



# Portsmouth Sports Framework

A city-wide strategy for developing sport

2015-2020

[www.portsmouth.gov.uk](http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk)

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## 1. Foreword

**To be finalised once internal and external consultation is complete**

To include:

- Scope of strategy - city wide, sports only
- Why it's important to Portsmouth - vision and Portsmouth's city wide commitment to deliver
- Photos of relevant people - Cllr Symes
- Partner logos

## 2. Executive Summary

**To be finalised once internal and external consultation is complete**

**Vision** - Portsmouth will be a successful sporting city where positive habits are part of a healthy lifestyle for everyone in a way that appeals to them. The hosting of major sports events will raise the profile of the city, provide wide reaching benefits and inspire people to participate and excel.

**Objectives:**

1. **Places to play** - specific focus on ensuring existing facilities are fit for purpose and developing new and non-traditional spaces for sport  
**Outcomes - increased participation, ongoing financial sustainability of facilities**
2. **Workforce development** - specific focus on ensuring Portsmouth has a high quality sport workforce that is suitably skilled to grow participation  
**Outcomes - increased participation, local job creation, community engagement, safe environments for participation**
3. **Participation** - specific focus on increasing participation with a focus on low participation groups and ensuring healthy habits are formed and sustained  
**Outcomes - increased and continued participation, healthier people, raised awareness of the benefits of sport, motivated workforce across city leading to increased productivity, a culture of sport in the city**
4. **Events** - specific focus on increasing the number of high profile events and ensuring local community benefits from events.  
**Outcomes - increased participation, economic growth, raised awareness of the local priorities, a culture of sport in the city**
5. **Sport influencing wider city priorities** - specific focus on health, regeneration, education and community engagement  
**Outcomes - healthier and safer communities, improved educational attainment**

### 3. Introduction (challenges ahead/current picture)

Portsmouth is a thriving city with an ambitious regeneration strategy and aspirations to be the great waterfront city. The city has seen huge amounts of investment over the last few years with more to come which will mean great improvements in transport infrastructure, previously derelict areas of the city opened up for development and the installation of superfast broadband.

Portsmouth is the UK's only island city, with Portsea Island accounting for 62% of the city's land mass. Our island status provides the city with access to miles of accessible coastline opening up unique opportunities for waterfront activities. A largely flat, compact city benefiting from the South's moderate climate makes us ideal for activities such as running and cycling as well as major events such as the city's triathlon.

Located on the south coast of Hampshire, Portsmouth is the most densely populated area in the UK outside of London, with an estimated population of 208,889<sup>1</sup> residing within 15.5 square miles<sup>2</sup> (a population density of 13,477 per sq m compared to London's 13,891 per sq m). The distance from the north of the city to the south is 5.6 miles and the distance from east to west is 3.1 miles. The coastline and large areas of green space for a city of its size ensures Portsmouth does not feel over-crowded, however, it does mean that there is an issue with available space. The current programme of regeneration and development is opening up new, previously unused, areas of the city but is still having to work within these constraints.

The population of Portsmouth has grown by almost 10% in the last 10 years (Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census) and currently stands at 208,889.

2011 census	
0-4 years	6.4%
5-14 years	10.6%
15-19 years	7.2%
20-64 years	62%
65+ years	13.9%
Men	50.4%
Women	49.6%

A vibrant university city, Portsmouth has nearly twice as many young people in their early 20's than the England average (the 20 – 24 age group account for 12.3% of the city's population compared to 6.8% of the England population<sup>3</sup>).

Being such a compact city 33.4% of Portsmouth Households do not own a car (Hampshire 14.7%, England 25.8%).

#### Challenges

Portsmouth is a city with challenges which are clearly set out in the city's joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA). The city is ranked 76<sup>th</sup> most deprived out of 326 local authorities in England (Indices of multiple deprivation, 2010), although there are specific wards within the

<sup>1</sup> Source: 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections (ONS)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/yourcouncil/1487.html>

<sup>3</sup> Source: 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections (ONS)

city where deprivation is much higher. In Charles Dickens ward for example 35-47% of the population is income deprived. (Map of deprivation included in Health Profile appendix 1)

Child poverty is an issue for Portsmouth with 27% of Portsmouth's children (aged 0 – 15) living in poverty compared to 22% across the whole of the UK<sup>4</sup>. Although not significantly higher than the UK average at local authority level, child poverty rates rise sharply when the data is examined at ward level. In Charles Dickens ward 57% of children are living in poverty, rising to 67% in one part of the ward<sup>5</sup>. Child poverty rates are also high in St Thomas (37%), Paulsgrove (34%), Nelson and Fratton (both 32%). These wards with the addition of Cosham, St Jude, Eastney and Craneswater and Hilsea are also amongst the most deprived 20% in the South Central Strategic Health Area.

## Adult skills and qualifications

Adults in Portsmouth have lower than average levels of skills and qualifications, with approximately 23% of the working age population having no or low (NVQ1 equivalent)<sup>6</sup>.

