

Selby District

Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy

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1: Introduction and Context

- 1.1 In April 2015 Selby District Council commissioned naa to produce a study of indoor sports facilities as an evidence base and strategy to inform the development of the sites and policies local plan for Selby District Council.
- 1.2 This report sets out the outcomes from this work. It comprises an audit and assessment which has gathered and developed the evidence base. This has applied the Sport England methodology of Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG) which is the industry accepted methodology for developing an evidence base for indoor and built sports and leisure facilities.
- 1.3 This hard evidence data has been combined with extensive consultations to obtain views from the organisations which provide opportunities for community use of indoor sports and recreational facilities in the District. This has been with all providers, operators and organisations with an interest in the provision of sports facilities in the District, public, commercial and voluntary organisations. Site visits and meetings with all the providers of the facilities in the District have also been held to understand how things work on the ground.
- 1.4 Assessing the current and future need for indoor sports and recreational facilities and ensuring this is based on requirements is only part of the story. Facilities are the means to the end. The ultimate objective is to increase participation in sport and physical activity, plus and as importantly, create an active and healthy lifestyle for residents across Selby District.
- 1.5 Consequently, it is important to understand who in the District participates in sport and physical activity, which sports/activities they do, how often and why? How far they travel to participate and what are the motivations and barriers to increasing or starting some participation?
- 1.6 To gain this understanding the work has involved the review of data for Selby District based on Sport England evidence and findings on participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity. This has been reviewed and challenged through the consultations and site visits.
- 1.7 All this work contributes to the development of the evidence base upon which the strategy is based. This along with the corporate and development planning objectives of the District Council
- 1.8 The findings from the development of this collective evidence base are set out three separate Appendices to this document. The sports facility types included in the project are: swimming pools and sports halls. The assessment includes all providers of these facilities: the District Council; state schools; independent schools; commercial and trust and voluntary organisations.
- 1.9 The audit includes all facilities in the District. However, to be included in the supply and demand assessment there has to be community use of the venue. This is based on the amount of time and type of access there is for public use, clubs and the local community use, at each individual facility. This is set out in the assessment report and reported on in the findings for each facility type in subsequent chapters.
- 1.10 The sequence of this document is:

- Section 2 – Planning context for Selby District – corporate and development planning. Population change, participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity
- Section 3 - Assessing Needs and Opportunities for each sports facility type – the methodology and its application
- Section 4 - Summary of key findings and recommendations from the assessment under each of the ANOG heading: Quantity (supply and demand); Quality; Accessibility; and Availability
- Section 5 - Planning framework and delivery
- Section 6 Monitoring and Review.

1.11 The appendices are:

- Appendix 1: Selby District Council key corporate and development planning documents and their application in the Strategy
- Appendix 2: Selby District profile of population change, participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity
- Appendix 3: Full audit and assessment report for swimming pools and sports halls.

2: Planning Context for Selby District

2.1 This section sets out:

- The Selby District development planning, strategic and corporate planning context for the study
- The current and projected changes in population in Selby District 2015 – 2026 and the impact on the demand for indoor sports facilities
- Trends in participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity for Selby District, Yorkshire Region and England wide

2.2 These findings provide the overall context for the sports facilities demand assessment.

Selby District development planning, strategic and corporate planning

2.3 The project brief, under matters to consider, sets out the outputs for development and application of the evidence base. In particular reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The extracts from the project brief from paragraph 18 are:

- Section 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out national planning policy on 'Promoting healthy communities'. Within this section at paragraph 73 the NPPF states that:
 - *"Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required". (project brief paragraph 18.1)*
- Paragraph 158 of the NPPF states that:
 - *"Each local planning authority should ensure that the Local Plan is based on adequate, up to date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area. Local planning authorities should ensure that their assessments of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals." (project brief paragraph 18.2)*
- Para 171 of the NPPF states that:
 - *"Local Planning Authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and wellbeing". (project brief paragraph 18.3).*

2.4 The project brief also sets out

- The National Planning Practice Guidance sets out a section on 'Health and well-being and on Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space. The latter cross refers to guidance that must be taken into account in bidding for this work. These are Sport England's
 - a. Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities

2.5 Finally, the project brief says;

- Notwithstanding the need for compliance with the above guidance and securing appropriate agreement with Sport England on methodologies, consultants should restrict their proposal to work which is proportionate to the provision of robust evidence necessary for a Sites and Policies Local Plan and the NPPF and NPPG. (project brief paragraph 18.6).

Selby District Development Plan, Strategic and Corporate Policy Context

2.6 In addition to the NPPF policy context Appendix 6 of the project brief sets the Selby District Council strategic and corporate policy documents relevant to the study.

2.7 These documents have been reviewed and the key content and findings in each document relevant to the evidence base assessment are set out in Appendix 1. This Appendix has been used to guide the study and ensure it relates this policy content to the development of the evidence base. In summary the key strategic and corporate objectives and their implications for the project are:

Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan

2.8 Selby District Core Strategy Local Plan adopted on 22 October 2013. The core strategy covers the period 2011 – 2027 the Strategy vision is:

Selby will have a distinctive and outstanding environment, a diverse economy and attractive villages and towns. Residents will have a high quality of life and there will be a wide range of housing and employment opportunities to help create socially balanced and sustainable communities which are less dependent on surrounding towns and cities.

2.9 There are seventeen objectives in the Core Strategy. The relevant objectives and related policies to indoor sports facilities are;

- Objective 13 is improving the quality of cultural and leisure opportunities across the district and improving tourism facilities;
- Objective 14 is protecting enhancing and extending green infrastructure including natural habitats, urban greenspace, sports fields, and recreation areas;
- Policy SP 12 – Access to services, community facilities and infrastructure is the policy that covers objectives 13 and 14. The policy is:

Policy SP12 Access to Services, Community Facilities and Infrastructure

Where infrastructure and community facilities are to be implemented in connection with new development, it should be in place or provided in phase with development and scheme viability.

Infrastructure and community facilities should be provided on site, but where this is technically unachievable or not appropriate for other justified reasons, off-site provision or a financial contribution towards infrastructure and community facilities will be sought.

In all circumstances opportunities to protect, enhance and better join up existing Green Infrastructure, as well as creating new Green Infrastructure will be strongly encouraged, in addition to the incorporation of other measures to mitigate or minimise the consequences of development.

These provisions will be secured through conditions attached to the grant of planning permission or through planning obligations, including those set out in an up to date charging mechanism.

- 2.10 Objective 14 adopts categories in a sequence of protect, enhance and extend. It does not explicitly refer to indoor sports and recreation facilities within the scope of the objective but is assumed the reference to community facilities includes indoor sports and recreational facilities.
- 2.11 The purposes and outcomes of this project are to establish and set out the needs and evidence base for indoor sports and recreational facilities are for objectives 13 and 14 and policy SP12 and by so doing provide the evidence base for the Sites and Policies Local Plan.

Selby District Council Corporate Plan 2015 - 2020

- 2.12 The Selby District Council Corporate Plan 2015 – 2020 has three priorities: to make Selby a great place to do business; enjoy life; and make a difference. These three priorities are supported by a fourth of Selby District Council delivering great value. Under the enjoy life priority the focus is on creating more opportunities for residents to enjoy an active and healthy lifestyle and tackle obesity.
- 2.13 To inform this enjoy life priority this project sets out the profile of participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity. This helps set the context for the scale of the challenge to contribute to this Corporate Plan priority.
- 2.14 The key findings are described later in this section and Appendix 2 provides the profile of participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity in Selby District. It describes who does and does not participate by age, gender and how this differs spatially. What are the trends in participation and non-participation and how has this changed over time? What are the motivations and barriers to participation and what are the health costs of activity and inactivity?
- 2.15 This profile provides an evidence base to then inform the assessment of need for indoor sports and recreational facilities. Facilities in themselves do not create an active and healthy lifestyle amongst residents but understanding what activity looks like in the District is an important context. Then providing good quality facilities in the right number and in the right locations is a contribution to achieving the Council's Corporate Plan priority.

This appendix can also be used to inform/ review progress in delivering the Council's 2015 – 2020 Corporate Plan.

Population change and the sporting population

- 2.16 In determining the current and future demand for sports facilities the changes in population are integral to that assessment. It is reasonable to assume that an absolute increase in population will led to an increase in the demand for sports facilities. However, it is important to consider the age structure of the population now and how this is projected to change up to 2026 and beyond across Selby District.
- 2.17 It could be that the age structure of the population means that although there is a projected increase in absolute population numbers, the age structure means there is a lower total number of people in the main age bands for sports participation in 2027 than in 2015. (Note: a ten year projection is applied in the assessment because the guidance from Sport England is that projecting changes in demand for indoor sports facilities beyond that becomes less certain).
- 2.18 A synopsis of the findings is set out next. The key findings on all the population change are set out in detail in Appendix 2.

Current population

- 2.19 The data used for the population assessment in Selby is the ONS 2012 – 2037 based population projections dataset by five-year age groups and by gender. The explanatory points to the data are:
- Long-term sub national population projections are an indication of the future trends in population by age and sex over the next 25 years. They are trend-based projections, which mean assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends continue
 - The projected resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality. People moving into or out of the district are only included in the resident population if their total stay in that area is for 12 months or more, thus visitors and short-term migrants are not included. Armed forces stationed abroad are not included, but armed forces stationed within an area are included. Students are taken to be resident at their term-time address
 - The projections do not take into account any policy changes that have not yet occurred, nor those that have not yet had an impact on observed trends. They are constrained at the national level to the national projections.
- 2.20 The current (2015) population of Selby District is estimated at 86,300 people, of which 42,300 are male (49.1%) and 44,000 are female (50.9%). The overall population structure is as follows (comparisons extrapolated from Sport England's Local Sport Profile and compared with the Yorkshire and Humber regional average and national average):
- Very slightly fewer proportion of females than regional and national average;
 - Fewer people in the 16-19 age group than the regional or national average;
 - Considerably fewer people in the 20-24 age group;
 - Fewer people in the 25-34 age group;
 - More people in the 35-49 age group;
 - More people in the 50-64 age group; and
 - On a par with regional and national average for people aged 65+.

- 2.21 There are also the following:

- A smaller proportion of non-white residents (around 1%) than regional or national average; and
- A slightly larger proportion of disabled people than regional or national averages, possibly a reflection of a high population aged 65+.

Future population

2.22 The total population of Selby is projected to rise from 86,300 people in 2015 to 90,800 in 2021 (5.2%) and 94,617 in 2027 (9.7% increase over 2015). The proportion of females to males will remain nearly the same 50.6% females and 49.4% males in 2027.

2.23 Over the two periods, the population is estimated to change as follows:

2.24 By 2021, increases in 5-14, 25-39 and 60+ age groups, with the biggest increase in the 60+. Decreases in 15-24 and 40 – 59 age groups.

2.25 By 2027 (compared with 2015), increases in 5-19, 30-39 and 55+, age groups with the biggest increase in 55+ Decreases in 20-29 and 40 – 54 age groups.

2.26 If these changes are analysed in accordance with the different age groups that generally take part in different sports, the situation is expected to be as follows:

Table 2.1: Population change by age bands for Selby District 2015 - 2027

Age group	2015	2027	Change 2015-2027 %
Total population	86288	94617	9.7
Active population (5-54)	53274	53032	-0.5
Less active population (55 – 64)	11409	13879	21.6
Inactive population (0-4, 65+)	21605	27705	28.2
Junior sport (10-19)	9312	10611	13.9
Adult indoor sports (20-44)	24911	25562	2.6

2.27 The key findings are:

- The total population is estimated to increase to 94,617 people in 20127, from 86,288 people in 2015. So an increase of 8,329 people or a 9.7% increase.
- Meantime the population in the age band range 5 – 54 and what is described as the active population for participation in sport and physical activity, the population is projected to have a very small decrease in total numbers. It being 53,032 people in 2027, compared with 53,274 people in 2015, so a decrease of 242 people over the strategy period.

