

Kirklees Council

Leisure Centre Consultation



Summary of Responses
March 2024

Executive Summary

Introduction

Between 29th September 2023 and 13th November 2023 Kirklees Council consulted on proposals to make changes to leisure centre provision across Kirklees in response to the current financial climate and the available (reduced) budget for leisure provision in 2024-25.

All those living, working, studying and/or accessing leisure provision in Kirklees were invited to participate in the consultation. 17,860 responses were received; 17,143 via online survey, 717 via paper survey (all responses were amalgamated and analysed together).

Engagement sessions were also held with 23 individuals representing the Black and Asian Minority Ethnic community, carers, and those with a disability and/or long-term health condition. These were focused discussions around the questions asked in the consultation survey.

Direct correspondence was also received from 13 organisations in relation to the consultation.

The consultation invited views on the proposed changes to leisure centre provision, along with any perceived impacts/barriers to future participation in leisure activities as a result, and suggestions as to how alternative funding could be sourced to support continued delivery. Current use of leisure centres and participation in leisure activity amongst respondents was also explored. A copy of the consultation survey can be accessed via www.Kirklees.gov.uk/Involve.

Survey Respondents

93% of respondents were Kirklees residents. Those living outside the Borough were from areas including Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Leeds, Wakefield, Oldham, Nottingham, Sheffield, and York.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents are current members of KAL leisure centres; almost a quarter (23%) are parents/carers of child(ren) under 18 that are members.

Just over a fifth (22%) are parents/carers of child(ren) that uses KAL leisure centres for school swimming.

10% said they had been prescribed exercise by a GP to support their health and wellbeing.

Survey Responses

Use of Leisure Centres

Most of the leisure centres are used most often on a daily/weekly basis by respondents.

8% of respondents said they use other leisure/fitness centres across Kirklees; however a wide range of venues are accessed including private gyms and studios, activity/sport specific centres and a range of community venues (e.g. schools, community centres).

Participation in Leisure Activity

Participation in leisure activity varies across the centres however swimming, sports, and fitness classes (non-pool based) were most frequently mentioned by respondents.

Respondents also participate in a wide range of leisure activities outside of KAL leisure centres including walking, running, a range of sports (e.g. football, netball, tennis, archery, fencing, ice hockey, shooting) and other activities such as martial arts, water-based activities (e.g. open water swimming, underwater hockey, kayaking) and fitness activities/classes (e.g. bootcamp, Zumba etc).

Views on Proposals

60% of respondents agreed with the Core Offer proposal to keep Huddersfield Leisure Centre and Spenn Valley Leisure Centre open.

46% of respondents agreed with the Marginal Sites proposal to keep Bradley Park Golf Club, Deighton Sports Arena, Holmfirth Pool and Fitness Centre, Leeds Road Sports Complex and Scissett Baths and Fitness Centre under continued review, with the potential to close within a short timescale should financial or operational circumstances change.

19% agreed with the Potential Closures proposal to close Batley Sports and Tennis Centre, Colne Valley Leisure Centre, and Dewsbury Sports Centre; 69% disagreed.

Potential Impacts of Proposals

Respondents identified a number of potential impacts of the proposed changes to leisure provision. These included reduced access to leisure activities/classes, reduced participation in physical activity and a subsequent decline in physical health and wellbeing, leading to longer-term impacts on the demand for local health provision including GP and NHS services and potential increases in health inequalities.

The potential impact on mental health and wellbeing was also strongly emphasised. Some respondents described the significant role access to leisure provision played in supporting them to remain well. Comments were made in relation to social connectedness, self-esteem, and confidence, in particular by individuals with a disability, older people and those with previous/current poor mental health. Some respondents highlighted previous experiences of depression and suicide. There was a fear of poor mental health returning should centres close.

It was also commented that the proposals could further reduce access to services within local/deprived communities for those most in need, particularly those who may be unable

to financially afford to travel to alternative centres using public or private transportation; and that the proposals could result in a loss of community connectedness.

Financial impacts arising from increases in costs to access alternative provision and additional travel/transport were also highlighted, as were environmental impacts from increased traffic pollution.

Barriers to Accessing Alternative Leisure Provision/Activity

Many respondents felt the proposals would result in barriers to accessing alternative provision/activity. The barriers identified by respondents reflected the potential impacts previously highlighted.

Travel/ transport was again identified as a potential issue, including longer journeys/distances and inconvenient/ incompatible public transport options, issues around the safety of children and young people travelling further distances alone (impacting on independence), and the increased costs of travel. Some respondents also commented that they would be unable to travel further distances due to a disability and/or health condition.

The significantly reduced availability of activities/classes was also identified as a barrier to continued participation, with respondents particularly highlighting that some classes and swimming lessons are already full/difficult to access, that there is a lack of alternative provision for some activities (e.g. TagX) and that two centres is not adequate to meet the needs of the whole Kirklees population.

Increased costs of accessing alternative provision was also identified as a barrier.

Suggestions for Sourcing Alternative Funding

A number of suggestions were made in relation to reducing the identified deficit in leisure centre funding and attracting the investment needed to continue provision. These included improving operational/financial management, reviewing efficiency of operations (e.g. reduced staffing, improved energy efficiency), partial closure (e.g. closing pools and keeping 'dry' activities), maximising usage by increasing provision (e.g. more classes and expanding range of activities) and rental opportunities (e.g. parties, events and facilities hire), improved advertising/marketing, increasing costs (membership, activities, parking), reviewing/re-directing wider Council spend, applying for external funding, fundraising/crowdfunding, private investment options, community ownership and/or cooperative partnerships and combined service provision (e.g. centres also hosting libraries, pharmacies, retail outlets and coffee shops).

Other Comments about the Proposals

Whilst there was some agreement in relation to the proposals in light of the current financial situation and the investment needed to continue provision at all sites, and that having some, central, provision was better than not having any, there was also a strong

feeling that keeping just two leisure centres open (the core proposal) to accommodate all Kirklees residents was inadequate.

It was also commented that the proposals were unfair and not inclusive, particularly for more vulnerable people, those living in rural, deprived and/or areas within South Kirklees, and those living in low-income households.

Previous investment in the centres marked for potential closure was highlighted, in terms of this being a waste of resource.

Engagement Sessions

Representatives from the Black and Minority Ethnic community reflected on leisure centres acting as 'cultural hubs' enabling diverse groups to all come together as a community, breaking down language barriers and socially connecting people. They also described the generational shift that has taken place with Asian women now being more involved in sport, health and fitness and expressed concerns that the proposals could impact on this.

Carers particularly felt the proposals would have a negative impact on the health and wellbeing of those being cared for (e.g. children and those with a disability/health condition) and highlighted difficulties with transport/travel to access alternative leisure provision.

Individuals with a disability and/or long-term health condition also identified the accessibility of other leisure centres and potential overcrowding as barriers to continued participation in leisure activity and felt this would also reduce social connectedness. They also highlighted that pool-based activity helps with their health, mobility and easing the pain and symptoms of health conditions.

Direct Correspondence

Letters and petitions were received from the following organisations: Swim England, Sport England, UK active, Yorkshire Sport Foundation, Yorkshire Tennis Limited, Kirklees Active Schools, Third Sector Leaders Kirklees, University of Huddersfield, Batley and Birstall Excellence in Schools Together, West Riding County Football Association Limited, Batley Multi-Academy Trust, Howden Clough Football Club and Bradley Park Golf Club.

Organisations expressed their concerns at the proposals, identified potential impacts on individuals (including significant numbers of children and young people accessing centres via clubs and schools), communities (including wider impacts on crime prevention and health and wellbeing) and schools (including a significant increase in costs for continued delivery of physical education curriculum via alternative provision), and outlined support for working collaboratively in partnership to ensure continued provision of leisure facilities in Kirklees.

Swim England also identified that swimming generates £2 million of social value per year in improved physical and mental health, and £10 million in improved wellbeing.

Considerations

The response to the consultation was exceptional, outlining the strength of feeling amongst the community in relation to continued leisure centre provision.

However it's important to note that responses are not representative of the population and therefore the views and needs of some groups and communities may not be reflected. Respondents emphasised potential wider impacts on health and wellbeing, health inequalities and subsequent increases in demand for health (NHS) and social care services.

The importance of leisure centres as 'cultural and social hubs' was also highlighted. Respondents felt local centres helped break down language barriers, support participation in physical activity amongst different generations and cultures and build social connectedness, particularly amongst older people.

