics in the Catchment



H32

First-Rung Futures

Pre-family newcomers who have bought value homes with space to grow in affordable but pleasant areas

Key Features

- Younger couples and singles
- Own 2 or 3 bed semis and terraces
- Affordable suburbs
- Have lived there under 4 years
- Buy and sell on eBay
- Photo messaging on mobiles

Who We Are

Age	26-35	62.4%	353
Household Income	£20k-£29k	30.0%	145
Household composition	Single	50.6%	134
Number of children	No children	95.5%	133
Tenure	Owned	80.4%	125
Property type	Semi-detached	46.5%	175

G28

Modern Parents

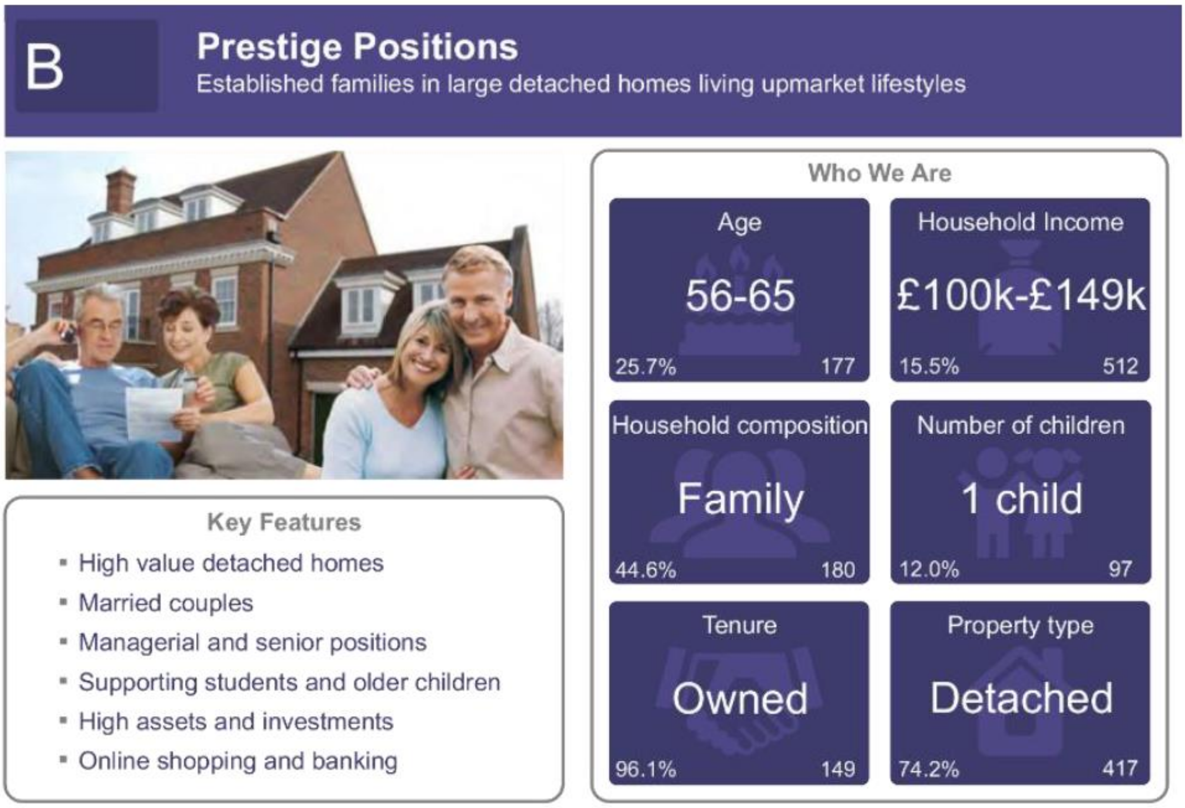
Busy couples in modern detached homes juggling the demands of school-age children and careers

Key Features

- Families with school age children
- Modern housing
- Good quality detached homes
- Double income families
- Own tablets
- Search using online aggregators