This is a key finding in that population change in the age bands where participation takes place there is no an increase in population and therefore even with the same participation rates population change is not going to generate an increase in demand for indoor sports facilities. The rates of participation for swimming and hall sports have been declining in Selby as measured over the period of the Active People surveys 2006 – 2015. These are set out in full in Appendix 2.

- There is also a category of less active population in the 55 – 64 age group and this is projected to increase to 13,879 people in 2027, up from 11,409 people in 2015, so an increase of 2,470 people or 21.6% over the 2015 – 2027 period.

This age band does participate, albeit it has a lower rate of participation than in the younger age bands of the active population, hence the term less active population. This less active population does have a sizeable increase over the 2015 – 2027 period and will offset, to some extent, the small decline in the more active population. (5 – 54 age bands).

Indoor sports/activities which this age band participates in most are, swimming and social/recreational day time activity such as badminton and exercise/dance classes, as well as some low intensity fitness activity. Low impact exercise classes are a popular activity with women. Motivations for participation are a health benefit and as a social and recreational activity. Outdoor activities are more popular than indoor, especially walking and for men golf, fishing and cycling

- The inactive population (0 – 5 and 65+) meantime rises to 27,705 people in 2027, from 21,605 people in 2015. So an increase of 6,100 people, or an increase of 28.2% from 2015 – 2027. It is important to distinguish the active from the inactive population because the active and the less active population is the basis of the demand assessment. As table 2.1 sets out there are different changes in the percentage of the population in the various age groups of 5 - 64. It is important to set these out as they will influence the demand for swimming pools and sports halls in the future
- The main age bands for participation in indoor hall sports and exercise classes which can take place in sports halls is 20 - 44 years of age. This population is projected to increase to 25,562 people in 2027, from 24,911 people in 2015. So a very small increase of 651 people or 2.6% in the population in the age group which participates most in indoor hall sports. In short, population change in itself is not going to generate an increase in demand for sports halls
- It is important to consider the population by each gender because their participation and use of sports halls differs. Male participation is very much around indoor hall sports such as five a side football, basketball and badminton. Whilst female participation is more about exercise and fitness classes more than hall sports. If there is a big difference in the population by gender then this will influence the programming of sports halls and possibly the type and scale of provision. For males it is more about provision of sports halls for hall sports and for females it is more about a large flexible space (possibly dance studios) for exercise, dance classes, pilates and yoga
- The total male population in this 20 - 44 age band is 12,300 in 2015 and increases to 12,852 by 2027. The female total is 12,600 in 2015 and is 12,684 in 2027. So the gender split in population totals is very even and there is not therefore a predominant need for one type of provision over another. Also the total population only increases by 636 people
- Swimming participation is the only activity/facility type which is genuinely cradle to grave in terms of the age of participants. The Selby population in the active population (5 – 54) as already set out is projected to decrease by 0.5% between 2015 and 2027. In total population numbers this is 53,032 people in 2027. So again population changes in this main age band for swimming participation is not going to generate an increase in demand for swimming

- The swimming population also includes the less active 55 – 64 population. The 55 – 64 age band increases from 11,500 people in 2015, to 14,387 people in 2027. So an increase of 2,887 people over the period. Based on the Sport England benchmark measure of once a week participation of some 5.9% of the adult population swimming at least once a week in 2014 and applying this to the Selby District increase in population of 2,877 people (Note: data for participation by geography for this age group is not available below England wide level), creates an increase in demand for swimming by the 55 – 64 age group 2015 – 2027 of 170 weekly visits. So the increase in demand for swimming is small
- For people aged over 64, swimming and low impact exercise classes are the main indoor activities that people still participate in. The Selby population aged over 64 is 9,600 people in 2015 and projected to increase to 10,910 people in 2027. The England wide rate of swimming participation for this age group was 3.1% in 2014. Applying the participation rate of 3.1% to the Selby 2027 population generates a demand of 338 weekly visits. Again a small increase in swimming demand from overall projected growth in population.

2.28 To summarise therefore, and based on the projected changes in the Selby population over the 2015 – 2027 period, demand for sports halls and swimming pools is unlikely to increase. There could be a very small increase in demand for swimming from older age groups.

2.29 In terms of overall demand for the facilities that are being considered in this study, population change in itself is unlikely to result in increased demand.

Selby District population change 2027 - 2037

2.30 Whilst the indoor facilities strategy period is 2015 – 2027, Selby District have requested an understanding of the impact of the population change in the district beyond 2027 and up to 2037 has on the needs assessment. This is to accord with the end date for the Local Plan period.

2.31 Sport England guidance is, to repeat, that the effective strategy period for an indoor facilities strategy is ten years and projecting needs beyond that timescale based on both projected changes in population and (as important) changes in sports participation rates is challenging to assess.

2.32 However to meet the District Council's request an assessment has been undertaken. The approach adapted to meet this requirement, is to set out the implications of population change on the assessment of need for indoor sports facilities 2027 – 2037. This is in total numbers and percentages for the same categories of population in the Strategy and set out in table 2.1 above. The source for the population projection is the same as in the strategy, the ONS data for 2012 – 2037.

2.33 Next, to set out the impact these population changes will have on sports participation, if the current rates of participation in swimming and indoor hall sports remain unchanged. In effect, to assess what the demand for pools and sports halls 2027 – 2037 is, based on the population growth and sports participation rates.

2.34 Finally, to set out what these changes have on the findings for these facility types as at 2027. How do the changes/growth between 2027 – 2037 impacts on the findings for the strategy period of 2015 – 2027?

2.35 The projected changes in total population numbers and for the various categories for active, less active, inactive etc population age bands for 2027 – 2037 is set out in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Population change by age bands for Selby District 2027 – 2037

Age group	2027	2037	Change 2027-2037 %
Total population	94617	99232	4.8%
Active population (5-54)	53032	54844	3.4%
Less active population (55 – 64)	13879	11605	-16.3%
Inactive population (0-4, 65+)	27705	32783	18.3%
Junior sport (10-19)	10611	10777	1.5%
Adult indoor sports (20-44)	25562	25966	1.5%

2.36 The key findings from table 2.2 are

- The total population for Selby District is projected to increase to 99,232 by 2037, from 94,617 people in 2027. So the total population increases by 4,615 people or 4.8%. An average increase of 461 over each of the ten years.
- The active population (5 – 54) is projected to increase to 54,844 people by 2037 from 53,032 in 2027, an increase of 1,812 people or 3.4%. In the strategy period of 2015 – 2027, the active population is projected to decrease by 0.5%. So this is reversed in the 2027 – 2037 period with an average increase of 180 people in each of the ten years.
- The less active population (55 – 64) is projected to decrease 2027 – 2037 to 11,605 people in 2037 from 13,879 people in 2027. So a decrease of 2,274 people or a decrease of 16.3%. This is a large reversal compared with the strategy period, when the less active population is projected to increase by 21.6%.
- A key finding is that the inactive population (0 – 5 and 65+) has the biggest increase in percentage terms of 18.3% from 2027 – 2037. In numbers the increase is to 32,783 people in 2037 from 27,705 people in 2027. So a bigger population in the age bands who do no or very little participation in swimming or hall sports.
- Population change in the junior sport age band has very little impact as the increase is only 166 people over the 2027 – 2037 period to 10,777 people by 2037.
- The age bands with the highest participation rates in both swimming and hall sports is the 20 – 44 age range. This age band is projected to increase to 25,966 people in 2037, from 25,562 people in 2027, so an increase of only 404 people over the ten years or 1.5%.

2.37 Overall and as each bullet point illustrates the actual increases in population numbers 2027 – 2037 are projected to be small and are very small. For the age bands for the active and less active population the percentage increases are in the range of 1.5% to 3.4%.

2.38 As for the strategy period itself, the scale of these population changes is not in itself going to be a driver for increases in demand for swimming pools and sports halls.

2.39 To put these findings into context the participation rates for indoor hall sports and swimming based on the Active People benchmark measure of once a week participation of 30 minutes activity at moderate intensity can be applied to the population numbers, to identify the potential demand.

- 2.40 For swimming the Selby District once a week rate of swimming participation in 2015 was 6.8% of the adult population (now includes 14 and upwards) swimming at least once a week. It had decreased from 8.4% in the first year of the Active People survey in 2006.
- 2.41 The average annual increase in the active population (5 – 54) 2027 – 2037 is 181 people per year. If 6.8% of these people (Selby district swimming participation rate) swam at least once a week this would generate 12 more visits a week, or 600 visits in a 50 week year. The Sport England benchmark annual throughput for a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is 84,200 visits for a 50 week year.
- 2.42 This places into context the scale of demand for swimming which could be generated by population change over the 2027 – 2037 period and its relationship to the annual demand annual throughput of a standard pool. It represents some 0.7% of the annual throughput of a standard 25m x 4 lane pool. The strategy in section 4 sets out how the supply and demands findings for swimming pools in Selby District.
- 2.43 There are several caveats to these findings. They are based on the projected population changes in Selby District 2027 – 2037 – these may change. They are based on the most recent participation rates for swimming in Selby District in 2015 – these may change. It does however provide an illustration of the demand for swimming that could be projected from population growth and the relationship of that demand to the annual throughput of a 25m x 4 lane standard pool.
- 2.44 In terms of sports halls the Selby District once a week rate of participation in indoor hall sports in 2015 was 13.8% of the adult population participating at least once a week. It had increased from 12.4% in the first year of the Active People survey in 2006.
- 2.45 The average annual increase in the active population (5 – 54) 2027 – 2037 is 181 people per year. If 13.8% of these people participated at least once a week, this would generate 25 more visits a week, or 1,250 visits in a 50 week year. The Sport England benchmark annual throughput for a 4 badminton court size sports hall is 84,200. So the projected increase in demand represents some 1.5% annual throughput of a standard 4 badminton court sports hall. The same caveats set out for swimming apply to these findings.
- 2.46 In summary, the projected changes in population in Selby District for 2027 – 2037 are not extensive, when considered in relation to the scale of capacity for the standard size swimming pools and sports halls. They are not in themselves sufficient to generate demand for additional provision of both facility types.