It was felt that the needs of local people should be an equally weighted factor alongside finances during decision-making about leisure provision.

It is recommended that the Council reviews and reflects on the consultation findings and correspondence received as part of the decision-making process about the future of the leisure centres.

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1 Introduction

At a Council Cabinet meeting held on 26th September 2023, it was agreed that members of the public and other stakeholders would be consulted about the future of the leisure centres across Kirklees operated by Kirklees Active Leisure (KAL).

1.1 Background

The current economic situation in the UK is having a significant impact on everyone including local councils. This means that more of council budgets are being absorbed by statutory (legally required) and other essential front-line services, resulting in a need for very difficult decisions on the ongoing provision of other services such as sport and leisure.

In addition to this, the leisure industry was particularly hard hit during Covid-19, with pools and sports centres closing for significant periods and bringing in no income. Aware of this, the council provided additional financial support to our leisure centre operator, Kirklees Active Leisure (KAL), a local charitable, not-for-profit, leisure trust, during the recovery period. This included an additional £9.96m, alongside the core funding of £6m between April 2021 and April 2024. KAL also received £1.175m from Sport England during the same period.

Although KAL's income position has since recovered to above pre-Covid-19 levels, external, uncontrollable expenditure pressures have continued to impact upon KAL. The cost of running centres, in particular swimming pools, has increased beyond what anyone could have predicted. Energy and general running costs have increased in line with the national financial situation and staffing costs have increased due to the increases in the National Living Wage. Leisure centre operators are facing large energy bill increases when compared to 2019. In the time KAL has managed leisure centres, utilities costs have increased from around £1m to £4m per year.

Kirklees are not alone in this situation. Research by UKactive¹ has also shown that 40% of council areas were at risk of losing some of their leisure centres and swimming pools. 65 pools had closed in the three years to March 2022.

The council has been committed to maintaining its leisure centres as much as possible for many years which is reflected in its larger than average swimming pool provision. In 2022, the average offer in other local authority areas similar to Kirklees was 1 pool per 80,000 people, whereas in Kirklees it was 1 pool per 55,000 people.

It is currently costing the council (and in turn the taxpayer) between £1 and £5 per person, per visit, to operate most of the sites. Unfortunately, the council is no longer in the position to maintain this level of funding. Due to the current financial situation, the council will only be able to provide KAL with funding of £2.55m next year. This means that changes will have to take place and the number of centres will likely reduce.

¹ Source: www.ukactive.com Digital Futures 2023.

1.2 Consultation Process

The public consultation launched on 29th September 2023 and was live until 13th November 2023 (6 weeks).

An accompanying information booklet was produced to provide further information about the proposed changes. This was co-developed by Kirklees Council and Kirklees Active Leisure (KAL) and piloted with members of the public to ensure the information was clear and understandable alongside the consultation survey questions.

All those who live, work, study and/or visit Kirklees were able to participate in the consultation via online or paper survey, or in-person via engagement sessions (targeted at specific population groups, including Black and Minority Ethnic citizens, those with a disability and those with a caring responsibility). Several drop-in sessions were also held at the Leisure Centres to provide for anyone requiring one-to-one support to participate and share their views.

The consultation was widely promoted including via:

- Kirklees Council social media sites
- Kirklees Active Leisure social media sites
- Media releases
- Kirklees Council consultation portal (Involve)
- Paper consultation packs distributed to all KAL leisure centres
- Council Members briefings
- Via direct correspondence/discussion with key stakeholders and community groups.

The consultation enabled members of the public and other stakeholders to outline their current use of leisure centres and participation in leisure activities, as well as share their thoughts on the proposed changes, identifying any perceived impacts and/or barriers to future participation and providing thoughts and suggestions for reducing the deficit and attracting the investment needed to keep the leisure centres open.

A copy of the consultation survey and supporting information can be found via the Kirklees Council consultation portal - Involve (www.kirklees.gov.uk/involve).

A number of organisations also chose to directly contact the Council with their views in relation to the consultation. This correspondence is summarised in section 4 of this report.

Emails, letters, and other correspondence received from individual residents were considered and responded to on an individual basis and are not included in this report.

2 Survey Responses

17,860 citizens participated in the consultation survey (17,143 via online survey, 717 via paper questionnaire – all responses were amalgamated and analysed together).

Demographic information about those who responded to the consultation survey can be found in Appendix A.

2.1 Survey Respondents

The majority (93%) of responses were received from Kirklees residents living in the following areas:

Table 2.1: Which part of Kirklees do you live in?

Local Area	% Respondents
Holme Valley	17%
Colne Valley	15%
Spen Valley & Heckmondwike	13%
Batley	12%
Huddersfield West	11%
Dewsbury	10%
Huddersfield East	6%
Denby Dale	6%
Mirfield	5%
Kirkburton	4%

Total respondents 16,159

Respondents living outside of Kirklees were predominantly from areas including Bradford, Doncaster, Halifax, Leeds, Wakefield, Oldham, Nottingham, Sheffield, and York.

45% said they work in Kirklees; 7% said they study in Kirklees.

Almost three-quarters (72%) of respondents are members of KAL leisure centres; nearly a quarter (23%) are parents/carers of children under 18 that are members; a fifth (22%) are parents/carers of a child(ren) that uses KAL leisure centres for school swimming.

10% stated they are prescribed exercise by their GP to support health and wellbeing.

Respondents also described themselves as:

Table 2.2: Which, if any, of the following apply to you?

Are you...?	% Respondents
An employee of Kirklees Council	Less than 10%
An employee of Kirklees Active Leisure (KAL)	Less than 10%
A representative of a voluntary, community or social enterprise organisation that uses KAL leisure centres to support its activities*	Less than 10%

A representative of another stakeholder/organisation that uses KAL Leisure Centres to support its activities*	Less than 10%
A business owner that uses KAL leisure centres	Less than 10%

Total respondents 17,665.

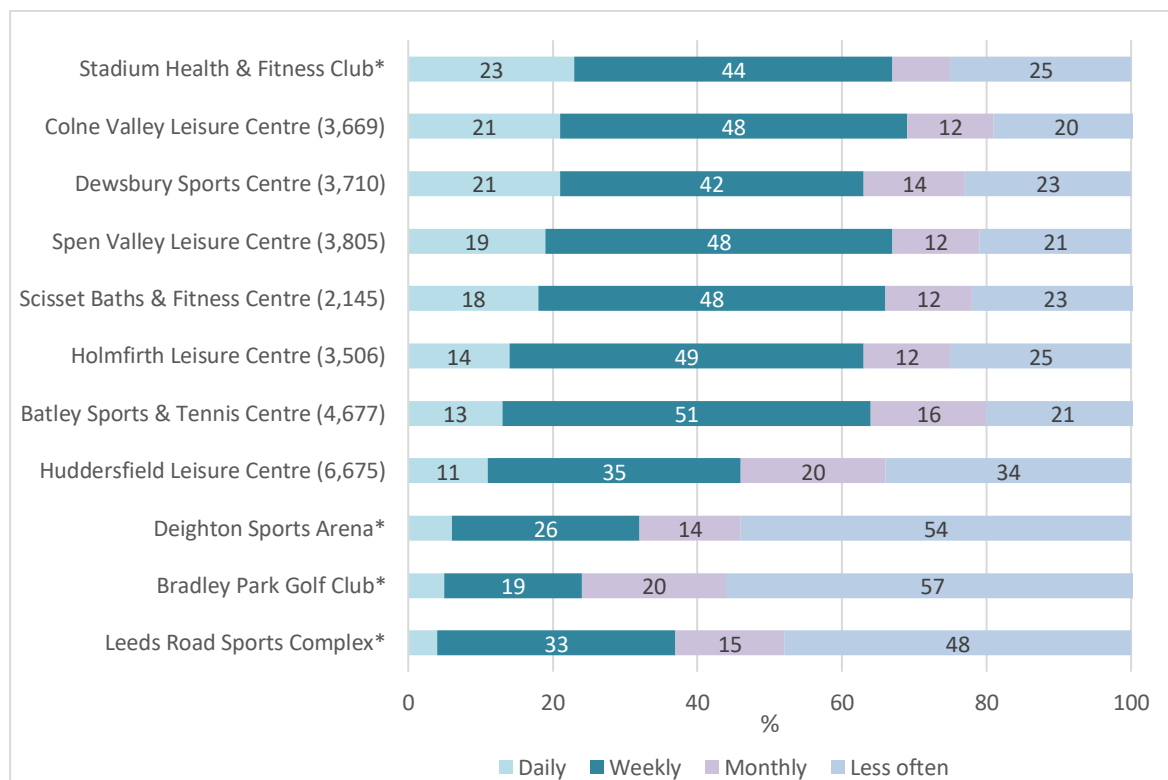
Data is not reported where less than 10% to protect anonymity.