Who We Are

Age	36-45	39.7%	221
Household Income	£70k-£99k	26.1%	403
Household composition	Family	47.7%	192
Number of children	2 children	27.3%	297
Tenure	Owned	95.5%	148
Property type	Detached	84.3%	474



B

Prestige Positions

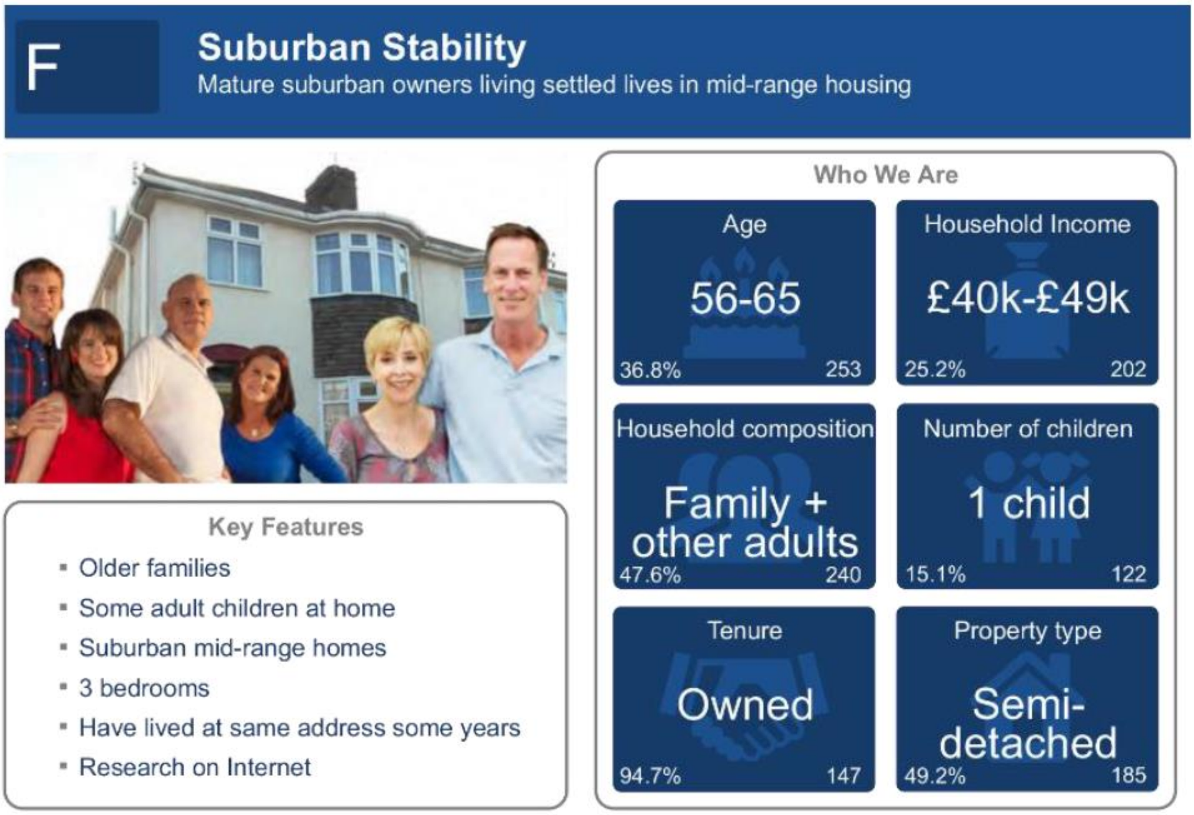
Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles

Key Features

- High value detached homes
- Married couples
- Managerial and senior positions
- Supporting students and older children
- High assets and investments
- Online shopping and banking

Who We Are

Age	56-65	25.7%	177
Household Income	£100k-£149k	15.5%	512
Household composition	Family	44.6%	180
Number of children	1 child	12.0%	97
Tenure	Owned	96.1%	149
Property type	Detached	74.2%	417



F

Suburban Stability

Mature suburban owners living settled lives in mid-range housing

Key Features

- Older families
- Some adult children at home
- Suburban mid-range homes
- 3 bedrooms
- Have lived at same address some years
- Research on Internet

Who We Are

Age	56-65	36.8%	253
Household Income	£40k-£49k	25.2%	202
Household composition	Family + other adults	47.6%	240
Number of children	1 child	15.1%	122
Tenure	Owned	94.7%	147
Property type	Semi-detached	49.2%	185

6.43.