Housing growth Selby District

2.47 The projected housing growth across Selby District is set out below in table 2.3

Table 2.3: Housing Growth Selby District 2011 - 2027

Settlement Hierarchy	Core Strategy Min Targets (2011-2027)	Completions @ 31/09/15	Large Sites with Planning Permission	Small Sites with Planning Permission	Need remaining	Total
Principal Town - Principal Town	3700	879	1716	1237	0	3832
Local Service Centre - Tadcaster	500	5	0	72	423	500
Local Service Centre - Sherburn	790	102	709	5	0	816
Designated Service Village	2000	547	1699	916	0	3162
Grand Total	6990	1533	4124	2230	0	7887

(Source: Selby District Council Planning Department March 2016)

- 2.48 The projected total housing growth 2011 – 2027 is 6,990 units, of which 1,533 had been completed in September 2015. The large sites with planning permission total 4,124 units and the small sites total 2,230 units. Given the scale of swimming pools and sports halls the location of any new or upgraded sports hall or swimming pool will be based on the catchment area of the facilities for those located in Selby District and in the surrounding authorities and which extend into Selby District.
- 2.49 Also the distribution of demand and scale of any unmet demand for both facility types. These findings are set out in the separate assessment report and summarised in sections 3 and 4 of the strategy. The location and scale of the new housing sites, both large and small, will be part of this overall spatial and demand assessment.
- 2.50 The scale of the new housing is 6,990 units and applying an occupancy rate of 2.3 persons per household (confirmed by Selby District Planning) this provides a total new population of 16,077 people. Applying the current participation rates for swimming of 8.4% of residents swimming at least once a week, this generates a demand of 1,350 visits. For sports halls the current participation rate is 12.4% of residents playing at least once a week, so a demand of 1,993 visits a week.
- 2.51 The caveat to these findings is that not all the population will be new residents from outside Selby and so the occupancy rate of 2.3 residents per new dwelling will be taken into account by the projected population growth for the district. The ONS projections are trend based and the difference is between how the past trends of housing growth in Selby District compare with the projected growth in the core strategy. Growth over and above past trends will provide the net new population figure and from that the new demand for swimming pools and sports halls.
- 2.52 Previous studies by naa, where a local authority has bespoke population projections based on its housing growth has shown the difference between bespoke projections and ONS trend projections is around 10% – 15% difference (increase) in population projections. This is provided for illustration.
- 2.53 The assessment report and summaries in subsequent sections of the strategy does set out the future provision on requirements for both facility types. The scale of the new housing growth has been taken into account in this assessment and the strategy recommendations. Without pre-empting all the evidence base findings and strategy recommendations the focus is not on new provision of either facility types but upgrading

and improvements to the existing stock, such as new flooring/lighting, or increased changing accommodation.

Trends in participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity for Selby District, Yorkshire Region and England wide

- 2.54 Finally in this section and related to the last set of findings, it is useful to set out how the rates of sports participation in Selby have changed – what are the trends? Participation change, like population change is challenging to forecast. However, it is possible to set out past trends in participation as an indicator of participation changes. Again Appendix 2 sets these findings out in detail with key findings reported here.
- 2.55 Table 2.4 below summaries the findings for the most important measures of participation based on applying the Sport England benchmark measure of at least once a week participation of 30 minutes duration at moderate intensity for all adults (16+).
- 2.56 The findings for Yorkshire Region and England wide are included to provide context and comparison for the Selby District findings.

Table 2.4: Rate of at least once a week adult participation in sport and physical activity 2006 – 2014 Selby, Yorkshire Region and England wide

Selby participation measure for at least once a week participation of 30 minutes duration at moderate intensity by adults (16+)	2006 Participation Rate (%)APS 1	2015 Participation Rate (%)APS 9
Once a week rate of participation all adults		
Selby	36.3%	36.1%
Yorkshire Region	33.4%	34.1%
England	34.6%	35.8%
Once a week rate of participation by gender		
Selby Male	42.1%	42.2%
Selby Female	30.6%	30.4%
Yorkshire Region Male	38.7%	39.5%
Yorkshire Region Female	28.4%	28.9%
England wide Male	39.4%	40.7%
England wide Female	30.1%	31.2%
Swimming Pools and Sports Halls once a week participation		
Selby	22.7%	20.6%
Yorkshire Region	21.5%	23.2%
England wide	22.7%	23.2%
Swimming once a week participation		
Selby	8.4%	6.8%
Yorkshire Region	7.9%	5.5%
England	8%	5.7%
NON participation in sport and physical activity		
Selby	54.1%	51.7%
Yorkshire Region	56.1%	55.9%
England	54.3%	53.8%

(Source: Sport England Active People Survey 2006 – 2015)

- 2.57 The data shows that;
- The Selby adult participation rate across all activities is virtually unchanged at 36.3% participating at least once a week in 2006 and 36.1% participating in 2015.
 - Selby's rate of once a week participation is 2% higher than for Yorkshire Region (35.1%) and 0.3% higher than for England in 2015.

- Selby's male and female participation tracks a very similar track pattern of participation over the 2006 – 2015 period. Female participation has been consistently lower than male participation over the period. It was 30.6% in 2006 and 30.4% in 2015
- The Selby male once a week participation rate whilst higher than for females has remained level, it being 42.1% in 2006 and 42.2% of adult males playing sport or doing physical activity at least once a week in 2015;
- The Selby rate of male participation at 42.2% in 2015 is 2.7% above the rate for Yorkshire Region (39.5%) and 1.2% above the England wide rate (40.7%);
- The rate of swimming participation in Selby was 8.4% in 2006 and has declined to 6.8% in 2015. It has also declined at both Yorkshire Region level by 2.4% from 7.9% in 2006 to 5.5% in 2015 and England wide by 2.3% from 8% in 2006 to 5.7% in 2015. There has been a decline in swimming participation in almost all areas of England and is the subject of research by Sport England and the Amateur Swimming Association.
- Non participation in Selby (measured as adults who undertake no sport or physical activity) has declined by 2.4% from 54.1% in 2006 to 51.7% in 2015. Still however half the adult population doing no activity at all.
- The Selby rate of non-participation is however lower in 2015 than in Yorkshire Region by 4.2% (55.9%) and 2.1% lower than England wide (53.8%).

2.58 Overall and in summary the key findings are;

- Selby has a level rate of adult sports and physical activity participation over the period of the Active People surveys from 2006. This is for ALL sports and physical activity and includes indoor and outdoor activity. It is higher in total and by both male and female participation than for Yorkshire Region and England wide
- Male participation is higher than female participation in total in Selby. However for both genders participation is declining very slightly. Again Selby's rate of participation for both genders is above that of the Region and England wide
- Swimming is the most popular activity in Selby District. However, of concern is that swimming participation in Selby has declined by 1.6% to 6.8% of adults swimming at least once a week in 2015. However, the fire to the Selby Leisure Centre, its demolition and lack of a centre until the new centre opened in 2015 will have significantly impacted on swimming participation levels.
- Swimming has declined at almost every geographic level and by 2.4% across the Region and by nearly 2.3% across England between 2006 and 2015. Understanding the reasons for the decline in swimming participation is being researched by the Amateur Swimming Association and Sport England
- The scale of the challenge to create a more active and healthy Selby population is reflected in the finding that over 50% of the adult population in Selby District do no sport or physical activity at all. This has declined by 2.4% since 2006 and is some 4% below the Regional and 2% below the England wide rate. It remains however a significant challenge.

2.59 Finally, these findings should be considered alongside targets and development initiatives put in place by the local authority, Wigan Leisure and Cultural Trust, local sports

clubs, National Governing Bodies of Sport and the County Sports Partnership. Development work by these organisations could impact on increasing demand for sports halls and swimming pools. Appendix 2 does review the findings of the WLCT annual reports and the impacts and increases in participation from the sports development programmes.

Assessing Needs and Opportunities for each facility type

- 3.1 This section sets out the methodology that has been used in the development of the needs assessment and evidence base. The assessment has been produced applying the guidance from Sport England in its Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for indoor and built sports facilities.
- 3.2 The ANOG methodology was published by Sport England in 2013 following extensive consultation and a review of the former PPG 17 Companion Guide to Assessing Needs for Indoor Sport and Recreation and Open Space. ANOG is now the accepted industry wide methodology for undertaking a needs assessment and developing an evidence base.
- 3.3 The ANOG methodology has four parts. These are: quantity, quality, accessibility and availability. The Sport England ANOG guidance advises to set out the findings from the needs assessment in terms of;
- **Protect:** an evidence base which can inform policy formulation and seek to protect existing facilities where there is an identified current need and future need for use by the community;
 - **Enhance:** an evidence base which can inform policy and seek to enhance the provision of existing facilities where there is an identified current and future need and the most effective way to meet this need is by improvement to what already exists. This could be by enhanced facility provision but it could also change access and availability of existing facilities to make the existing supply deliver more use for the community; and
 - **Provide:** an evidence base which can inform policy and lead to provision of new facilities where there is an identified need now and in the future. Plus, the most cost and sports effective way to meet this need is by provision of new facilities.

Diagram 3.1: Sport England Approach to Assessing Needs



3.4 The stages of the ANOG approach are set out below and this is followed by a description of how the ANOG has been applied in Selby District:

A *Undertaking an Assessment:*

Stage 1 – Prepare and tailor your assessment

Stage 2 – Gather information on supply and demand

Stage 3 – Assessment, bring the information together

B *Application of the Assessment*

Stage 1: Prepare and tailor the assessment.

3.5 A review of the Selby District Council key corporate, strategic and development planning documents as set out in Appendix 5 of the project brief was completed. This allowed naa to familiarize ourselves with the key Council documents and understand the relationship between the development of the evidence base and the wider Council objectives. The focus of our review was to read the documents but more importantly understand and ask “how does this apply to the development of the evidence base for indoor sports facilities”? What are the key findings, issues and how can development of the evidence base inform these documents. Then use this knowledge in the subsequent stages of the project. The review of documents and relationship to the project is set out in Appendix 1.

3.6 The next stage was to develop a sports participation profile for Selby District. The key outcome of the ANOG assessment is to develop the evidence base of future sports facility needs. Sports facilities are there to develop and provide opportunities for residents to participate. So it is important to understand participation and non-participation.

3.7 This participation profile is then used in the consultation work. This is what the data says and how does that compare with what is happening on the ground? Also to apply the findings in the development of the demand part of the ANOG facility assessment. So use hard data on participation and non-participation to check, challenge and review in the subsequent stages of work to develop the evidence base. The participation profile is set out in full at Appendix 2.

Stage 2: Gather Information on Supply and Demand

3.8 The hard evidence data and mapping for Selby District and the surrounding local authorities on the supply, demand, access and availability of swimming pools and sports halls using the Sport England 2015 data forms the hard evidence data. A review of this data identified that the new Selby Leisure Centre was not included in the data. Therefore, a request was made to Sport England to re-run the 2015 analysis with the Centre included. This was completed as a bespoke analysis for swimming pools for Selby District and all the surrounding local authorities.

3.9 This data with an extensive review and compilation of the findings into a detailed report provides the hard evidence part of the ANOG assessment for both facility types in 2015. The findings from this work are then overlaid with findings from the population and participation review up to 2026, already described to provide the forward assessment up to 2026. The key findings are set out in the next section.

3.10 In undertaking this work a significant finding is that across Selby District some eight of the nine sports hall sites and four of the six swimming pool sites are either owned and operated by schools or colleges, some state schools and some private independent schools. There is one local authority owned swimming pool at Selby Leisure Centre and

operated on SDC's behalf by WLCT and one swimming pool owned and operated by a community trust at Tadcaster Community Swimming Pool. There is one sports hall which is Tadcaster Leisure Centre, owned by Selby District and again operated by WLCT on behalf of the District Council. So a varied range of providers and operators and the effective supply from these pools for community use depends on the policy and management for community use by each owner/operator. Most importantly this is decided independently by each organisation.

- 3.11 To gather information on what is happening at each venue, site assessment consultation visits were made to the sports hall and swimming pools facilities in the project scope. This included ALL types of providers and types of operation from pay and play, organised club use and commercial membership providers. The only exceptions were Brayton High School and DW Sports Fitness both of whom declined to meet with us
- 3.12 The site visit consultations were held with the business and or facility manager. Discussion focused on the type of operation, the objectives, hours and types of use, changes and challenges in operation of the venue for community use from the provider and the customer. Discussion also focused on the core business case and the business model applied. Where possible data was collected on the operational business plan.
- 3.13 The site visits and consultations allowed for a cross check on what the hard evidence data was saying about the facility provision but more importantly: the community access to the venues; the type and volume of use; and the barriers to increasing participation. Information where available was also collected on customer surveys, membership details, user group forums or engagement with clubs to provide details of casual and club user information.
- 3.14 An early and recurring theme from the site visits and consultations was that there is a high level of sports facility provision in the District and a high level of activity. However, it exists in pockets and in isolation from other providers. So the collective effect and critical mass from all this provision and activity is not readily known.
- 3.15 For example, Barlby High School is providing extensive club and community group access to use the school's indoor (and outdoor) sports facilities. This is for weekday evenings and weekend days and it is a very extensive programme of use. At other venues such as Queen Margaret's School which is a private residential school, community use is limited to use by the very local community and sports organisations.
- 3.16 Site visits and consultations were also held with the WLCT at Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Leisure Centre. Again with the site managers and for the same purposes of understanding the type of operation, the objectives, hours and types of use, changes and challenges in operation of the venue for community use from the provider and the customer.
- 3.17 As the sports development function for SDC is with WLCT a meeting was held with the sports development leader Heather Kennedy. She provided extensive information on the delivery of the sports development functions, the focus of the programmers and the operation. The WLCT annual reports were reviewed to understand the objectives set for the sports development function and the performance.