## Educational attainment

Based on provisional results for 2013, 47.1% of pupils at the city's state-funded schools achieved five or more A\* - C GCSEs including English and maths - down from 52.4% in 2012 and significantly lower than both the England and SE average (60.4% and 62% respectively).

An estimated 7.8% of the city's 16 - 18 year olds are NEET (not in education, employment or training). While this is lower than the England average<sup>7</sup> (9.6%), it is higher than the SE regional average of 5.4%.

## Health

Portsmouth faces many challenges when it comes to health. A full Health profile for Portsmouth is included as appendix 1. In general the health of people in Portsmouth is worse than the rest of England and there are significant health inequalities in the city (Dept. of Health).

Headline health issues:

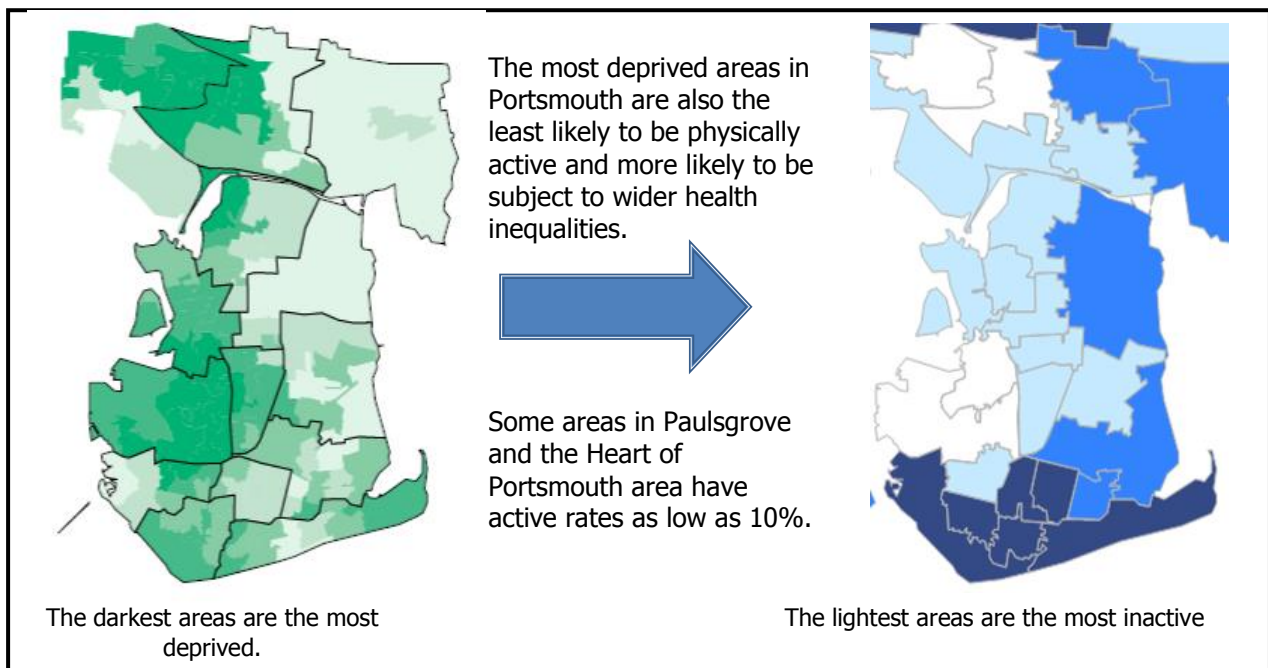
- For those living in the most deprived areas of the city life expectancy is much lower (10.8 years for men and 6.1 years for women) than for those living in the least deprived areas (JSNA).
- 1 in 5 children are classified as obese which is higher than regional and national averages (21.2% compared with 19.2% nationally) (JSNA)
- Teenage pregnancy rate higher than national average.
- Numbers of adult smokers (1 in 4) and rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions are both higher than the England average
- Excess winter deaths – higher than England average
- Premature mortality is much higher than national average (405.3 per 100,000 compared with 350 per 100,000 nationally) (APS7)
- Annual cost of physical inactivity in the city, in relation to 5 diseases and conditions is estimated at £2.81m per annum

<sup>4</sup> Source: Households Below Average Income – An analysis of income distribution 1994/95 – 2008/09 (HBAI 2010)

<sup>5</sup> IMD 2010

<sup>6</sup> January - December 2012 Source: NOMIS (ONS)

<sup>7</sup> Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/participation-in-education-training-and-employment-by-16-to-18-year-olds-in-england-end-2012>



#### 4. Portsmouth's sports offer

##### What is sport?

'Sport means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels'.  
(Council of Europe European Sports Charter 1993).

And physical activity is...?

Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that requires energy expenditure. Physical inactivity has been identified as the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality causing an estimated 3.2 million deaths globally.

##### Benefits of sport

Regular moderate intensity physical activity – such as walking, cycling, or participating in sports – has significant benefits for health. For instance, it can reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, colon and breast cancer, and depression. Moreover adequate levels of physical activity will decrease the risk of a hip or vertebral fracture and help control weight.