*When asked to specify which voluntary, community, social enterprise, or other stakeholder organisation respondents represented, a wide range of organisations were provided. These can be viewed in Appendices B and C.

2.2 Use of Leisure Centres and Current Leisure Activities

97% of respondents said they use KAL leisure centres. The figure below shows the frequency of use for each centre.

Figure 2.1: How often do you use the leisure centres (%)?



Total respondents for each leisure centre in parenthesis.

*Total respondents not reported where data is less than 10% to protect anonymity.

Respondents were asked which facilities they used most often at the leisure centres. The following table shows the (top three where available) most frequently used for each centre. Other (non- sport/fitness based) activities/facilities are also outlined where relevant.

Table 2:1: Which of the facilities do you use most often?

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Batley Sports and Tennis Centre (4,662 respondents)	Swimming	50%
	Yeah! Days Out Activities	38%
	Sports Facilities	32%
	Other facilities/activities include health and wellbeing, beauty, massage, the sauna, physiotherapy, and OWLs (social) activities (for older people).	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Bradley Park Golf Course (980 respondents)	Sports Facilities	All
	The golf course hosts an 18-hole golf course and driving range. Respondents also identified using the bar/clubhouse and pro-shop facilities.	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Colne Valley Leisure Centre (3,640 respondents)	Swimming	55%
	Gym	43%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	42%
	Other facilities/activities include baby massage, health and wellbeing (e.g. giving blood) and OWLs (social) activities (for older people).	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Deighton Sports Arena (311 respondents)	Sports Facilities	63%
	Gym	33%

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Dewsbury Sports Centre (3,682 respondents)	Swimming	61%
	Gym	38%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	25%
	Other facilities/activities include health and wellbeing, massage, the sauna/steam/spa, physiotherapy, and OWLs (social) activities (for older people).	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Holmfirth Pool and Fitness Centre (3,472 respondents)	Swimming	62%
	Gym	41%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	33%
	Other facilities/activities include aqua-med (for injuries).	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Huddersfield Leisure Centre (6,628 respondents)	Swimming	61%
	Gym	32%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	32%
	Other facilities/activities include health and wellbeing (e.g. health checks), beauty, the sauna/steam, facilities to support those with a disability (e.g. pool wheelchair), and OWLs (social) activities.	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Leeds Road Sports Complex (1,210 respondents)	Sports Facilities	65%
	Swimming	13%
	Other facilities/activities include the sauna/steam.	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Spen Valley Leisure Centre (3,771 respondents)	Swimming	62%
	Gym	42%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	36%
	Other facilities/activities include health and wellbeing and OWLs (social) activities (for older people).	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Stadium Health and Fitness Centre (2,876 respondents)	Swimming	60%
	Gym	43%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	29%
	Other facilities/activities include the sauna/steam/spa.	

KAL Leisure Centre	Most Frequently Used Facilities	% Responses
Scissett Baths and Fitness Centre (2,121 respondents)	Swimming	64%
	Gym	36%
	Fitness Classes (dry)	30%
	Other facilities/activities include aqua-med (for injuries) and events.	

Use of the leisure centres for competitions and/or training by a range of sports/activity clubs was also frequently mentioned by respondents. These included:

- Football, netball, running, triathlon, athletics, swimming, water polo, canoeing, kayaking, trampolining, and majorettes.

Some respondents also outlined use of KAL leisure centres to attend events, parties, and holiday clubs (for children and young people).

When asked, 8% of respondents said they use other leisure/fitness centres across Kirklees. A wide range of venues/locations were identified including:

- Other KAL sites not included in this consultation (e.g., University of Huddersfield)
- Private gyms (e.g., JD Gym, Everlast Gym, Tru Gym and various hotel gyms)
- Activity specific centres (e.g., tennis, cricket, squash clubs/centres)
- A wide range of local community venues (including churches, community centres, schools, fields)
- Home-based online classes.

A list of these can be found in Appendix D.

Almost two-fifths (38%) of respondents said they also participate in sport/leisure activities outside of KAL leisure centres. Recreational walking, running and sports related activity were the most frequently mentioned.

Table 2.2: What activities do you take part in that take place outside of KAL leisure centres?

Activity	% Responses
Recreational walking	51%
Running	30%
Sports related activity (football, tennis, netball, dancing, gymnastics etc)	29%
Cycling/biking	23%
Yoga, Pilates, meditation	19%
Fitness activities (climbing, bouldering, parkour etc)	13%

Total respondents 6,676

Other leisure activities that respondents participate in outside of KAL centres include:

- Other fitness activities (e.g. aerial hoop, pole classes, aerobics, Zumba, aqua fit, bootcamp, kickboxing etc).
- Other sports activities (e.g. archery, axe throwing, bowls/boules/pétanque, fencing, ice hockey, ice skating, skiing, shooting, wrestling etc).
- Martial arts (aikido, karate, Brazilian ju-jitsu, tai chi, taekwondo etc).
- Water-based activities (open water swimming/diving, underwater hockey, water polo, diving, paddleboarding, kayaking, canoeing, sailing, windsurfing, dragon-boating etc).
- Fishing, angling
- Horse riding
- Caving
- Geocaching/orienteering
- Skydiving
- Motorcycling.

2.3 Views on Proposed Changes to Leisure Centre Provision

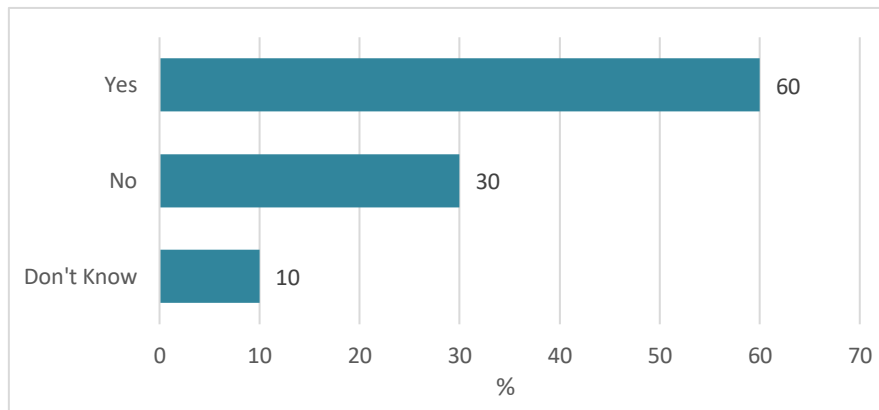
The information booklet that accompanied the consultation outlined the proposed changes to leisure centre provision in Kirklees. 95% of respondents had read the information prior to participating in the consultation.

2.3.1 Core Offer Proposal

The core offer proposal identified two leisure centres that would remain open, due to them being modern buildings with a comprehensive current offer and requiring limited capital investment compared to other centres. These centres were Huddersfield Leisure Centre and Spen Valley Leisure Centre.

60% of respondents agreed with this core offer proposal.

Figure 2.2: Do you agree with the Core Offer Proposal?



Total respondents 17,638

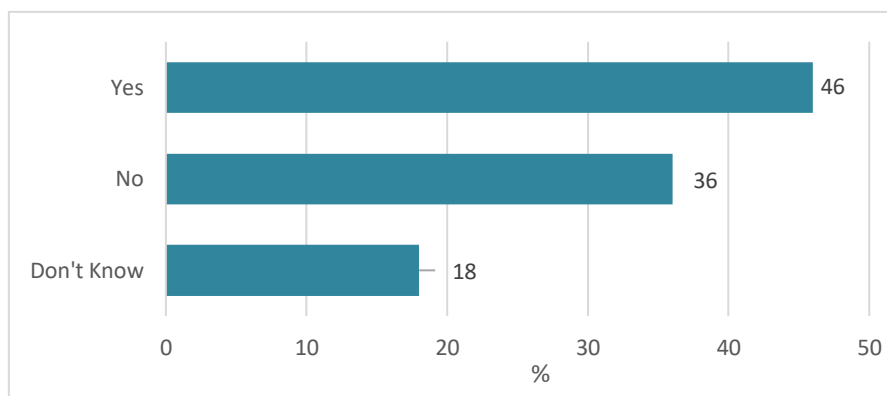
2.3.2 Marginal Sites Proposal

The marginal sites proposal identified leisure centres that would remain under continual review. These would stay open but have the potential to close within a short timescale should financial or operational circumstances change. These centres included Bradley Park Golf Club, Deighton Sports Arena, Holmfirth Pool and Fitness Centre, Leeds Road Sports Complex and Scissett Baths and Fitness Centre.

