FENLAND DISTRICT

INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY STRATEGY
2016 - 2031

FENLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PREPARED BY STRATEGIC LEISURE AND 4 GLOBAL

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Fenland District Council (FDC) wishes to understand both the needs of its indoor existing sports facility portfolio, and future need for provision, driven by increased population, and identification of any gaps in the existing facility network. The nature of the District, with four main market towns – March, Wisbech, Whittlesey, and Chatteris, means that the geographical location of provision is important to facilitating and encouraging participation, given the impact of accessibility.

1.2. Improving the quality of provision is particularly important given that less than a quarter of Fenland residents currently take part in sport and physical activity at least once a week, on a regular basis, and obesity is a significant challenge for 63.8% of the adult population, and 18.9% of children.**(Source: Sport England Local Sport Profiles August 2015)**

VISION

1.3. The Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in Fenland is:

> ***'To encourage more people to be more active, more often, by providing an efficient leisure service, attractive open spaces and support for local sports clubs and community events.'***

AIMS

1.4. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision is to:

- **Significantly increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals**
- **Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced**
- **Create active environments where the choice to become physical active is an integral part of everyday life**
- **Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity**
- **Facilitate the development of healthier lifestyles across Fenland's communities**
- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Fenland**
- **Support and provide opportunities for local sports clubs and community groups.**

1.5. The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Fenland, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Fenland, and help people to live and age better.

1.6. Sustainability of facility provision is key to maintaining these opportunities; FDC needs to plan now for the investment requirements of its existing facilities, and work in partnership with other providers and stakeholders to address the other priorities identified through this Strategy.

PRINCIPLES FOR FUTURE PROVISION

1.7. Analysis of existing provision also identifies the principles that should underpin future sport and leisure facility development in Fenland. These are to:

- **Ensure residents of Fenland have good quality, accessible, affordable and sustainable, with the minimum provision being sustainable, strategic-sized sports hall, 25m pool and a fitness suite.**
- **Replace ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new provision should be designed and developed based on Sport England and NGB guidance, and be fully inclusive**
- **Rationalise existing provision where new fit for purpose facilities can replace/improve existing buildings**
- **Invest in existing provision to improve quality**
- **Invest strategically to ensure economic viability and sustainability of provision**
- **Where possible, provide facilities (formal and informal) closer to where people live; access to informal provision is important in the rural areas**
- **Aim to ensure that more facilities on education sites provide opportunities (on a formal basis) for community access**

SUMMARY OF NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

1.8. The assessment and analysis undertaken to develop this Strategy identifies a need for some additional provision, across a range of facility types, as well as more generic needs in terms of improvement to the quality of existing facilities, and the accessibility and operational management of provision.

1.9. The facility needs have been identified as a result of the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility analysis undertaken.

1.10. These are summarised below, by facility type.

Table 1.1: Summary of Facility Needs in Fenland

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
SPORTS HALLS	Badminton, and netball NGBs support the need for additional sports hall capacity in Fenland. There is a lack of sports halls capable of accommodating indoor netball, basketball, and volleyball in Fenland. There are no sports halls larger than 4 badminton court size in Fenland. Improvement in the quality of some ageing facilities; the medium term priority (5-10 years) is the Hudson Centre.
SWIMMING POOLS	There is an under supply of current and future swimming pool provision in Fenland. The ASA has identified the need for increased swimming pool provision in Fenland.

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
	In addition, there is a need to start planning now for investment in existing pool facilities, George Campbell and the Hudson Leisure Centres, both of which are ageing.
GYMNASTICS FACILITIES	Increased access to sports hall facilities for club use. Additional dedicated gymnastic club facilities.
INFORMAL FACILITIES	Cycling and walking routes; safe cycling routes

1.11. These facility needs translate into the following investment priorities:

PRIORITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

1.12. The facilities that have been identified as being in need of investment are:

Table 1.2: Priority Facility Investment Needs

TOWN	FACILITIES REQUIRING REPLACEMENT (DUE TO AGE/CONDITION)	NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION - FACILITY TYPE	
		SPORTS HALLS (BADMINTON COURTS)	SWIMMING POOLS
MARCH	**George Campbell Leisure Centre** • Sports Hall – medium term • Additional water space: medium to long term	6 or 8 court sports hall	Additional water space needed to meet demands of population growth
WISBECH	**Hudson Leisure Centre** • Sports Hall – medium term • Additional water space: medium to long term	6 or 8 court sports hall	Additional water space needed to meet demands of population growth
CHATTERIS	N/A	4 court sports hall	
WHITTLESEY	**The Manor Leisure Centre** • Activity Hall • Swimming Pool	N/A	N/A

1.13. There is a need to retain sports hall and swimming pool provision in March and Wisbech to meet current and future demand; these are the largest areas of population now, and will also have the highest levels of population growth in the future. The issue is that future provision could be new, or refurbishment and extension of existing facilities. The age, design and condition of these two facilities suggests however, that replacement would be a better long term option than refurbishment.

1.14. There is a need to retain existing sports hall provision in Chatteris as a minimum; there is already unmet demand in that area for 1.7 courts.

1.15. Other priorities and needs include:

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1.16. It is clear from the strategy analysis that there is a need for capital investment in Fenland's existing facility network, or replacement of this, to address both current and future needs. Whilst some of this investment relates to additional facility provision, there is also a need for significant investment in existing ageing stock; increased participation is more likely to be achieved if the environment in which people take part is fit for purpose.

1.17. In relation to getting more people active, it is important to highlight the following issues:

- **Many of Fenland's existing facilities are already full (sports halls operating at capacity: Wisbech, March and Chatteris; swimming pools operating at capacity – George Campbell and Hudson Leisure Centre)**
- **Much of the existing facility portfolio is ageing and of average quality**
- **Increasing population will put additional demands on the capacity of existing facilities**
- **Increasing participation levels will increase demand on existing facilities.**

1.18. These issues all highlight the need for investment, and additional provision.

IMPROVED LOCAL PARTNERSHIP WORKING

1.19. In order to deliver the identified Strategy needs, and the key outcome of increased participation to address health inequalities, there is a need for some fundamental changes in approach. The development of new, and improved facilities is a mechanism to deliver these outcomes.

1.20. The key issue to address initially is that of partnership working; despite the numerous strategies and plans for Fenland, all of which identify the need to improve health, there is a need to develop effective joined-up partnerships that work together to deliver on this priority.

HIERARCHY OF FACILITY PROVISION

1.21. Development of a hierarchy of facility provision, which includes both formal and informal sports facilities is an opportunity in Fenland. Given the rural nature of the district, it is not economically viable to provide a sports hall or swimming pool in every community. It is inevitable that there will be fewer specialist facilities in an area, than those which are multi-purpose.

1.22. It is therefore a priority to invest, not just in the formal sports facilities to provide opportunities for participation, but in the village halls and community centres around the district, to enable them to provide a wider activity offering at local level.

IMPROVED TRANSPORT IN RURAL AREAS

1.23. A well-planned and thought through community transport scheme, providing regular and reliable access to physical activity opportunities could facilitate increased participation amongst the least active, enabling them to become more active on a more regular basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)
FDC prioritises the development of additional sports hall provision in the District and specifically in March, Wisbech, and Chatteris.

RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)
FDC Prioritises the development of sustainable additional or new swimming pool provision in March and Wisbech.

RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)
Given the identified need for additional sports hall and swimming pool provision, FDC reviews the options for delivering investment in new/extended provision across the district, to ensure it is strategically planned, without duplication.

RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)
FDC identifies the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs, and investigates the various sources available for capital funding.

RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)
FDC adopts the suggested hierarchy approach to provision of participation opportunities through formal and informal facilities.

RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)
FDC leads a new approach in partnership working driven by the need for investment in sports facilities, which is much more joined up at the local level, involving partners who have a stake in reducing health inequalities, increasing participation and thereby investing in the health of the Fenland community.

RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)
FDC works with local gymnastics clubs to develop purpose built provision, which is club led and operated.

RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)
FDC works with partners to develop improved transport systems and options in the rural areas, linked to sports facility programmes and participation opportunities.

RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)
FDC seeks to secure S106 contributions towards the development of additional and safe walking and cycling routes.

RECOMMENDATION 10 (10)
FDC works with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum commitments for a period of time to protect community access.

RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)
FDC works closely with neighbouring authorities to facilitate increased levels of activity in Chatteris and Whittlesey.

RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)
There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years.

2. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

INTRODUCTION

2.1. Fenland District is a predominantly rural area, located in the northern part of Cambridgeshire, relatively close to both Cambridge (in the south) and also Peterborough (to the west). The District has 4 market towns, Chatteris, March, Whittlesey and Wisbech, and 29 smaller villages. The District borders with Kings Lynn and West Norfolk to the east.

2.2. The district covers an area of about 550 square km (210 square miles). It is set to see substantial population growth over the next few years.

2.3. The development of an Indoor Sports Facility Strategy will help to plan effectively for future sports facility provision, to plan effectively for current and future need, population growth and increased participation.

2.4. The Indoor Sports Facility and Playing Pitch Strategies will support Fenland's 2013 'Leisure Strategy - Helping to create a healthy and prosperous local community', and the Council's Infrastructure Plan (revised 2016).

2.5. Implementing a planned approach to future provision of sport and physical activity facilities in Fenland over the medium term will ensure that the Fenland community has access to high quality facilities, helping communities improve their health. Where Fenland District Council (FDC) provides facilities, it is important that they are as efficient and effective as possible due to continuing financial pressures on local government.

2.6. The Indoor Sports Facility and Playing Pitch Strategies will provide evidence to support funding bids from National Sports bodies like Sport England and National Governing Bodies (NGB's) of sport, regional funders such as WREN, whilst also supporting requests for developer contributions following building developments. Additionally, the Strategy will help focus internal revenue and capital spending in the medium term.

2.7. Map 2.1 below shows Fenland and its relationship to the rest of the County.

Map 2.1: ONS Map of Cambridgeshire

2.8. The aim of developing the Indoor Facilities Strategy is to:

- **Inform the nature and quantity of future indoor sports facility provision required in Fenland given the anticipated population growth in the area**
- **Identify where, and how opportunities exist in Fenland to develop this community network of facilities**
- **Ensure that the current and future demand for sports and recreation facilities are planned for holistically and that the needs of the current and growing population of Fenland can be fully met.**
- **Take into consideration the contribution that Fenland's sports facilities offer neighbouring authorities and the wider region in planning for the future**
- **Provide evidence to support funding bids to National Sports bodies like Sport England, and support requests for contributions from Section 106 Planning Obligations.**

RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING A SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY

2.9. Fenland District Council (FDC) wishes to understand both the needs of its indoor existing sports facility portfolio, and future need for provision, driven by increased population, and identification of any gaps in the existing facility network.

2.10. The nature of the District, with four main market towns – March, Wisbech, Whittlesey, and Chatteris, means that the geographical location of provision is important to facilitating and encouraging participation, given the impact of accessibility.

2.11. The development of this new Sports Facilities Strategy will enable FDC to shape its core sports facilities offer; both its direct provision and that undertaken with partners in the education, voluntary, community and private sectors.

2.12. The Strategy will underpin the contribution that sport makes to the Fenland Corporate Plan priority objectives. It will also help provide a rationale to enable National Governing Bodies to further invest and deliver their working outcomes as outlined in their Whole Sport Plans.

2.13. FDC views the development of the strategy as an opportunity to set out a strategic Vision for future provision of indoor sports facilities, based on robust evidence and a needs assessment.

2.14. This will guide and inform future investment and partnerships, influence the Local Plan, future-proof and increase participation opportunities to 2031.

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

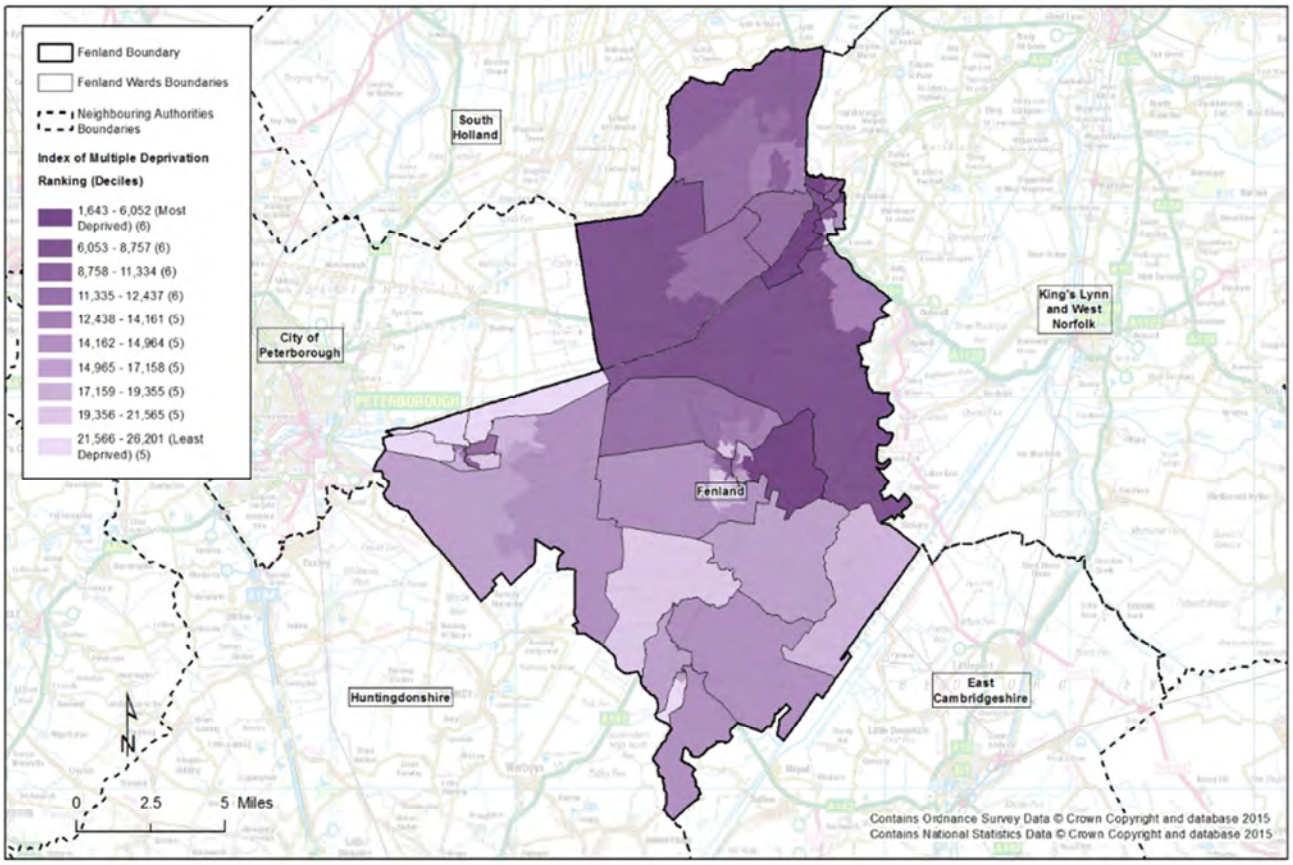
2.15. Significant population growth is anticipated in Fenland over the next 15 years; as a consequence of this, the Council wishes to see a long term (2015-2031) Strategy for the future provision and delivery of indoor sports facilities across the local authority area.

