

South Hams Strategic Swimming Study

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South Hams
District Council



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Executive Summary

- Swimming remains one of the nation's most popular physical activities and is of proven benefit to health and fitness. Up to 15% of South Hams adult residents swim regularly – a high participation rate within Devon.
- The Study has undertaken a strategic review of facilities for swimming across the South Hams District and adjoining areas. In particular, it takes into account proposals for new pool provision in Plymouth which will have an impact on the west of the District.
- Swimming pools are some of the most complex and expensive leisure facilities to build, operate and maintain. Sport is not currently a high priority for South Hams District Council. The main funding streams for swimming pool projects rely heavily on the National Lottery and capital financing from the District Council and the Amateur Swimming Association, all of which have very limited funds. The Council will have to consider the timescales suggested so that they may fit into a capital programme over the coming years.
- New and improved pool facilities are required in the South Hams to increase swimming participation, to better cater for a full range of swimming needs and disciplines, to offer greater flexibility in programming and management and to reduce operating costs.

Key Recommendations

1: Maintaining and improving existing provision

To ensure budgets and plans are in place to maintain and improve existing pool provision at Ivybridge (South Dartmoor LC), Kingsbridge (Quayside LC), Totnes (Totnes and District Swimming Pool (TADPOOL)) and Dartmouth (Dartmouth Outdoor Pool), depending on progression of recommendations made in this Report. *Timescale: immediate*

2: Provision of 25m x 6 lane pool, with learner pool and spectator facilities to serve centre/west of the District, preferably within Ivybridge (replacement/ alteration to existing provision). *Timescale: Within 4/5 years.*

Also to carry out further investigation into the financial implications for retaining the existing provision; there are increasing maintenance costs and health and safety concerns for the outdoor pool, and the small indoor pool is not considered adequate.

3: Provision of 25m x 4 lane pool to serve proposed new development at Sherford in the south west of the District and the adjoining population of Elburton/Plymstock. *Timescale: Within 5 years.*

4: Maintaining and improving access to opportunities for swimming for people living in Dartmouth and surrounding parishes.

Further action to be taken to improve opportunities for swimming in Dartmouth (i.e. investigate feasibility of major improvements to the existing community managed outdoor pool and of securing regular access to BRNC pool). Option retained of providing a new indoor pool, if need and viability can be suitably demonstrated. Any feasibility study of indoor provision to take into account current use of, and any future changes and developments to, the outdoor pool.

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1.1 Scope of Study

- 1.1.1 In common with many other rural districts within the South West, provision for swimming within the South Hams comprises a variety of facility types, sizes and ownership and management regimes. Two of the three main indoor pool complexes – South Dartmoor Leisure Centre in Ivybridge and the Quayside Leisure Centre in Kingsbridge - were transferred to management by Tone Leisure, a Charitable Trust, in 2006. The third indoor pool, the Totnes and District pool – known as TADPOOL - is owned and managed by a local community organisation (the Totnes and District Swimming Pool Association), within a complex managed by Tone Leisure. Significant other facilities are provided by commercial organisations and the MoD, and there are a small number of outdoor pools based on school sites in the District, notably Dartmouth Outdoor Pool run by a local community organisation.
- 1.1.2 This network of provision now faces major challenges, including:
- the ability of existing pools to meet the needs of different swimming disciplines – both competitive and recreational, for residents and tourists - throughout the District
 - the need to address maintenance and management regimes, particularly of ageing stock
 - the proposed new development for up to 4,000 dwellings by 2016 and approximately 5,500 dwellings (around 12,500 people) at the new community in the south west of the District, abutting Plymstock and Elburton in Plymouth
 - the influence of proposed new swimming facilities outside the District, notably in Plymouth
- 1.1.3 Against this background, South Hams District Council proposed a review of existing provision, to enable strategic priorities for the next 10 years to be agreed. BELAP (Bennett Leisure & Planning Ltd) was commissioned to carry out this review, the objectives of which have been set out by the District Council as follows:
- To assess existing and future provision for indoor swimming pools against current population, customer use and future population growth
 - To take account of all existing public, private and voluntary provision
 - To undertake detailed local consultation to assess specific areas
 - To provide strategic direction to the South Hams District Council for swimming pool provision.

1.2 Methodology

- 1.2.1 Determining what is required for the future is not the function of a single factor, but requires consideration of a range of influences that need to be pulled together, like the pieces of a jigsaw, to arrive at an overall picture. The application of Facility Planning Models such as that used by Sport England give a useful overview of potential demand based on research across the UK, but may fail to account for unique local factors. The responses of facility users will provide their view of the facilities but may be restricted by their knowledge of what is possible and their own specific requirements. For a casual swimmer the exact length of a pool, for instance, may not be of major importance, but it will be a significant factor for the competitive swimmer.
- 1.2.2 This combination of factors that is used to evaluate need and demand for the purposes of this Study has included the following:
- *Local Circumstances:* Review of demography and sports participation and facility usage patterns within the South Hams.
 - *Consultation with stakeholders:* this has involved eliciting the views of key users, providers, funders and enablers about their needs and their views on facilities etc, through correspondence, telephone conversations and face-to-face interviews.
 - *Modelling of demand:* such models as Facility Planning Models, developed by Sport England, utilise catchment, competition, travel time and mode, and a range of other variables to evaluate the potential demand for different types of sports facilities within a specific area and can be used as a basis from which to develop local scenarios. Previously gathered data from user surveys has also been employed, as well as an analysis of travel distance catchment areas
 - *Strategic Need:* – Devon County Council, South Hams District Council and other local and regional agencies and partnerships have already developed planning policies and strategies for sport, regeneration, health, community safety etc. that will have a bearing on where the priority for swimming facilities may be and whether funding will be available towards providing them. National planning guidance, the Amateur Swimming Association's National Facility and regional swimming strategies and local studies such as Market & Coastal Town Initiative strategies are also of value in determining priorities.
- 1.2.3 Each of the above has been taken into account when assessing the future swimming facility requirements for the South Hams District and has been assimilated into the overview presented in this main Report (further detail can be made available as Appendices). Its findings will provide the basis for further, more detailed feasibility studies, proposals and business plans, if deemed necessary as a next stage. Ultimately provision may have to be tempered by the practicalities of available sites and funding, but it is important to start with a robust evaluation of need, explored in the following sections.

1.3 Introduction to the District

- 1.3.1 The South Hams stretches from the boundaries of Plymouth in the west to the holiday beaches of Torbay in the east and inland to the hills of Dartmoor and the district councils of West Devon and Teignbridge. This area of some 350 square miles encompasses an abundance of rich natural beauty, countless villages, hamlets and isolated cottages, with 60 miles of magnificent coastline recognised nationally through the South Devon AONB (*Map 1*).
- 1.3.2 Strategies and plans produced by the District Council, including Action Area Plans, District Planning documents, the South Hams Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2011, the Cultural Strategy, and the Sport and Recreation Strategy have all highlighted a range of characteristics and issues which shape the lives of those who live in and visit the area, including its attractive landscape, sparse population and settlement pattern with four designated Area Centres (Devon County Structure Plan) and no one main population focus.
- 1.3.3 Indeed, perceptions of the area as one of social and economic advantage can disguise problems such as lower than average wages, decline in some traditional industries, above average house prices compounded by a high proportion of second home ownership, social isolation and difficulty in accessing services, information and transport.
- 1.3.4 Local strategic documents emphasis the challenge which exists for service providers in addressing differing needs across a sparsely populated rural area and in ensuring the facilities are viable and sustainable. In particular, a good public transport network is seen as vital for ensuring that people have access to the services and facilities they need, whilst fostering social cohesion within individual settlements.

Demography

- 1.3.5 The population of the South Hams, according to the FHSA figures for 2006 provided by Devon County Council, was 86,837. The District can be divided into four Market and Coastal Towns Initiative Areas for planning purposes, centred on Dartmouth, Ivybridge, Kingsbridge and Totnes.
- 1.3.6 The population of each of the four main towns and their wider MCTI area is shown below; Ivybridge is the largest town and MCTI area by a considerable margin, and Dartmouth the smallest (see also *Appendix 1 and Map 1*).

Figure 1: Population figures (FHSA, 2006)

	Town/Parish	Market & Coastal Towns Area
Dartmouth	5678	9760
Ivybridge	12541	35399
Kingsbridge	6013	17644
Totnes	8210	22919
South Hams	-	86,837

Trends in population

- 1.3.7 The population of South Hams, using ONS figures from Devon County Council, from a base of 82,400 in 2004, is predicted to rise to 87,900 by 2019 (6.5%) and 92,500 by 2029; this does not include the population of the proposed new settlement at Sherford (5,500 dwellings; in excess of 11,000 population by 2016) (see also *Appendix 2*)

Figure 2: Projected Population

Year	2004	2009	2014	2019	2024	2029
Projected Population	82,400	84,000	85,700	87,900	90,300	92,500

Figure 3: Projected Age Breakdown

	Percentage in each age band	
Age Band/Year	2004	2019
0-19 years	22.7%	19.3%
20 - 54 years	41.3%	37.2%
55 – 79 years	30.1%	36.3%
80 years +	6.2%	7.3%

- 1.3.8 The predicted population change has the main features of an ageing population with the main increase occurring in the over 55 years category (predicted to increase from 36.3% of the total population at present to 40.3% in 2019). The proportion of the population aged less than 19 years is predicted to decrease from 22.7% to 19.3%.

Transport and Access

- 1.3.9 One of the defining characteristics of the South Hams is its sparse settlement pattern. The population density of South Hams averages 98 people per square kilometre – the fourth lowest population density out of the Devon districts, compared with 172 people per square kilometre for Devon overall. 63% of the population (54,810) live outside the main towns, which gives rise to a rural population density of around 70 people per square kilometre.
- 1.3.10 The four main population centres are set out as a diamond within the landscape, each a minimum of 12 miles from the others. The District is served by the A38 Devon Expressway, which runs in a swathe to the south of Dartmoor; the large majority of the district lies to the east and south of this and

is served by a network of rural lanes and B roads, apart from the more major roads between Totnes and Dartmouth (A3122/A31), Totnes and Ivybridge (A385/A38) and Kingsbridge to Brixton via Yealmpton (A379). The A38 gives good access to Plymouth for those settlements served by it (critically, Ivybridge), but travel between the three main towns of Dartmouth, Totnes and Kingsbridge can be slow and greatly affected by seasonal increases in traffic flow.

1.3.11 To summarise, quoting from the District Council's Sport and Recreation Strategy:

"The Council is a major provider of leisure and recreation opportunity within the district and has to balance this commitment with its overall priorities. There are therefore no additional funds available for the Council to deliver leisure and recreation services. The avenues available to resource any further commitment to leisure and recreation will need to come from internal savings or external funding.....In the South Hams, access to facilities is most often about having somewhere to participate more often than having a choice of where to go. The rural nature of the area and the physical distribution of the population provide us with.....specific challenges".

Young People and Education Facilities

1.3.12 Important to any review of swimming provision is the location of schools within a district, given that much demand will emanate from them and their pupils. There are four secondary schools within the South Hams, in each of the four Area Centres: King Edward VI (KEVICs) in Totnes, Kingsbridge Community College, Dartmouth Community College and Ivybridge Community College, which is a specialist sports college. There are 30 primary schools in the area covered by the Ivybridge School Community Partnership. and 11 in that part of the Totnes Community Partnership lying within the South Hams.. There are two special schools – at Bidwell Brook, Dartington and the Dame Hannah Rogers School in Ivybridge.