Participation in sport and physical activity offer a catalyst for change in more wide-reaching areas as well. It can improve an individual's self-esteem and aid them in educational attainment. It can be used as a tool to foster community identity and integration and also to develop positive habits and behaviours for young people.

As seen with key sporting cities such as Barcelona and Manchester and more recently East London, the development of sport can be a driver for regeneration and the creation of new jobs whilst encouraging residents to lead a healthier lifestyle. The hosting of regional, national and international sports events can play a significant role in the overall tourism profile of a city encouraging greater recognition and an increase in visitors.

Sport can also benefit the local economy with the number of sports businesses on the increase. Sports businesses currently support 2,033 jobs in the city (1.9% total employment) and have a turnover of £40.7m.



#### JOBS AND BUSINESS

In 2010, sport and sport-related activity contributed £20.3 billion to the English economy – 1.9% of the England total.

The contribution to employment is even greater – sport and sport-related activity is estimated to support over 400,000 full-time equivalent jobs, 2.3% of all jobs in England.



#### HEALTH

Physical activity, including sport, is linked to reduced risk of over 20 illnesses, including cardiovascular disease and some cancers.

Taking part in regular sport can save between £1,750 and £6,900 in healthcare costs per person.



#### SOCIAL BENEFITS

Published studies show the positive effects of sport on education include improved attainment, lower absenteeism and drop-out, and increased progression to higher education. For instance, young people's participation in sport improves their numeracy scores by 8 per cent on average above non-participants.

Other studies have found that sport programmes aimed at youths at risk of criminal behaviour can enhance self-esteem and reduce reoffending.

## Sports Facilities

The provision of sports takes place in a variety of settings and venues ranging from informal use of the city's park or seafront to the regional level hub for sport at the Mountbatten Centre. For the purpose of this strategy a sports facility is defined as any space, dedicated or otherwise, whereby sport can be participated in. These spaces include sportshalls, open spaces, outdoor games areas, community & youth centres, all weather pitches and swimming pools.

A full sports profile is included in appendix 2, key headlines around Portsmouth's facilities are:

- Portsmouth city council is the largest provider of sports facilities in the city - indoor facilities, sports pitches as well as recreational spaces located in parks and other environments.
- PCC also manages and operates a number of sports facilities through its community centres - these vary in quality. These offer a great alternative for parts of the community who don't access dedicated sports centres.
- A large proportion of the city's sports facilities are located within education environments. Most of these are open for the public to use.
- The University of Portsmouth and the Royal Navy have numerous and excellent facilities. There is limited access to these for the wider community.



- Use of the University's facilities is very high and they are unable to satisfy the demand for sports activities by the student population.
- Sport England's Facility Planning Model does not highlight any specific under provision of sports facilities. However, on a community level there are areas of the city which suffer from a lack of provision. In particular the area of Paulsgrove suffers from a lack of provision in regards to facilities and participation opportunities based in the area.
- Use of Portsmouth facilities is very high, particularly at peak times. To reflect the level of demand facility hire prices are quite high.
- Portsmouth has a higher than average number of sports clubs who do not own or operate their own facilities. Hire fees impacts on clubs abilities to generate income and manage their own development.

## **Sports Workforce**

The sports workforce includes coaches, instructors, officials, administrators, and facility staff, both in a paid and voluntary capacity. There is limited information available as to the number, quality and skills of staff who are active in delivering sports opportunities.

Sport is one of the largest sectors in which volunteers deliver a significant proportion of overall activity. 4.9% of the adult population in Portsmouth volunteer at least 1 hour every week in the delivery of sport (APS7). This figure represents greater than 8,500 individuals but is still less than the regional average of 7.1% and national average of 6% of the population. Many volunteers will deliver far more than 1 hour per week.

- Sports clubs report an on-going struggle to recruit and retain coaches and administrators.
- A number of schools and colleges operate Sports Leadership courses whereby students learn the skills of delivering sport and experience delivery within community and school sport settings.
- The University of Portsmouth operate a large and successful sports volunteering programme for its student population which qualifies coaches, instructors and officials and provides experience in a variety of environments.
- National Governing Bodies of sport operate a variety of coach education and development courses designed for deliverers within clubs and facilities.
- Portsmouth College, Highbury College and University of Portsmouth all operate a variety of academic courses related to sport

## **Sport Participation Levels**

As a city, Portsmouth has seen a steady level of participation in sports and physical activity staying between 35%-39% over the last 9 years when national collection of this data started.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Active People Survey 7 - The sports participation indicator measures the number of people aged 16 and over participating in at least 30 minutes of sport at moderate intensity. It does not include recreational walking or infrequent recreational cycling but does include cycling if done at least once a week at moderate intensity and for at least 30 minutes. It also includes more intense/strenuous walking activities such as power walking, hill trekking, cliff walking and gorge walking.