- **It is anticipated that the majority of the population, and therefore residential development, growth will be in and around the four main towns**
- **Fenland District ranks 9 out of the 56 districts in the East of England in terms of deprivation, highlighting that Fenland has some significant areas of deprivation (the lower the score, the higher the level of deprivation).**

(Source: Sport England Local Sport Profiles May 2015)

2.16. Fenland has several areas of severe deprivation (see Map 2.2). The issue of rural deprivation is also a challenge across the Fenland area, related to particular factors such as employment, accessibility and transport.

Map 2.2: Fenland Areas of Deprivation



Index of Multiple Deprivation (2010)

2.17. The Fenland communities also have significant health challenges, with growing obesity (adults 63.8%, children 18.9%), and low levels of regular participation in physical activity at 24.40%, compared to England (35.5%) and East of England averages (34.6%). **(Source: Active People Survey 9 (APS9) 2014/15 Q2).** In Fenland over three-quarters of the population are not active enough to have a positive impact on individual health.

2.18. Obesity levels in the District are high compared to England (adults 63.8%; children 18.9%) and East of England averages (adults 65.1%; children 18.9%), with 72.4% of adults and 22.3% of children categorised as obese.

(Source: Sport England Local Sport Profiles August 2015)

2.19. There is high dependence on private transport across the area, given that public transport is limited, and there is a need to travel to the market towns (urban centres) for education, retail opportunities and employment.

2.20. A number of further factors inform the need for the development of this strategy:

- **Existing facilities range in age and condition**
- **Existing facilities are, in the main, located in and around the main towns,**
- **The existing facilities have been added to over the years, and are likely to need further investment in the medium term**

- **Accessibility to facilities, particularly from, and within, the more rural areas, where the population is older**
- **The role of other providers – particularly education and clubs given the existing range of facilities in the District**

STRATEGY SCOPE

2.21. Based on the brief, the project scope includes:

- **Sports halls**
- **Swimming/leisure pools**
- **Health and Fitness Facilities, including dance studios**
- **Stadia/Athletics venues**
- **Key sports specific indoor facilities for example tennis / bowls / gymnastics**

2.22. The sports covered by this Strategy include:

- **Basketball**
- **Badminton**
- **Cricket**
- **Swimming (all disciplines)**
- **Health and Fitness (Fitness suites and dance studios)**
- **Bowls**
- **Tennis**
- **Gymnastics / trampolining**
- **Table Tennis**
- **Martial Arts**
- **Boxing**

2.23. The strategy assesses and identifies the provision of all strategic scale indoor sports and recreation facilities i.e. facilities with 3 court sports halls and above, minimum 20m pools, indoor tennis and bowls facilities.

2.24. The Strategy focuses on key providers such as:

- **Local Authority,**
- **Education, (school based, further and Higher Education),**
- **Voluntary and private sectors.**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.25. The detailed requirements of each element of the study are set out below; the main stages are:

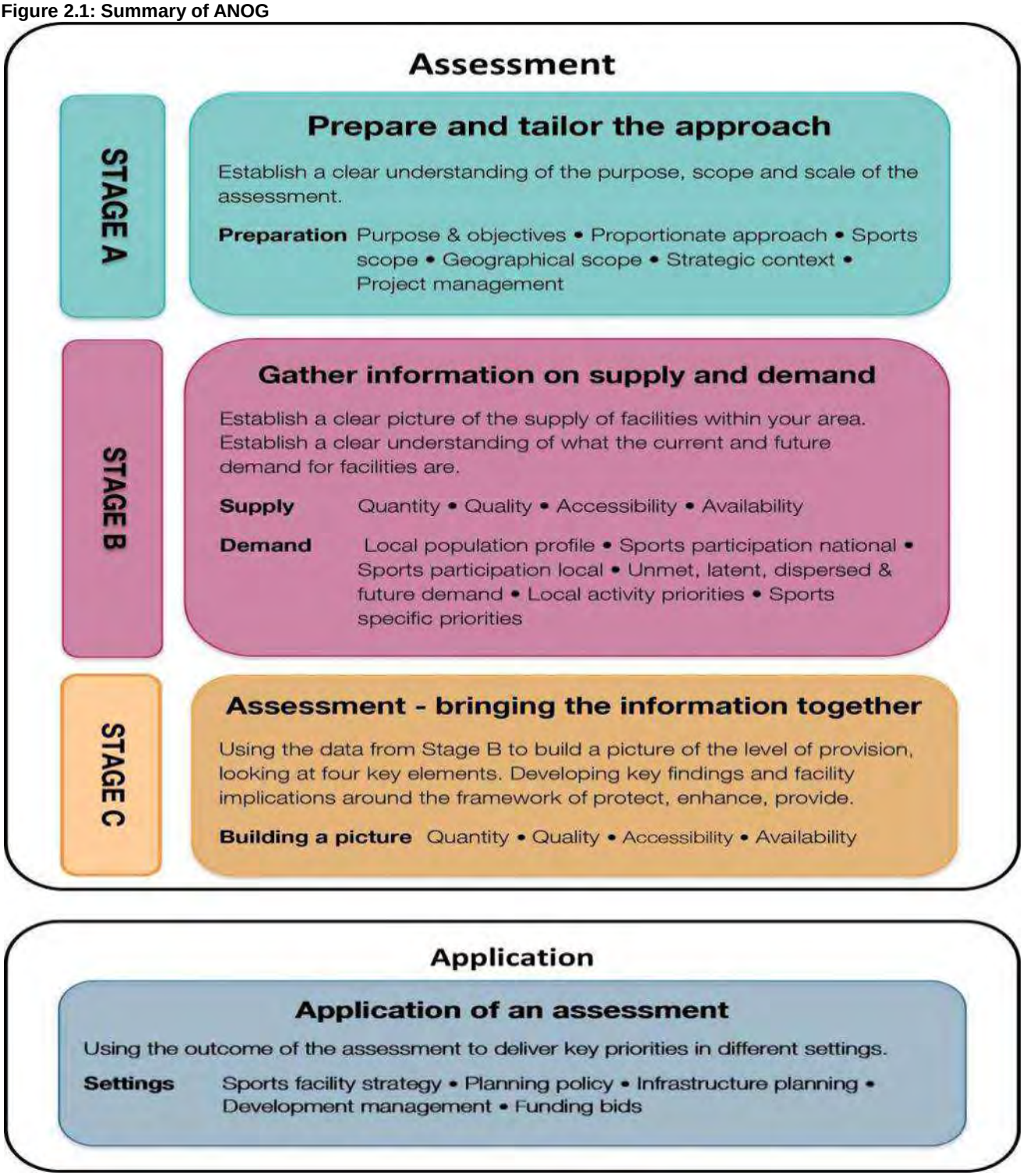
- **Audit of existing strategic scale sports and recreation facilities**
- **Survey and analysis of demand and need for sports and recreation facilities across Fenland**
- **Analysis of potential surpluses and deficiencies in sports and recreation assets in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility in comparison to national data sets where relevant**
- **Review of existing national, strategic and local policies for sport and recreation to understand what this may mean for the delivery of services/outcomes in Fenland**
- **Identifying a suitable mechanism for setting targets to deliver sports and recreation across Fenland**
- **Recommendations for how shortfalls and future needs should be addressed and where new facilities should be located. The document should forecast future needs projections based on population and participation growth. Guidance should also be provided on the cost of provision, how this can be implemented and how investment can be secured including but not only through the planning obligations / CIL system. This is needed to ensure that the project methodology is robust and policy in the Local Plans accords with national planning guidance.**