1.3.13 The total school roll for the Ivybridge School Partnership (excluding Totnes area) is as follows:

Figure 4: School Pupil Numbers – Ivybridge Community Partnership

	Primary	Secondary Years 7-11	Secondary Years 12 - 13	Total
Dartmouth	532	400	0	932
Kingsbridge	995	1007	277	2279
Ivybridge	2155	1788	426	4369
Total (excl. Totnes)	3682	3195	703	7580

1.4 The Role and Importance of Swimming as a Sport

- 1.4.1 Before embarking on a more detailed examination of the demand for swimming in the South Hams and the provision of facilities, it is salient to note the political context now provided for sport by the forthcoming 2012 Olympics:

Quote from Secretary for Culture, Media and Sport on 20th November 2007

"I genuinely believe sport could be on the threshold of a heralded era in this country. We have the perfect catalyst because, less than five years from now, we will host the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Then, two years later, the Commonwealth Games will be held in Glasgow. We have the prospect of the Rugby, Cricket and Football World cups coming to these shores.

We are at the dawn of an incredible decade of sport. And we would not forgive ourselves if we failed to create a community sports infrastructure to capitalise on that decade: to take the enthusiasm of those who watch our sports stars and turn it into a lifetime's commitment to sport."

- 1.4.2 The importance of sport to health, fitness, social cohesion, national pride and identity, young people's development and the economy and tourism is well documented by health, planning and sports agencies in a range of local, regional and national documents, including DCMS Promoting Sport, DCMS Active Communities and PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation and the PPG on Sustainable Communities. 'Life's Out There...Be Active in the South West. - The Regional Plan for Sport 2004-2008; Sport England South West endorses these benefits and aims to drive up participation levels by at least 1%, year on year; improve performance by increasing representation at national and international levels; and bring together a wide range of partners to create a more active and community focused south west. South Hams District Council's own Leisure and Recreation Strategy 'Active South Hams' has, as a main objective, to create the opportunity for people to be active by improving facilities, developing local access, supporting Community Sports Clubs and encouraging co-ordination and information sharing.
- 1.4.3 Swimming is an important part of this Vision. Swimming is a very popular sporting activity nationally amongst all age groups and forms an important element of the government's drive to increase participation in sport. It is a life skill, which has the capacity to be a major player in improving health and in motivating people to achieve their personal goals whilst inspiring communities. The sport is uniquely placed to provide opportunities for all ages and abilities to participate, at all levels.

- 1.4.4 The ASA South West's Visioning document 'Starting Today: The Next Four Years', is an important document in this context. As a region, the ASA sets out that it is essential in the South West that everyone is educated on water safety and has access to that initial fundamental experience. Without this, the choice for people to participate in other water based sports and for youngsters to progress within the swimming continuum is severely limited.

Its Vision is set out under 9 headings; of particular relevance to the South Hams Strategy are those concerning the 'learn to swim' programme (all children to swim 25m unaided by the end of Key Stage 2), 'lifelong participation', 'athlete development' and 'facilities for competitive and community swimming'.

2 Principles for developing the strategy

2.1 A Hierarchy of Provision

2.1.1 The South Hams Swimming Pool Study takes a strategic view of provision. In this context, it is useful to firstly review the hierarchy of pools which is developing within Devon and the South Hams as follows (there will be some overlap between functions):

2.1.2 *Regional/National Facilities*

- Olympic-size 50 metre competition pool, with extensive ancillary learning, training, diving and deep water (water polo) pools
- None of these are currently identified in the South Hams area, due to low catchment populations, probable lack of support from ASA (and therefore National Lottery) and, most critically, because one is planned nearby in Plymouth in the next 2 years ('Life Centre'). The ASA have only currently identified one such centre in the south west for the next 10 to 15 years. Similarly, specialist diving and deep water pools are ideally sited in the larger population areas of Plymouth, Exeter and Torbay.
- This new Life Centre will act as a hub site for clubs from Plymouth and surrounding districts and become a major competition centre.

2.1.3 *Regional and Sub Regional Facilities:*

- 25m x 8 lane pool; major regional competition facility. A new 25m pool is currently planned for Clifton Hill in Exeter, of either 6 or 8 lane width, which will become the second tier for competition purposes within the South West. County competitions would favour an 8-lane pool.

2.1.4 *District Facilities:*

- 25 metre 6 lane pool with learner pool. This is the full size club competition pool that can hold 'Speedo League Galas'.
- 25 metre 5 lane pool (ie basically 4 lanes as well as a narrow lane at each side to allow another lane rope to go in to stop wash from the sides.)
- 25 metre 5 lane pool with learner pool. This allows the main pool to be deeper. (This size pool, which is well used, is currently located at Kingsbridge)
- 25 metre 4 lane pool with/without learner pool. This is the basic competition pool for club swimming and interclub competitions that is often ideally located close to secondary schools to promote daytime use. Activities such as diving (min 1.8 metre depth) can take place in them. Swimming clubs can use them e.g. Dinnaton Golf and Country Club in Ivybridge.

2.1.5 *Neighbourhood/small community pools*

- 20 metre indoor pools. These will be very modest in scale with a water area of 20/25m x 10m maximum. There will be minimal spectator provision and support facilities.
- These pools are popular in very small towns with no swimming club and can be a viable (break even) option if associated with a fitness gym and run by a trust or club. They are ideally suited to be located close to primary schools. Drawbacks are that they cannot be used for competition, diving, water polo or advanced lifesaving skills. They tend to be shallow (1m to 1.5m) which is ideal for teaching and therefore provides a good income stream. (South Molton pool in North Devon is a good example of a successful 20 metre pool; it does not have a gym but is run by a trust with an annual subsidy of approx. £30k per annum.(the population of South Molton is around 4550)).

2.1.6 *Freeform Leisure Pools*

- Leisure pools are not included amongst the hierarchy of pools presented above, as these are not a substitute or replacement for conventional pools, but complement them. A leisure pool should only be provided where there is a need for further water space, and where there is already a satisfactory provision of conventional pools able to cope with the demands for the educational and competitive demands of swimming.
- These pools are successful when developed as part of a large scale attraction with secondary spend as long as they have wave machines, flumes, cafe and a large catchment population. Examples are at Plymouth Pavilions and the English Riviera Centre in Torbay. The Riverside Leisure Pool in Exeter was developed by Sainsbury's - however the demand was for traditional swimming and it has now been changed. Leisure pools are very expensive to run due to high staffing and energy costs. South Hams is not strategically placed to entertain such a development, but if such a pool was to be provided here, it is more likely to be viable as part of a larger development, run by the private sector as a tourist attraction.

2.1.7 *Public outdoor pools*

- Outdoor pools are generally regarded as making only a minimal contribution to swimming opportunity. Commercial sized outdoor pools are not as popular now due to their short season, and local councils and residents often prefer to invest in an indoor facility. They often tend to be places for sunbathing rather than swimming! Until we develop a culture such as in Germany where outdoor bathing in all weathers is popular, they are unlikely to be viable options in our climate (notwithstanding the perception – maybe correct - that the climate is warming).

- Obtaining qualified lifeguards for such a short season is frequently an issue in the smaller towns. Smaller outdoor pools are often provided on campsites or areas where there is a limited season and hotels and camp sites may provide them economically by not providing lifeguard cover.
- As hotels and campsites try to attract guests by offering more facilities the number of small outdoor pools in the southwest appears to be increasing. One pool construction company in Exeter has constructed four outdoor pools in the South Hams area in the two years, of which two were on campsites or chalet accommodation.
- In summary, however, such pools are not likely to be viable options in our climate and certainly not a priority for local authority provision. Nevertheless, existing and any future pools can help to meet demand and community access should be sought wherever possible.

2.2 General Principles

2.2.1 There are some general principles and industry standards to be observed and adhered to, wherever possible, when planning new provision. In addition, the Amateur Swimming Association, together with partners such as Sport England, seeks to achieve the development of a strategic network of accessible, cost efficient, well designed and managed pools to cater for demand across the development continuum of swimming's various disciplines. The criteria which this network of pools should reflect are a good foundation for the development of a strategy for swimming provision within the South Hams, i.e. it should be:

- widely available to the community throughout the year, and not restrictive through exclusive membership or pricing policies
- sited in locations convenient for users and easily accessible to the whole community
- well designed and constructed to a high standard of materials, plant and equipment which meet appropriate manufacturing and operating standards
- designed to allow for effective programming that caters for a wide range of user groups, and wherever possible, across all swimming disciplines
- sustainable; being responsive to environmental issues in terms of their use of energy and non-sustainable resources, the control of pollution, and physical location
- cost efficient in design to allow the facilities to be managed efficiently with sustainable operating costs
- thoughtful in design and with pro-active management able to meet the requirements of people with a disability.
- able to accommodate the teaching and development of skills through learning to performance in each swimming discipline.

Dual Use/Joint Provision

- 2.2.2 Stand-alone pools are expensive to run. Probably the most important issue is economies of scale. Pools can be very revenue hungry unless they can share their resources (e.g. staff, boilers, cleaners etc) with other income earning facilities, such as fitness gyms and dryside facilities, which are accessible to the public at all times. Ideally they should be located next to or in a building that has a reception, management team, marketing function, personnel function and maintenance expertise, as well as being able to benefit from economies of scale in fuel and other purchasing.
- 2.2.3 The location of a swimming pool in small market towns (such as Ivybridge, Totnes or Dartmouth) is ideally in a school environment, to ensure both daytime and evening/holiday/weekend use. However this is very much dependant on a number of limiting factors:
- The school is large enough, and has the space available, to accommodate a swimming pool
 - The school must either have the infrastructure to support the successful running of the pool or be able to operate it on a dual use basis with the local authority. A good example of this is in Somerset, where a number of secondary schools have sports facilities operated by the Council's Lifelong Learning Department. The infrastructure required for running these facilities includes such skills as:
 - sports development
 - specialist maintenance
 - marketing
 - staff training
 - specialist health and safety advice etc
 - The location of the school must be such that it easily accessed by the highest proportion of the catchment population including all age groups.
 - The facility should be of a high enough quality and positioned such that it encourages people into it, without thinking that they are entering a poorly maintained and perhaps out-o- date school building.
 - Swimming should feature strongly on the school curriculum so that there is guaranteed use during the term time day. Dual use dry sports facilities are common on secondary school sites but dual use pools are very rare. If the school is currently committed to swimming by making efforts to use other facilities nearby this is a bonus. Some schools take pupils out in the lessons before or after lunch and return during the break, thereby not impinging on other timetabled lessons. However all this takes commitment from the teaching staff to give up part of their break.
 - The pool must be located in such a position that members of the public can gain safe access to the site during school time to use the pool without causing security issues for the school.

- There are also the conflicts between school and public/club needs. Some uses require shallow, warm water, whilst others require deeper, colder water. Some need spectator facilities and training rooms while others only want a very basic facility.

2.2.4 It is for the reasons above that very few shared use pools are actually built on school sites. The author has recently visited some similar pools in Wales, where lack of car parking during the school day and security are major issues.

Quality

2.2.5 There are a number of issues around the quality of swimming pools:

- **High quality:** Improved quality improves accessibility and use of a facility.: People need to feel welcomed. Changing facilities need to be large enough to accommodate expected usage.
- **Movable Floors:** The provision of mechanical moveable pool floors is an advantage in being able to provide a varied pool programme. The drawback is that they are expensive to build and not always as flexible in their programming as advertised (e.g pool temperature correct for swimming club when deep but cold for lessons when shallow.)
- **Spectator Facilities:** Any pool with 6 lanes for gala use ideally needs to have spectator facilities, which doubles the cost (pool roof has to be higher, volume of air to heat larger, etc).