Portsmouth's participation in sport is generally at the same level as the national average but lower than county and regional averages. The key headlines around participation in Portsmouth are:

- The most deprived areas in Portsmouth are the least likely to be physically active and more likely to be subject to wider health inequalities
- Women are much less likely to be active than men (29.8% compared to 39.2%) however, women who do a lot of sport (3x30) are on the increase (16.8% in 2005/6 to 18.8% in 2011/12) (APS7)
- People aged 16-25 and 26-34 are becoming far less active (an increase of 11.1% & 8.4% claim to do 0 hrs of activity respectively from 2005/6 to 2011/12 - APS7)
- People aged 35-54 are becoming more active (currently 35.8% who state they participate in sport once a week from a baseline of 30.6% in 2005/6 - APS7)
- Non-white people are much less likely to be active than white people (65% stated 0 hrs a week compared with 48% - APS7)
- People with a limiting disability are much more likely to be active than they were in 2005/6 but still less likely to be active than people without a limiting disability (currently at 20.6% from being negligible - APS7)
- There is a big latent demand for taking part in sport and physical activity - 60% of all adults want to more sport - 23% of these are currently inactive (APS7). 74% of respondents to the Portsmouth Move More survey wanted to be more active.

## **Sports Events**

Sports events can play a significant role in achieving several objectives. On an individual level sports events can be used as an inspirational tool to encourage more people of all ages to participate in sports and also to strive for excellence. On a civic level sport events can play an important role in the overall regeneration of the city by bringing external investment, adding to the economy of the area and raising the profile of the city on a national and international level. Sports events also add to the vibrancy of the area as part of a varied events programme that contributes to the sense of community and civic pride within the local population.

Portsmouth has a strong history of hosting sport events. The Great South Run has been based in the city for the last 25 years and has grown to be the largest mass participation event on the South Coast. Recently, a new, high quality, Triathlon has been brought to the city in a partnership between the council and a locally based sports equipment and clothing company, Wiggle. Within 3 years it is expected that the Wiggle Portsmouth Triathlon will grow to be the second largest event in the country behind London.

The city has also hosted a number of international sports matches over the last few years including England Women's Football Team, England Table Tennis and England Badminton. The city has also hosted the World Masters Snooker Championships and Pool World Cup

Alongside the high profile events there are a number of informal participation events across the city. These cycling and running events are often used as inspiration and provide a target for individuals to achieve.

## Great South Run - big events bringing big benefits to the city

The Great South Run has been held in Portsmouth for the last 25 years in a partnership with Nova International, the event organisers. This event has grown to be known as the world's premier 10 mile running event and attracts 21,000 runners each year. The Great South Run programme has developed over recent years to include events over the whole of the weekend.

The city council invests around £122k a year to host the event. Evaluation has shown that the economic return of the Great South Run in 2013 was estimated to be £2.5m, rising to a total impact of over £3.3m when the wider subsequent economic benefits are factored in. This impact is driven by the scale of visitors which the event attracts and their rates of expenditure while they are in the city. Moreover, international television coverage ensures the city is promoted to potential visitors and helps to define the city's brand.

Key to the generation of income for Portsmouth is the fact that more than four in five runners are from outside the area – which amounts to approximately 15,437 people, with around a third of these staying overnight in Portsmouth.

Furthermore, this research indicates there are over 32,000 visitors from outside the area supporting the Runners with a quarter of these staying overnight in Portsmouth, all of whom will be spending in, and being exposed to, the area as a consequence.

It is clear that where investment is made in large sporting events, the return for the city is fantastic. **Portsmouth wants more large sporting events and has a proven track record in hosting them.**

## How sport achieves wider outcomes

Portsmouth's ambitious programme of regeneration will mean that the city and how people use it will change over the timeframe of this strategy. As a city we need to ensure that our sporting offer remains relevant to local communities.

Shaping the Future, Portsmouth's regeneration strategy specifies the cultural life of the city will be flourishing, drawing people for leisure and recreational activities. It also aims for increasing aspirations, improving educational attainment and skills and developing the visitor economy. The image of the city will be improved and the opportunities and potential it offers promoted.

The vision for Portsmouth agreed by the city's Local Strategic Partnership (2008-2018) identifies a number of priorities. Specifically to enhance Portsmouth's reputation as a city of culture, energy and passion, offering access for all to arts, sports and leisure. Alongside this specific priority related to sport there is a focus in the vision on:

- encouraging and enabling healthy choices for all
- improving opportunity and achievement in education, skills and lifelong learning
- diverse communities working together to create an inclusive city for all.

Sport can contribute to the delivery all of those wider city objectives and this is set out in objective 5.

The Portsmouth Plan, which sets out future development in the city recognises that the seafront and the common are utilised for large scale sporting events (such as the Great South Run). The plan states that these are considered important contributors to the vibrancy of the seafront and the city and will continue to be encouraged. The plan also identifies the

importance of high quality green infrastructure within the city to enable people to take part in sport and thereby improving health and wellbeing.

The plan recognises its ability to help reduce obesity levels in the city and improve physical and mental health by increasing the opportunities for formal and informal exercise through providing open space, play, recreation and sport and leisure facilities and making it easier to walk and cycle in Portsmouth.

The city's health and wellbeing strategy and healthy weight strategy go into more detail around the benefits of sport to deliver objectives around reducing obesity in the city.