STRATEGY STRUCTURE

2.26. The Strategy has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (ANOG), published in 2014.

2.27. The Strategy structure has been developed to reflect the ANOG Guidance. The structure is detailed in the Contents section, and reflects the following ANOG stages, as set out in Figure 2.1:

Figure 2.1: Summary of ANOG



3. STRATEGIC POLICY AND CONTEXT

3.1. The communities of Fenland face significant health challenges, which is why this area is such a priority in planning, policy and strategic terms at local level.

3.2. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Cambridgeshire (JSNA) details that there are high levels of obesity, low levels of exercise and healthy eating, high teenage pregnancy, and high levels of smoking in Fenland compared to Cambridgeshire, the East of England and national averages, as summarised below:

- **Fenland has the highest proportion of obese adults in Cambridgeshire at 29% (26.8% in 2012), which is significantly higher than the national average of 22%.**
- **Of the 123 wards in Cambridgeshire, Fenland has the top 18 wards with the highest estimated prevalence of obese adults.**
- **In Year 6, 20.2% of Fenland children are obese compared to a national figure of 10%.**
- **Only 21.7% of residents in Fenland consume five or more portions of fruit and vegetables in a day compared to the 23.7% national average.**
- **Fenland has the highest level of zero participation in moderate intensity activity across the county.**
- **Approximately 27% of adults who live in Fenland smoke, which is the highest estimated figure in the County (Cambridgeshire average is 22%). Smoking is implicated in four in every seven deaths in people aged over 65 in Fenland.**
- **Life expectancy for men (79.5 years) is comparable to the England average (79.4 years), but lower than the East of England average (80.3 years), except for those in the most deprived areas of Fenland, where life expectancy for men is 4.7 years less than the England average. For women, life expectancy in Fenland is 82.8 years; this is lower than both the East of England (83.8 years), and the England (83.1 years) averages**
- **Levels of people diagnosed with diabetes (7) are higher than the England average (5) (crude rate based on 1000 population and recorded numbers on GP registers).**

(Source: Health Profile Fenland 2012)

3.3. The national Public Health Outcomes Framework.

(Source: Public Health England 2013) highlights the low levels of physical activity in Fenland, which contribute to the above.

Table 3.1: Physically active and inactive adults

RATE	FENLAND	EAST OF ENGLAND	ENGLAND
% ACTIVE	52.1 %	57.8 %	57.0 %
% INACTIVE	32.2 %	25.9 %	27.7 %

Source: Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework (2013). Measure: percentage of physically active and inactive adults. Time period(s): 2014

3.4. The demographic profile of Fenland, current and future, is summarised in Table 3.2.

3.5. In the decade up to 2001, the district's population grew at four times the national average and has continued to grow rapidly since. The 2011 Census suggests Fenland has a population of approximately 95,300, compared to 83,700 in 2001 and 75,500 in 1991. Chatteris and March in particular have accommodated significant new house building, as have Dodington, Wimblington and Manea.

Table 3.2: Summary of Fenland Demographic Profile

KEY FACTORS	FENLAND DISTRICT
POPULATION 2015 (ALL AGES) (Office for National Statistics mid year estimates 2013)	95,300
POPULATION 2031 (ALL AGES)	113,000
POPULATION INCREASES PLANNED	11,000 new homes 2014-2031; circa 17,700 additional residents
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	Predominantly white; the population is ageing – the number of people of pensionable age will rise from 25% to 41% in the next 10 years
RURAL AREAS	Fenland is predominantly rural. 25% of the population live in the rural area. The majority of the rural population live in one of the district's 29 villages.
DEPRIVATION	IMD 22.27 (9 out of 56 in East of England) There are high levels of deprivation across Fenland; Wisbech in particular would benefit from regeneration and investment. There are significant inequalities in terms of life expectancy, particularly for men, who live shorter lives than the average in the East of England and England (See Section 2, paragraph 3.14)
OBESITY	72% i.e. nearly three quarters of the adult population are categorised as obese; 22.3% i.e. over a fifth of children are obese
HEALTH COST OF INACTIVITY	£1,416,538m
HEALTH ISSUES	Main health problems are caused by obesity and smoking, cardio vascular diseases, and diabetes. In Fenland about 27% of the adult population smoke. Smoking is responsible for 1 in 7 deaths in the District.

(Sources: Fenland Local Plan, Sport England Local Sports Profile)

3.6. The % split of the population across the market towns and the villages is circa 25% in the villages and 75% in the four market towns:

Table 3.3: Fenland – Population Distribution

TOWN	POPULATION
VILLAGES AND OUTLYING AREAS	23,375
CHATTERIS	10,500
MARCH	20,000
WHITTLESEY	13,000
WISBECH	20,500

Source: Fenland Local Plan 2014

3.7. The population across Fenland is expected to increase with the building of 11,000 new homes. These will be located as follows:

Table 3.4: Locations of New Homes in Fenland

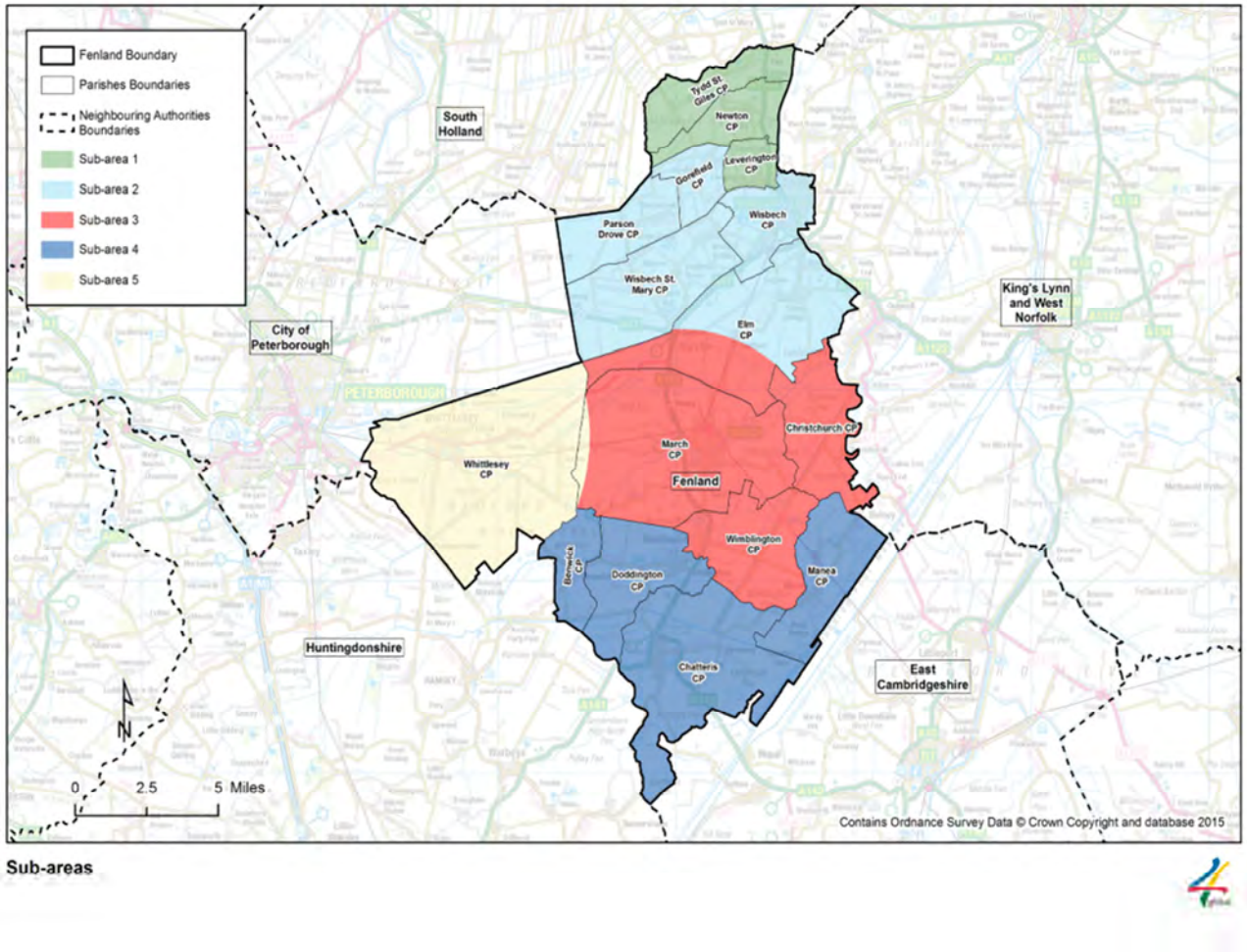
TOWN	NEW HOMES
VILLAGES AND OUTLYING AREAS	1,200
CHATTERIS	1,600
MARCH	4,200
WHITTLESEY	1,000
WISBECH	3,000 plus 550 in the neighbouring Kings Lynn and West Norfolk

4. EXISTING FACILITY PROVISION

INTRODUCTION

4.1. The current level and nature of facility provision in Fenland, has been assessed overall on the basis of the five sub areas as shown on Map 4.1 below. Map 4.1 also illustrates the wards comprising these sub areas.

Map 4.1: Fenland District showing Analysis Sub Areas



Sub-areas

Table 4.1: Summary of Demographic and Participation Characteristics – Fenland's Four Towns (Source: FDC 2015)

FENLAND ACTIVITY PROFILE

SUMMARY OF FENLAND'S ACTIVITY PROFILE (APS8):

'Active' = Having done any physical activity in the past week lasting 30 minutes or more

- The most active age group was **45-64 year olds** (75% active), and least active was those aged 65+ (37% active).
- 70% of **employed people** were active, compared to 47% of those not employed.
- Those with **vehicle access** were more likely to be active than those without (66%, compared to 21%).
- Residents who have lived in Fenland all their life are less likely to be active than those who haven't (54%, compared to 69%).

FENLAND'S FOUR TOWNS -	DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY	PARTICIPATION CHARACTERISTICS
CHATTERIS	Chatteris is the smallest in population of the four market towns (10,298 population). The majority of the resident population is ages 25-59. A high proportion of the population is born in the UK (96.2%). A high proportion of the population are married/cohabiting with or without children. • No transport links. Very isolated and very insular. • Lack of jobs/ lack of leisure facilities/ lack of desire to get out of the town. • Lack of facilities means that indoor leisure activities are popular (e.g. PC-based), and seen to have social problems associated with drugs and alcohol.	• People are least active in Chatteris. • Only 39% of people in Chatteris said they were active (APS8)
MARCH	March is the second biggest in population of the four market towns (21,051 population). The majority of the resident population is ages 25-59 A high proportion of the population is born in the UK (95.6%). Lots of people with a long term activity limiting illness The highest number of over 65 compared to the other market towns. A high number of retired people, not surprising given the above point. • An extremely proud town. • Working class traditions of railway work and farming.	• People are most active in March • 73% of people said they were active in March

FENLAND'S FOUR TOWNS -	DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY	PARTICIPATION CHARACTERISTICS
	• Train station links to other places but very self-contained. • Most residents don't need/want to leave March. • Perceived to have lots of facilities.	
WHITTLESEY	Whittlesey is the second smallest in population of the four market towns (population 12,746). The majority of the resident population is aged 25-59. A high proportion of the population is born in the UK (97.8%). Whittlesey has the lowest household overcrowding. Whittlesey does have a high percentage of retired people. • Defined by its proximity to Peterborough. • Plenty of jobs available in Peterborough meaning Whittlesey is a home to professional commuters. • Acceptable facilities available both in the town and in Peterborough.	• 65% said they were active in Whittlesey
WISBECH	Wisbech is the largest in population of the four market towns (24,556 population). The majority of the resident population is aged 25-59. A lower proportion of the population is born in the UK compared to the other towns (84.8%). High immigrant and traveller population. A high number of people declaring bad or very bad general health. A high number of people travel to work by foot. Lowest percentage of level 4+ qualifications across the towns. Highest number of household overcrowding compared to the other market towns. A high number of rented (private and social) accommodation. • High immigrant and traveller population. • Plenty of jobs, but these tend to be manual and low-skilled. Often perceived to be undesirable and as such, attract many migrant workers.	• 61% said they were active in Wisbech

FENLAND'S FOUR TOWNS -	DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY	PARTICIPATION CHARACTERISTICS
	• General mistrust of outsiders in the area and this is intensified in the case of Polish/Lithuanian people. • No train station and bad public transport means leaving the area is difficult.	

4.2. The above trends and characteristics have been taken into account in the facility needs analysis, and the consequent recommendations.

4.3. New Vision Fitness (the FDC in-house leisure operation, re-branded in 2013) is responsible for the operation and management of the main sports facilities in Fenland:

- **George Campbell Centre, March**
- **The Hudson Centre, Wisbech**
- **The Manor, Whittlesey**
- **The Chatteris Centre, Chatteris**

4.4. FDC has recently completed the refurbishment of the Manor Leisure Centre, Whittlesey (2014) and also improvements at the George Campbell Centre, March (2015).