Accessibility

2.2.6 Likewise, there are a number of considerations involving accessibility:

- Pools should be easily accessible by both private and public transport (buses).
- Cheap, plentiful public transport for users in such a rural area as the South Hams is a vital element in improving people's ability to access the full range of opportunities available.
- Given that up to 75% of users will travel less than 10 minutes (1 mile) to use a swimming pool, good cycleways and walking routes are essential.
- There should be adequate car parking facilities
- The approach and entrances to the facility are an important consideration; the facility should be well signposted.
- The facility should be accessible to all, including those with poor mobility (wheelchairs etc)
- *Affordability:* People need to be able to afford to use sites and facilities

3 Swimming in the South Hams: participation & facilities

3.1 Participation

3.1.1 The Active People Survey, conducted by Ipsos MORI on behalf of Sport England, undertook a survey of 1000 people in each district authority area (i.e 10,000 across Devon) over a 4 week period between Oct '05 and Oct '06. This gathered data on the percentage of adults participating in at least 30 minutes moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including recreational walking) on 3 or more days a week. South Hams performed well on general participation statistics, with 22.7% of the population taking part, compared to 21% within Devon overall. It thus fell within the top 25% of local authorities within England and Wales.

3.1.2 The participation rates for swimming were as follows:

Figure 5: The Active People Survey: Participation in 'Swimming/Diving Indoors' in last four weeks in the South Hams

	Overall %	Count
South Hams (LA)	14.7	147
Exeter (LA)	13.4	134
Plymouth UA (LA)	13	130
Mid Devon (LA)	12.7	127
North Devon (LA)	12.5	125
Torbay UA (LA)	12.3	123
East Devon (LA)	11.6	116
West Devon (LA)	10.7	107
Torridge (LA)	9.9	99
Teignbridge (LA)	8.4	84
Devon (CSP)	12.1	1207
South West (REG)	12.6	5558
National (NAT)	12.2	44355

3.1.3 The above suggests that:

- South Hams shows encouraging levels of swimming and fares favourably amongst its Devon counterparts as well as in a regional/national context
- The participation rate for adults up to the age of 54 in swimming is the highest rate recorded among Devon authorities (39.2% compared to Devon average of 31.1%), but drops off somewhat for adults over 54 (although still higher than the Devon average – 9% compared to 7.2%)
- A higher proportion of women than men swim (17.4% of women and 11.9% of men) and again the figures perform well against other Devon authorities (Devon average :15.4% of women and 8.4% of men).

- It is not clear whether the high rates of swimming are due to the levels of pool provision within the district or just the fact that people in the South Hams are more enthusiastic swimmers than elsewhere.

3.1.4 Sport England has recently released Market Segmentation from the Active People Survey. Nineteen sporting segments have been developed to help understand the nations' attitudes and motivations – why they play sport and why they do not. Each segment can be explored at differing geographic levels. Analysis for the South Hams shows that, compared to the national profile, the district has a high proportion of Types 3, 6, 11 and – notably – 17. These types are described as:

- *Fitness Class Friends*: Age 18-25; Single; Graduate Professional
- *Settling Down Males*: Age 26-35; Single/Married; Professional; May have children
- *Comfortable Mid Life Males*: Age 46-55; Married; Professional; Grown Up Children
- *Comfortable Retired Couples*: Age 65 +; Married; Retired

3.1.5 Swimming has been highlighted as a popular sport in particular for two of the above types - 'Fitness Class Friends' and 'Comfortable Retired Couples' ((of which the South Hams has a notably high proportion) These groups of people would exercise more if: they had more free time, people to go with, access to facilities which were open longer and if there was better transport.

3.2 Swimming Disciplines

3.2.1 There are many disciplines within swimming, including: recreational; teaching (school children and private); disability; Masters; diving; open water; competitive swimming; synchro and water polo.

3.2.2 There is insufficient directly comparable or accurate detail available for most of the above within the South Hams to enable meaningful findings to be drawn. However, the following is noted:

- *Swimming lessons*: these take place at a range of pools within the District, including small commercial, private and hotel pools as well as the main Leisure Centres. Tone Leisure has extended both the number, length of course and the capacity of their SwimSkool and currently have around 500 children on the SwimSkool programme.
- *School Children*: Swimming forms part of the National Curriculum at primary school, with the aim that all Key Stage 2 pupils should be able to swim 25m. There is no requirement for secondary school age pupils to swim and it is the decision of individual secondary schools as to whether to place swimming on the curriculum. It is generally considered that children can learn to swim in a 6-8 week period. Figures gathered from the Partnership Development Manager of the Ivybridge School Sports Partnership show that, for 2005/6, out of 607 Year 6 pupils in Dartmouth,

Kingsbridge and Ivybridge, 48 (8%) could not swim at the end of Key Stage 2 (and were therefore eligible for a specially funded 'Top Up' swimming programme run by the Partnership).

- *School – Curriculum Time Lessons:* South Dartmoor Leisure Centre is used by local primary schools; Quayside Leisure Centre is used by secondary and primary schools; the TADPOOL in Totnes is used by secondary and primary schools. Dartmouth outdoor pool used by secondary and primary schools.
- *Clubs:* There are three main swimming clubs within the South Hams, based at the TADPOOL, Totnes, Quayside Leisure Centre, Kingsbridge and Dinnaton Golf and Country Club, Ivybridge. Full figures on membership are not available.
- *Other Disciplines:* There are no formal diving, synchro or Masters clubs within the South Hams, although swimmers belonging to clubs in the District may access facilities outside the District for these disciplines when required/appropriate.

3.2.3 Most critically, the lack of a range of swimming facilities within the South Hams is currently constraining the development of specialist and competitive disciplines, and pathways from competition through to performance and excellence.

3.3 Current Facilities for Swimming in the South Hams

3.3.1 As with most areas, there is a great variety of provision. *Appendix 3* gives further details: the current situation is summarised below.

Public Pools in the South Hams of relevance to this study

3.3.2 There are three public indoor swimming pool facilities in the South Hams:

- **Quayside Leisure Centre, Kingsbridge:** Built in 1998; 2 pools – main pool and learner pool. Owned by SHDC, managed by Charitable Trust (Tone Leisure) Pay and play. Also Health & Fitness Suite, indoor bowls hall and sports hall.
- **South Dartmoor Leisure Centre, Ivybridge:** Built in 1986; 2 pools – leisure pool and lido (outdoor) pool. Owned by SHDC; managed by Charitable Trust. Pay and play. Also Health & Fitness Suite and sports hall on site.
- **Totnes & District Swimming Pool (TADPOOL), Totnes:** Built in 1969. 1 pool – main pool. The overall complex is managed by Tone Leisure Charitable Trust, and the pool and health and fitness centre on site is owned by the Totnes and District Swimming Pool Association.

3.3.3 There is a public outdoor swimming pool at Dartmouth which is owned and managed by a community organisation – Dartmouth Swimming Pool Company Ltd. It is sited on land adjacent to Dartmouth Community College

3.3.4 There are three other pools which are of relevance to this study, as they cater significantly for the needs of the local community:

- **Dinnaton Golf and Country Club, Ivybridge:** Commercial leisure facility; main pool; open on daily fee to non-members. Health and fitness facilities also on site
- **Dartmouth Golf and Country Club:** Commercial leisure facility; main pool; open on daily fee to non-members. Health and fitness facilities also on site
- **Britannia Royal Naval College Pool, Dartmouth:** MoD facility; limited community access.

Other Pools in the South Hams

3.3.5 There are a number of other small pools within the South Hams which make some contribution to swimming opportunity, particularly by offering facilities to school pupils, children and visitors and by hosting swimming lessons under local arrangements. They include a 25m outdoor pool in Salcombe, on land adjacent to the primary school and run by a local community organisation, other small outdoor pools at schools (e.g. in Brixton) and pools at a number of hotels and country clubs. However, these have not been included in the calculations within this Report as they do not impact significantly on patterns of demand.

Pool Dimensions

3.3.6 Sizes of the Pools given below:

Figure 6: Dimensions of Swimming Pools in South Hams District

Name of pool	Lanes	Width	Length	Area	Min depth	Max depth
Quayside LC Main	5	12	25	300	0.9	1.6
Quayside LC Learner	0	10	12	120	0.25	0.75
South Dartmoor Leisure	0	16	16	256	0.8	1.8
South Dartmoor Lido	0	15	30	450	0.8	1.8
Totnes & District Pool	5	10	25	250	0.7	2
Dartmouth Outdoor Pool	0	8	25	200	1	2
Dinnaton Golf & Country Club	4	8	25	200	1	1.5
Dartmouth Golf & Country Club	0	6	12.5	75	1.4	1.4
BRNC, Dartmouth	0	10	27.5	275	1.3	3.3

Pools outside South Hams District

3.3.7 There are other pools in districts surrounding the South Hams which are used by South Hams residents:

- **Torbay Leisure Centre, Clennon Valley, Paignton (Torbay Borough):** Built in 1976; 1 main pool; owned by Torbay Council; commercial management. Health and Fitness suite, STP and sports hall also on site
- **Brixham Swimming Pool (Torbay Borough):** Built in 1975. 1 main pool; owned and managed by community organisation
- **Plympton Swimming Pool (Plymouth City):** Built in 1991. 2 pools – main and learner. Owned and managed by Plymouth City Council.
- **Newton Abbot Leisure Centre (Teignbridge District):** Built in 1975. 2 pools – main and learner. Owned and managed by Teignbridge District Council. Health and fitness and sports hall also on site.

In addition, it is known that people travel from the South Hams to Central Park Pool and Plymouth Pavilions Leisure Pool in Plymouth.

Figure 7: Dimensions of Swimming Pools outside South Hams District

Name of pool	Lanes	Width	Length	Area	Min depth	Max depth
Torbay Leisure Centre	6	12.5	33.3	416.25	0.9	2
Brixham Swimming Pool	4	8.5	25	212.5	1.3	1.5
Plympton Swimming Pool - main	4	8	25	200	1	2
Plympton Swimming Pool - learner	0	4	8	32		0.75
Newton Abbot LC - main	6	13	25	325	0.9	2
Newton Abbot LC - learner	0	7	13	91	0.2	0.9

3.4 Patterns of Swimming Participation

- 3.4.1 It is concluded that residents of South Hams generally have a strong interest and relatively high activity levels in swimming, and that the predicted increase in older people may lead to increasing demand from this sector of the population (which may need to be balanced against a decline in younger people).
- 3.4.2 However, it is quite difficult to establish demand on a more localised basis i.e. whether the population of one particular area or town has a greater propensity to swim than another.
- 3.4.3 An indication – only – of participation rates might be gleaned from the number of user visits to leisure centres per person. This has been based on the assumption that all user visits to the main leisure facilities within Totnes, Ivybridge, Dartmouth and Kingsbridge will be from people living within that town's wider Market and Coastal Towns (MCTI) Area, and thus can only be an approximate guide. These are set out below. (For example: the most recently available annual number of user visits to the wetside facilities at South Dartmoor Leisure Centre Ivybridge is 87,158; set against a MCTI Area population of 35,399, this equates to 2.5 wetside visits per person).

Figure 8: User Visits per person according to origin town and MCTI Area population

	User Visits		Population		Dryside: User Visits per person		Wetside; User Visits per person	
CENTRE	Total Wetside	Total Dryside	Town	MCTI Area	Town	MCTI Area	Town	MCTI Area
SDLC, Ivybridge	87158	86583	12541	35399	6.9	2.4	6.9	2.5
Quayside LC, Kingsbridge	89311	111036	6013	17644	18.5	6.3	14.9	5.1
Pavilions LC, Totnes	74955	85166	8210	22919	10.4	3.7	9.1	3.3
Dartmouth LC (incl. pitches)		54000	5678	9760	9.5	5.5		

Notes:

- Dryside statistics have been included for comparison.*
- There is no public indoor swimming facility at Dartmouth. User visit numbers for the outdoor pool at Dartmouth have been provided but require further analysis, and would not be directly comparable to the above.*

- 3.4.4 The above gives an approximate indication - the highest number of user visits per person being experienced at the Quayside Leisure Centre, Kingsbridge.