The start of the consultation also coincided with KAL legally withdrawing from the Huddersfield Stadium Health & Fitness Club. Therefore this centre will remain closed whilst the council explores options for the future of the centre, including working to identify an alternative operator.

46% of respondents agreed with the marginal sites proposal.

Figure 2.3: Do you agree with the Marginal Sites Proposal?

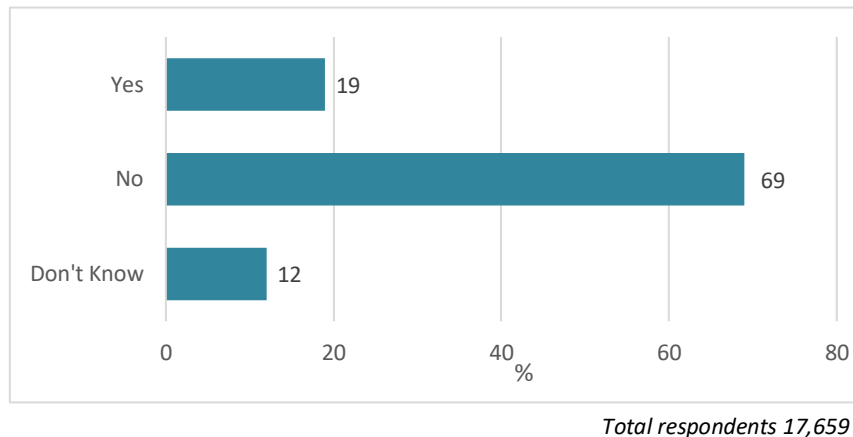


Total respondents 17,581

2.3.3 Potential Closures Proposal

The potential closures proposal identified centres that would be closed. These centres were Batley Sports and Tennis Centre, Colne Valley Leisure Centre, and Dewsbury Sports Centre. 19% agreed with the potential closures proposal; 69% disagreed.

Figure 2.4: Do you agree with the Potential Closures Proposal?



2.3.4 Potential Impacts of the Proposals

Respondents were asked whether they felt there would be any potential impacts of the Marginal Sites and Closure Proposals on themselves and/or their family. Just under half (48%) felt the Marginal Offer Proposal would have an impact on them/their family and two-thirds (60%) felt the Closure Proposal would have an impact.

8,933 comments were received from respondents in relation to potential impacts of the Marginal Sites Proposal and 9,979 comments were received in relation to the Closure Proposal. Qualitative thematic analysis was undertaken using coding frameworks to analyse these comments and the key themes are summarised below.

- *Reduced access to leisure activities/provision*

Respondents felt there would be significant increases in demand for activities and classes at the two remaining sites, given these would be serving the entire Kirklees population, and felt it would be difficult to access activities on a regular basis.

Swimming/pool-based classes in particular were mentioned. It was outlined that there are already lengthy waiting lists for swimming lessons, and it was felt that the closure of pools would exacerbate this. The impact of this would likely be that school swimming lessons would also reduce and the number of children unable to swim would increase (consequently impacting on children's water confidence, safety and life skills). Many commented that private swimming lessons were unaffordable for all.

Respondents also commented that some sports (such as tennis and golf), groups and clubs (including Get Active OWLs for people aged 50 and over, and organised competitive sports) and child-oriented facilities (such as TagX and Stompers soft play) are not available at other centres and so participation in these activities would cease altogether.

Respondents expressed that the already limited provision of classes, activities and facilities would particularly affect older people, and children and young people. It was commented that young people may not be able to travel to further away centres, reducing independence and the availability of 'safe' activities for them to participate in.

It was felt that reduced access to leisure activities/provision would also lead to:

- *A decline in physical and/or mental health and wellbeing*

Many respondents felt that their physical health (including recovery from injury, health conditions such as asthma, coronary obstructive pulmonary disease and long-covid, achieving or maintaining a healthy weight and physical disabilities), would decrease or worsen as a result of the proposals. Others also cited a decrease in fitness and reduced mobility due to reductions in the amount of physical activity they would be able to participate in.

Respondents also described how they access leisure provision to support their mental health and general wellbeing, and that a decline in participation would also result in a decline in these. Comments were made in relation to social connectedness, self-esteem, and confidence, and by individuals with a disability, older people and those with previous/current poor mental health.

Some individuals also highlighted previous experiences of depression and suicide and described how participation in activities via their local leisure centres had supported them to remain well. There was a fear of poor mental health returning should centres close.

- *Increased demand on health, social care and other public services*

Concern was also raised about the subsequent longer-term demand and burden on already stretched local health and social care services including GP and NHS services, resulting from potential declines in health and wellbeing of local people as a result of the proposals (in particular relating to overweight/obesity, diabetes and reduced mobility).

This concern extended to the financial implications of managing increased demand for health services, including those provided by Kirklees Council, as well as the financial impact on individuals – some commented that it is cheaper to go to the gym than pay for prescriptions/medication.

Comments were also made about potential increases in crime and anti-social behaviour as a wider impact of the proposals.

- *Loss of services within (deprived) communities*

Respondents felt there would be significant impacts on local communities. They particularly noted that there would be a further reduction in local facilities in some areas despite those residents paying the same in taxes as other people in less deprived areas of Kirklees.

Many also expressed that the proposals would reduce access to services for those most in need, particularly impacting those who are unable to afford to travel to alternative sites using public or private transportation. Some respondents felt that the proposals would result in a loss of community connectedness and would create or exacerbate health inequalities and reduce footfall and spending in deprived areas.

Respondents further felt that reduced access to leisure activities/provision would lead to reduced participation in physical/leisure activity due to:

- *Difficulties with travel/transport and time available for additional travel*

The increased distance, traffic congestion, indirect, infrequent and inconvenient public transport options, limited private transport options (e.g., car ownership) and difficulties with parking availability meant they wouldn't always be able to access classes/activities due to incompatible timings.

Many also felt that the proposals would increase travel time to access remaining centres, reducing the amount of time they had available to participate in physical/leisure activity. In some cases it was identified that the time available (e.g. between finishing work and feeding/putting to bed young children) was not enough to accommodate additional travel plus participation in leisure activities.

Some respondents stated that they would cease all participation in leisure/physical activity if their local centre was to close.

- *Increased costs*

Respondents described the how the proposals would impact on them financially, including increased costs of travel (fuel, parking, public transport), activities/leisure provision at alternative sites (particularly private sites) and of memberships (perceived as being likely to increase to offset identified deficits and due to increased demand/oversubscription). Some respondents said they may be unable to afford the additional expenses to access alternative provision.

Respondents also mentioned:

- *Environmental impacts* - Relating to impacts of increased emissions and pollution from increased journeys/travel to alternative leisure provision.
- *Employment impacts* – Relating to concerns raised regarding existing staff and potential job losses/redundancies at Marginal and Closure Sites.

2.3.5 Potential Barriers to Accessing Alternative Leisure Provision/Activities

Respondents were also asked whether they felt there would be any potential barriers to accessing leisure provision as a result of the Marginal Sites and Closure Proposals. Just over two-fifths (43%) of respondents felt there would be barriers as a result of the Marginal Offer Proposal, and almost three-fifths (56%) felt there would be barriers as a result of the Closures Proposal.

8,129 comments were received from respondents in relation to potential impacts of the Marginal Sites Proposal and 11,903 comments were received in relation to the Closure Proposal. Qualitative thematic analysis was undertaken using coding frameworks to analyse these comments and the key themes are summarised below. These themes reflect those also identified in the impacts section above.

- Travel/Transport

Respondents again described not (always) having access to private transport (e.g., car ownership) to be able to travel to leisure facilities further away, along with the inconvenience and safety factors of needing to travel longer journeys with babies and young children.