Stage 3 – Assessment, bring the information together

- 3.18 The final part of this stage is to bring all the findings together into the actual assessment of the current and future demand for each of the facility types.
- 3.19 The assessment is set out in full in Appendix 3 to this strategy document. The Appendices as reported are:

- Appendix 1: Selby District Council key documents and application to the strategy
- Appendix 2: Selby District profile of population change, participation and non-participation in sport and physical activity
- Appendix 3: Full audit and assessment report for swimming pools and sports halls

B: Application of the Assessment

3.20 The key findings from the assessment are set out next followed by the strategy recommendations.

4: Summary of Key Findings from the Assessment

- 4.1 This section sets out the key findings from the assessment report for swimming pools and sports halls under each of the four ANOG headings. It describes the key findings from the full assessment report It is in tabular form.

Table 4.1: Summary of findings and issues form the ANOG assessment for swimming pools and sports halls

Swimming Pools

Swimming Pools Key Findings	Swimming Pools: Key Issues
<p>QUANTITY (SUPPLY and DEMAND)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Across Selby District there is a positive supply and demand balance of 274 sq metres of water in 2015. The total supply for swimming from the 6 swimming pool sites and based on the amount of time available for community use is 1,177 sq metres The total demand for swimming by Selby residents in 2015 is for 903 sq metres of water in the peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days So a positive balance for swimming in Selby in 2015 of 274 sq metres of water. <p>Population change, swimming participation and demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in demand for swimming up to 2026 are based on population projections and trends in participation for swimming Swimming is the only activity/facility type which is genuinely cradle to grave in terms of the age of participants. The Selby population in the MAIN active population for swimming (5 – 54 age range) is projected to decrease by 0.5% between 2015 and 2026. In total population numbers this is 53,300 people in 2015 and 53,000 people in 2026. So population changes in this main age band for swimming participation is not going to generate an increase in demand for swimming The swimming population also includes the less active 55 – 64 population. The 55 – 64 age band increases from 11,500 people in 2015, to 14,100 people in 2026. So a 2,600 increase over the period. Based on the Sport England benchmark measure of once a week participation of some 5.9% of the adult population swimming at least once a week in 2014 and applying this to the Selby increase in population of 2,600 people (Note: data for participation by geography for this age group is not available below England wide level), creates an increase in demand for swimming by the 55 – 64 age group 2015 – 2026 of 169 weekly visits. So the increase in demand for swimming is very small <p>QUALITY</p>	<p>QUANTITY (SUPPLY and DEMAND)</p> <p>The supply of swimming pools across Selby District exceeds demand for swimming in 2015. The projected changes in population 2015 – 2026 and the swimming participation rates across Selby District 2006 – 2014 make it unlikely there is going to be an increase in demand for swimming pools. (Note: The Selby Leisure pool was closed/demolished and the new centre opened in 2015. For two years there was not a Selby Leisure Centre and this will have influenced the swimming participation rate).</p> <p>However, the rate of swimming participation across the District has declined from 8.4% of the district's adult population swimming at least once a week in 2006, to 5.6% of the Selby adult population swimming at least once a week in 2014.</p> <p>Recommendation – there is not the need to consider provision of</p>

Swimming Pools Key Findings

- The Selby Leisure Centre opened in 2015, whilst the Tadcaster Community Pool opened in 1994 and was extensively modernised in 2008. So the main public swimming and Tadcaster Trust pool are modern and extremely high quality (acknowledging the Tadcaster pool is accessed by membership)
- The state school pool at Barlby High School opened in 1989 and was modernised in 2007. So a 26 year old pool but which was modernised eight years ago. It is a small pool of 200 sq metres of water but of sufficient size to provide not just for learn to swim activity but also recreational swimming. The limitations of North Yorkshire County and subsequently school capital budgets are restricting extensive modernisation of the pool but it is well maintained and has had improvements made by use of school budgets. There is a very high commitment by the school to maintain the pool
- The two pools on independent school sites are also quite recent. The Queen Margaret School pool opened in 2000 and it is a very high quality 25m x 6 lane pool. Whilst the Read School pool opened in 1992 but was modernised in 2010. It is a small 120 sq metre pool
- The commercial pool at DW Fitness is quite recent having opened 9 years ago in 2006
- The average age of the pool sites is 15 years and the two oldest pools opened in 1989 and 1994 have both been modernised
- Overall the quality, size and configuration of the Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Centre allows for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane swimming and swimming development through clubs to take place in modern high quality pools, Whilst the quality of the pool at Queen Margaret School is very high and could also cater for the full range of swimming activities but it is located on an independent residential school site and there is no access for community use.

Swimming Pools: Key Issues

additional swimming pools to meet demand up to 2026 and beyond. The scale of the pool provision, access to the pools based on their locations and catchment area and the used capacity of the pools all combine to show that the demand for swimming pools can be met by the Selby District public swimming pool provision.

QUALITY

Overall the quality, size and configuration of the Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster Centre (membership based) allows for the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane swimming and swimming development through clubs to take place in modern high quality pools.

Whilst the Queen Margaret School is a very high quality pool and could also cater for the full range of swimming activities, it is however located on an independent residential school site and access for community use is restricted to local groups.

Swimming Pools Key Findings

Swimming Pools: Key Issues

Barlby High School pool is a 26 year old pool but which was modernised eight years ago. The limitations of North Yorkshire County and subsequently school capital budgets are restricting extensive modernisation of the pool but it is well maintained and has had improvements made by use of school budgets. There is a very high commitment by the school to maintain the pool.

Consideration could be given to allocation of funding through Sec 106 agreements to support the modernisation of the Barlby High School pool for curriculum use and local learn to swim programmes. The pool meets local needs and if it were to close it would put increased demand on the Selby Leisure Centre pool which already has very high levels of use.

ACCESSIBILITY

- The definitions of accessibility are: (1) the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool; (2) demand for swimming pools which cannot access a pool because it is either outside the catchment area of a pool or the pool is too full, known as unmet demand

ACCESSIBILITY

Overall access to swimming pools is very good in Selby District. The number, location and catchment area of swimming pools means that some 93% of the total Selby District demand for swimming by

Swimming Pools Key Findings

- Dealing with each definition in turn (1) Accessibility to swimming pools across Selby is very good. Car travel is the predominant travel mode and some 92% of all visits to pools by Selby residents in 2015 were by car
- This is set out in map 4.1 below and it shows that in the areas shaded cream, around 60% of the total land area of Selby that residents in these area have access to between 1- 5 swimming pools based on the location of the pools and the area covered by a 20 minute drive time of their location
- In the areas shaded light green, around 35% of the total Selby land area, residents in these area have access to between 5 – 10 pools. Whilst in the area shaded dark green, which is around 5% of the Selby land area and located to the north boundary with York, residents have access to between 10 – 20 pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the pool locations.

Map 4.1-: 20 minute drive time catchment area and number of accessible pools by car in Selby 2015

Swimming Pools: Key Issues

Selby residents is located inside the catchment area of swimming pools. Furthermore, there is enough capacity at these pools to absorb this level of demand.

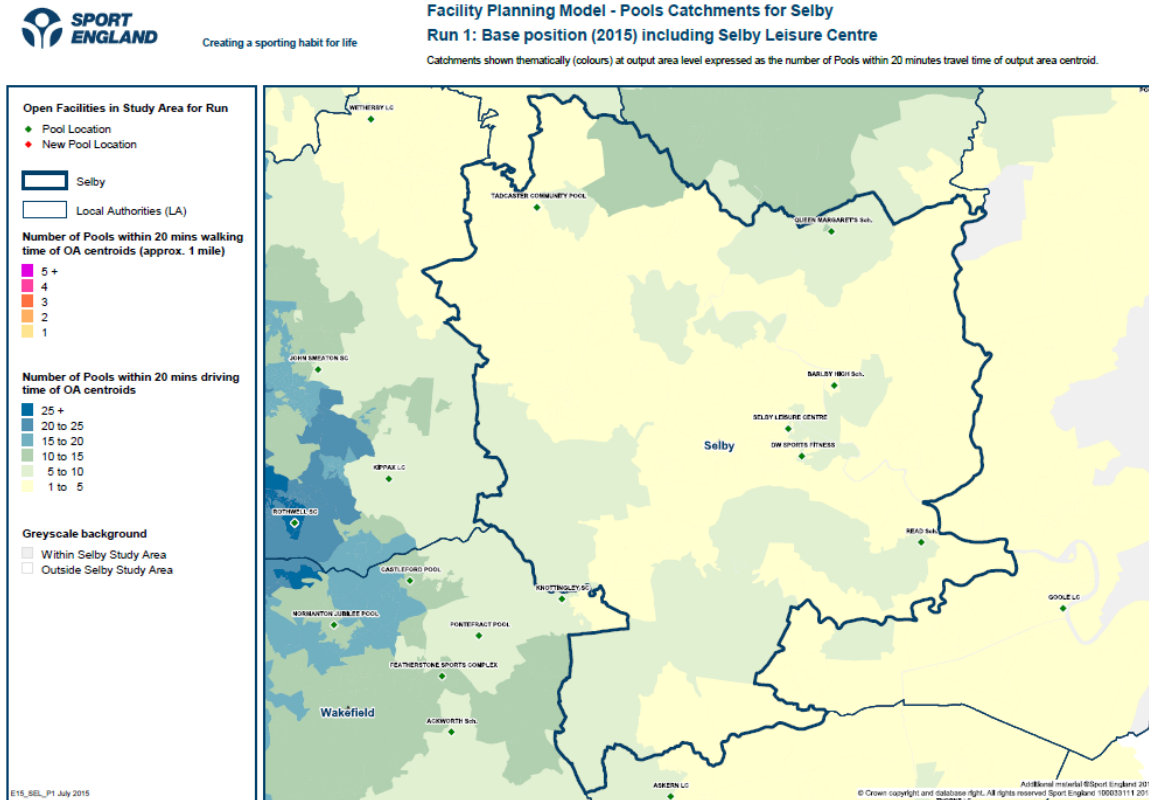
Some 60% of the total land area of Selby District is within the 20 minute drive time catchment area of between 1- 5 swimming pools. Whilst 35% of the land area of the District is within the drive time catchment area of between 5 – 10 swimming pools. (The Sport England data estimates 92% of all visits to swimming pools by Selby residents are by car).

Furthermore, and based on where residents live and residents traveling to the nearest pool to their home, the data shows that for 67% of the Selby District demand for swimming the nearest pool location is within the District.

Finally, the demand for swimming located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool equates to 67 sq metres of water (for context a 25 metres x 4 lane swimming pool is 212 sq metres of water). Selby has 1,177 sq metres of water available for community

Swimming Pools Key Findings

Swimming Pools: Key Issues



use in 2015. So the scale of unmet demand outside the catchment area of a pool is very small. Plus, there is no one hot spot of unmet demand.