Catchment Area Analysis

- 3.4.5 Information on where centre users come from has been provided by Tone Leisure from surveys carried out of centre users, and is supported by consultation with centre managers and other stakeholders. See *Map 2*. The following is worthy of note:

South Dartmoor Leisure Centre

Up to 50% of customers come from Ivybridge itself and a further 9% from the immediate surrounding parishes of Cornwood, Ermington, Modbury and Ugborough. 11% come from north down the A38 (South Brent, Rattery and , Buckfastleigh) and a further 6% from the south (Yealmpton, Brixton, Newton and Noss, Holbeton and Wembury). Up to 9% come from the area covered by postcode PL7 (Plympton, Chaddlewood, Shaugh Prior) and a small percentage – around 4% - come from the Elburton and Plymstock areas of Plymouth. This centre thus has a large catchment area, particularly for swimming lessons (a significant proportion of users just come for these), and other activities (such as birthday parties).

Quayside Leisure Centre

This has a more localised catchment than South Dartmoor LC. 41% of customers live in Kingsbridge and a further 39% within other TQ7 parishes of Aveton Gifford, Stokenham, Malborough, Frogmore and Sherford, Kingston, Churchstow, Thurlestone, South Pool, Bigbury, West Alvington, Slapton, Loddiswell, Charleton and Chilvestone,. A further 11% come from further north - East Allington, Blackawton, Halwell, Cornworthy and Harberton. Figures for those accessing the centre from Dartmouth and surrounding parishes were in the process of collation at the time of writing this report, and will be available for subsequent studies.

Totnes Pavilion & Swimming Pool

53% of customers live within Totnes itself and a further 21% come from the nearby parishes of Dartington, Blackawton, Cornworthy, Stoke Gabriel, East Allington, Harberton and Staverton in the South Hams and Broadhempston in Teignbridge. 9% come from Buckfastleigh. The Centre draws at least a further 16% from areas of Teignbridge, including Buckfastleigh, Buckfast, Newton Abbot, Ashburton, Chudleigh, Landscope and Holne Totnes attracts from a wide area due to its location on a main transit route (through to Torbay – attracting commuters) and the broad range of swimming activities on offer.

Dartmouth Leisure Centre

69% of customers are recorded as living within Dartmouth and a further 14% from Stoke Fleming. 11% come from the parishes of Blackawton, Halwell and Totnes.

Overlapping of catchments

3.4.6 Tone Leisure and centre managers have been able to supply information on overlapping catchments based on research, and further detailed statistics will be available in due course. The statements here are supported by anecdotal evidence arising from the Study's own research.

3.4.7 Key findings are as follows:

- Quayside Leisure Centre, Kingsbridge attracts users from the east and north of the district as well as the immediate surrounding area
- The amount of cross-usage between the two centres in Kingsbridge and Dartmouth, has been estimated at 35%
- People from Blackawton and surrounding rural areas in the east of the District may go to both Totnes and Kingsbridge for swimming and to Totnes and Dartmouth for dryside activities.
- There is also cross usage between South Dartmoor Leisure Centre and Plympton Pool, by residents of these two towns (and the eastern side of Plymouth generally) and something of a 'shared loyalty' between the two facilities. It is also known that people from Ivybridge travel to Plymouth to use Central Park pools and Plymouth Pavilions.
- People from Dartmouth currently travel to both Kingsbridge and Totnes for swimming; there is also evidence that they travel to Torbay Leisure Centre in Paignton. For Kingswear residents, Torbay Leisure Centre is the nearest, most accessible swimming facility, as the River Dart can be a barrier to accessing Dartmouth Leisure Centre within the preferred 20 minute 'catchment' time.
- Most people in the South Hams rely on private transport to get around, since public transport is slow, unreliable and often very infrequent.

4 Swimming in the South Hams: the adequacy of existing provision

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Establishing the adequacy of an existing stock of swimming pools in meeting demand is not a precise science, although there are in existence some well-defined and recognisable methodologies for matching demand and supply, notably the Facilities Planning Model. This planning tool was developed by Sport England to inform the process of deciding if and where major new community sports facilities are needed. It objectively assesses the relationship between the level of supply of sports facilities required to meet the estimated demand from the population in a given area in the peak period. The catchment area provides the spatial link between supply and demand. However, the definition of catchment areas is sensitive to local circumstances; time has to be translated into distance for those who arrive by car or public transport. The model can also employ a weighting technique to more accurately reflect the existing situation and take population changes into account.
- 4.1.2 Neither are there any existing national or local standards or guidance relating specifically to the provision of swimming pools. Research conducted by Sport England and incorporated within its demand modelling suggests that users of swimming pools tend to be prepared to travel up to 20 minutes (by car) to use these facilities on a regular basis, although the majority of trips will take significantly less. Within the urban areas it will often be convenient (and perhaps easier) to walk or cycle to the nearest facility.

4.2 Current Levels of Provision

- 4.2.1 There are, however, various indicators which can be used to set approximate standards for provision, as follows.

Quantitative indicators

- 4.2.2 When compared to other rural local authority districts in Devon on the number of public indoor swimming pool facilities, South Hams compares quite favourably, with three public main indoor pools (in Kingsbridge, Ivybridge and Totnes). Teignbridge District Council (pop. 125,300) has 2 public indoor pools (in Dawlish and Newton Abbot), West Devon Borough Council (pop. 51,000) has 2 public indoor pools (in Tavistock and Okehampton) and Mid Devon District Council (pop. 73,600) has 2 public indoor pools (in Crediton and Tiverton).

Sports Facility Calculator

4.2.3 For new development, Sport England modeling guidance, embodied within its Sports Facility Calculator, suggests a provision ratio of 1 x 4-lane pool per 22,380 people. Using this as a guide (and **it should be noted that this tool is designed to be used for new communities only** – such as that proposed at Sherford – **as it does not have a spatial element**), the following pertains (calculations for both Town populations and MCTI Area populations):

Figure 9: Sports Facility Calculator – Swimming Pools in South Hams

	Town Pop.	No. of Pools	Sq.m	No. of Lanes	MCTI Pop.	No. of Pools	Sq.m	No. of Lanes
Dartmouth	5678	0.25	54	1.02	9760	0.44	92.9	1.75
Ivybridge	12541	0.56	119.3	2.25	35399	1.58	336.8	6.34
Kingsbridge	6013	0.27	57.2	1.08	17644	0.79	167.8	3.16
Totnes	8210	0.37	78.1	1.47	22919	1.03	218.1	4.1
Sherford	12000	0.54	114.2	2.15				
South Hams in total					86,837	3.88	823.96	15.5

4.2.4 In summary, a new area with a population equivalent to that of the South Hams, might be expected to have the equivalent of 3.88 pools, covering around 830sq.m of water, or 15.5 lanes.

The following tables indicate the current situation, using the weighting employed within the Plymouth Swimming Pool Strategy, which is kindly acknowledged i.e.:

1	Pools that have open public access
0.5	Private pools for members and guests
0.3	Educational facilities with some programmed public/club use
0.25	Seasonal outdoor pools
0.125	MoD facility with access restrictions

Notes: * Restricted Access Pools (Members only and MoD)

Figure 10: Current Situation: Weighting of South Hams pools/Sports Facility Calculator

Name	No of Lanes	Width	Length	Area (sq.m.)	Weighting	Area with Weighting (sq.m.)	Area of LANE (indoor) pools only (no weighting)	Area of LANE pools only (with weighting)
Quayside LC	5	12	25	300	1	300	300	300
Quayside LC	0	10	12	120	1	120		
South Dartmoor LC	0	16	16	256	1	256		
South Dartmoor LC	0	15	30	450	0.25	112.5		
Totnes & District Pool	5	10	25	250	1	250	250	250
Dartmouth Outdoor Pool	0	8	25	120	0.25	30		
TOTAL PUBLIC	10			1496		1068.5	550	550
Dinnaton G&C Club*	4	8	25	200	0.5	100	200	100
Dartmouth G&C Club*	0	8	12.5	100	0.5	50		
BRNC*	4	10	27.5	275	0.125	25	200	25
TOTAL incl. non-public access				2071		1243.5	950	675

Note: The facilities shaded do not have full public access and can largely be discounted from the calculations.

4.2.5 For publicly available facilities, the South Hams currently has 10 lanes and 1068 sq. m of water, which is under the provision which the Sports Facility Calculator would calculate for a new settlement with a population equivalent to that of the South Hams. The fact that South Dartmoor LC is not a lane pool is the main reason for this apparent anomaly between being quite underprovided for in terms of lanes but adequately provided for – in terms of quantity alone – when compared to the SFC calculations. However, if only lane pools are included, the area of water is only 550 sq.m.

The Facilities Planning Model

4.2.6 It is stressed that the FPM is a guide to policy for the provision of facilities – the model outputs must be interpreted in the light of local circumstances and aspirations. The most recent modelling exercise for Devon was produced in March 2001 (*Sport England: The Facilities Planning Model – Devon County Swimming Pool Assessment, Summary Report*). Although somewhat out of date now, the analysis of the situation pertaining then suggested that:

- 88% of all demand was then being satisfied by swimming pools accessible to Devon residents.
- the large majority of all visits to swimming pools by Devon residents were made by car (84%) with 12% being made on foot, and 4% by public transport. Visits to swimming pools on foot were highest in Exeter (23% of all visits) and lowest in Mid Devon, South Hams and Teignbridge (about 6% of all visits).

4.2.7 Some of the key findings for the South Hams area at that time were:

- About 87% of demand for swimming pools was being met by current supply, with about 13% of demand not being met.
- About 93% of all visits made to swimming pools by South Hams residents were made by car; 6% were on foot and 1% by public transport (compared to 78% by car, 14% on foot and 8% by public transport in Plymouth, for example)
- Unmet demand for pools in South Hams equated to the capacity of about 0.2 of a 25m swimming pool. About 57% of this unmet demand came from residents who did not have access to a car and who lived beyond the walking catchment of their nearest pool. The remaining 43% of unmet demand came from residents who could travel by car to a swimming pool, but chose not to, due to distance.
- When added together, unmet demand across Devon equated to the capacity of about 2.1 25m x 8m pools. There were no specific areas with levels of unmet demand sufficient, on their own, to justify additional pool provision, although 9 areas of the county where demonstrated levels of unmet demand for swimming pools were of some significance were highlighted. One of these was the Dartmouth area within the South Hams.
- The model estimated that the large majority of any additional demand in Devon (from new housing) would be able to be accommodated at existing sites, where there was sufficient spare capacity.

- In 2001, the forthcoming provision of 2500 new dwellings to the east of Ivybridge in the South Hams was estimated to generate an additional demand sufficient to justify new/improved provision equivalent to 0.2 of a 25m swimming pool – this was one of two main areas where an increase in demand would be concentrated (the other being to the east of Exeter, within East Devon). These dwellings have since been provided.
- 4.2.8 The FPM has more recently – June 2007 – been employed to model various scenarios for swimming pool provision in Plymouth, and Plymouth City Council has kindly given permission for initial draft findings to be incorporated in this Report. It should be noted, however, that the scenarios presented below have not, at the time of writing this Report, been formally approved by Plymouth City Council Cabinet; in particular, the dimensions of the various pool components have still to be finally agreed, as is future provision at Marjons.
- 4.2.9 The June 2007 FPM for Plymouth modelled the scenario involving the closure of Plymouth Pavilions and Central Park pools and the provision of new pools as follows (which is broadly in line with the Plymouth Swimming Facilities Strategy 2006-2016):
- Life Centre (Central Park): Olympic Tank 50m x 25m; Leisure water 300 sq.m; Diving tank 23m x 23m
 - Elburton/Sherford (25m x 9m)
 - Replacement pool at Marjons (25m x 9m)
- 4.2.10 The purpose of referring to this within this South Hams study is that the provision of new pools within Plymouth will certainly impact upon usage/ demand for pools within the South Hams and patterns of swimming participation within the District.
- 4.2.11 For example, the modelling suggested that:
- Plymouth would ‘export’ around 12% of total demand from residents to pools outside the City, compared to 22% at present
 - the total annual throughput at all pools in Plymouth and the adjoining districts of Caradon, South Hams and West Devon would increase by 7,900 visits.
 - the level of unmet demand in the Plymstock (East) and Elburton area would be reduced as a result of new pool at Elburton.
 - only about 43% of total capacity of Plymouth pools would be used at peak times – meaning that many pools would have a large amount of spare capacity. This could affect their future viability but would enable a future growth in swimming participation and/or population to be accommodated
 - there would be an adverse impact on annual throughput at other pools in Plymouth (excluding the Life Centre) and at pools in surrounding districts.