Many further highlighted difficulties with public transport, including indirect, infrequent and/or inconvenient times of transport, and that these don't always align with class/activity times at alternative leisure sites, particularly when also incorporating an increase in travel time for the extra distance. Traffic congestion, particularly at peak times was also identified as a barrier.

Some respondents also outlined how young people travel to local leisure centres alone, and that this may no longer be possible with centres which are further away from their local site (impacting on participation in physical/leisure activity, subsequent health and fitness and the development of independence as a life skill).

Accessibility difficulties for those with a disability and/or long-term health condition was particularly highlighted.

A number of respondents again identified that these issues would reduce their ability and/or desire to continue participating in leisure activity regularly or at all.

- Reduced availability of classes/activities

Due to a perceived increase in demand for classes and activities at fewer leisure centres, respondents felt there would be barriers to continued access of classes, activities, and swimming/swimming lessons, and that this would likely limit how often they could participate in physical/leisure activity.

- Lack of Alternative Provision

Respondents again described a lack of alternative nearby provision for some activities, including TagX, Stompers and/or some sports facilities such as golf, tennis and the running track, and activities such as water polo.

- Financial

As previously outlined (as a potential impact of the proposals), the increased costs associated with accessing alternative leisure provision (e.g. private sites) was also identified as a barrier to continued participation.

2.3.6 Suggestions for Reducing the Deficit and Attracting Investment Needed

Respondents were asked to share their thoughts and views about options for reducing the identified deficit in leisure centre funding and attracting the investment needed to continue existing provision. 7,510 comments were received. Qualitative thematic analysis was undertaken using coding frameworks to analyse these comments and the key themes are summarised below.

Suggestions for reducing the deficit included:

- Improving operational/financial management

Many respondents felt strongly that better management and financial/budget planning would enable the sites to be operated in a financially viable and sustainable way (e.g. similar to how private leisure facilities are operated and managed). A range of suggestions were made as to how this could happen including bringing back the leisure centres under Council control, collaborations with external financial advisors/business management organisations and partnerships with commercial/private operators.

- Reviewing efficiency of operations (e.g., reduced staffing, improved energy efficiency).

Respondents outlined a variety of efficiencies that could potentially contribute towards reducing the budget deficit, including reducing staffing and senior management (including high management salaries) and using volunteers from the local community to support/facilitate activities.

Some respondents also felt that reducing operational costs through better energy efficiency (reducing use of heat, lighting etc.) and investment in sustainable energy (such as solar panels or wind power) would be beneficial. There were examples given of how swimming pool heating costs could potentially be offset using residual heat from local data centres or other buildings and/or by lowering pool temperatures.

Reducing opening times to maximise usage and cut running costs was also suggested – though some respondents also felt extending/having more flexible opening hours (e.g., longer mid-week hours, opening on weekends) could also help to increase usage and increase income generation.

Reducing maintenance costs was also suggested, as well as investing in better technology (e.g. membership app) and updating gym equipment to attract more users.

- Maximising Usage

Reducing the deficit by increasing provision and rental opportunities and maximising usage was suggested.

This included increasing the availability of classes and activities (e.g. swimming lessons and popular fitness classes), expanding existing provision (e.g., female only sessions, new sports leagues, and activities such as pickleball, padel and virtual classes) and providing creche/ childcare facilities. It was also felt that increasing existing provision for young people (e.g., holiday clubs, teen gym sessions) would be particularly beneficial in generating further income.

Suggestions for increasing rental opportunities included expanding the hire of facilities to community groups, sports clubs, and personal trainers, and the pool/facility hire to private parties, and holding events such as fun days, open days, sporting competitions, and functions such as fayres, fetes, and festivals.

There were also some comments around developing the leisure centres into ‘community hubs’, and incorporating amenities such as libraries, pharmacies, health services, retail and coffee shops.

- Partial closure (e.g., closing pools and keeping ‘dry’ activities).

Some respondents felt that partial closure of leisure centres may also help to reduce costs. Ceasing or reducing high-cost provision, such as swimming pools, whilst retaining ‘dry’ activities was suggested. However, there were opposing comments that identified strong support for swimming pools to remain open, in particular so that children can continue to develop life skills via swimming lessons, that those with a disability, long-term health condition and/or injury can continue with pool-based exercises to ease pain/symptoms and improve recovery, and to improve general physical and mental health and wellbeing.

- Advertising/Marketing

A number of respondents suggested that promotional/marketing activity would also be beneficial in raising awareness of existing provision to encourage and increase usage, particularly amongst groups such as teenagers and Black and Minority Ethnic groups.

In terms of attracting the investment needed to continue existing provision, respondents suggested:

- Increasing costs (of memberships, activities, parking) - though a number of respondents felt any increases should be reflective of household income, and there were opposing comments that stated that reducing costs (of memberships, activities, parking) would attract more members. Reviewing the range of membership options/types on offer was suggested as a way of being more flexible and attracting new members and income.
- Reviewing and re-directing wider Council spend - including reviewing Council staffing and salary levels, reducing expenditure (e.g. on 'non-essentials' such as street furniture/structures/decorations), re-distributing other funding received by (different parts of) the Council, selling assets (such as disused buildings) and the use of Council Tax was also suggested to support investment into the leisure centres.
- Exploring private investment options, such as corporate sponsorship or partnerships with local businesses, sports clubs and individual donors.
- Applying for funding from community, charity and sporting organisations, and from Central Government and local and national health services (NHS). Some respondents also felt there should be stronger lobbying and pressure on central government and energy/environmental suppliers to increase funding and support.
- Fundraising/crowdfunding within the community to help continue current leisure provision.
- Exploring community ownership and/or cooperative partnerships.
- Other partnerships, including the Combined Authority and the education sector (universities, schools, colleges) to access school sports premium investment and education grants).

A number of respondents also felt that exploring options for combined service provision at leisure centres (e.g., the hosting of libraries, pharmacies, post office, shops, food, and beverage operatives) may also attract investment and generate further income.

2.3.7 Other Comments about the Proposals

7,967 general comments were made in relation to the proposals. These again reflected the impacts and barriers already outlined, as well as the suggestions for reducing the deficit and attracting investment.

However other comments described the essential role leisure centres play in the daily lives of respondents, and strongly highlighted significant desire for all centres to remain open.

Whilst there was some support for the proposals, with respondents commenting that they made sense due to the financial investment needed to continue provision, and agreeing that

having some, central, provision was better than not having any, there was a preference for additional local centres to remain open (for example *either* Dewsbury or Batley closed not both). Many respondents advocated strongly for their local site to remain open.

Respondents also felt that that keeping just two leisure centres open (the Core Proposal) to accommodate all Kirklees residents was inadequate. Some commented that the proposals were unfair and not inclusive; particularly for more vulnerable people, those living in rural, deprived and/or areas within South Kirklees, and those living in low-income households.

Previous investment in the centres marked for potential closure was highlighted, in terms of this being a waste of resource. However the investment in the centres proposed to remain open was also acknowledged.

There were some comments that the supporting information provided was not detailed enough; other comments stated that the proposals were focused on the short-term and did not consider longer-term or wider impacts.

3 Responses from Engagement Sessions

Three engagement sessions were held with representatives from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities, those with a disability and/or long-term health condition, and those with a caring responsibility (adults and/or children). 23 individuals participated in the sessions.

Discussions were semi-structured, focused on the key questions in the consultation survey whilst also enabling free conversation. Key themes arising from the discussions were identified via qualitative thematic analysis and are outlined below.

3.1 Responses from Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) representatives

Participants reflected on leisure centres acting as 'cultural hubs' enabling diverse groups to all come together as a community. The centres were described as places of comfort where language barriers aren't an issue and older people are socially connected. Local centres were described as *"A multicultural place that you can go to, and you can unwind from the stresses of life"*.

Participants also described how there has been a generational shift with younger Asian women getting involved in sport, health, and fitness and that the proposals could have a significant impact on this. It was felt that BAME groups (particularly in Dewsbury and Batley) would be most impacted by the leisure centre proposals.

Further concerns related to classes and activities being overcrowded/oversubscribed, and that reduced availability of centres and swimming lessons (at fewer centres) would impact on children's ability to learn to swim. The costs of alternative provision (e.g. private lessons) were identified as being too high for everyone to afford.

Travel/time was also identified as a barrier to accessing alternative leisure activity/provision.