Overall the key issue is that it will be very important to retain the number and location of the swimming pools across Selby District because they provide excellent accessibility for residents and create a very good supply/demand balance of swimming pools. Changing the number and location of swimming pools is very unlikely to improve residents' access to swimming pools.

- The walk to catchment area of a swimming pool is defined by Sport England through its research of 20 minutes or 1 mile. In 2015 some 8.5% of all visits to Selby's swimming pools are on foot. By definition walk to access to a swimming pool is a small area and only covers around 10% of the land area of Selby District. It is most extensive around Selby itself, given the pool locations in the town. The Tadcaster Community Pool walk to catchment is quite extensive. (These findings are set out in map 4.2 below. the map key is the top key on the left hand side of the map.

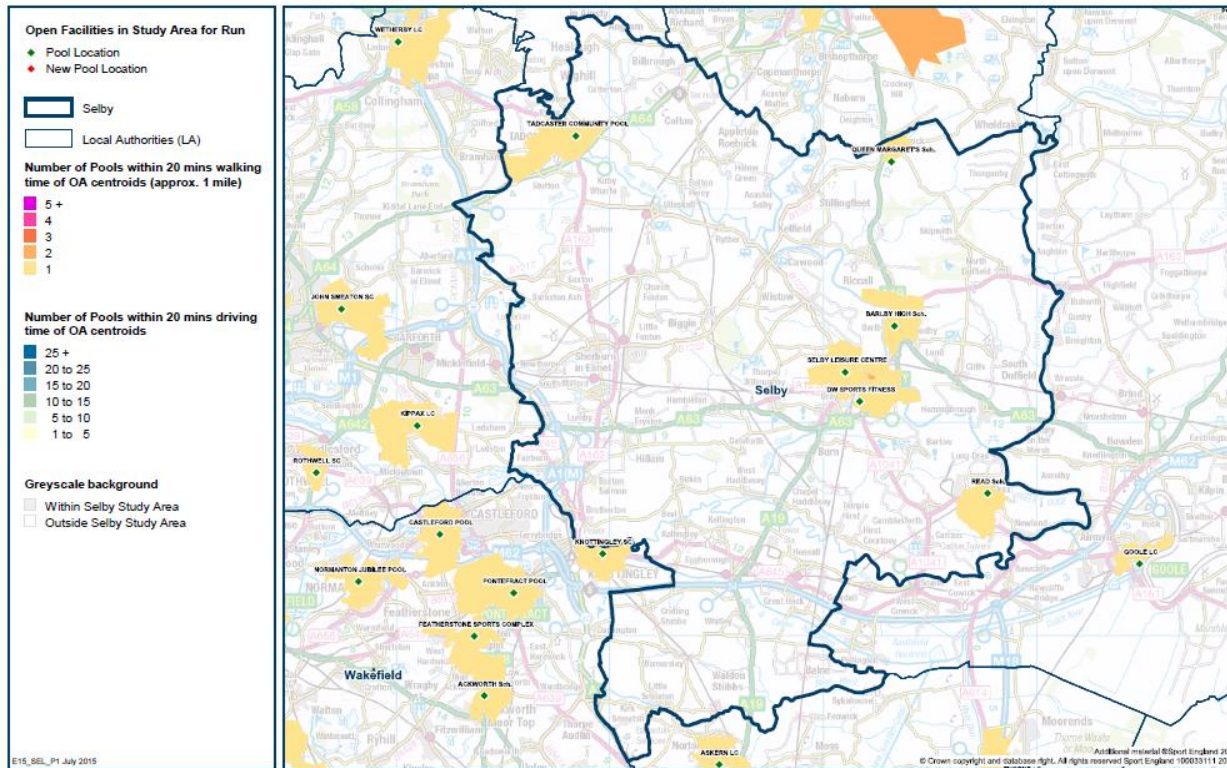
Map 4.2: 20 minutes/1 mile walk to time catchment area and number of accessible pools Selby 2015



Creating a sporting habit for life

Facility Planning Model - Pools Catchments for Selby
Run 1: Base position (2015) including Selby Leisure Centre

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



- In 2015 some 93% of the total demand for swimming across Selby is satisfied demand. Selby has the HIGHEST level of satisfied demand compared with the neighbouring authorities. The reason for such high satisfied demand is because supply of pools is greater than demand and the location of the pools sites means that 93% of the total demand for swimming lives inside the catchment area of a pool, and, there is enough capacity at the pools to absorb this level of total demand. (Not all these pools are located in Selby District however)

Swimming Pools Key Findings

Swimming Pools: Key Issues

- **Definition (2)** the amount of demand for swimming from Selby residents retained at Selby pools is 78% of the total satisfied demand for swimming from Selby residents. In short, for nearly eight out of ten visits to a swimming pool by a Selby resident it is to a pool located in Selby District
- This does also mean that Selby is exporting some 22% of its total demand for swimming and this is being met at pools in neighbouring authorities. Some 51% of the Selby total exported demand goes to Leeds, with 31% going to East Riding, followed by 11% to York, and 7% going to Harrogate
- **Definition (3)** has two parts to it - demand for swimming which cannot be met because (A) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area (dealt with under the availability heading); or (B) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and cannot access the pool – this is then classified as unmet demand
- ALL but 0.7% of the total unmet demand for swimming is under the second definition of not being able to access a pool because the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool
- Total unmet demand for pools in Selby in 2015 is 7% of the total demand for swimming from Selby residents. This is equivalent to 67 sq metres of water and for context a 25 metres x 4 lane swimming pool is 212 sq metres of water. Selby has 1,177 sq metres of water available for community use in 2015. This sets out the scale of unmet demand for swimming from Selby residents.
- It is inevitable there will be some residents without access to a car who do live outside the walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. The small 20 minutes/1mile walking catchment area and 15 minute public transport catchment area means it is not possible to get blanket coverage
- The significance of the unmet demand finding due to location and outside the catchment area of pools is not that there is unmet demand but the SCALE of it. At 67 sq metres of water it represents some 5.6% of the total Selby supply of water space and so is very small. (The spatial distribution of this unmet demand for swimming is set out in the main report in the map overleaf. There are no hot spots/clusters/locations of unmet demand).

AVAILABILITY

- Availability is defined as a measure of usage at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. Sport England in undertaking the data analysis set a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the pools are too full. The assumption being that usage over 70% of the total swimming pool capacity is busy. Above this level the pool can become too full and restricts swimming activity, despite pool management. Plus, the changing and circulation areas are too full

AVAILABILITY

Overall there is enough capacity of the Selby swimming pools in 2015 and up to 2026 and beyond to meet demand.

Swimming Pools Key Findings

- The total used capacity of Selby's pools sites as a District average is estimated to be 51% of the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period in 2015. In effect, the pools across Selby District are estimated to be within the Sport England "pools full" comfort level of 70% of used total capacity. Of note is that this estimate is not based on the full year usage of the new Selby Leisure Centre and the 2016 finding could be higher, given it is a new pool and it will have an attraction factor. Plus, WLCT will set performance targets to increase usage over and above the levels of the former pool
- The Selby District average does vary at individual pool sites. The percentages for used and unused capacity at each pool are set out in table 4.1 below.

Swimming Pools: Key Issues

Some 51% of the total Selby swimming pools capacity is estimated to be used in the weekly peak period and some 19% below the Sport England pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.

The district average does vary by pool sites, with Selby Leisure Centre at 91% of capacity. Tadcaster Community Pool is estimated to be at 67% of capacity used at peak times, so just below the Sport England pools full comfort level.

The Selby Leisure Centre and Tadcaster community pool attract most demand and are over full because they provide for the full range of swimming programmes and activities.

An action could be try and redistribute demand around other pools so as to reduce the used capacity of these centres. There is however little or no scope to do this because each pool site is owned and managed independently. Also there is much more limited availability of the education sites for community use.

Table 4.1: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used and unused at each of the Selby District pool sites. 2015

Name of facility	Type	Area	Year built	Year refurbished	Public / commercial	% Capacity used	% of capacity not used
SELBYDISTRICT						51%	49%
BARLBY HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	196	1989	2007	P	52%	48%
DW SPORTS FITNESS (SELBY)	Main/General	180	2006		C	35%	65%
QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL	Main/General	325	2000		P	18%	82%
READ SCHOOL	Main/General	120	1992	2010	P	19%	81%
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	2015		P	91%	9%
SELBY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	81					
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	325	1994	2008	P	67%	33%
TADCASTER COMMUNITY SWIMMING POOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	96					

Swimming Pools Key Findings

Swimming Pools: Key Issues

- Table 4.1 shows Selby Leisure Centre has the highest used capacity at 91% with Tadcaster Community Pool also above the District wide average at 67% of capacity used. These centres have a very high usage level because most importantly they provide the full range of swimming activities from learn to swim, casual recreational swimming, lane fitness swimming, and swimming development through clubs. Also they have large scale main pools and each has a separate teaching/learner pool and so are venues they can accommodate a range of swimming activities at the same time
- Barlby Leisure Centre is located within a specialist sports college and it provides for learn to swim programmes, and swimming club development. It does not offer public pay and play recreational swimming. The reason for the high used capacity of the pool is because of the level of access for a range of swimming programmes and the demand for swimming located in this part of the District
- The other school pools are located at private independent schools for boarding and day pupils. The Queen Margaret school does operate a learn to swim programme but does not provide for any other programmes of use or public access. The level of usage/occupancy reflects the programme and access to the pool which is provided. Read School is a small pool of only 120 sq metres of water and in effect it its community offer is for learn to swim. It is also located in a private independent school
- The final pool is located is the DW Fitness sports pool which is 180 sq metres of water. It is available on the ability and willingness to pay a membership and is available to the membership for casual recreational swimming. The estimated used capacity has been weighted down in the Sport England data to reflect the access and availability to the pool. It is not a public swimming pool available for pay and swim
- In summary the reasons for the variation in the estimated used capacity of individual pool sites are several:
 - the amount of demand in the catchment area of each pool varies and which will obviously impact on how full any one pool is
 - there is possibly no other pools which shares some of the same catchment area and so all the demand is going to one pool, would apply most to the Tadcaster Community Swimming Pool
 - the age and condition of the pool meaning some pools are more attractive than others to use and draws demand to them, especially the new Selby Leisure Centre
 - the programme of the pool and the location of the pool which makes it accessible to users at particular times of the day. For example, town centre pool sites which can attract demand from people before or after work, or with family routines; and
 - pools which offer more features than other pools for example a health suite or modern gym which increases their comparative attraction.
- The level of demand for swimming which is imported into Selby is reported in the availability category of findings. This is because it is based on residents who live outside of the district but the nearest pool to where they live is

In effect they provide for learn to swim programmes only and not club development or recreational swimming. Plus, they have limited time/access for the activities they do provide for.

Swimming Pools Key Findings	Swimming Pools: Key Issues
<p>located inside Selby. In this instance the demand is distributed to pools in Selby and so it becomes part of the used capacity of the Selby pools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2015 imported demand represents 24% of the used capacity of the Selby pools. This is not an unusual level of imported demand at one in four visits to a pool in Selby being from outside the District The largest amount is from Leeds at 45% of the total imported demand, followed by East Riding at 29%, York at 20%, Harrogate at 3% and 1% each from Doncaster and Wakefield. 	