Attached as appendix.5 is a table which summarises all the relevant policies and strategies at a national, regional and local level.

## 5. Vision

Portsmouth will be a successful sporting city where positive habits are part of a healthy lifestyle for everyone in a way that appeals to them. The hosting of major sports events will raise the profile of the city, provide wide reaching benefits and inspire people to participate and excel.

Behind this vision statement is an ambition for Portsmouth to be a city where sport is a regular part of everyone's lifestyle. Positive lifelong sporting habits are formed in childhood but opportunities exist for everyone, whatever age or circumstance, to choose to participate in sport in whatever way appeals to them. Everyone in the city recognises and values the role sport plays in increasing physical activity and impacting on their life.

The city values major sports events and wants to bring more to the city. Events in the city raise Portsmouth's profile and inspire people to participate and excel. Sport contributes to the city's regeneration and helps to deliver its priorities around health and wellbeing.

The city values sport as a tool to deliver wider social objectives such as raising educational attainment, promoting community engagement and community safety.

## 6. Objectives

### How the objectives were agreed

Sport is part of a cross-cutting agenda to improve the city's health and wellbeing and everyone needs to be involved. This is not an area where Portsmouth City Council can deliver the overall objectives alone. To have the largest impact possible a wide variety of organisations across the city need to be engaged in the design and delivery of sport services.

A wide range of stakeholders, both traditional sports and non-traditional sports, have been engaged throughout the development of this strategy; including local sports clubs, national governing bodies of sport, community groups, the education sector and local businesses. This strategy and objectives are a product of this stakeholder partnership which included consultation events led by the University of Portsmouth. The whole consultation process involved events with a wide range of stakeholders and a public participation survey (please see appendices 3 & 4 for more detail).

## Objectives:

### 1. **Places to play - Portsmouth's physical sports infrastructure meets the needs of Portsmouth communities**

As a whole Portsmouth has a good mix of facilities offering indoor and outdoor spaces for people to play sport. However, there are areas of the city which lack provision of suitable, modern and enticing facilities. The sports offer provided by facilities is generally very traditional with a lack of facilities and services designed to appeal to a new and changing marketplace.

There is a growing demand for sports facilities which offer an informal, low cost, and flexible experience. There is also a need to use an insight led approach to make best use of current facilities and maximise community programmes that respond to modern demands.

- Provide a range of facilities for people to participate in sport - maintaining and making best use of existing facilities and ensuring they offer what communities want
- Partners and facility providers to open and promote their facilities for community usage
- Develop new and non-traditional spaces for sport increasing the offer of informal and low cost sports provision
- Ensure facilities and spaces for sports participation are located close to or within everyday spaces that people occupy. A focus areas of lowest participation and provision across the city such as Heart of Portsmouth and Paulsgrove.
- Sports clubs will become self-sustaining and lease or manage their own sports facilities

**Outcome - increased participation, ongoing financial sustainability of facilities**

### 2. **Workforce development - Portsmouth's human sports infrastructure meets the needs of Portsmouth communities**

The quality of the sport workforce is critical in increasing and retaining participation in sport. Providers need to ensure that deliverers of sport are suitably skilled and qualified and are best placed to ensure participants, particularly new participants, receive a positive experience. Providers need to ensure that different delivery methods and services will require specific skills of deliverers. To deliver increased levels of participation Portsmouth requires a growth in the number of people who deliver activity.

The quality of sports delivery is also reliant on a professional approach and strong organisational skills.

- Portsmouth will have a high quality sports workforce, both paid and voluntary, throughout the city which will provide the resource to deliver increased participation
- Sports providers will conform to minimum standards in regards to qualifications of coaches and officials and safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults
- Organisation, coaching, leadership and volunteering in sport is encouraged and supported, particularly in young people

**Outcome - increased participation, local job creation, community engagement, safe environments for participation**

### **3. Participation - Portsmouth communities enjoy a lifetime participation in sport in a way that suits them**

Participation in sport varies across the city and across different groups. Females, those on lower incomes, those with a disability, older people and some ethnic minority groups are less likely to participate in sport than others. There are several factors which influence an individual's participation; including time, cost of activity, experiences and personal motivation. Participation in sport also changes through an individual's life. Life transition phases (leaving school, leaving university, working, etc.) can be times when participation in sport declines.

As a city we need to better understand the attitudes of current non-participants and design services that better appeal to specific groups. People's lifestyles are changing and the sports offer in the city needs to reflect this, for example more informal activities which require less commitment and reduced expenditure.

- Programmes are targeted towards low participation groups with the aim of increasing their participation (women and girls, those with a disability, those on a low income, areas of deprivation in the city - Heart of Portsmouth and Paulsgrove)
- Provision for young people is positive and habit forming and focuses on ensuring habits transfer to adulthood
- The range and innovative style of provision ensures there is something for everyone (organised/informal, competitive/recreational) and families are encouraged to participate together
- Awareness raising around ideal physical activity levels
- Local sports clubs are supported to grow and develop as places for lifetime activity in sport
- Workplaces in the city enable and encourage participation in sport

**Outcome - increased and sustained participation, healthier people, raised awareness of the benefits of sport, motivated workforce across city leading to increased productivity, a culture of sport in the city**

### **4. Events - Portsmouth's high profile sports events inspire participation and benefit the local economy**

There are clear benefits for Portsmouth in hosting high profile sporting events from increased local participation to boosting the local economy. Sport events also help to deliver Portsmouth's 'Great Waterfront City' brand and increase recognition of the city as a tourist destination nationally and internationally.