Participants commented that they would likely cease participation in leisure activity as a result of the proposals, which would affect them both mentally and physically. Concerns about subsequent impact on health (NHS) services were also identified.

Suggestions for reducing the deficit and attracting the investment needed to keep leisure centres open included:

- Increasing women-only sessions for Muslim women.
- Private swimming lessons for adults.
- Reduced opening hours.

3.2 Responses from Carers

Carers reflected on the importance of access to physical activity, particularly for those with learning disabilities. It was felt the proposals could have a negative impact on their health, as well as the health of their carers.

It was also noted that organisations that support those with a disability (such as Waves Day Provision) use the leisure centres and would also be affected by the proposals.

Potential difficulties with public transport were identified as a barrier to accessing alternative leisure provision, particularly for those with mobility issues. It was suggested that consideration of transport links to other sites and Blue Badge parking availability was needed in decision-making about potential closures. Some carers commented that if local centres closed people wouldn't make the effort to travel to other sites.

Some suggestions were made around reducing the deficit and attracting the income needed to keep the leisure centres open and running as they are now. These included:

- Continuing 'dry' activities (e.g. fitness classes and the gym).
- Increasing the provision of 'dry' classes/activities – particularly amongst the over 50's where there is a need to increase/maintain physical activity.

It was also commented there could be a role for community groups to get involved in raising awareness of activities/classes provided in other venues, for example local community centres, if local leisure centres were to close.

3.3 Responses from Individuals with a Disability and/or Long-term Health Condition

Participants described the benefits of participating in local pool-based classes to help with their physical health and mobility and to ease pain/symptoms relating to health conditions.

They also highlighted the use of local pools by schools for children's swimming lessons, the importance of this continuing and the impact on learning/curriculum time if travel to sites further away was required.

Participants also felt that social connectedness with other local citizens with additional needs was key for mental health and wellbeing, particularly for children and young people. It was felt that children would participate less in physical activity/leisure if their local centre closed.

Identified impacts of the proposals related to overcrowding due to increased demand for classes, activities and parking at fewer sites, and difficulties with travelling further (including traffic congestion and pain from health conditions caused by long journeys)

Suggestions for reducing the deficit and attracting the investment needed to keep leisure centres open related to increasing membership costs.

4 Direct Correspondence from Stakeholders

Table 4.1 below summarises feedback received from key stakeholders in relation to the leisure centre proposals.

Table 4.1: Direct Correspondence from Stakeholders

Organisation	Summary of Correspondence
Swim England	<p>Expressed concerns at 'core offer' and potential closures of swimming pools across Kirklees. Also provided key statistics in relation to swimming in Kirklees which included the following:</p> <p><i>"Of the 309 local authorities in England with responsibility for provision of swimming pools, only 23 have a larger shortage of water than Kirklees. The closure of additional facilities across the area will almost certainly exacerbate these inequalities, making it harder for people to take part in aquatic activities and increasing the number of children leaving Kirklees schools without this potentially life-saving skill".</i></p> <p><i>"Swim England's recent Value of Swimming report identified that across the Kirklees local authority area alone, swimming generates over £16.5 million of social value each year. This includes £2 million through improved physical and mental health, and £10 million in improved wellbeing."</i></p>
Sport England	Offered an opportunity for a discussion to investigate if there is any wider support that Sport England can provide as KAL and Kirklees Council consider the future leisure centre offer.
UK active	The trade body for the physical activity sector states that KAL is a highly valued member and that now is the time when there should be investment in <i>"...preventative measures, embracing true partnership between health and physical activity sectors to save more money."</i>
Yorkshire Sport Foundation	Expressed their offer of support to Kirklees Council and reiterated that they have worked with the Council for over 20 years and have become increasingly aware that the strategic leadership for physical activity and sport within the Council has both reduced and become dispersed. This has resulted in a reduced capacity to bring in external resources and reduced time spent on long term visioning and planning. Further cemented their support in planning and decision making, especially in relation to using facility planning tools.
Yorkshire Tennis Limited	Letter of support to register appetite to support discussions on retaining the valued indoor courts at Batley Sports and Tennis Centre. Yorkshire Tennis Limited is keen to work with Kirklees Council to assess how they could contribute to Batley Sports and Tennis Centre to maintain provision.
Kirklees Active Schools	Stressed the importance of the leisure centres to supporting schools to achieve aspects of the National Curriculum in relation to swimming.

Organisation	Summary of Correspondence
Third Sector Leaders (TSL) Kirklees	Representing the views of their members working in the health and wellbeing field who are concerned that closure of leisure centres will impact on the delivery of their activities. They feel that the closures leading to short term savings will be at the cost of health and wellbeing in the district.
University of Huddersfield	Stated that the university has a partnership with KAL who support their students and staff to be physically active across the borough but also partner in various academic areas with KAL providing opportunities for applied practice, placements and research. Expressed concern that the reduction in provision will lead to increases to costs to other cost centres in the public realm such as health and crime prevention.
Batley and Birstall Excellence in Schools Together	<p>Collectively voicing their strong opposition to the closure of Batley Sports & Tennis Centre. Their schools have been inundated with concerns raised by worried parents regarding the fate of the centre, as many of their children and families use it for sport and leisure activities.</p> <p>Pledge of commitment to support the long-term viability of Batley Sports and Tennis Centre through a variety of means which includes working closely with KAL, all schools and their network of 21 schools and 8,000 households.</p>
West Riding County Football Association Ltd.	Expressed concerns at the potential closure of BSTC and wished to start dialogue into the long-term future of the site. Reinforced their previous investment of £508,987 investment made by the Football Foundation into the site towards new changing rooms, improvement of grass pitches and 3G artificial pitch, demonstrating the importance of the facility.
Batley Multi-Academy Trust	<p>Expressed concerns at the potential closure of Batley Sports and Tennis Centre (BTSC). Batley Girls' High School use this site in the provision of their PE curriculum and extracurricular activities, as well as being an important community asset for their communities.</p> <p>If they were unable to deliver the PE curriculum from Batley Sports and Tennis Centre, then 1,300 girls would be affected. The extra costs of having to hire facilities, transport and the additional staff needed would exceed £117,000 per annum.</p> <p>A further practical consideration is the fact that utility supplies come from Batley Sports and Tennis Centre building – all utilities are not separated.</p>

Organisation	Summary of Correspondence
Howden Clough FC – Petition	<p>Howden Clough JFC alone has over 300 children using its facilities per week not to mention the other sporting clubs which include Yorkshire Elite, White Rose and Farsley Celtic. Local schools also use the site as well as the North Kirklees Schools Sports Partnership which delivers physical education to children using these facilities.</p> <p>The purpose of the petition was to tell KAL and Kirklees Council that the people of Birstall, Batley and beyond will not let a huge part of the community go without trying their hardest to save it.</p>
President, on behalf of committee and members of Bradley Park Golf Club	<p>Submission of comments in support of keeping the golf course open for both the short and long term.</p> <p>Acknowledgment that their positive financial situation should continue in the future as the number of current annual users is maintained or even increased.</p>

5 Considerations

Consultation Responses

The number of responses to the consultation was exceptional, highlighting the strength of feeling within communities about KAL leisure centres and the role they play.

However it is important to note that whilst there was a significant response rate to the consultation, this was not (designed to be) a representative sample of the Kirklees population and therefore responses may not accurately reflect the views of all/under-represented groups.

Proposals

Whilst there was some agreement in relation to the proposals in light of the current financial situation and the investment needed to continue provision at all sites, and that having some, central, provision was better than not having any, there were also strong feeling that keeping just two leisure centres open (the core proposal) to accommodate all Kirklees residents was inadequate.

Whilst the preference would be not to close any leisure centres (and invest in all centres equally), some respondents indicated that they would prefer if some local sites remained open (for example close *either* Dewsbury or Batley but not both). Many respondents advocated strongly for their local site to remain open.

Wider Impact

The importance of leisure centres as 'cultural and social hubs' was emphasised. Respondents felt local centres helped break down language barriers, support participation in physical activity amongst different generations and cultures and build social connectedness, particularly amongst older people.

Many respondents also highlighted the need for a more holistic view of leisure provision in Kirklees, in that any reductions in leisure provision could potentially have longer-term consequences on individual health and wellbeing, health inequalities and result in a subsequent increase in demand for health and social care services.