6.44. The latent demand assessment produced by TDLC indicates total demand of 2,145 members at a new Glossop LC. This is the total number of members TDLC feel could be achieved, once the refurbishment / reconfiguration has taken place. This includes allowance for 25% of the total to travel from outside the estimated catchment area.

Consultation

6.45. Parkwood has stated that Glossop is a growing town which needs a new facility incorporating a large gym and three group exercise studios.

6.46. Parkwood have also stated that they believe a new dry only replacement would have less impact in increasing revenue. Parkwood suggest that a new consolidated wet and dry site could generate up to 2,500 members with a larger (90-station) gym.

Summary for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Health and Fitness

The existing small gym at Glossop LC has historically performed well, with income and numbers of members per station both above benchmarks.

The introduction of the new large Pure Gym in Glossop has introduced significant additional competition and has had a material impact on membership numbers at Glossop LC.

The latent demand assessment and local insight indicates that a significantly improved and extended fitness facility could generate significant additional membership and income levels.

As a result, there is a clear need to provide an improved health and fitness offer to a growing population. A consolidated wet and dry centre would also provide a key selling point of a swimming pool as part of the membership offer, providing a key USP compared to Pure Gym.

If Glossop is to provide a new wet and dry leisure centre, we recommend that the facility includes a minimum 75-station gym with at least 2 dedicated group exercise studios.

Indoor Bowling

Recommendations for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Indoor Bowling

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for an indoor bowling hall in Glossop

Indoor Tennis

Recommendations for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Indoor Tennis

As per the Boroughwide position, there is no demand for an indoor tennis facility in Glossop.

Squash

6.47. The current site at Glossop LC has 2 squash courts.

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

6.48. The updated borough-wide needs assessment concluded that:

- Participation in squash is reducing, although participation in High Peak is slightly above national averages.
- The current supply of squash courts across the three main towns potentially represents an over-supply of provision.
- Any future developments in the leisure portfolio should consider consolidation/rationalisation of squash court provision.

6.49. Using the APP tool, we have undertaken a review of squash court provision within a 20-minute catchment around Glossop LC.

Table 6.3 – 20 Minute Catchment around GLC - Squash

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Courts	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Glossop Leisure Centre	0-2.5	0	2	1979	2005	Pay and Play
Hyde Cricket and Squash Club	15-20	18	2	1974	2017	Sports Club / Community Association
New Mills Leisure Centre	15-20	18	1	1979	2011	Pay and Play
Village Gym (Hyde)	15-20	18	2	1979	2005	Registered Membership use
Total			**7**			

6.50. The table details that there are seven courts within the 20-minute APP drive time, with five of the seven courts available to the community.

6.51. As can be seen, in the catchment around Glossop LC, the courts are the key facility to the immediate catchment. Users would be required to travel up to 20 minutes to participate if there were no squash courts in Glossop.

6.52. Glossop Squash Club currently hire the courts for 2.5 hours a week between September and March for the season. The remaining usage is from members and casual usage.

Summary for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Squash Courts

There is no requirement for additional squash court provision at Glossop LC.

Given that the current two courts are key facilities to the immediate population with no access to alternative provision within 15 minutes, we recommend that the two existing squash courts at Glossop LC are retained.

However, if in due course, space or capital becomes a challenge in any new facility in Glossop, we would recommend that consideration be given to the exclusion of one or more squash courts and/or the installation of a moveable wall between the squash courts.