4.3 Catchment Area Analysis

4.3.1 Whilst the above can provide an indication of the adequacy or otherwise of existing provision, the purpose of this Study has been to assess local factors, demand and circumstances to help in identifying priorities for new and improved provision. Within this, the quality of existing facilities and the different strengths and weaknesses of the various pools in terms of their key markets, is critical. The accessibility of swimming pools, i.e:

- how easy it is to get to facilities
- how easy it is to get around them/use them (quality related)
- how easy it is to visit them when you want to (opening hours)
- the cost of getting to them and using them

Is also of paramount importance.

4.3.2 Many of the findings through local consultation are summarised within the following **Section 5**, under justification/comments on each of the suggested Action Points. However, given the rural nature of much of the South Hams, it is relevant to consider journey times and catchment areas in some detail.

4.3.3 From ISRM and other research, it is generally acknowledged that 75% of swimmers come from within $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 mile of the pool they are using. (The assumptions incorporated into the FPM have been derived from a national survey of the use and management of swimming pools in 1997.) Travel times incorporated therein suggest that:

- about 60% of all users of swimming pools travel up to 10 minutes
- about 87% travel between 20 and 30 minutes, with the remaining 5% travelling more than 30 minutes.

4.3.4 It is generally accepted that people in rural areas will travel further:

- Car ownership is usually higher. 85% of households in the South Hams have least one car, compared to 77% in Devon as a whole.
- People are more used to travelling and thus generally more mobile

4.3.5 However, mitigating against this is increases in petrol prices. Also the perception of, and actual, time taken to access facilities may be more critical within rural areas. 'Drivetime' of course does not take into account access for those (perhaps living in rural areas) that do not have easy access to a car and it is thus important to review other ways of improving access to local facilities for this market.

4.3.6 20 minutes drivetime has thus for some time been accepted by Local Authorities in Devon and Cornwall as reasonable for a rural area for catchment for swimming pools. Thus for this study, two catchment areas are drawn:

- A 1 mile radius from each of the four main leisure centres within Totnes, Dartmouth, Kingsbridge and Ivybridge (from which up to 75% of swimming pool users will come)
- A 20 minute drive time catchment (which will pick up most of the remaining 25%).

4.3.7 These distances have been translated into Maps using the main routes and journey times. The consultants have also undertaken their own assessment of drive times, shown in *Figure 11*; see also *Map 3*.

One Mile Radius Catchment (see Map 3)

Figure 12: Proportion of South Hams households and estimated population living within 1 mile of South Hams Leisure Centres:

	No of households	%age of South Hams households living within 1 mile of Town leisure centre	Estimated population within 1 mile*
Totnes	3555	9.3	8056
Dartmouth	2429	6.3	5504
Kingsbridge	2824	7.4	6399
Ivybridge	4717	12.3	10689
Total South Hams	38320		

*Notes: *based on district average household size of 2.27 people per household.*

4.3.8 From the above, it can be noted that, among the four main South Hams towns, Ivybridge has the largest number of people living within a 1 mile radius (10,689 equivalent to 12.3% of households within the South Hams) and Dartmouth has the lowest.

20 Minute Drivetime Catchment

Map 3 shows 20 minute drivetime from all existing leisure centres, which includes the dryside only facilities at Dartmouth

4.3.9 From this Map, it is noted:

- Other than the parishes of Dartmouth, Kingswear and parts of Dittisham, Stoke Fleming and Strete, only a very small proportion of households currently lie outside the 20 minute drivetime catchment for South Hams swimming pools facilities (around Noss Mayo in the far south west of the district and the Holne/Buckfastleigh area). Kingswear lies within a 20 minute catchment of Torbay Leisure Centre.
- The catchment for South Dartmoor Leisure Centre in Ivybridge extends into to Plymouth and does reach to Central Park pools.
- The catchment for the currently proposed pool at Sherford overlaps considerable with that for South Dartmoor Leisure Centre.
- The influence of the main roads is noticeable, especially the A38 Devon Expressway, the A379 Yealmpton to Ivybridge and the A385 to Totnes.
- Dartmouth's situation is complex, given that part of the Dartmouth Market & Coastal Town Area lies to the east of the Dart. The Dart is a barrier to travel times, both for Kingswear residents travelling west and Dartmouth residents travelling east to access provision in Torbay.

4.3.10 Mapping can establish the number of households within each catchment; and from this, the number of people residing in the catchment areas can be computed using the district average figure of 2.27 people per house. Depending on the catchment area under investigation, this information can be available for more detailed feasibility studies

5 Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 Swimming remains one of the nation's most popular physical activities with over 15% of adults and 50% of young people taking part on a regular basis. Its significance is reflected in a report by the House of Commons Select Committee for Culture, Media and Sport ('Testing the Waters: the Sport of Swimming', 2002) and in the Government's response to that report. Swimming pools are, however, some of the most complex and expensive leisure facilities to build, operate and maintain.
- 5.1.2 Sport is not currently a high priority for South Hams District Council. The main funding streams for swimming pool projects will rely heavily on the National Lottery and capital financing from the District Council and the Amateur Swimming Association. All three have very limited funds and it is likely that it will remain this way for several years to come. The Lottery currently offers a maximum £250k to large successful and strategic capital projects; this is likely to continue until well after the 2012 Olympics.
- 5.1.3 The Council will have to consider the timescales suggested so that they may fit into a capital programme over the coming years. The timings suggested are purely to give some idea of the relative importance of each project as seen by the authors.
- 5.1.4 The Study has based the suggested Action Points in Section 5 on:
- levels of provision as advocated by Sport England modelling
 - expressed, latent and future demand
 - an analysis of existing catchment areas and
 - prevailing expertise and knowledge on sustainable catchments for swimming pools
- 5.1.5 The Study also takes into account the following factors.
- Ideally, all residents to live within a 20 minute drive time catchment area of an indoor swimming pool, *providing the catchment population is sufficient to sustain a viable facility*
 - The proposed provision of a 50m pool within Plymouth, which will impact upon patterns of participation within the South Hams. Such a pool has the potential to improve access to swimming provision for South Hams residents and to give a reasonable level of high quality training and competitive swimming provision. It will also benefit other water disciplines, for example, water polo, synchronised swimming, and elite training.

- The need to modernise the existing swimming pool stock and replace it with new, different and fit for purpose, types of pool provision which are better suited to meeting objectives of:
 - increasing swimming participation
 - offering greater flexibility in programming and management to maximise their use
- reducing operating costs at existing pools because of a combination of their age and condition
- being in an optimum location to meet new populations and funded through developer contributions
- improving accessibility to facilities which cater for dedicated swimming development at regional and county level and allow a higher degree of access for swimming clubs
- addressing the targets of increased participation in sport

5.2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

Maintaining and improving existing provision

To ensure budgets are in place to maintain and improve existing pool provision at Ivybridge (South Dartmoor Leisure Centre), Kingsbridge (Quayside Leisure Centre), Totnes (Totnes & District Swimming Pool - TADPOOL) and Dartmouth (Dartmouth Outdoor Pool), depending on the progression of recommendations made in this Report.

Justification/Considerations

- It is very important to keep existing provision of a high quality with welcoming, state of the art facilities, which attract customers. Modern facilities which encourage usage will help to discourage competition from other local providers and prevent the emergence of competing facilities, including private gyms and fitness facilities which are important elements in maintaining the viability of swimming pools.
- Energy management will be an increasingly important issue in the viability of existing and proposed facilities

Action Points

- This entails the preparation of a detailed building survey and Asset Management Plan with capital maintenance agreed with the contractor (in the case of Quayside Leisure Centre, TADPOOL and South Dartmoor Leisure Centre) for the future.
- The plan would also look in detail at the energy usage of each facility along with its carbon footprint. It is possible that substantial funds may need to be earmarked for the buildings in order to ensure that the Council's environmental policies are being followed and energy conservation is a prime consideration.
- It may be that the Asset Management Plans show concerns over capital viability beyond, say, 10 years for some of the facilities. In particular, an Asset Management Plan may show future problems with the TADPOOL at Totnes. It would ideally be a deck level pool up to modern standards; therefore investment will be needed for a major upgrade in the future, with possibly a learner pool.

Timescale: Immediate

Recommendation 2:

Provision of 25m x 6 lane pool, with learner pool and spectator facilities to serve centre/west of the District, preferably within Ivybridge (replacement/alteration to existing provision).

Also to carry out further investigation into the financial implications for retaining the existing provision; there are increasing maintenance costs and health and safety concerns for the outdoor pool, and the small indoor pool is not considered adequate.

Justification/Considerations

- There is currently no 6 lane pool directly serving the majority of the South Hams population and the catchment population warrants such a facility. In particular, there is a need for a Speedo league gala facility for competitions (supported by the ASA) to directly serve the District. Such a facility can also accommodate a full range of uses including swimming lessons, club activities (including training) and recreational swimming (including lane swimming and water aerobics), water polo and sub aqua activities.
- Ivybridge has a large catchment area, a young population profile (compared to the rest of the South Hams) and an active swim population, including a successful and growing club
- It is well located for easy and fast access by the rest of the District
- The proximity of Ivybridge Community College, which is a Sports College and many primary schools, for which there is a requirement for all Year 6 children to be able to swim 25m.
- The existing freeform indoor pool has a limited market only and does not meet the need for lane swimming, club swimming, training and inter club competitions.
- Given the proposals for pool provision in Plymouth with a proposed swimming club/training/competition 'hub' site in Central Park (Life Centre), such a pool could cater for the second 'tier' of club activities.
- The existing Ivybridge swimming club makes extensive use of the pool at Dinnaton Golf and Country Club, but this has physical and management limitations, does not have full public access, has poor public transport access and cannot offer long-term security of tenure.
- Other swimming needs for Ivybridge residents and schools (apart from swimming lessons and basic recreational swimming) have to be met currently by either joining/using Dinnaton, or travelling out of the district to pools at Plympton and within Plymouth itself (Pavilions or Central Park). This is an unsatisfactory situation, given the profile of the catchment population

- The outdoor Lido is nearing the end of its useful life and is becoming more expensive to maintain and supervise; it is however a well used facility during the summer months (weather permitting).