Events of all kinds add to the vibrancy of the local area and encourage more people to live in the area and more businesses to be based in the city.

- More high profile sporting events are held in the city inspiring participation
- Sporting events provide benefits for local communities and raise awareness of local priorities and initiatives
- Sports events in the city will have a common identity to maximise the city's profile nationally and internationally.

**Outcome - increased participation, economic growth, raised awareness of the local priorities, a culture of sport in the city**

## 5. Use sport to influence and deliver the city's wider priorities

Sport can be used as an effective tool for delivering the city's wider priorities. General participation in sport has a wide range of benefits from improving health to increasing educational attainment and aspirations. Projects within the city targeting a variety of objectives can use the power of sport to engage and deliver to groups and individuals who may be hard to reach through other means.

- Sport is valued as an important lifestyle choice to improve the health of Portsmouth communities
- Sport is valued as an important contributor to improving educational attainment across the city
- Sport is valued for its ability to improve community engagement and community safety

**Outcome - healthier and safer communities, improved educational attainment**

## 7. How the strategy will be delivered

To deliver the objectives within this strategy it will require a city-wide approach. It is the aim to set up a City-wide Sports and Physical Activity Forum for stakeholders across Portsmouth to agree a high level action plan to deliver this strategy. This city-wide action plan will identify the high level actions and provide an outline of who will deliver them. Each partner will then be expected to agree their own internal actions that will contribute to the high level delivery. A stakeholder mapping is attached as appendix 3.

One of the first city-wide actions will be to identify the funding needed to deliver the objectives and partners will be asked to commit resources. Some actions will be able to be incorporated into business as usual for partners across the city however, some will require specific funding.

One of the benefits of having a strong city vision on sports is the advantage it will give us when applying for external funding and attracting investment.

Along with a high level action plan this strategy will need a separate communications strategy. This will include

- Key outcomes of a specific communications plan - promote Portsmouth as a City of Sport. Potentially develop a specific brand or ensure that Sport is a strand of city's great waterfront vision.
- Benefits of targeted communications - how these will help to deliver objectives

## 8. Implementation and monitoring

The implementation and monitoring of this strategy will very much be up to the partners across the city to agree through the city-wide sports and physical activity forum.

Nationally gathered data will be used as much as possible to monitor Portsmouth's performance to ensure that the process is not too onerous.

Targeted monitoring will however, be completed for specific projects.

Other monitoring bodies such as Portsmouth's Health and Wellbeing board will keep a watching brief but will not be asked to directly monitor.

## Key Performance Indicators

All KPI information is collected from Active People Survey (nationally available data).

Measure	Current 2013*	Target 2020
<b>Physically Active &amp; Inactive Adults</b>		
Active - 150 mins or more each week	51%	
Inactive - 30 mins or less each week	33%	
<b>Participation in Sport (1x30mins)</b>		
16+	34.5%	
14+	35.5%	
Males	39.2%	
Females	29.8%	
<b>Participation in Sport and Active Recreation (3x30mins)</b>		
16+	21.3%	
Male	23.7%	
Female	18.8%	
16-25yrs	24.5%	
26-34yrs	27.2%	
35-54yrs	23.9%	
55yrs +	13.0%	
<b>Proportion of the adult population volunteering at least one hour per week</b>	4.9%	
<b>Club Membership</b>	16.8%	
<b>Received coaching/tuition in last 12 months</b>	9.1%	
<b>Took part in organised competition in last 12 months</b>	9.1%	
<b>Satisfaction with local provision</b>	64.1%	

\*2014 data to be released Nov/Dec 2014



## 9. Appendices

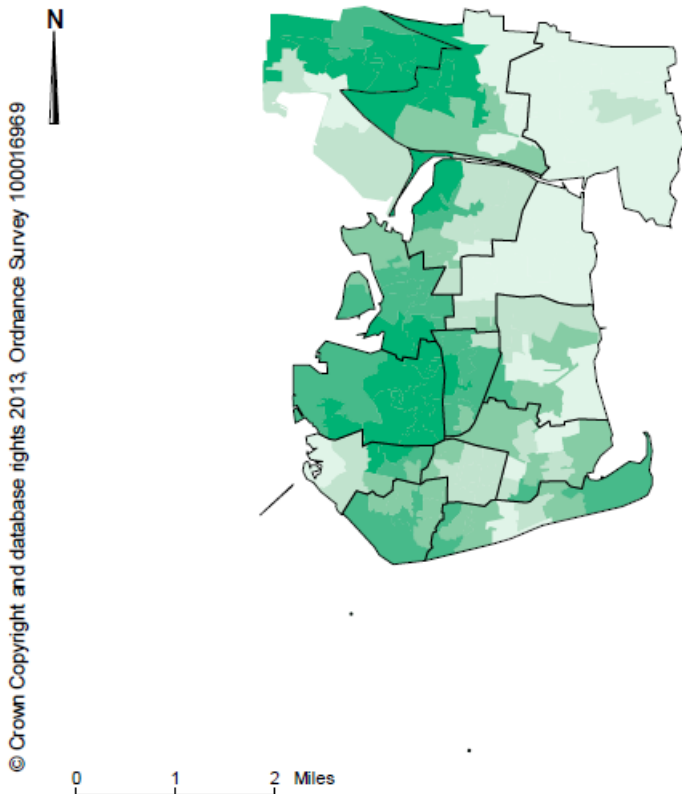
This section includes:

1. Health profile of Portsmouth - double page on data from JSNA
2. Sport profile for Portsmouth - data from APS7 including CMO recommended levels and APS national indicators
3. Stakeholder mapping
4. Results from consultation process
5. Table of relevant strategies
6. Glossary of terms
7. Equalities statement and environmental statement

### Appendix 1 - Health profile for Portsmouth

**To be completed**

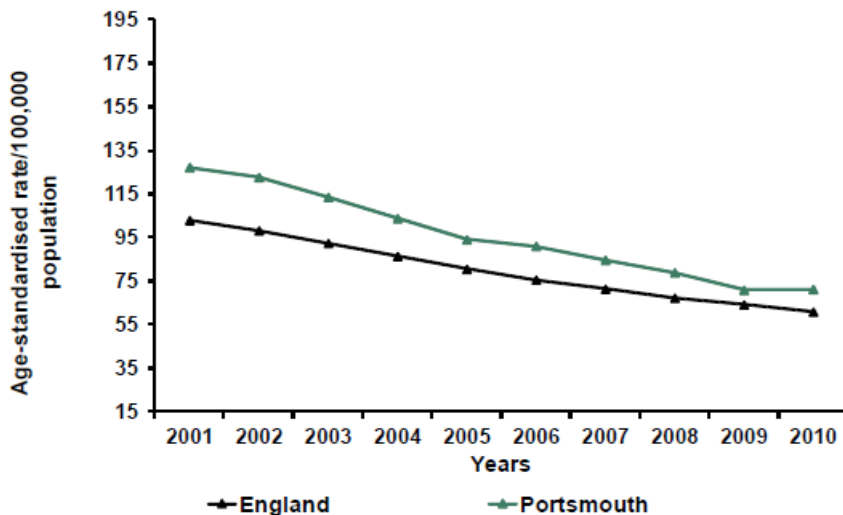
This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



Legend as above

## Trend 2:

### Early death rates from heart disease and stroke



Domain	Indicator	Local No. Per Year	Local Value	Eng Avg	Eng Worst	England Range	Eng Best
Adults' health and lifestyle	12 Adults smoking	n/a	22.9	20.0	29.4		8.2
	13 Increasing and higher risk drinking	n/a	23.8	22.3	25.1		15.7
	14 Healthy eating adults	n/a	25.1	28.7	19.3		47.8
	15 Physically active adults	n/a	51.0	56.0	43.8		68.5
	16 Obese adults ‡	n/a	23.8	24.2	30.7		13.9

## Appendix 2 - Portsmouth's sport profile

Sports facilities are delivered and operated by a variety of organisations. Portsmouth City Council (PCC) is the largest provider of sports facilities including the indoor facilities of Mountbatten Centre, Portsmouth Gymnastics and Tennis Centre, Charter Community Sports Centre, Wimbledon Park Sports Centre, Eastney Swimming Pool and Portsmouth Watersports Centre. These facilities are currently managed under long term contract by Parkwood Leisure. PCC also operates a number of sports pitches located throughout the city as well as recreational spaces located in parks and other environments.

Portsmouth City Council also manages and operates a number of sports facilities through its Community Centres. The range and quality of facilities varies between centres. Recent developments at Hillside and Wymering Centre and Somerstown Hub have delivered modern, although small, environments for sports participation. Some of the larger centres offer a greater level of facility but suffer from a dated appearance. These facilities do offer a great deal in reaching specific parts of the community who don't access dedicated sports centres.

A large proportion of the city's sports facilities are located within education environments. Portsmouth schools and colleges have varying levels of sports facilities with some having excellent provision and some having extremely poor facilities. The majority of schools allow for community use of their facilities and operate in different ways – either having a dedicated

facilities team who manage and deliver facilities and programmes or simply allowing weekly bookings.

The University of Portsmouth and the Royal Navy have numerous and excellent facilities. As the facilities are designed and operated primarily for the use and benefit of their students and personnel there is limited regular use by the wider community. Both the University and Royal Navy have invested significantly in their facilities in recent years. Use of the University's facilities is very high and they are unable to satisfy the demand for sports activities by the student population.