Sports Halls

Sports Halls Key Findings	Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations
<p>QUANTITY (SUPPLY and DEMAND)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selby District has 9 sports hall sites across the district. These sites provide a total of 50 badminton courts. However, when this is assessed based on the Sport England data the number of sports halls available for community use in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days is 22 courts. So there are 28 badminton courts which are not available for public or club use in the weekly peak period Eight of the total 9 sports hall sites are on school/college venues. The difference between the total supply and effective supply of badminton courts, reflects the different hours of use and access for community use at each of the 8 school and college venues Site visits to all the school/college venues, except Brayton High School, who declined to meet, have been made to assess, amongst other things, the amount and type of community use. It is more extensive than in the Sport England data, for example Barlby High School is recorded as having 10 hours of community use of its main hall weekday evening and weekend days. In effect there is around 20 hours of community use, outside of school hours. Other venues notably Selby High School and Selby College also have higher levels of community use than recorded in the Sport England data The actual supply for community use of weekday evenings and weekend days is assessed following the site visits at around 30 courts There are 3 sites which are community schools, under North Yorkshire County Council, there are no academies status schools in Selby according to North Yorkshire County Education. There is 1 voluntary aided school again under NYCC control. There are 2 independent private schools and there is 1 further education venue 	<p>QUANTITY (SUPPLY and DEMAND)</p> <p>All in all, a mixed pattern of provision and supply. In effect there are eight different organisations owning/managing the 9 sports hall sites. These providers determine the type and level of supply of sports halls for community use – and most importantly they decide this independently of each other.</p> <p>Furthermore, this supply can change year by year, depending on the policy and practice of each of the eight school/college sites.</p> <p>The reassuring finding is that the TOTAL supply of sports halls across</p>

Sports Halls Key Findings	Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selby District's resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 26 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a current available supply of 22 badminton courts, based on Sport England data and 30 courts based on the site visits, consultations and the volume of use. <p>Population change, sports hall participation and demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main age range for participation in indoor hall sports and exercise classes which can take place in sports halls is 20 - 44 years of age. The Selby District population in this age range is 24,900 people in 2015. It is projected to increase to 25,400 people by 2026, an increase of 500 people or 2%. So a small increase in the population in the age range which participates most in indoor hall sports. In short, population change/increase from this dominant age range is going to generate a very small increase in demand for sports halls. <p>Participation in halls sports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The data for the once a week adult participation rate in sports halls is not extensive in the Active People survey, when assessed at individual local authority level. The reason is the sample size of the AP survey coupled with the low participation rate for particular indoor hall sports, for example badminton or basketball. It could mean that in any one Active People survey there are too few respondents at a local authority level who play a particular hall sport to be able to generate a reliable participation rate. Sports halls as a facility type is not included as a category in the Active People survey. However, it is included in a category with swimming pools. So by taking the known participation rate for swimming out of the joint hall sports and swimming assessment it is possible to get a "proxy" assessment of the rate of participation in sports halls. The Selby District once a week adult swimming participation was 8.4% in 2006 and 5.6% in 2014. Whilst the participation rate for the combination of swimming and sports halls was 20.8% in 2006 and 20.6% in 2014. This suggests participation in hall sports was 12.4% of the Selby adult population doing one or more of hall sports at least once a week in 2006 and 15% of adults in 2014. So an increase of 2.4% in participation in hall sports over the eight years. 	<p>Selby District equates to 50 badminton courts. Whilst the effective supply is around 30 courts and TOTAL demand is for 26 courts. So there is enough total supply to meet total demand.</p> <p>The issue is not so much about quantity of provision it is about the access to sports halls for community use and which is determined by eight different providers.</p> <p>The projected increase in population in the main age range for playing hall sports and trends in past participation rates for sports halls, only generates an increase in demand of around 1 badminton court per year.</p> <p>Overall there is not a need to consider provision of additional sports halls to meet demand up to 2026 and beyond. The scale of the sports hall provision is more than sufficient in quantity terms to meet demand from Selby District residents. So long as they remain accessible for community use.</p>

Sports Halls Key Findings	Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If this participation rate is translated into increased demand for sports halls it would generate an extra demand for 1 badminton court each year. This compares with the total Selby District demand for 26 courts in 2015 and a total supply of 50 courts of which 30 are available. <p>QUALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The standard size of a four badminton court size sports hall is 32m x 17/18m which is the recognised size of a community level sports halls to provide for the full range of indoor hall sports. All the Selby venues are this size. So there is a very good quality standard of provision. The sports halls opened from 1970 – 2010 (the date of the Brayton High School sports hall opening is unknown). Two sports halls opened in the 1970's and three in the 1980's. Then one opened in each of the 1990 – 2010 decades. Three of the sports halls have been modernised with two of the five 1970's – 1980s buildings modernised. The oldest venue at Sherburn High School has not been modernised. The average age of the main sports halls in 2015 is 24 years old. At Tadcaster Leisure Centre WCLT made quality improvements to the centre in 2014 – 15. The sports hall floor has new line marking to suit both the current sporting activity and potential new developments to the activity programme. In addition, works were carried out to refurbish the reception area and staircase inclusive of floor coverings and decorations. In addition, WLCT funded refurbishment works to the first floor multi-purpose space and ground floor gym to create an enlarged Health and Fitness offer split across two floors and hosting 40 equipment stations. The ground floor fitness suite has new lighting and fittings installed. In March 2015 some 39 fitness machines from Profiles in Selby were moved in to increase the capacity of the gym and offer a better and newer standard of equipment for the customers. These changes particularly reflected the feedback from customer quality/satisfaction surveys held in 2014. The feedback showed that user satisfaction rates at Tadcaster had increased from the 2013/14 survey and that satisfaction in all areas was above the accepted APSE industry standard. The lowest-performing areas were in 	<p>It is important the supply of sports halls by the schools/colleges for community use is maintained.</p> <p>QUALITY</p> <p>Overall the quality of the sports hall offer is excellent in terms of the size of the venues. All venues can provide for the full range of indoor hall sports at the community level.</p> <p>The concern is the age of the sports halls with 5 of the 8 known ages for the sports halls opening prior to 1990. By 2026 the youngest sports hall at Selby College will be 15 years old and the average age of the sports halls will be will be 35 years old.</p> <p>Overall there will be a need to modernise the sport halls to maintain quality in flooring, lighting and changing accommodation.</p> <p>However, given 8 of the venues are on school/education sites this is going to be under education budgets. North Yorkshire County Council does not have a capital</p>

Sports Halls Key Findings

regard to the quality of the fitness equipment provided, hence the upgrading and improvement in the quality of the gym equipment.

Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations

budget for improvement to school sports buildings and any capital maintenance funding is allocated to schools based on meeting curriculum needs and health and safety requirements. School budgets as confirmed in consultations are not allocated to improving sports buildings.

There will be a need for Selby District to work with individual schools to make the case for modernisation of school sports halls. Plus, the District Council consider working with the schools to allocate Sec 106 funding earmarked for school improvements and extensions to include modernisation of sports halls.

ACCESSIBILITY

- The definitions of accessibility are: (1) the proportion of total demand that is met by the sports halls from residents referred to as satisfied demand; (2) the travel patterns to sports halls by car, walking or public transport catchment area (3) how much of Selby residents demand can access sports halls in Selby District, referred to as retained demand; and (4) how much demand for sports halls which cannot access a venue because it is either outside the catchment area of a venue or it is too full, referred to as unmet demand
- Definition (1) Accessibility to sports halls across Selby District is very good with 93% of the total demand for sports halls located inside the catchment area of a least one venue and four of more around Selby town. Plus, there is enough capacity as the sports halls to absorb this 93% of the Selby District demand
- Definition (2) Car travel is the dominant travel mode, with 86% of all visits to sports halls by Selby residents being by car. The 2011 Census identified that 14% of the Selby population do not have access to a car. This is 14%

ACCESSIBILITY

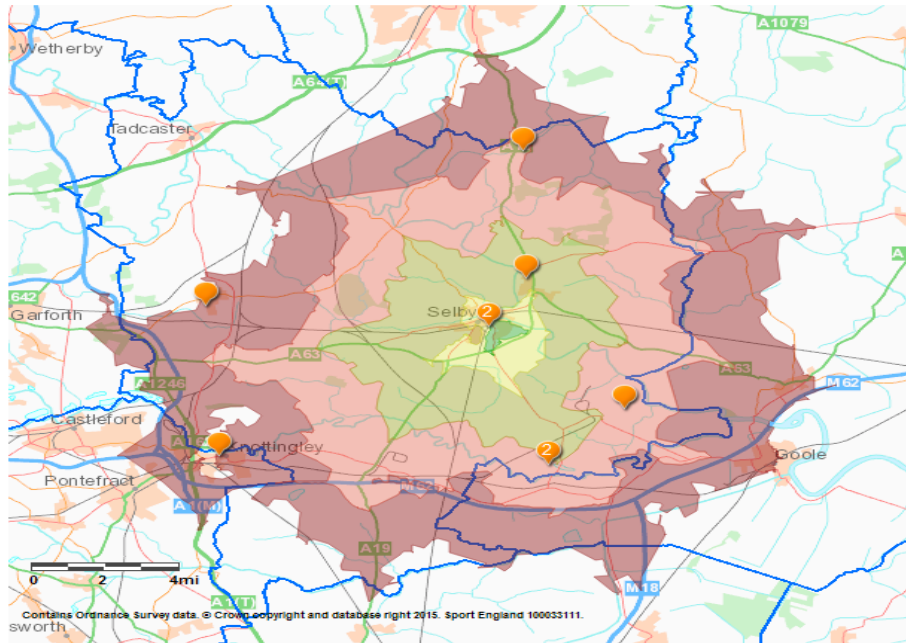
Overall the findings from the number, location and catchment area of the Selby District sports halls are very good in terms of accessibility. The sites and actual locations should be retained to maintain this high level of accessibility.

Sports Halls Key Findings

below the national average and 12% below the Yorkshire Region average. Some 8% of visits to sports halls are on foot and just under 5% are by public transport

- In terms of the area of Selby District covered by a 20 minute drive time the location of the Selby College venue has been selected because of its central location. The area of a 20 minute drive time in different coloured drive time bands is set out in Map 4.3 below. It shows that virtually all of the district is within a 20 minute drive time of the centre. The exception being the north east of the district towards Tadcaster.

Map 4.3: 20 minute drive time catchment area for Selby College Sports Centre



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Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations

In short, 93% of the total demand for sports halls is located inside the catchment area of a least one venue and four or more venues in the Selby town area.

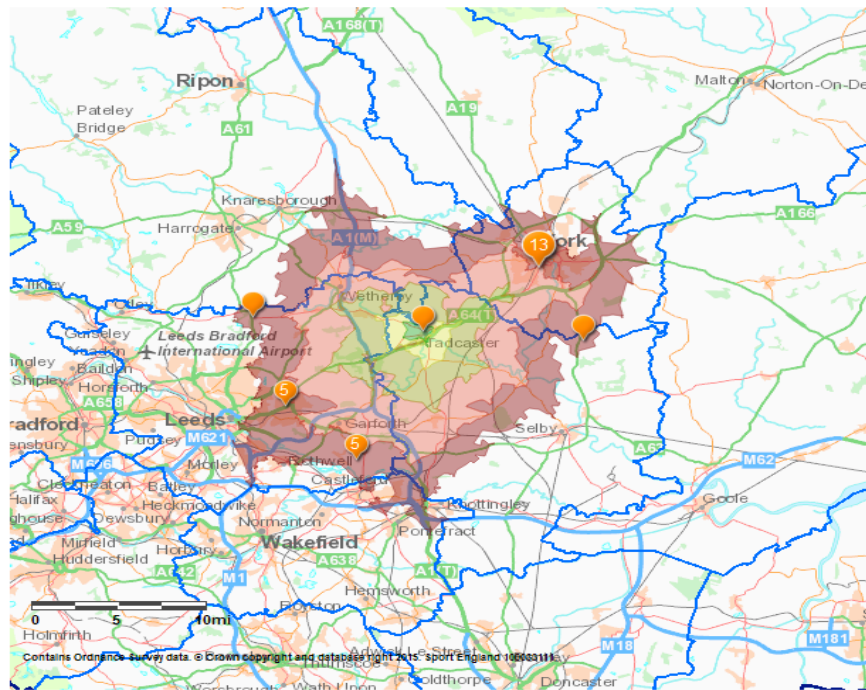
Car travel is the dominant travel mode, with 86% of all visits to sports halls by Selby residents being by car. All areas of the district are inside the 20 minute drive time drive time catchment area of at least one sports hall.