Preferred Location: Ivybridge

Action Points

- Several cost options need to be considered taking into account the existing layout of the plant room, changing facilities etc. An architect should be commissioned to appraise the different options, which include:
 - 6 lane pool with learner pool and sliding roof as first option
 - provision of a cost-efficient 25 metre basic pool on the footprint of the existing outdoor pool. The cost for this could be considerably under £1million if no additional changing rooms were built and use was made of the existing plant room, which is well sited for such a development. (Burke Rickards Architects Plymouth)
 - possibly keeping/altering existing indoor pool as learner pool
 - incorporating a sliding roof for part of the outdoor pool because it is so popular
 - a possible compromise, providing an 8.5m wide pool (i.e. 5 lanes) and a learner pool

Location

- If building all new facilities from scratch, the ideal site would be in close proximity to dryside facilities at Ivybridge Community College. However, space is limited here and alternative off-site College land is in other sporting use.
- Given the existing focus of recreational activity within the town centre and the importance of full community and club use, it is felt that the best location would be at the current Leisure Centre site (well located in town centre; near to other facilities, including new Watermark Centre and shops; car parking available (although limited); public transport options already available; proximity to river gives design opportunities; location accessible from A38 and well known).
- Any planning application for a new pool would need to be determined against Government guidance, the adopted Local Plan, and other material considerations. This would include demonstrating a need for the facility, adopting a sequential approach to site selection and giving consideration to site accessibility by modes other than the car.

Timescale: Within 4/5 years (allowing for build up of Council capital finance as well as possible additional funding from Lottery post 2012)

Recommendation 3:

Provision of 25m x 4 lane pool to serve proposed new development at Sherford in the south west of the District and the adjoining population of Elburton/Plymstock.

Justification/Considerations

- The Study has looked strategically at swimming pool provision across the South Hams. This entails consideration of existing and proposed demand and facilities which may lie outside the District Council boundaries. The proposed large community at Sherford and the existing population within Plymstock and Elburton are strategically linked and should be considered as a 'joint' market for pool provision in this area.
- The full development of the new Sherford community (and Plymstock Quarry) will create demand for a pool
- There is a long standing expressed need for a pool to serve the Plymstock/Elburton area (led by Plymstock Swimming Association) (now being proposed as part of the restructuring of Plymouth City Council pool provision).
- The study finds that the catchment area could not support a pool in each of Sherford and Plymstock. The type of pool facility in this area also needs to take account of the above proposals for Ivybridge.

Action Points

- To build on the established partnership between Plymouth CC and South Hams DC to develop the most cost-efficient and accessible range of swimming facilities to serve the new community at Sherford and existing community of Plymstock/Elburton.
- For Plymstock Swimming Association to be involved and consulted in developing the new pool at Sherford..
- Optimum site yet to be agreed decided; factors which it is desired to take into account will include:
 - opportunities for dual use/joint provision at either existing or proposed education sites
 - most efficient management options
 - capital finance options
 - most accessible site (by both public and private transport)

- timescale for building Sherford etc
- possible overlapping of catchments for Sherford and Ivybridge pools
- further investigation on feasibility of 4 or 6 lane pool. If proposed new pool at Ivybridge has 6 lanes, then probably more viable to provide 4 lane pool in Plymstock/Sherford (and vice versa)

Timescale: Within 5 years.

Recommendation 4:

Maintaining and improving access to opportunities for swimming for people living in Dartmouth and surrounding parishes.

Further action to be taken to improve opportunities for swimming in Dartmouth (i.e. investigate feasibility of major improvements to the existing community managed outdoor pool and of securing regular access to BRNC pool). Option retained of providing a new indoor pool, if need and viability can be suitably demonstrated. Any feasibility study of indoor provision to take into account current use of, and any future changes and developments to, the outdoor pool).

Justification/Considerations

- There is heavy usage of the outdoor pool in Dartmouth in the summer and strong local support for all year round swimming provision to directly serve the community of Dartmouth and the surrounding parishes in the Market and Coastal Towns area.
- The outdoor pool runs an impressive, full programme of activities during a 14 week summer period and it would appear that it cannot fully meet demand from the local community and visitors. All activities – lessons, life saving, life guard training, family sessions, adult only swims etc – cease in early September, the only alternative being the hire of small local private or member-only (Dartmouth Golf & Country Club) pools. Running such a major operation for so few weeks is discouraging, labour intensive and costly. To extend the season by covering the outdoor pool could benefit activity and viability.
- Once the outdoor pool opens, there is just 6 weeks before term finishes, and in which Dartmouth Community College (roll of 400 pupils) and 4 local primary schools can use the pool for lessons. The College and schools have indicated their desire to undertake swimming activities throughout the year.
- For much of the time, the nearest indoor pools to Dartmouth (at Totnes and Kingsbridge) lie outside the 20 minute drive time catchment. The lack of easily accessible public indoor facilities mitigates against recreational swimming activity, the development of a club and progression of swimming disciplines.

- The area surrounding Dartmouth Leisure Centre is the most deprived ward (on a range of indices) within the South Hams. There may be other alternatives such as providing concessionary public transport for people in this area to visit pools in Totnes or Kingsbridge.
- Usage of the dryside facilities at Dartmouth Leisure Centre is very encouraging, exceeding expectations.
- Dartmouth attracts a large number of tourists during the summer season especially and demand for a pool from these visitors is high and noticeable.
- The Britannia Royal Naval College pool is currently not (or not perceived to be) easily accessible or available for a range of other club and community swimming activities. This situation needs to be clarified. There are physical limitations to the BRNC and changing facilities which mean it is not particularly suited to catering for teaching and lessons
- The National Lottery is unlikely to see an indoor pool within Dartmouth as high on its list of strategic objectives in the Southwest, so external grant funding may be an issue unless funding streams change or new funders are found.
- This Study concludes that, from a strategic perspective, the current resident catchment population of Dartmouth may not be sufficient to sustain an indoor pool, given the cross usage/overlap with – in particular - Quayside Leisure Centre, Kingsbridge, and also the TADPOOL at Totnes and Torbay Leisure Centre in Paignton (Kingswear residents). The case for provision, based on the existing catchment populations (c. 9,760), patterns of swimming participation and user cross-over with other facilities, needs further investigation. It is apparent that the critical issue is not if the local community wishes to have an indoor pool in the town, but rather to ascertain the capital and revenue implications that would be incurred and then further to consider how these could be met.

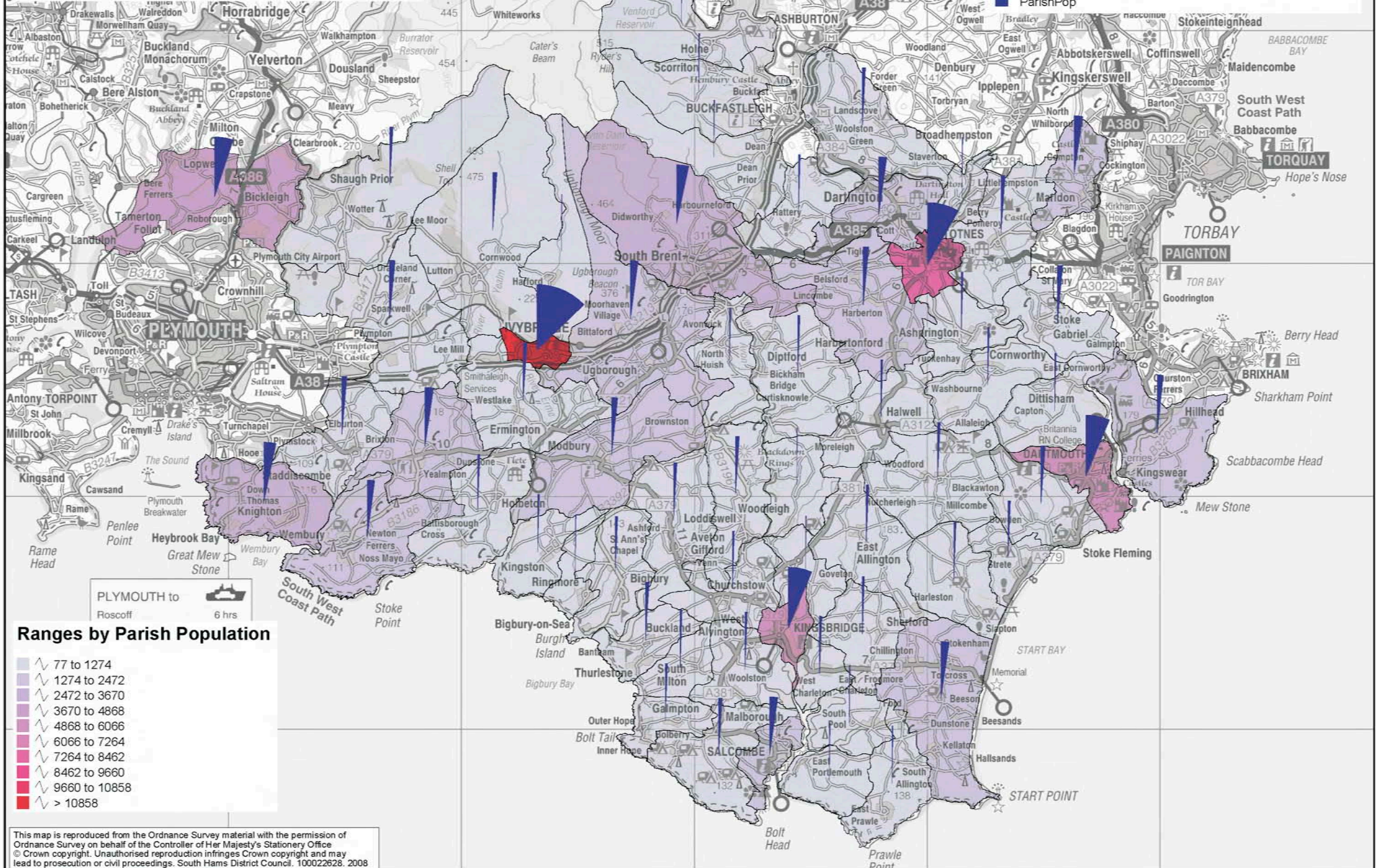
Action Points

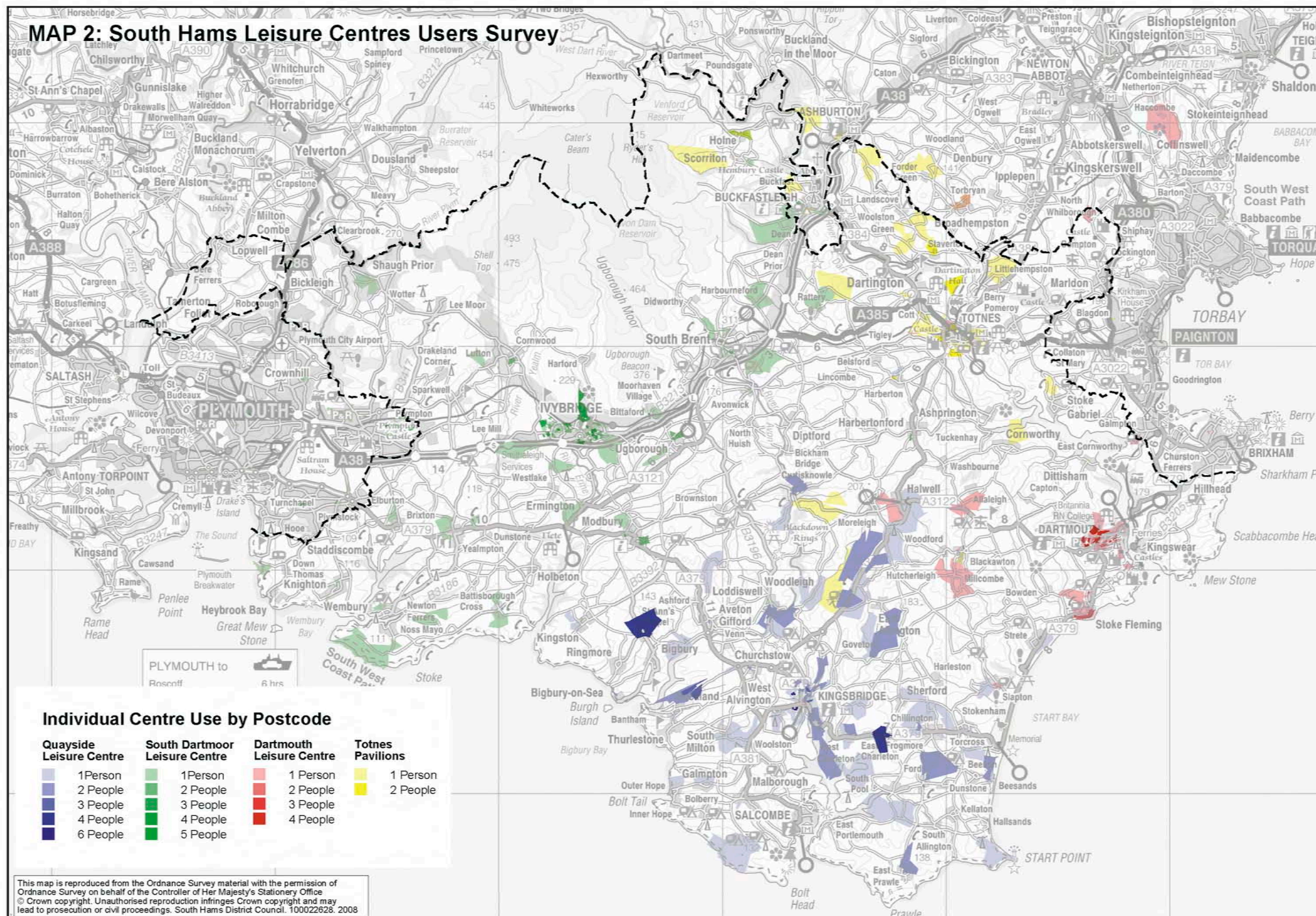
- Any feasibility study of indoor swimming provision in Dartmouth should take into account the current use of, and any future changes and developments to, the outdoor pool. The relevant questions to be asked are:
 - Can the population sustain a new indoor pool?
 - Are there partnership opportunities?
 - What would be the impact on other indoor facilities, critically Quayside Leisure Centre, Kingsbridge?
 - What would be the impact of an indoor pool on usage of the outdoor pool in the summer (and vice versa)? What are the options for the outdoor pool if a new indoor pool is built?