4.5. All the above facilities comprise swimming pools and dry side provision, except the Chatteris Centre.

4.6. Despite the low participation levels in the District, a significant number of visits to leisure centres were recorded in 2014 - 664,670 visits with a customer satisfaction rate of 81% (of those asked). Over 65,000 people attended exercise classes.

SUPPLY OF SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN FENLAND

4.7. The following summarises the existing indoor sports facilities across Fenland:

Table 4.2: Existing Indoor Sports Facilities – Fenland

FACILITIES	FENLAND
Health & Fitness Suite	14
Indoor Bowls	3
Sports Hall	7
Studio	9
Squash Courts	6
Swimming Pool	7
Total	**46**

N.B Outdoor facilities are covered in the 2015 Fenland Playing Pitch Strategy

4.8. Based on the Active Places database, and the local sports profile data (Sport England), the Maps used in the following facility assessments show the extent of existing sport and leisure built facility provision in Fenland.

4.9. Active Places allows sports facilities in an area to be identified. Nationally, it contains information regarding 50,000 facilities, across eleven facility types.

4.10. Users of sport and recreation facilities do not recognise administrative boundaries and will use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are, in this context, a minor consideration for most users.

4.11. The availability of facilities in neighbouring areas can and does influence sports facility usage patterns; however, in Fenland, usage patterns are more affected by accessibility, given the rurality of the area, low levels of car ownership and limited public transport.

CATCHMENT AREAS

4.12. Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a means of identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is however, recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour, and are also very different in rural and urban areas. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. The Maps in Section 4 demonstrate catchment areas for facility provision in Fenland, based on this approach.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

4.13. Car ownership in Fenland is above the national average with nearly 47% owning one car compared with nearly 44% in England, despite relatively low incomes. Villages in the district are dispersed and public transport services inadequate in many locations, thus leading to people needing to travel. Relatively poor public transport (compared with more urban areas) and a limited walking and cycling infrastructure etc., makes the option of owning a private car more attractive. (Source Fenland Local Plan 2014).

4.14. 17.6% of the Fenland population do not have access to private transport. (Source Sport England FPM May 2015). It is not always easy (or indeed possible in some cases) to use public transport to get to and from some sport and recreation facilities.

4.15. In light of aspirations to reduce private car journeys, improved links with the public transport network could improve access to sport and recreation facilities. Establishing or improving links with existing or proposed public transport networks needs therefore to be a key consideration in development of new sports facilities in Fenland. It is however recognised that in rural areas this can present more of a challenge than in more urban communities.

4.16. This approach is supported in Local Plan policy, which positively supports the development of additional opportunities for walking and cycling (within existing communities and those that will be developed), both on an informal basis, for example, new routes connecting to existing networks, and as a means of accessing community facilities, and thereby reducing the number of car journeys and contributing to Fenland's health and wellbeing agenda.

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION IN FENLAND

4.17. Given the range of facilities in Fenland, each type is summarised below and assessed separately, to provide a more detailed picture of the current supply and demand, and importantly future need.

4.18. The facility types assessed are:

- **Sports Halls**
- **Health and Fitness Suites**
- **Gymnastics/trampolining facilities**
- **Indoor Tennis Courts**
- **Indoor Bowls Rinks**
- **Swimming Pools**
- **Squash Courts**
- **Table Tennis facilities**
- **Martial Arts Facilities**
- **Boxing Facilities**

4.19. The quality assessments of the FDC facilities, managed by New Vision Fitness are summarised in Table 4.3; they will also be referenced in subsequent sections as they impact on sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness facilities etc. The quality audits comprise an independent visual assessment of the quality and condition of the facilities; results are recorded on the ANOG assessment sheet, developed by Sport England. Details of the audits undertaken are included in Appendix 2a-2d.

4.20. The audit scores are based on a numerical value, detailed on each assessment sheet, as follows:

Table 4.3: Audit Scoring System

KEY	RATING
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

4.21. A facility scoring highly in terms of visual quality and condition is likely to require less investment than one which is in a poorer visual condition. The combination of the scores results in the facility rating, and identification of investment need (significant, moderate etc).

4.22. The majority of the FDC facilities achieve an average score; however, when taking into account the underlying condition of the facilities (ageing building fabric, poor design), it is clear that three of the four require significant investment (see paragraph 1.16).

4.23. the condition of these facilities is actually worse than appears given that the visual inspection

Table 4.4: Summary of FDC Facilities – Quality Audits

FACILITY	QUANTITATIVE AUDIT SCORE %	QUALITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	NEED FOR INVESTMENT
GEORGE CAMPBELL LEISURE CENTRE	54%	Average	Moderate
THE HUDSON CENTRE	57%	Average	Significant
THE MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	58%	Average	Significant
THE CHATTERIS CENTRE	75%	Excellent	Moderate

SPORTS HALLS

EXISTING PROVISION - SUPPLY

4.24. Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10m x 18m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres (the main ones are included in the table below). Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included. 1 badminton court halls are only included as facilities where they are provided on the same site as a minimum 3 badminton court sports hall.

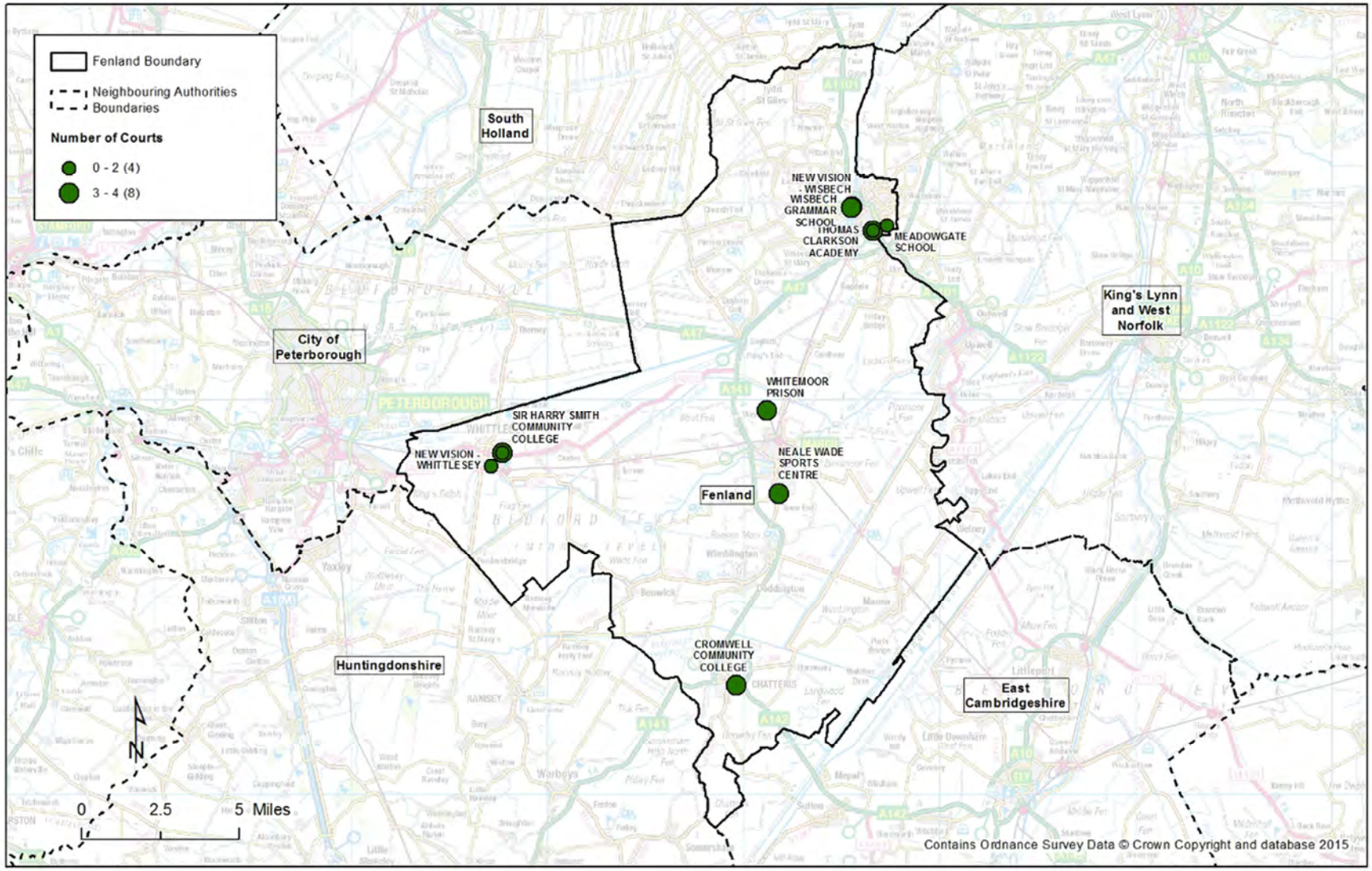
4.25. Strategic sized sports halls are a minimum of 3 badminton courts.