Portsmouth as a whole is well served with its current stock of sports facilities. Sport England's Facility Planning Model does not highlight any specific under provision of sports facilities. However, on a community level there are areas of the city which suffer from a lack of provision. In particular the area of Paulsgrove suffers from a lack of provision in regards to facilities and participation opportunities based in the area.

Whilst it could be argued that Portsmouth is over-subscribed with sports facilities based on national averages, utilisation of Portsmouth facilities is very high, particularly at peak times. To reflect the level of demand facility hire prices are quite high.

Portsmouth has a larger than average number of sports clubs who do not own or operate their own facilities. Sports clubs have to hire their facilities which impacts on their ability to generate additional income and to manage their own development. In recent years the City Council has been pro-active in leasing facilities to local sports clubs enabling them to manage their own facilities, deliver improvements and to reduce the financial burden on the local authority.

### Appendix 3 - Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder	Obj. 1 Places to Play	Obj. 2 Workforce	Obj. 3 Participation	Obj. 4 Events	Obj. 5 Wider outcomes	Governance
Portsmouth City Council - Sports	*	*	*	*	*	*
Portsmouth City Council - Parks	*			*		
Portsmouth City Council - Community Services	*		*		*	
Portsmouth City Council - Seafront and Events Services	*		*	*		
Portsmouth City Council - Public Health		*	*		*	*
Portsmouth City Council - Housing (incl Youth Services)	*		*		*	
Portsmouth City Council - Corporate Communications			*			
Clinical Commissioning Group						*
Health & Wellbeing Board						*

University of Portsmouth	*	*	*	*	*	
Portsmouth College & Highbury College	*	*	*		*	
Portsmouth School Sport Partnership - incl primary and secondary schools		*	*			
Royal Navy	*		*	*		
Sport England						*
National Governing Bodies of Sport	*	*	*	*		*
Sport Hampshire IOW		*	*			*
Community Sports Clubs & Associations	*	*	*			
City of Portsmouth Sports Council						*
Business Leaders / Workplaces	*	*	*			
Parkwood Leisure	*	*	*	*		
BH Live - Pyramids	*	*	*			
Private facility providers	*	*	*			
John Pounds Centre	*	*	*		*	

## Appendix 4 - Analysis from consultation

**To be completed**

## Appendix 5 - Relevant national, regional and local policies and strategies

National policy and strategy documents	Regional policies, strategies and plans	Local policies, strategies and practices
<p>Moving More, Living More The Physical Activity Olympic and Paralympic Legacy for the Nation A Sporting Habit for Life - Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) and Sport England 2012</p> <p>Marmot Review - Fair Society, Healthy Lives 2010</p> <p>Health and Social Care Act 2012</p> <p>Healthy Survey for England 2008</p>	<p>Local Strategic Partnership - A Vision for Portsmouth 2008-2018</p> <p>Active People Survey (Sport England Survey to determine levels of activity in sport and physical activity at regional and local levels)</p> <p>Local Transport Plan 3 and Local Sustainable Transport Funded plans</p>	<p>Shaping the Future of Portsmouth - Portsmouth City Council and <b>Shaping Portsmouth Board - 2011 - A strategy and action plan for growth and prosperity in Portsmouth</b></p> <p>Joint Strategic Needs Assessment - paints the 'big picture' of local needs so we can work together to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Portsmouth and directly informs the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2014 <b>(is this updated each year?)</b></p> <p>Health Profile Portsmouth - Public Health England - September 2013. Gives a picture of health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services understand their community's needs, so that they can work to improve people's health and reduce health inequalities</p> <p>Healthy Weight Strategy - Portsmouth City Council - 2014</p> <p>Portsmouth Sport and Physical Activity survey 2014</p> <p>Parks and Open Spaces Strategy - Portsmouth City Council - 2012-2022 - considers how Portsmouth's open spaces are planned, managed, protected, designed, and maintained with objectives to ensure a consistent high standard to meet the needs of Portsmouth's residents and visitors.</p> <p>Portsmouth Plan - Portsmouth City Council - 2012. This is Portsmouth's Core Strategy. It is the overarching planning policy document, which forms part of a wider set of local planning policy documents known as the Local Development Framework (LDF).</p> <p>City Centre and Seafrost Masterplans - Supplementary planning documents to guide improvements in these areas for planning applications</p> <p>Portsmouth City Council corporate priorities - <b>see box x - benefits of sport and physical activity against the corp priorities</b></p> <p>Equality and Diversity, Ageing Population, Anti-Poverty, Play agendas - Portsmouth City Council</p>

## **Appendix 6 - Glossary of terms**

SPA – Sport and physical activity

APS – Active People Survey conducted by Sport England

LA – Local authority

DCLG - Department for Communities and Local Government

DoH – Department of Health

PH – Public Health

JSNA – Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

CMO – Chief Medical Officer

## **Appendix 7 - Equalities statement and environmental statement**

To be completed once preliminary EIA has been produced



Portsmouth  
CITY COUNCIL

Telephone: 023 9283 4092

Email: [sportsdev@portsmouthcc.gov.uk](mailto:sportsdev@portsmouthcc.gov.uk)

[www.portsmouth.gov.uk](http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk)

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