- What modifications to Dartmouth Leisure Centre would be needed?
- What would be the capital costs and sources of funding?
- What are the revenue implications?
- With regard to the outdoor pool, to investigate the feasibility of providing a moveable roof to extend its season and the cost of improving the changing rooms and poolside accommodation and upgrading the plant room.
- To ensure funding for emergency repairs/improvements to the outdoor pool at Dartmouth (within 2 years).
- Formal approach to be made to Britannia Royal Naval College by both the District Council and Dartmouth Town Council to establish the availability of the BRNC pool for full community access over the foreseeable future (25 years). Improvements may be needed to this pool to accommodate and ensure access for a range of community uses.
- If the BRNC pool cannot be secured for community use for the foreseeable future, to further consider the provision of a 20 metre neighbourhood pool in Dartmouth at the existing sports centre site.

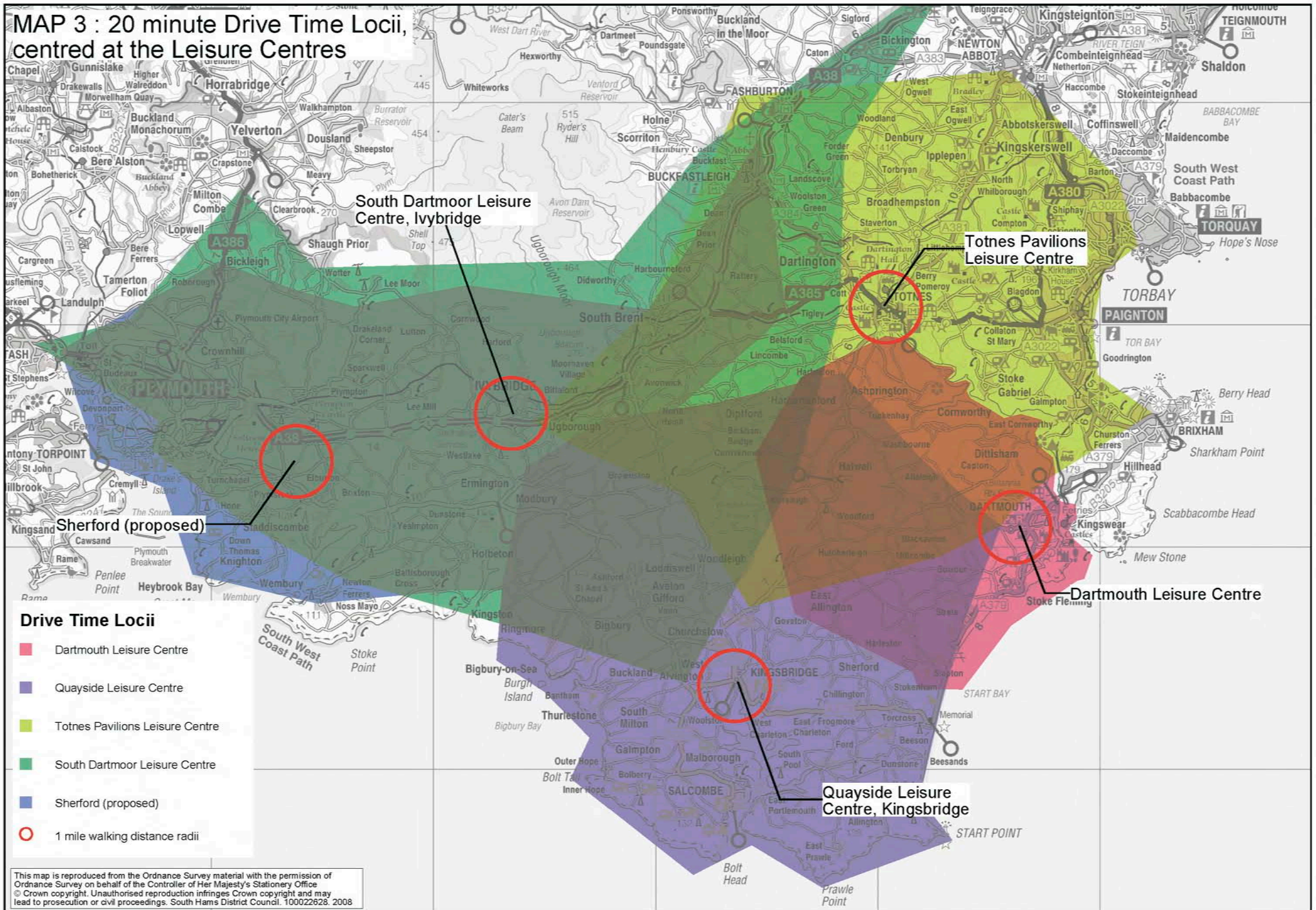
Timescale: Variable

MAP 1: South Hams Percentage of Population by Parish 2001 Census Data





MAP 3 : 20 minute Drive Time Locii, centred at the Leisure Centres



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Figure 11: Sample Journey Times

Origin	Destination	Miles	Car Time (mins)			Type of Road
			Min	Actual/ Realistic Time	Max	
Dartmouth	Totnes	12.4	15	22	35	A3122/A31. Holiday traffic
Dartmouth	Kingsbridge	15.6	25	25	45	Via holiday coastal route
Dartmouth	Kingsbridge	13.1	20	25	35	via very small country lanes
Dartmouth	Paignton	6.7	25	25	60	includes ferry
Dartmouth	Ivybridge	28	40	45	65	A3122, country lanes, B3196, A38.
Kingswear	Paignton	6.2	12	14	35	A379 Holiday Route
Totnes	Paignton	7.1	10	18	25	A385; main holiday route
Totnes	Newton Abbot	11	10	20	20	A381
Totnes	Kingsbridge	13.5	25	25	40	A381
Totnes	Ivybridge	14.1	20	22	30	A385/A38
Ivybridge	Plympton	7.3	9	15	20	A38 and back roads
Ivybridge	Plymouth - Pavilions	11.7	18	18	35	
Ivybridge	Plymouth - Central Park	12.3	18	20	35	
Ivybridge	Kingsbridge	13.6	28	28	39	Back roads to Modbury; A379
Ivybridge	Yealmpton	7	14	15	30	A379
Ivybridge	Sherford	6.3	9	9	15	A38 via Deep Cut
Ivybridge	Elburton	7.5	18	11	35	A38 via Sherford
Ivybridge	Plymstock	11.6	22	15	35	A38 via Sherford
Ivybridge	Dinnaton	2.5	4	5	7	Back roads
Central Sherford	Plymstock	2.9	5	6	9	minor (currently)
Central Sherford	Ivybridge	6.3	9	9	15	A38 via Deep Cut

APPENDIX 1: Population Figures by Parish

Source: South Devon Health Informatics Service (FHSA data; 2006)

Parish		0-4	5-9	9-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95+	Total
Dartmouth Market & Coastal Town Area																						
Dartmouth	D	247	246	273	319	288	258	267	352	365	365	393	448	499	350	275	277	239	139	62	16	5,678
Kingswear	D	41	40	61	68	44	45	47	49	79	87	122	152	156	109	78	59	47	19	11	0	1,314
Stoke Fleming	D	30	43	53	47	39	34	26	45	58	74	77	99	107	83	89	57	46	31	12	5	1,055
Blackawton	D	41	59	48	42	38	24	16	47	63	58	57	73	68	39	28	25	16	7	n/a	0	752
Strete	D	20	12	22	15	16	13	10	17	21	32	27	50	49	57	50	39	37	23	13	6	529
Dittisham	D	16	19	32	22	13	10	7	19	35	32	30	49	49	25	24	20	18	7	5	0	432
		395	419	489	513	438	384	373	529	621	648	706	871	928	663	544	477	403	226	103	27	9760
Ivybridge Market & Coastal Town Area																						
Aveton Gifford	I	30	46	58	60	41	23	31	46	78	91	70	86	69	60	50	31	26	16	7	n/a	928
Bickleigh (SH)	I	233	240	245	256	194	225	273	350	398	341	282	275	168	112	98	52	42	27	9	n/a	3,822
Bigbury	I	22	21	28	34	24	22	24	28	38	32	55	49	42	42	45	26	22	10	8	n/a	574
Brixton	I	62	76	75	88	47	77	59	87	93	115	96	109	104	76	71	57	44	32	16	n/a	1,387
Cornwood	I	45	49	81	80	31	47	35	69	97	100	74	129	87	67	42	32	23	12	5	n/a	1,109
Ermington	I	30	42	50	58	31	38	29	52	68	77	82	67	57	49	45	31	20	24	12	6	868
Harford	I	5	10	8	9	n/a	n/a	5	6	15	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	0	0	102
Holbeton	I	28	35	44	42	9	23	19	36	48	54	40	59	40	34	21	26	18	9	n/a	n/a	590
Ivybridge	I	681	844	983	1,015	691	553	720	959	1,133	1,047	842	815	659	464	355	300	245	146	74	15	12,541
Kingston	I	15	18	26	26	17	15	11	20	22	20	34	43	33	28	22	18	16	7	0	n/a	393
Modbury	I	77	91	118	99	49	56	57	90	138	148	114	142	126	76	90	70	73	22	10	n/a	1,648
Newton and Noss	I	51	78	100	105	54	63	56	80	104	126	145	176	216	134	125	89	74	45	23	7	1,851
North Huish	I	22	21	20	26	21	14	18	22	34	36	43	39	37	22	20	13	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	419
Ringmore	I	n/a	5	8	8	10	8	7	12	15	19	22	38	30	29	21	15	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	268
Shaugh Prior	I	29	29	43	55	32	36	26	46	52	46	55	81	73	49	41	31	17	9	n/a	n/a	754
Sparkwell	I	48	42	82	85	63	52	68	107	110	97	117	115	97	61	67	41	27	17	n/a	0	1,299
Ugborough	I	90	133	135	109	73	69	82	144	172	175	134	156	117	100	84	60	33	16	n/a	n/a	1,888
Wembury	I	87	125	125	131	91	95	98	140	184	185	218	289	346	259	195	143	111	55	24	8	2,909
Yealmpton	I	103	111	109	101	83	92	90	114	142	129	149	176	200	136	100	95	62	34	18	5	2,049
		1658	2016	2338	2387	1561	1508	1708	2408	2941	2851	2572	2844	2501	1798	1492	1135	869	481	206	41	35399
Kingsbridge Market & Coastal Town Area																						
Buckland-Tout-Saints	K	9	7	18	15	8	10	12	5	15	19	14	12	24	8	12	9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	205
Charleton	K	5	11	21	14	14	19	14	14	25	26	32	50	51	58	48	41	19	16	n/a	n/a	483
Chivelstone	K	13	15	17	20	8	n/a	8	14	15	20	32	28	22	21	12	11	11	6	n/a	n/a	279
Churchstow	K	13	26	18	26	20	16	10	29	30	27	27	41	38	22	41	24	11	6	n/a	n/a	429