It was also felt that the needs of local people should be an equally weighted factor alongside finances during decision-making about leisure provision. Some respondents felt that the Council also has a duty of care to continue adequate leisure provision for all.

Conclusion

It is recommended that the Council reflects on these consultation findings and comments, letters, deputations, petitions, and other correspondence received, as part of the decision-making process about the future of the leisure centres.

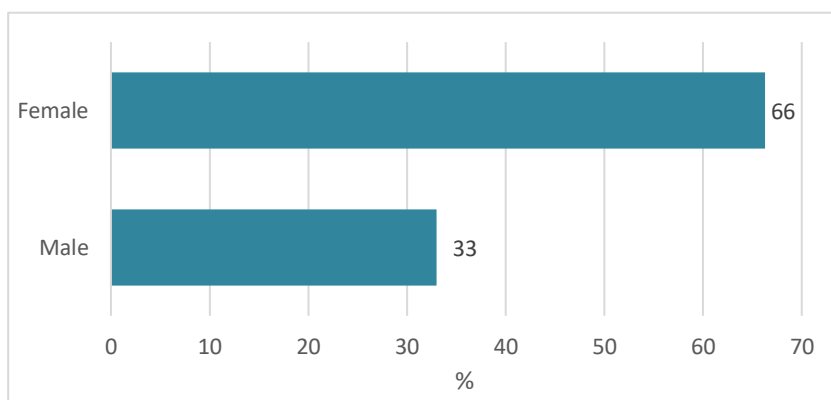
Appendix A Respondent Demographics (Consultation Survey)

The following outlines information about survey respondents in relation to the protected characteristics laid out in the Equality Act 2010, plus four additional social characteristics identified by Kirklees Council.

Where percentages are less than 10%, results are not reported to protect anonymity.

The majority of respondents were female.

Figure B1: How would you describe your gender?

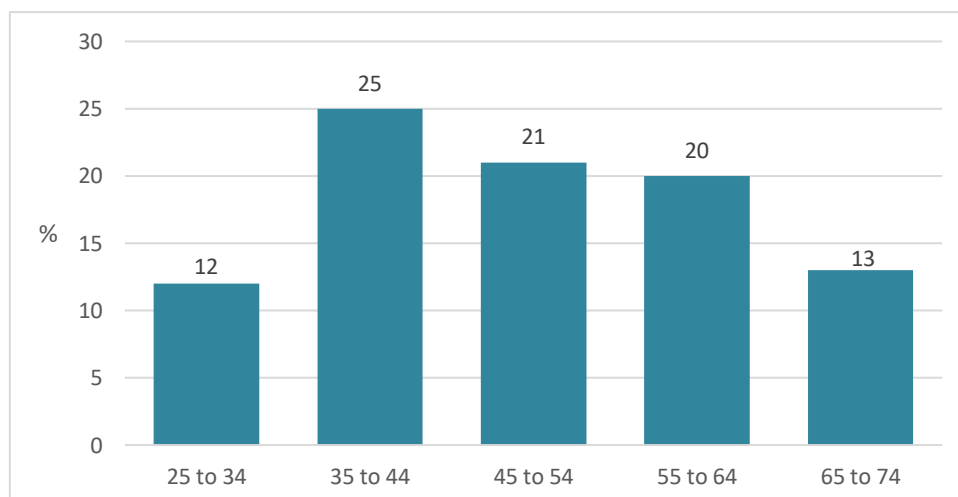


Total respondents 17,180

99% identified their gender as being the same as registered at birth.

Most responses were received from those in the 35 to 44, 45 to 54 and 55 to 64 age groups.

Figure B2: To which age group do you belong?



Total respondents 17,598

The majority of respondents are currently working full time or part time. A fifth (20%) are retired.

Table B1: Are you currently...?

Are you currently...?	% Respondents
Working full time (30 hours per week or more)	51%
Wholly retired from work	20%
Working part time (under 30 hours per week)	15%
On an apprenticeship or training scheme	Less than 10%
Doing any other kind of paid work	Less than 10%
Self-employed or freelance	Less than 10%
Working paid/unpaid for your own/family's business	Less than 10%
Temporarily laid off	Less than 10%
Unemployed and available for work	Less than 10%
On parental leave (maternity/paternity)	Less than 10%
In full time education (school/college/university)	Less than 10%
Long-term sick or disabled	Less than 10%
Military	Less than 10%
Doing something else	Less than 10%

Total respondents 17,152

Less than 10% of respondents identified as being a former member of the armed forces.

Respondent's total annual household income is shown below.

Table B2: Respondents Total Annual Household Income

Total Annual Household Income	% Respondents
Below £10,000	Less than 10%
£10,001 to £20,000	14%
£20,001 to £30,000	18%
£30,001 to £40,000	15%
£40,001 to £50,000	13%
£50,001 to £60,000	11%
£60,001 to £70,000	Less than 10%
Above £70,001	18%

Total respondents 15,241

The majority of respondents (86%) identified their ethnic group as White British (*total respondents 16,528*).

Almost half (48%) identified their religion as Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations). 42% identified as having no religion (*total respondents 15,364*).

94% of respondents identified their sexual orientation as heterosexual/straight (*total respondents 15,239*).

A fifth (22%) consider themselves to have a disability and/or long-term health condition (*total respondents 16,372*), including:

- A condition that substantially limits physical activity such as walking, climbing stairs, lifting or carrying (40%).
- A long-standing illness such as Cancer or HIV (23%).
- A long-standing psychological or mental health condition (21%).

45% of respondents have caring responsibilities (*total respondents 16,593*). Of these:

- Three quarters (73%) care for a child(ren) under the age of 18.
- 13% are a secondary carer.

Appendix B Voluntary, Community and Social Clubs and Organisations Represented by Respondents

1st Upper Dearne Valley Navigators
7th Batley Masham Explorer Scouts
A swim club
Abacus Day Service
Air Cadets
Andy's Man Club
Ansaar Organisation
Air Training Corps
Badminton Club/Group
Barnardos
Batley Girls Rounders Club
Batley 3rd Age
Batley Tennis Club
Batley Ninjas Rounders Club.
Batley Owls for Life
Batley Sports Centre
Batley Underwater Hockey
Beacon Rangers Junior Football Club
Birkenshaw Bells Netball club
Birstall RunFIT
Birstall Youth Club
BOK Artistic Swimming
Bok Disability Swimming Squad
Bradley Park Golf Club
Bridgewood Trust
British Octopush Association
British Sub-Aqua Club - Huddersfield Branch (BSAC 18)
Chance to Shine (cricket)
Cleckheaton Lawn Tennis Club
Cleckheaton Union Rugby Club
Colne Valley Amateur Swimming Club
Colne Valley Cycle Therapy CIC
Colne Valley Help
Colne Valley OWLS
Community Plus
Crocks and Codgers
Crowlees Junior and Infant School
CVLS
Dewsbury Moor Rugby Club

Deighton Basketball
Deighton Into Sports Project
Dewsbury Amateur Swimming Club
Dewsbury Road Runners Running Club
Diamond Wood Academy
Deighton Juniors Football Club
Drighlington Rugby Club
Earlsheaton Starlites
England Netball
European Scout Federation
Genies Netball Team
Girl Guiding
GKR Karate
Golcar Junior, Infant and Nursery School
Golcar United Community
Gomersal and Cleckheaton Junior Football Club
GoodGym
Grange Moor Football Team
Headway Huddersfield
Heywood Irish Centre Football Club
Holme Valley Basketball
Holme Valley Scouts
Holmbridge Football Club
Holmfirth Harriers Athletics Club
Holmfirth Hotshots Netball
Holmfirth Town Junior Football Club
Howden Clough Football Club
Huddersfield British Sub Aqua Club
Huddersfield Giants Junior Netball Club
Huddersfield Netball League
Huddersfield Otters Water Polo Club
Huddersfield Town Foundation
Huddersfield Triathlon Club
KC Fitness
Kirklees Disabled Sports Club
Kelly's Heroes Netball Club
Kenmore Nursing Home
Kirkheaton Netball Club
Kirklees Artistic Swimming (formerly Kirklees Synchronettes)
Kirklees Youth Alliance/Uniform Exchange
Laund Hill Football Club
Lepton Highlanders