Unmet demand for sports halls across Selby District and which is located outside catchment is very small at 7% of total demand and this equates to 1.7 badminton courts. Given the low level of total unmet demand there is no cluster or hot spot of unmet demand.

Overall it will be very important to retain the number and location of the sports halls across Selby District because they provide excellent accessibility for residents. Changing the number and location of venues is very unlikely to improve residents' access to sports halls.

- The same 20 minute drive time catchment area map for Tadcaster Leisure Centre shows that it, when considered with the Selby centres means that there is complete coverage of the District. All areas having access to at least one sports hall based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the centre locations and where residents live. The map for the drive time catchment area of the Tadcaster centre is set out in map 4.4 below.

Map 4.4: 20 minute drive time catchment area for Tadcaster Leisure Centre



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Sports Halls Key Findings

Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations

- Definition (3) The Selby District demand for sports halls retained at the sports halls in the district is 69% of the total satisfied demand for sports halls from Selby residents. This means the location and catchment area of the venues in Selby District are well placed and accessible to Selby residents by one of the three travel modes. In short, the finding is that for just under seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Selby resident it is to a venue located in Selby District
- Definition (4) unmet demand for sports halls across Selby District and which is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall is 7% of total demand and this equates to 1.7 badminton courts – so very low levels of unmet demand. Given the low level of total unmet demand there is no cluster or hot spot of unmet demand.

AVAILABILITY

- Availability is the second most important category of findings after quantity and is defined as the capacity of the sports halls to absorb the level of demand in the catchment area. Sport England advises on what is known as a “halls full comfort level” above which it considers venues become uncomfortably full. This is because of delays in using the sports hall because of change over in activities and the need to set up/take down equipment, plus over crowded changing and circulation areas. All of these detract from the activity itself and can discourage participation. Sport England sets the sports hall comfort level at 80% of the total capacity
- The District wide average for used capacity is 67% and so within the Sport England halls full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times. This District wide average of used capacity does however vary. It being highest at Selby High School at 100% of capacity used at peak times and 90% at Selby College. It is lowest at Read School with 20% of capacity used at peak times. At Tadcaster Leisure Centre the estimated used capacity is 66% of capacity used at peak times, so virtually in line with the Selby average of 67%
- Overall the interaction of the distribution of demand across Selby and the differing levels of access and availability at the public and education sports halls is “distorting” the district wide average
- The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Selby and becomes part of the used capacity of the Selby District sports halls, is only 9% of the used capacity of the Selby sports halls in 2015. This is a low level of imported demand.

AVAILABILITY

Overall there is enough capacity of the Selby District sports halls in 2015 and up to 2026 and beyond to meet demand.

Some 67% of the total Selby sports hall capacity is estimated to be used in the weekly peak period. This is some 13% below the Sport England halls full pools full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times.

The district average does vary by venue, with Selby High School at 100% of capacity used at peak times and 90% at Selby College. At Tadcaster Leisure Centre the estimated used capacity is 66% of capacity used at peak times.

Sports Halls Key Findings

Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations

Overall, the usual intervention is to try and get a more even distribution of demand across venues and reduce the used capacity at the highest venues.

This usually involves a re-distribution of demand between public leisure centres by programming and activity changes. However, there is not the scope to do this because there is only one public leisure centre and which is located in Tadcaster. This will not be able to influence/change the over use at the Selby town venues.

Again the impact of very mixed pattern of ownership and management of sports halls, with 7 different organisations across the 9 sites determining the type and level of availability of sports halls for community use. It makes re-distribution of demand across venues more challenging to achieve.

The more pragmatic approach is to maintain the availability of all the school/college venues for community use and accept that

Sports Halls Key Findings

Sports Halls Key Issues and Recommendations

some venues will be fuller than others.

5: Planning Framework and Delivery

5.1 This section sets out;

- The recommendations which arise from the assessment;
- The planning framework for delivery of the recommendations; and
- The funding sources.

5.2 The recommendations are categorized under the headings of 'Protect', 'Enhance' and 'Provide', as recommended by Sport England in the ANOG guidance. These categories are not mutually exclusive and some recommendations will sit comfortably both within 'Enhance' and 'Provide' for example. The focus of the strategy is more about:

- Protection of what already exists – because there is an identified need and demand (PROTECT);
- Enhancement and making more effective use of the existing sports facilities. This is by one or more of: modernisation of the facilities and/or management intervention and change to work with all providers in partnership. To do this so as to ensure that opportunities to work collaboratively are taken and the opportunities for community use are maximized (ENHANCE); and
- New provision of facilities is much less of a focus, in large part because of the needs assessment finding that there is not the need for new provision identified. This can however include re-provision if an existing facility is closed or needs replacing because it has reached the end of its sports and cost effective life (PROVIDE).

Table 5.1: Strategy Recommendations

	Recommendation	Priority	Timescale	Main partners	Budget capital cost
GENERIC (G)					
PROTECT AND ENHANCE	<p>G1 Consider the development of a forum for all providers and operators of sports facilities to meet as a group and better understand the roles of each provider and share information.</p> <p>Aim to protect and enhance the level of community use across venues as an outcome of this forum</p>	High	Ongoing	SDC and schools and colleges	Nil
PROTECT AND ENHANCE	<p>G 2 Review the differing approaches on access to education based sports facilities for community use so as to develop a more cohesive approach for community use.</p> <p>Ensure through agreements that access for community use is protected and opportunities for community use maintained and enhanced (relates to G1 which is a policy forum and G2 is securing actual community use agreements with individual schools/colleges)</p>	High	Short	SDC and schools and colleges. Focus and priorities are Barby High School, Selby High School and Selby College	Nil

Recommendation	Priority	Timescale	Main partners	Budget capital cost
<p>ENHANCE AND PROVIDE</p> <p>G 3 Consider the allocation of Sec 106 agreement funding to improve the quality of the indoor sports facilities.</p> <p>In particular, the flooring and lighting at school based sports halls. Also improvements to the changing accommodation at both sports halls and swimming pools.</p> <p>The funding to be secured against agreements for access for community use (relates to G2).</p>	High	Long	SDC and schools and colleges. Priority site is Barlyn High School	Subject to detailed feasibility at each venue. Potential projected capital cost for sports hall new flooring and lighting £100,000 per four court sports hall venue.
<p>ENHANCE AND PROVIDE</p> <p>G 4. Support schools and colleges in applications for external grant aid eg Sport England Capital Modernisation Fund and Department of Education Schools Improvement Programme.</p> <p>Aim to secure funding maybe matched to Sec 106 funding to modernize and improve changing accommodation and playing facilities.</p>	Medium	Ongoing	SDC and schools and colleges.	
SPORTS HALLS				
<p>PROTECT</p> <p>SH1 Protect the existing stock of sports halls, number and scale from any loss, as there is a need to retain the existing quantity of supply across the District to meet demand up to 2026 and beyond.</p> <p>If possible, retain the current locations because the network and locations provide very good catchment area access for residents of Selby District</p>	High	Ongoing	SDC and schools and Colleges.	Nil

	Recommendation	Priority	Timescale	Main partners	Budget capital cost
PROVIDE	<p>SH2 The assessment of need has identified that there is no need to provide additional sports halls to meet demand up to 2026, based on the projected changes in SDC population and hall sports participation.</p> <p>However, should the current supply of sports halls be reduced there is need to re-provide to ensure the overall balance in supply and demand is maintained.</p> <p>The current sports hall locations and their catchment area do provide excellent spatial access for residents of Selby District and the current locations or very close by should be retained.</p>	Low	Long	SDC and schools/colleges	Capital costs 4 badminton court size sports hall and changing £1.5m. Sport England baseline costs 2015

SWIMMING POOLS

PROTECT	<p>SP1 Protect the existing supply of swimming pool at Selby Leisure Centre so as to provide for the full range of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; and swimming development through clubs and meet the demand for swimming up to 2026 and beyond.</p>	High	Ongoing	SDC	Nil
PROTECT	<p>SP2 Support North Yorkshire County Council to protect the supply of swimming pools on public secondary school sites.</p> <p>The supply at Barby High School and Sherburn High School are key sites in maintaining the overall supply and demand balance provision in the District</p>	High	Ongoing	SDC and. NYCC	Nil

	Recommendation	Priority	Timescale	Main partners	Budget capital cost
ENHANCE & PROVIDE	SP3 Promote enhancement of the quality of the secondary school swimming pools in the District at Barlby High School and Sherburn High School by supporting capital grant aid bids and securing enhanced community use access by agreement (relates to G3 and G4)	High	Ongoing	SDC, NYCC and	Subject to feasibility and shared funding costs.

Planning framework and standards

- 5.3 For many years, certainly since before Planning Policy Guidance Note on Sport, Open Space and Recreation was first produced in 1991, the 'standards' approach has been a fundamental part of planning and delivering future facility provision, on the basis of a per head level of provision e.g. 6 acres of recreational open space per 1000 people and more recently x m2 of sports hall space per 1,000 population.
- 5.4 This enabled an easy-to-calculate method of delivery, but was inflexible, difficult to manage and implement and generally ineffective in securing funding for indoor sports and recreational facilities. More recent advice contained in the NPPF and from Sport England in the ANOG in 2013 is leading towards a new system based on a local needs assessment identifying future requirements allied to the population and sports participation in any particular area.
- 5.5 This new system is derived from evidence of need, thorough assessment and consultation with stakeholders. This is the work undertaken in this study and set out in this strategy and the assessment report Appendices. They should be used in conjunction with the emerging PLAN Selby to ensure the appropriate provision of sport and recreation facilities to meet the needs of the Selby District population now and to 2026 and beyond. It should ensure new housing development makes appropriate sports provision for new residents, and addresses health issues by early intervention and preventative measures in line with the Council's greater collaborative role in public health. As reported. Appendix 2 sets out the health profile of Selby District and the rates and health costs of non-participation in sport and physical activity. The local plan will need to include policies which reflect the strategy recommendations. This is
- highlight the need for the essential sporting infrastructure identified in the strategy to be retained as it meets current and future needs - recommendations above;
 - protect existing sports facilities unless they can be replaced or replicated in appropriate locations very nearby – recommendations above; and
 - secure developer contributions towards their modernization - recommendations above.

PLAN Selby

- 5.6 PLAN Selby is the Sites and Policies Local Plan which the Council is developing to deliver the strategic vision outlined in the Core Strategy (adopted in 2013). When PLAN Selby is

adopted it will form part of the Local Plan for the District against which planning applications will be assessed.