APPENDIX 1: Population Figures by Parish

Source: South Devon Health Informatics Service (FHSA data; 2006)

Parish		0-4	5-9	9-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95+	Total
East Allington	K	44	56	40	47	32	35	42	43	54	44	53	49	40	44	26	20	9	10	n/a	n/a	691
East Portlemouth	K	7	12	12	8	n/a	9	n/a	8	9	8	12	10	15	14	10	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	155
Frogmore and Sherford	K	15	15	25	23	11	11	12	19	23	29	29	59	45	38	38	24	9	10	5	0	440
Kingsbridge	K	262	286	341	393	352	281	279	377	420	431	390	459	348	282	284	288	297	150	74	19	6,013
Loddiswell	K	37	51	50	45	26	30	40	62	75	73	73	76	62	55	47	58	34	13	6	n/a	915
Malborough	K	40	41	49	44	54	49	38	52	61	74	67	82	81	60	58	47	43	28	12	n/a	981
Salcombe	K	55	65	65	80	105	98	76	92	112	113	139	156	188	130	120	148	98	49	35	6	1,930
Slapton	K	7	17	23	26	14	22	15	28	27	37	38	45	47	32	28	27	10	9	n/a	0	457
South Huish	K	16	15	15	22	31	21	16	16	28	31	34	54	40	47	46	27	30	18	6	n/a	516
South Milton	K	5	16	28	21	23	12	12	16	22	31	29	39	40	36	23	22	12	n/a	5	0	391
South Pool	K	n/a	5	n/a	7	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	16	15	16	23	15	8	11	5	5	n/a	0	151
Stokenham	K	56	73	88	90	55	40	68	88	113	122	112	193	211	157	122	144	117	69	32	12	1,962
Thurlestone	K	30	31	20	27	40	33	27	50	31	35	63	79	85	86	90	73	50	36	16	8	910
West Alvington	K	25	28	43	26	17	22	26	34	52	37	27	47	50	43	34	27	14	14	6	n/a	571
Woodleigh	K	n/a	8	13	13	5	7	0	6	21	14	11	9	16	7	15	n/a	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	165
		639	778	886	947	821	715	695	953	1138	1187	1197	1504	1426	1155	1062	1006	776	439	197	45	17644
Totnes Area																						
Ashprington	T	16	15	26	18	26	14	29	22	26	31	46	53	44	34	21	23	19	14	0	0	477
Berry Pomeroy	T	48	49	41	54	58	57	61	73	70	70	80	92	72	70	40	42	35	14	n/a	0	1,031
Cornworthy	T	12	17	23	29	15	17	7	15	38	45	41	35	32	19	27	14	5	5	0	0	396
Dartington	T	43	100	109	190	273	106	74	121	132	136	182	167	148	92	108	71	67	38	33	18	2,208
Diptford	T	30	29	38	25	28	17	14	42	41	41	48	60	39	27	39	17	9	5	n/a	n/a	553
Halwell and Moreleigh	T	27	17	25	37	28	15	19	29	37	36	33	30	40	29	27	14	8	8	n/a	0	462
Harberton	T	61	63	112	104	52	72	76	92	120	123	122	115	101	56	52	37	22	20	n/a	n/a	1,404
Littlehempston	T	12	13	15	12	15	10	15	14	21	13	25	29	17	16	12	11	5	n/a	0	0	262
Marldon	T	80	100	125	132	77	70	79	146	167	166	177	202	174	141	145	102	69	30	16	n/a	2,202
Rattery	T	24	33	31	23	15	6	23	28	42	38	49	46	40	38	22	12	10	n/a	n/a	0	487
South Brent	T	135	201	216	183	129	116	119	203	245	227	211	253	172	125	140	150	105	96	28	8	3,062
Staverton	T	35	48	55	45	25	29	28	43	85	68	74	88	69	38	31	32	18	11	5	n/a	830
Stoke Gabriel	T	51	62	65	51	34	53	53	58	90	96	82	132	139	97	96	89	53	17	17	n/a	1,335
Totnes	T	292	420	485	486	477	466	499	590	638	588	550	616	507	386	347	319	283	163	74	24	8,210
		866	1167	1366	1389	1252	1048	1096	1476	1752	1678	1720	1918	1594	1168	1107	933	708	421	173	50	22919
South Hams		3,594	4,421	5,138	5,298	4,133	3,702	3,905	5,439	6,521	6,451	6,261	7,209	6,522	4,836	4,227	3,572	2,777	1,567	679	163	86,637
%		4.15	5.10	5.93	6.12	4.77	4.27	4.51	6.28	7.53	7.45	7.23	8.32	7.53	5.58	4.88	4.12	3.21	1.81	0.78	0.19	100

APPENDIX 2: Population Projections

Age band	2004	2004%	2009	2014	2019	2019%	%change 2004-2019	2024	2029
0 to 4	3600	4.37	3700	3600	3700	4.21	2.78	3800	3800
5 to 9	4600	5.58	4100	4200	4200	4.78	-8.70	4300	4400
10 to 14	5300	6.43	4900	4500	4600	5.23	-13.21	4600	4700
15 to 19	5200	6.31	5200	4900	4500	5.12	-13.46	4600	4600
0-19 years	18700	22.69	17900	17200	17000	19.34	-9.09	17300	17500
20 to 24	3800	4.61	4300	4400	4200	4.78	10.53	3900	4000
25 to 29	2700	3.28	3300	3700	3700	4.21	37.04	3600	3400
30 to 34	3800	4.61	3000	3500	3900	4.44	2.63	3900	3700
35 to 39	5600	6.80	4400	3600	4200	4.78	-25.00	4600	4600
40 to 44	6000	7.28	6000	5000	4200	4.78	-30.00	4800	5200
45 to 49	5900	7.16	6400	6500	5500	6.26	-6.78	4700	5300
50 to 54	6200	7.52	6300	6900	7000	7.96	12.90	6100	5300
20-54 years	34000	41.26	33700	33600	32700	37.20	-3.82	31600	31500
55 to 59	7100	8.62	6500	6700	7300	8.30	2.82	7600	6700
60 to 64	5400	6.55	7200	6600	6900	7.85	27.78	7600	7900
65 to 69	4700	5.70	5300	7100	6600	7.51	40.43	6800	7600
70 to 74	4100	4.98	4400	5000	6700	7.62	63.41	6200	6400
75 to 79	3500	4.25	3500	3900	4400	5.01	25.71	5900	5500
55-79 years	24800	30.10	26900	29300	31900	36.29	28.63	34100	34100
80 to 84	2800	3.40	2700	2800	3200	3.64	14.29	3700	4900
85 and over	2300	2.79	2600	2900	3200	3.64	39.13	3800	4500
80 years+	5100	6.19	5300	5700	6400	7.28	25.49	7500	9400
South Hams	82400	100.00	84000	85700	87900	100.00	6.67	90300	92500

APPENDIX 3: Information on Swimming Pool Facilities

South Hams DC										Outside SHDC					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6
Name	Quayside Leisure Centre	Quayside Leisure Centre	South Dartmoor Leisure Centre	South Dartmoor Leisure Centre	Totnes & District Swimming Pool	Dartmouth Outdoor Pool	Dinnaton Golf & Country Club	Dartmouth Golf & Country Club	BRNC Dartmouth	Torbay Leisure Centre	Brixham Swimming Pool	Plympton Swimming Pool	Plympton Swimming Pool	Newton Abbot Leisure Centre	Newton Abbot Leisure Centre
Street	Rope Walk	Rope Walk	Leonards Rd	Leonards Rd	Borough Park Rd	Milton Rd		Blackawton		Penwill Way	Higher Ranscombe Rd	Harewood Park	Harewood Park	Highweek Rd	Highweek Rd
Town	Kingsbridge	Kingsbridge	Ivybridge	Ivybridge	Totnes	Dartmouth	Ivybridge	Totnes		Paignton	Brixham	Plympton	Plympton	Newton Abbot	Newton Abbot
Postcode	TQ7 1HH	TQ7 1HH	PL21 0SL	PL21 0SL	TQ9 5XW		PL21 9HU	TQ9 7DE		TQ4 5JR	TQ5 9HF	PL7 3AS	PL7 3AS	TQ12 2SH	TQ12 2SH
Tel	01548 857100	01548 857100	01752 896999	01752 896999	01803 862992		01752 892512	01803 712686		01803 522240	01803 857151	01752 348459	01803 862992	01626 215640	01626 215640
Ward	Westville & Alvington	Westville & Alvington	Ivybridge Central	Ivybridge Central	Totnes Bridgetown	Dartmouth Townstal	Cornwood & Sparkwell	West Dart	Dartmouth Townstal?						
Parish	Kingsbridge	Kingsbridge	Ivybridge	Ivybridge	Totnes	Dartmouth	?Ivybridge	Blackawton	Dartmouth	Torbay	TORBAY	Plymouth	Plymouth	Teignbridge	Teignbridge
Owner Type	LA	LA	LA	LA	LA	Community Org	Commercial	Commercial	MoD	Commercial	Community Org	LA	LA	LA	LA
Man	Trust	Trust	Trust	Trust		Community Org	Commercial Management	Commercial Management	MoD	Commercial Management	Community Org	LA (In house)	LA (In house)	LA (In house)	LA (In house)
Car Park	Nearby	Nearby	Nearby	Nearby	100	20	75	100	Y	200	40	60		80	
Disability Access	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Health & Fitness	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sports Hall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Other	Ind.Bowls									STP					
Total Pools	2		2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Main	1				1		1		1	1	1	1		1	
Learner/Teaching/Training		1						1					1		1
Lido (Outdoor)				1		1									
Leisure			1												
No of Lanes	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	6	4	4	0	6	0
Width	12	10	16	15	10	8	8	6	10	12.5	8.5	8	4	13	7
Length	25	12	16	30	25	25	25	12.5	27.5	33.3	25	25	8	25	13
Area	300	120	256	450	250	200	200	75	275	416.25	212.5	200	32	325	91
Min	0.9	0.25	0.8	0.8	0.7	1	1	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.3	1		0.9	0.2
Max	1.6	0.75	1.8	1.8	2	2	1.5	1.4	3.3	2	1.5	2	0.75	2	0.9
Diving	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N
Mov Floor	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N
Access	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	RMU	PAYP	MoD	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP	PAYP
CF Wet	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CF Dry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y				Y	Y
Year Built	98	98	86	86	69		81	95		76	75	91	91	75	75



**South Hams
District Council**

All our publications are available in alternative formats, such as large print or a language other than English. Please contact us on 01803 861234 or e-mail customer.services@southhams.gov.uk.