SPORTS HALL SUPPLY IN FENLAND

4.26. The supply analysis identifies that Fenland has a total of 12 halls (sports halls/activity halls) across 9 sites (Fenland Facility Planning Model Report and Active Places, August 2015). However, as highlighted in Table 4.5, there are only 7 strategically sized (minimum 3 badminton court size), sports halls across 5 sites. Only 5 of these facilities are community accessible.

4.27. Map 4.2 shows all the sports halls in Fenland and their location. Sports halls are primarily located on education sites and in Fenland's leisure centres e.g. Map 4.2 also illustrates the proximity of sports halls in neighbouring local authority areas.

Map 4.2: Sports Halls in Fenland



Sports Hall facility provision

4.19 The analysis of the overall hall supply in the District is as follows:

Table 4.5: Analysis of Hall Supply in Fenland

HALLS IN FENLAND	TOWN	NO OF COURTS	DATE BUILT	ACCESSIBILITY STATUS
SPORTS HALLS				
CROMWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE (REPLACED)	Chatteris	4	2007	Community use
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	Wisbech	4	1976	Community use
NEIL WADE SPORTS CENTRE (NEIL WADE ACADEMY)	March	4	1982	Community use
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Whittlesey	3	1965	Community use
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Wisbech	4	2012	Community use
WHITEMOOR PRISON	March	4	1993	Private use
WISBECH GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Wisbech	4	1989	Private use
TOTAL COURTS		27		
ACTIVITY HALL				
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Whittlesey	0	1965	Community use
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Wisbech	0	2012	Community use
CROMWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE (REPLACED	Chatteris	2 (NOT FULL SIZE)	2007	Community use
MEADOWGATE SCHOOL	Wisbech	0	1975	Private use
MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	Whittlesey	1	1976	Community use
TOTAL BADMINTON COURTS (FULL SIZE)		28		
TOTAL SPORTS HALLS		7		
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 3+ COURT SPORTS HALLS HALLS 3+ COURTS		5		
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE BADMINTON COURTS		19		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 4+ COURT HALLS		4		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 5+ COURT HALLS		0		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 6 COURT HALLS		0		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 8 COURT HALLS		0		
ACTIVITY HALLS 1 OR 2 COURTS		1 (MANOR LEISURE CENTRE)	1976 2011(REFURBISHED)	
TOTAL ACTIVITY HALLS		5		

N.B The facilities which have closed in the District are: a 3 court sports hall built in 1983 at Cromwell Community College (replaced by a 4 court sports hall built in 2007), a 6 court sports hall and a 1 court activity hall built in 1965 at Thomas Clarkson Academy (replaced by a 4 court sports hall and a multi-purpose activity hall built 2014).

1 badminton court is 18m x 10m.

4.28. The 2014 Facility Planning Model for Fenland highlights that there were 37 badminton courts in the district, however, 10 of these courts are now closed (two have been replaced by newer facilities, see Table 4.5 above), so there is a total of 27 courts available. In addition, there is 1 badminton court at the Manor Leisure Centre; there are therefore a total of 28 badminton courts in the District. The 4 court halls at Wisbech Grammar School and Whitemoor Prison, and the activity hall at Meadowgate School are only available for private use. Whilst halls available for private use can be hired by the community, this type of access is harder to organise, may be more expensive, and does not facilitate 'pay and play' access.

4.29. Community accessible Sports Hall facilities are therefore available as follows:

Table 4.6: Community Accessible Sports Halls

FACILITY	HALL TYPE	NUMBER OF COURTS
CROMWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	MAIN	4
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	MAIN	4
NEALE WADE ACADEMY	MAIN	4
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	MAIN	3
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	MAIN	4
	TOTAL	**19**

4.30. Tables 4.5 and 4.6 highlight that there are no sports halls larger than 4 badminton court size in the District. 4 of the 5 sports halls are on education sites; these provide access for community associations/sports club use. 5 sites provide for pay and play access; these are the facilities operated by New Vision Fitness and the 4 schools identified in Table 4.5.

4.31. School facilities with community access include:

- **Sir Harry Smith Community College, Whittlesley** – has good facilities but limited community use at the moment, probably as there is other provision in the town. The Headteacher has started to make links locally to develop interested community usage. There is currently no formal community use agreement covering the sports facilities at this school.

- **Neale Wade Academy, March** – fully accessible, lots of community use by badminton and hockey clubs. This school used to have a formal community use agreement with FDC, but this ended in 2012. The facilities are fully used by the community, but predominantly on a booked basis by clubs/groups.

- **Thomas Clarkson Academy, Wisbech** – new facilities developed just before Building Schools for the Future (BSF) funding ended. The School has been in special measures so has not been able to focus specifically on engaging the community and opening up facilities; it may therefore be underutilised. Based on the 2015 four towns' research undertaken by FDC (see Table 4.1) 61% of people in Wisbech are currently physically active. There is potential therefore to increase level of participation if this facility were more accessible for community use. Given the levels of deprivation in the area, people are more likely to use a local facility if available, as opposed to having to travel across town to other provision. The nearby College of West Anglia has no sports facilities (0.5 miles from School). There is no formal community use agreement covering the sports facilities at this school.

4.32. All schools in Fenland were contacted as part of the development of this Strategy. The responses from those with sports facilities are particularly important for future provision. Wisbech Grammar School and Cromwell Community College did not respond to the consultation opportunity.