Littletown Juniors Football Club
Locala Kirklees
Longwood Harriers Athletic Club
Marsden Netball Club
MASC Karate Group
MEDO
Mirfield Juniors Football Club
Mirfield Netball Club
Morley Town Football Club
Morley Triathlon Club
Mount Pleasant Football and Social Club
Norrithorpe Football Club
North Huddersfield Football Club
North Kirklees Insight team (early intervention in psychosis group)
North Kirklees School Sports Partnership and School Games
North Kirklees Special Gymnastics
Outlookers
OWLs
Park Run
Pennine Canoe and Rowing Club
Ripponden Park Bowling Club
Support 2 Recovery
Scissett Youth Amateur swimming club
Scout Association
Shawcross rugby club
Shipleigh Swifts Netball club
Smart Academy
Soothill Community Association
Spensborough and District Athletics Club
Spensborough Swimming Club
Square Pegs
St Anne's Community Services
St Joseph's Catholic Primary Academy
St Paulinus Primary
Stadium Runners Club
Staincliffe Junior School
Street Bikes
Tandem Trekkers
The Valleys
Third Sector Leaders
Thongsbridge Cricket Club
Town Flyers Trampoline Club

University of Huddersfield
Upper Dearne Valley Navigators
Urban Angels
Voluntary and Community
Wakefield Triathlon Club
West Yorkshire Netball/Junior Netball League
Whitcliffe Junior Netball Club
White Rose All Stars Junior Football Club
Whitehouse Centre GP Practice
Whitcliffe Warriors Netball Team
Windmill C of E Primary School
Wyke Bowling Club
Yorkshire Cricket Board
Yorkshire elite Football Academy
Yorkshire Junior Underwater Hockey Club
Yorkshire Sport Karate
Yorkshire Underwater Hockey

Appendix C Other Stakeholder Organisations Represented by Respondents

Batley Girls High School
Batley Multi Academy Trust
Birdsedge First School
Boothroyd Primary Academy
British Canoeing
Cleckheaton Lawn Tennis Club
Council Wellness Service
Crossley Fields Junior and Infant school
Cummins Weekly Football Group
Cygnets Healthcare
Dale House School
Dalton Crown Green Bowling club
Deighton Into Sports Project
Earlsheaton and Mount Pleasant Medical centre
Elland Juniors Football Club
Emley First School
England Netball
Fieldhead Primary Academy
Gomersal Primary School
Healthwatch Kirklees
Holmfirth Badminton Club
Holroyd Bowling Club
Holy Spirit Catholic Primary, Heckmondwike
Honley Junior Infant and Nursery School
Hotshots Netball Club
Huddersfield and District Football League
Huddersfield BID
Huddersfield Veterans Bowling Association
Hyrstmount Junior School
Kirklees Active Leisure
Kirklees College Springfield and Pioneer Centres
Lawn Tennis Association (LTA)
Leaving Care Team
Lindley Bowling Club
Little Lanterns Homeschooling
Meltham Moor Primary School
Mid Yorkshire Hospitals NHS Trust/Cardiac Rehabilitation Service
NHS Sports Group Dewsbury
NHS/Connect Health Pain Services
NHS/GP

Parent and Baby Group Slawit
Ravenshall School
Rothwell Netball Team
Ryburn United Football Club
Scholes Primary School
Southwest Yorkshire Partnership Foundation NHS Trust
St John Fisher School Sport Partnership
West Yorkshire Combined Authority

Appendix D Other Leisure Centres/Facilities used by Respondents

5Core
6Fit
Active bodies
Adam Thewlis Holmfirth
Aikido Ravensthorpe
Al Hikma Batley
Almondbury High School
Ambition Studios
AVL Fitness
Batley Bulldogs Football Pitch
Batley Bulldogs Gym
Big Box Leisure Club
Birkenshaw Bowling Club
Birstall Private gym and Private Trainer
Birstall Reach
Body Evolution
Bootcamp Huddersfield
Brighthouse Gym at Holiday Inn
Cedar Court Hotel
Christ the King Church
Civic Hall, Holmfirth
Civic Centre
Cockley Woods
Colne Valley High School
Connor Hall Fitness
Core Reform, Holmfirth
Crosland Heath Golf Club
CrossFit, Holmfirth
CrossFit, Iron Fort
Crouch Fitness
CVLC
Defiance Fit, Brighthouse
Denby Dale Pie Hall
Dewsbury District Golf Club
Dewsbury Police Station Gym
DW Fitness, Birstall
East Bierley Playing Fields
Ellams Mirfield
Empower Gym
Energised Personal Trainer
Everlast Gym - Birstall

Extreme Conditioning
Farrow School
Fartown High School
Faster Fitness
Fernside Pool
Fit 26
Fitness First
Flex Studio
Form Fitness Leeds
Free Klime
Goals
Gomersal Park Hotel
Gracie Barra Huddersfield
Greenhead Tennis Centre
GRIT Military Gym
Gym at Home
Gym Group, Wakefield
Hanging Heaton Golf Course
HD1 Fitness
HD3 Fitness
Health Club for Her, Batley
Health Shack, Almondbury
Heckmondwike Sports Club
Holiday Inn
Holmbridge Cricket Club
Holme Valley Black Belt Academy
Holmfirth Community centre
Holmfirth High School
Holmfirth Tennis Club
Honley High School
Honley Squash Club
Howden Clough Community Centre
Hub 26
Huddersfield Lawn Tennis & Squash Club
Huddersfield University
HX5 Crossfit
Inkerman House
Inspire Pilates
Ironside Gym
JD Gym, Batley
JD Gym, Huddersfield
JLF Fitness, Batley
Joe Ralph's Gym (Wakefield)

JRSC Gym Newsome
Kane academy
KBW
Kick off Dewsbury
Laund Hill Community Centre
Lifestyle Fitness
Live Breathe Pilates
Lockwood Park
Loft 12 - Thongsbridge
Longley Park Golf Course
Louise Wright Fitness
Lukes Lads
Mad Training at Batley
Maloneys Gym
Manor Park
Marsden Leisure Centre
Marsden Racers Running & Cycling Club
Marsden Tennis Club
Martial Arts Gym in Cleckheaton
Meltham Golf Club
MFG Sports Centre
Millroyd Milk
Mirfield Community Centre
Mirfield Free Grammar
Mirfield Tennis Club
MK Pilates
MP Fit Birstall
Muscle Pit, Dewsbury
NFG
Nivarana
NMA Marshall Arts
North Light Physio
Northern Fitness Gyms
Northfield Hall
Nuffield Leeds
Yoga Studios, Slaithwaite
Online private classes
Oragym, Holmfirth
Other Private Gym
Outside spaces
Panache Gymnastics
Pegasus and PPD studios
Penistone Grammar School

Pennine Academy of Dance
Pennine Gymnastics Centre, Honley
Pennine Sailing Club
Phoenix Squash and Fitness Club
Pilates People - Lockwood
Porter House Fitness
Private Pilates Studios
Private Pool
Private Yoga Studios
Prominence Pilates, Cleckheaton
Pure Gym
Rawthorpe Boxing Club, Milnsbridge
Reach Birstall
Realgroup X
Reform Gym, Lindley
Restorr
RG Strength
Root Pilates and Yoga
Roy Ellam's Gym - Mirfield
Salendine Nook Swimming Pool
Sanctus
Sass Wellbeing Studio, Marsden
Score, Waterloo
Shelley Village Hall
Sikh Leisure Centre
Simply Fit
Skelmanthorpe Community Centre
Skelmanthorpe Squash Club
Soccer City
Sovereign Fitness
Spennings Court Care Home
St John Fisher High school
Storthes Hall Gym
Street Soccer Batley
Strongher
SVLC
SWIM!
Swimnation
TCD/Jo Cox House Batley
The Bridge Shepley
The Elms Sport Hall, Milnsbridge
The Gym
The Hub

The Manor House, Birkenshaw
The Mill
The Muscle Pit, Dewsbury
The open countryside/reservoirs
The Unit Gym, Honley
The Village Gym
The Zone Huddersfield
Thongsbridge Tennis and Fitness Club
TLS Wellbeing
Tolson Museum
Top Bodies
Total Fitness
Trident Fitness, Morley
TruGym
U3A Ossett
Uppergate farm pool
Utopia
Vitality/Pilates at Home
Wendy Swim School
Willow Valley Golf Club
Woodland Glade, Bradley
Woodland Sports Centre, Bradley
YMCA at Milnsbridge
Yorkshire Kettle Bell Club
Your Vision Fitness