3G AGP

Key Findings from the Updated Needs Assessment 2021

6.53. The following key findings relating to Glossop LC were identified in the updated Needs Assessment 2021:

- There is a clear need for additional full size 3G AGPs in the Borough. Whilst the Glossopdale College pitch's carpet has been replaced as per the requirements of the PPS, and the Buxton FC project has been delivered which allows for rugby usage due to being IRB compliant, another requirement of the PPS, there is still a shortfall of two pitches in High Peak.

- Whilst priority projects have been identified in the LFFP (in Chapel-en-le-Firth or New Mills and Glossop), there is ability to adapt investment priorities in consultation with the Football Foundation and Derbyshire FA.

- The proposed additional pitch in Glossop is intended for Cemetery Road Playing Fields (Glossop North End AFC Juniors).

Current Provision in 2021

6.54. Table 6.4 below details the supply of AGPs in the catchment. For the purpose of the site-specific analysis, we have focused on 3G pitches only within a 20-minute catchment.

Table 6.4 – Supply of 3G AGP's around Glossop LC in 2021

Name of Site	Drive Time Range (APP)	Actual Drive Time	Number Pitches	Size (M)	Area (m2)	Full Size?	WR22	Year Built	Year Refurb	Access
Active Ken Ward	10-15	13	2	42m x `19m	798	No	No	2006	-	Pay and Play
Hyde Community College	10-15	17	1	100m x 55m	5,500	Yes	No	2012	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Hyde United Fc	10-15	16	1	108m x 64m	6,912	Yes	No	2016	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Martin Fields	10-15	16	1	60 x 40m	2,400	No	No	2008	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Astley Sports Village	15-20	18	1	105m x 70m	7,350	Yes	No	2018	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Audenshaw School	15-20	20	1	100m x 60m	6,000	Yes	Yes	2009	-	Private Use
Belle Vue Sports Village	15-20	23	1	120m x 70m	8,400	Yes	No	2016	-	Pay and Play
			1	97m x 60m	5,820	Yes	No	2016	-	Pay and Play
Life Leisure Stockport Sports Village	15-20	21	1	100m x 63m	6,300	Yes	No	2012	-	Registered Membership use
			1	97m x 57m	5,529	Yes	No	2012	-	Registered Membership use
			4	50m x 30m	1,500	No	No	2012	-	Registered Membership use
			5	32m x 16m	512	No	No	2012	-	Registered Membership use
Rosehill Methodist Community Primary School	15-20	21	1	40m x 30m	1,200	N0	No	2003	-	Sports Club / Community Association
Total			**21**							

6.55. The table details that there are 21 pitches within 20 minutes, of which 8 are full size. The table outlines that the majority of pitches are at least 10 minutes from the site as the catchment stretches into Hyde, Stockport and Manchester.

6.56. There is public access all of the sites, with the closest pitch at Active Ken Ward providing pay and play usage, although it is likely to need refurbishment due to the age of the carpet (15 years old).

6.57. Using The FA and the Football Foundations metric of 1 full size pitch per 15,000 playing population (16-44 years old) and focusing on the immediate 10 minute catchment due to availability of provision in the 10-20 catchment, there are currently circa 11,000 people aged 15-39 years old (APP age breakdowns).

6.58. As a result, this would identify a theoretical demand of only 0.75 pitches. However, it has been identified by the Football Foundation as a priority area for a full-size pitch, with up to 40 clubs potentially using a pitch at Glossop in the future (The FA also use 1 full size pitch to 42 teams in their detailed analysis).

6.59. Therefore, when considering the immediate catchment, potential population growth and the number of teams, there appears to be clear demand for one full size pitch in Glossop.

Summary for Glossop LC – 3G AGP

There is demand for a full-size 3G AGP in the catchment area and a potential site has been identified at Cemetery Road Playing Fields (Glossop North End AFC Juniors).

Thus, it is not recommended that any proposals are developed for 3G pitch provision at the existing Glossop LC or any new consolidated facility in Glossop.