- 5.7 PLAN Selby will incorporate site allocations to promote the growth needs of the District and site specific designations and policies to manage other development proposals. The swimming pools and sports halls assessment report evidence base and this strategy provide the evidence base for application in PLAN Selby.
- 5.8 The assessment has identified that there is no need to consider site allocations for new provision of swimming pools and sports halls. This is on the basis that the Sport England ANOG methodology quantified assessment has identified that up to 2026 and beyond there is sufficient quantity of provision to meet the needs of Selby District residents.
- 5.9 This is based on the projected changes in the District's population up to 2026. Plus reviewing the trends in participation rates in swimming and indoor hall sports by Selby District residents from 2006 – 2014. Then relating these trends to the projected changes in the population/aging of the Selby District population up to 2026.
- 5.10 The accessibility assessment has identified that spatially the current number, location, catchment areas, travel patterns to swimming pools and sports halls by car and walking provide excellent access for Selby residents. So much so that over 90% of the demand for these facilities by Selby residents is located inside the catchment area of an existing facility and there is enough capacity at the venues to absorb this level of demand.
- 5.11 Furthermore, the accessibility assessment has identified that for seven out of ten visits to a swimming pool or sports hall by a Selby resident the nearest venue to where they live is located in Selby District.
- 5.12 The accessibility assessment has also identified that the scale of unmet demand which is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall is less than 2 badminton courts and Selby District has a total supply of 50 badminton courts. Whilst for swimming pools the unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool is 66 sq metres of water and Selby District has a total supply of 1,177 sq metres of water (Note: a 25m x 4 lane pool is 212 sq metres of water). So the scale of the unmet demand which is locational and outside the catchment area of a venue is very small and does not justify considering additional provision.
- 5.13 Finally, and on the ANOG availability heading (how full the facilities are) the assessment has identified that there is sufficient capacity to meet the demand for swimming and hall sports by Selby residents in 2015 and projected forward to 2026. There are pinch points at particular venues with some venues being more full than others and the intervention is to try and manage the facilities to get a more even distribution of demand across venues. This however is challenging given the many different owners and operators of the venues who act independently of each other. Hence the recommendation to set up a provider's forum where the approach to community use across all these different providers and operators can at least be understood. Then focus on increasing access for community use by coordinated agreement.
- 5.14 So overall from the findings set out in the assessment report under each of the ANOG headings there is no quantified need to consider additional sites for provision of sports halls or swimming pools. Plus, the location and network of the existing stock of facilities provides excellent accessibility and it is very unlikely that any change in locations will improve on the access to swimming pools and sports halls for Selby District residents.

Funding Sources

- 5.15 The main funding sources for delivering the strategy are:

- **Capital Grant funding** from local and national agencies such as Sport England, including its major programmes of capital grant aid for provision and modernisation of sports facilities. The development of an evidence base, which is NPPF and Sport England ANOG compliant, certainly ensures there is a robust assessment in place to support grant aid investment. Experience has shown that an evidence base that is ANOG compliant and applies the Sport England strategic planning tools (Active Places Power, Active People and Active People Market Segmentation – all tools used in the assessment) along with extensive local consultation does secure capital investment. The Sport England capital funding programmes are reviewed regularly in terms of funding levels, criteria and possibly themed rounds/criteria for investment. For example, a recent themed round of the Sport England Inspired Facilities Capital Fund was the modernisation of swimming pools. Without a doubt investment from Sport England will require matched capital funding from other organisations and demonstrate a long term viable business case
- **Commercial sector funding** in return for a long-term leisure management contract of existing and new facilities. This is a very limited opportunity given Selby District Council and its partners have recently funded the new Selby Leisure Centre. The only other Council owned venue is the Tadcaster Leisure Centre and which WLCT have recently invested in to upgrade the sports hall flooring, provide new fitness equipment and upgrade the existing gym and reception area
- **Education and Further Education sector:** while the previous sources of funding (including BSF and Primary Schools Programme) have changed and the scale of the education capital programmes have been reduced, the provision of sports facilities as new or improved projects on school sites is still a possible key funding stream. The Department of Education does have a Schools Improvement Programme. This capital funding programme is heavily subscribed to. Future funding rounds maybe themed. Provision for science and languages have been past themes and it maybe that sports provision is a future theme. This could provide substantial capital funding. This funding source would appear to apply more to the schools, given the very recent construction of Selby College
- A traditional source for maintaining and modernising the schools provision has been the North Yorkshire County Council Capital Works Programme and the planned preventive maintenance works programme. However, this no longer exists and the capital works funding from the County Council budget is now focused on ensuring buildings are fit for purpose in meeting statutory health and safety requirements. There is little if any funding for improvements or modernisation of buildings.

5.16 It is recognised this is a short list of potential sources of funding for the modernisation or re-provision of existing sports facilities. The strategy has set out the needs assessment on what is required. Development of any project is subject to the next stages of work in matching the needs assessment to a long-term core and viable business case with a procurement route.

5.17 To reiterate, recognition of the limited financing opportunities means the strategy has placed greater focus on making more effective use of the extensive range of existing facilities by partnership working across all providers, so as to maximize the scope for greater community use of what already exists. This is the first priority and the assessment does reflect it as being first.

Developer Contributions

5.18 For many years, local authorities have sought and secured developer contributions for local physical and social infrastructure through Section 106 (and other provisions) of the various Planning Acts. Strict regulations have controlled these contributions in order that they are

reasonable and proportionate to the development, and in principle are necessary for the development to be acceptable in planning terms.

- 5.19 From April 2015 the legislation covering Section 106 developer contributions changed. Local authorities are no longer able to pool more than five Section 106 contributions agreed for the same item of infrastructure collected since 2010. Any new Section 106 agreements must also be required to make the application 'acceptable in planning terms.'
- 5.20 Therefore, projects which rely on funding from a wide range of tariff-based Planning Obligation contributions will now need to be secured via the new Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is a new levy that local authorities can choose to charge on developments in their area. The monies collected must be used towards the delivery or improvement of infrastructure required as a result of growth, for example schools, health facilities and flood defences.
- 5.21 CIL has largely replaced the old system of securing contributions from developers via Section 106 agreements. However, Section 106 agreements are likely to continue being used to secure site specific infrastructure such as on site recreational open space, waste and recycling and affordable housing. CIL will therefore operate in tandem with a scaled-back system of Section 106 agreements.
- 5.22 CIL is intended to give the Council and local communities greater flexibility to help deliver infrastructure, as it is not ring-fenced and can be spent on any identified local or strategic infrastructure need. It also gives developers certainty on what they will have to pay towards infrastructure.
- 5.23 CIL money can only be spent on infrastructure items identified by the council and listed on a published Regulation 123 list. Selby District Council currently doesn't identify indoor sports and recreation facilities as an item on the Regulation 123 List to benefit from CIL funding. However, Selby District Council will review its Regulation 123 list as part of the PLAN Selby and CIL program; this will look at items to be funded by CIL in the future, which may at a later date include indoor sports and recreational facilities.
- 5.24 The evidence gathered in the production of the assessment and strategy indicates that some investment will be required to ensure the modernisation of existing facilities, notably sports halls on school sites. What is clear is that CIL and section 106 monies will not provide the funding required for the indoor sports facilities identified in this study. This is not the intention of CIL or Section 106 which are intended to be seen as 'top up' sources to other funding streams. The Council will have to work with a number of other providers identifying a range of sources to meet the demands of new infrastructure, including indoor sports and recreational facilities.

6: Monitoring and Review

- 6.1 It is recognised the strategy is a series of recommendations for the District Council to consider and then decide how it wishes to consult, adopt and deliver through PLAN Selby. Given that the monitoring and review section focuses on the key evidence base requirements that need to be reviewed and updated.
- 6.2 Monitoring and review of the indoor facilities strategy is as important as the creation of the initial strategy. Monitoring is essential if the strategy is to successfully deliver improved provision of indoor sports and recreational facilities over the longer term. Monitoring and review represents the final stage in the Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance produced by Sport England.
- 6.3 The needs assessment reports that underpin the strategy are from data compiled and analysed in 2014/15. This does provide a robust evidence basis on which to evaluate current and future supply, demand, access and availability of the sports and recreational facility stock. It is however essential to keep this under review and to monitor changes, and the implications of these changes.
- 6.4 Priorities will change over time as the strategy is delivered and new issues and challenges emerge. Furthermore, it is essential to evaluate the implications of actions taken and the knock-on effect on the overall strategy and its associated priorities.
- 6.5 Monitoring and review of this strategy should be undertaken as follows;

- **Ongoing monitoring of changes to the database.** This is usually regarded as an onerous and tedious task. However, for both facility types Sport England does update the database ANNUALLY and this is available on line to the District Council. In effect therefore it is not about reviewing and updating data but much more about ensuring that an officer in the Council is: aware of the Sport England Active Places Power (APP) database, has access to it (which is organised through Sport England and set out in the APP section of their web site); understands how the database works and can interrogate the data

In effect, it is an electronically updated source of data for the facility types in the strategy (and other facility types), which can be accessed and manipulated for any particular purpose from now on. Should the District Council wish to undertake a refresh of any findings for any facility type then it will be important to use the latest database but also do a bespoke review of the data at that time. This is not onerous

- **Assessing the impact of demographic changes and new population estimates.** The needs assessment and strategy is based on the 2015 population and its distribution across Selby District. It then projects forward to both 2021 and 2026 based on the projected population growth. Should the population projections change significantly, which is an unlikely occurrence, then the assumptions about demand changes from assumptions about the active population would need to be reviewed
- **Reviewing participation/frequency of participation rates.** The needs assessment is based on Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport participation and frequency of participation rates. The assumption in the strategy is that these participation/frequency trends are unlikely to change from the 8 year trend which has been reviewed. It is possible to monitor participation trends for specific sports and for specific facility types for each local authority area through the Sport England Active People Survey. However, in some instances the participation data is not available at individual local authority area and a "proxy" participation rate at a higher

geographical level at the County Sports Partnership, to Yorkshire Region or England wide level has to be used.

It is possible to monitor participation changes by age and gender across all sports for 14+, and at each local authority area level. So changes in participation can be reviewed and can be compared in trend terms to participation rates since October 2006

Overall though it is possible to put annual change into a longer time perspective. The findings in the strategy on facility needs are valid within a 5% change in participation up or down. It is unlikely that there will be this magnitude of change from 2015 – 2026. In effect this is almost a 0.5% annual change in participation up to 2026 and this is a big change in participation

It will still be important however to monitor the changes in the rates and frequencies of participation as there can be specific changes caused by the popularity or promotion of particular activities. This can create pressure for more access and facility time at venues. These changes can usually be absorbed by programming changes and not require additional provision of facilities

- **Monitoring the delivery of the recommendations and identifying any changes that are required to the priority afforded to each action.** This is the most important part of monitoring and, in effect, it is monitoring the delivery of the strategy. It is assumed that Selby District Council will take the responsibility for doing this. It should be an annual review, set against the generic and facility specific recommendations. The life span of the strategy is to 2026 and PLAN Selby is to 2027. That does not mean that it is an 10/11 year work programme to work through - as given - but the needs and projects are not for just the next 1- 2 years either. An annual review against progress and delivery of projects, set alongside changes, which have arisen, is the suggested approach
- **Analysis of funding sources and new funding opportunities for the provision/improvement of sports facilities.** The needs assessment reports do provide a profile of adult participation in sport and physical activity. This can be used as the evidence base to support grant aid applications – as much as the facility needs assessments. They are adaptable reports and which can be used to support not only local authority bids but also to support individual schools bids. For example, upgrade changing accommodation. Familiarity with the content of these needs assessment reports does provide the evidence base to support grant aid bids

Following publication in December 2015 of the Government's new strategy for sport and physical activity "A New Strategy for An Active Nation" <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sporting-future-a-new-strategy-for-an-active-nation>, Sport England will now review its own strategy and National Lottery funding programmes to align them with the National Government's strategy. There will be change in the National Lottery capital programmes for indoor (and outdoor) community sports facilities and it will be important to review these programmes and the opportunities they present to secure grant aid for the strategy recommendations.