Soft Play

6.60. The current site does not have a soft play facility.

6.61. Table 6.5 below details the supply of facilities within 10 minutes' drive time of the site.

Table 6.5 – Supply of Soft Play Facilities

Site	Drive Time (Minutes)	Details
Whistle Stop Play Café	4 minutes	• 3-level play structure with separate baby and toddler areas and is suitable for ages 6 months to 12 years. • Café area serving hot and cold food and beverage. • Party options available.

6.62. Adventure Longdendale (13 minutes) is just outside the catchment in Mottram in Longdendale, a large soft play with trampolining, dodgeball, sports area, laser zone and café. Wacky Warehouse at Mottram Wood Pub also has a small soft play (14 minutes), whilst Jungle Monkey (20 minutes) and Rough n Tumble (23 minutes) are also outside the catchment.

6.63. The 10-minute catchment has 38,000 people of which 6,800 are 0-14 years old (17.8%, which is lower than the national average of 17.7%).

Table 6.6 – Soft Play Demand

Demand	Population
Percentage of 0-9 years group v 10-14 years	68%
Active Places Power 0-10-minute catchment (0-14 years)	6,800
Estimated 0-9 years 0-10-minute catchment using 62%	4,624
Visits per annum multiplier	3.25
Total Estimated visits per annum (0-10-minute catchment)	**15,028**
Adjustment for users outside the catchment (+20%)	*3,006*
Adjustment for duplication and competition to 0-5-minute catchment (-50% reduction)	*(9,017)*
Total Net Estimated Visits per Annum	**9,017**

6.64. Our high-level analysis therefore concludes that there might be demand for circa 9,000 visits per annum to a soft play area.

6.65. We would typically look for demand for a minimum of 10,000 visits per annum to justify a new soft play area.

Summary for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Soft Play

Without any competition, we believe the new Glossop LC would be appropriate for a new soft play, creating a significant draw to the site. However, there are two large facilities within 15 minutes and these sites will have some established business.

Accordingly, we recommend that any proposed soft play facility as part of the new Glossop facility should be carefully considered in the context of its wider role in encouraging participation by families with young children.

Indoor Adventure Climbing

6.66. Within 20 minutes, there are no climbing walls. However, Awesome Walls Stockport and Rope Race Climbing in Marple are both 22 minutes from the site.

6.67. In addition, Adventure Medlock (24 minutes), Manchester Climbing Centre (25 minutes), The Adventure Hub - Indoor Climbing Centre Bamford (27 minutes), The Depot Climbing Centre Manchester (33 minutes), The Depot Climbing Centre Sheffield and Awesome Walls Sheffield (both 45 minutes) are all just outside the catchment and be facilities for these large populations.

6.68. Adventure Medlock includes bouldering and adventure climbing with 22 Clip 'n Climb walls and a soft play facility.

6.69. Therefore, it is likely any facility in Glossop will be for the immediate catchment or will need to be unique.

Demand

6.70. The table below outlines the potential demand for a climbing facility. Using our industry knowledge for climbing facilities, a penetration rate of circa 18% is required from a weighted population within a catchment. This does assume no other climbing walls are in the same catchment).

Table 6.8 – Indoor Climbing Demand

Facility	Population
20-minute drive time	289,419
Weighted population estimate	142,057
Adjustment for competition (-50%)	71,029
Penetration Rate	18%
Estimated visits per annum	12,785

6.71. Due to the high level of competition in Manchester, and with only circa 13% of within the 0–10-minute catchment, we have included a higher adjustment for competition.

6.72. As a result, our high-level analysis has outlined that there might be demand for circa 12,800 visits per annum to a new indoor climbing facility.

6.73. We would typically look for demand for a minimum of 15,000 visits per annum to justify a new climbing facility.

Summary for Glossop LC / Glossop SP – Indoor Adventure Climbing

There is currently a lack of demand for indoor climbing facilities in Glossop, given the level of competition within the catchment area.

We do not recommend consideration of an indoor adventure climbing in any new consolidated leisure facility.