4.33. Consultation with the schools identified the following information about their programmes and community access.

Table 4.7 Summary of School Sports Facilities – Community Use

SCHOOL	INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY AVAILABLE ON SITE	WEEKDAY HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	WEEKEND HOURS AVAILABLE FOR COMMUNITY USE	OCTOBER-MARCH		APRIL-SEPTEMBER		GENERAL COMMENTS
				CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)	CURRENT USAGE OF FACILITY DURING COMMUNITY HOURS (ESTIMATED %)	% BLOCK BOOKING OF FACILITY (ESTIMATED % AGAINST CASUAL PAY AND PLAY US)	
NEALE WADE ACADEMY	Sports Hall	5hs	16hs	90%	95%	85%	95%	The facility caters for a variety of sports, with football and badminton being the most popular. The School would like more indoor facilities as demand keeps growing and the facility is nearing full capacity
	Gymnasium	5hs	16hs	75%	100%	70%	100%	
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Sports Hall	4.5hs	24hs	70%	90%	50%	90%	School operates mainly with block bookings, and is actively looking for increased community use.
	Gymnasium	4.5hs	24hs	20%	90%	20%	90%	
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Sports Hall	5hs	16hs	80%	90%	60%	90%	Brand new indoor sports facilities (2 years old). The School has no current ambition to increase community use of their sports facilities, as it is focusing on the non-sporting facilities instead.
	Gymnasium	5hs	16hs	90%	90%	90%	90%	

4.34. Analysis of the above information highlights the following:

- **There is very limited availability of the sports halls/gymnasiums during the week; most of the available hours of community use are at the weekends.**
- **All facilities would appear to be well-used, with the exception of the gymnasium at Sir Harry Smith Community College.**
- **The use of these facilities is predominantly by block bookings, as opposed to pay and play usage; there is a need for increased pay and play access at this facility**

4.35. Table 4.7 highlights the high level of use of the school sports facilities, and that this comprises a wide range of sports. It also emphasises that the majority of usage at the school facilities is by clubs and organised groups, as opposed to pay and play.

4.36. There is potential to increase community usage at Sir Harry Smith Community College; as a 3 court hall, to achieve this there is a long term need to increase the scale of provision, as well as increasing the hours of available access, particularly during weekdays

4.37. Thomas Clarkson Academy does not have an aspiration to increase community access to sports facilities, which further highlights the need for additional courts in the town

4.38. Table 4.7 also highlights that based on feedback from the schools, the level of community access to sports facilities on school sites is actually lower than assumed in the FPM; this means that available accessibility is much lower than analysed above, and that therefore the under-supply of sports halls is actually higher than indicated by the FPM assessment. This means there is even more of a need to open up and extend community access to existing sports facilities. It is clear the pay and play offer in the district needs to be wider, and that there are opportunities to develop a district-wide approach to programming and access e.g. clubs based at some facilities and others focussing on pay and play access.

Table 4.8 Additional information regarding Community Use of School Sports Facilities

SCHOOL	CLUBS ON SITE	AMBITION TO INCREASE COMMUNITY USE	MOST POPULAR SPORTS ON SITE	PLANS TO DEVELOP CURRENT FACILITIES	SPORT PROGRAMMES ON SITE	IS FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED HOURS DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAY PERIODS?
NEALE WADE ACADEMY	• 50+ Badminton • Ladybirds netball • BCKA Kickboxing • Lloyds 5 aside • Britchfords 5 aside • Woods 5 aside • March and District table tennis club • March Badminton Club • Steph Larham Fitness • Colin Bedford badminton coaching • Windle 5 aside • Garrett 5 aside • FA Mash up (Estover FC) • March Tennis Club coaching • Estover FC • Norfolk Junior Basketball League • March Cricket Club (senior + Junior) • Mark Farnham Tae Kwon Do club • Hannah Dawson (boot camp and Pilates) • Neale –Wade Gymnastics club • Karate • Pro Martial Arts school • Ringham 5 aside	The School is always looking to take on community bookings; it is just a matter of having the facilities free.	Football Badminton	The School is looking at possible options of either putting a bubble or some kind of structure over a block of 3 tennis courts or flood lighting the same tennis courts. Funding is the main stumbling block as all funding streams seem to be match funded and the school does not have significant enough funds to be matched. The PE department wants more indoor space; if this were available, it would be possible to fill it with community clubs as there are more enquiries for space than facilities available. The only few free slots available are early e.g. 5pm	Various in the past; the centre is currently working with FDC to put on some Active Fenland sessions. We have run “back into” sessions before. The Centre is looking to put on some Futsal sessions with a recent grant received.	Yes- Facilities are made available during the day in school holidays. This is programmed for children’s sports activities, and external groups such as Peterborough United FC. Organisations such as Cambs FA, Cambs cricket board etc also use the facility for coach education and training. It is more difficult to fill these times than evenings but we still have good usage.

SCHOOL	CLUBS ON SITE	AMBITION TO INCREASE COMMUNITY USE	MOST POPULAR SPORTS ON SITE	PLANS TO DEVELOP CURRENT FACILITIES	SPORT PROGRAMMES ON SITE	IS FACILITY AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED HOURS DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAY PERIODS?
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	• Whittlesey Juniors FC • Coates Juniors FC • Kickboxing Club • Badminton Club • Archery Club • Basketball Club	Yes – always looking to increase numbers.	- Football - Archery - Kickboxing	No	No	Same hours – Closed over Christmas and on bank holidays
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	• Badminton Clubs • Hockey Clubs • Football Clubs • Gymnastics • Basketball Clubs • Trampoline Clubs • Dance Groups	No – The current ambition is to increase usage of the non sporting facilities such as meeting rooms and classrooms	- Trampoline - Badminton - Basketball	No – Facilities are brand new (2 years old)	No	No – as the school runs holiday programs from 8.30am to 5.30pm. Bookings are taken during these times if any of the facilities are available

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

4.39. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all FDC facilities. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2d), and summarised in Table 4.4 above.

4.40. 2 of the Fenland Council sports hall facilities have been refurbished within the last 5 years. However, given that the two facilities were built between thirty-nine and thirty years ago (Hudson Leisure Centre 1976, Manor Leisure Centre 1985), there is a need to plan for their replacement in the medium to long term. The buildings are ageing, and the quality of their environment is deteriorating. There are some internal circulation challenges within the Hudson Centre as a result of the long corridors, particularly to the indoor bowls facilities. These long corridors do not generate any income, but significantly increase the building footprint. George Cambell Leisure Centre has recently been refurbished (2015), so is improved in terms of appearance, but has some design and layout issues. If these facilities were re-provided today, their design, layout, circulation space, and appearance would be very different; they would also have the added benefit of modern technology in terms of heating and light, which can significantly reduce utility costs.

4.41. Of the other 3 community accessible sports halls (3 courts+), one was built over 50 years ago (1965). Only 2 community accessible sports halls have been built in the last 10 years.

4.42. The quality of the existing facilities is therefore variable, despite refurbishments undertaken in the last 5 years. Whilst two of the pay and play facilities have been refurbished to modern standards, one of the community accessible facilities on education sites is older. Although some are relatively new build, investment will be required to upgrade/refurbish existing sports halls in the next few years, given their age, current condition and quality.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

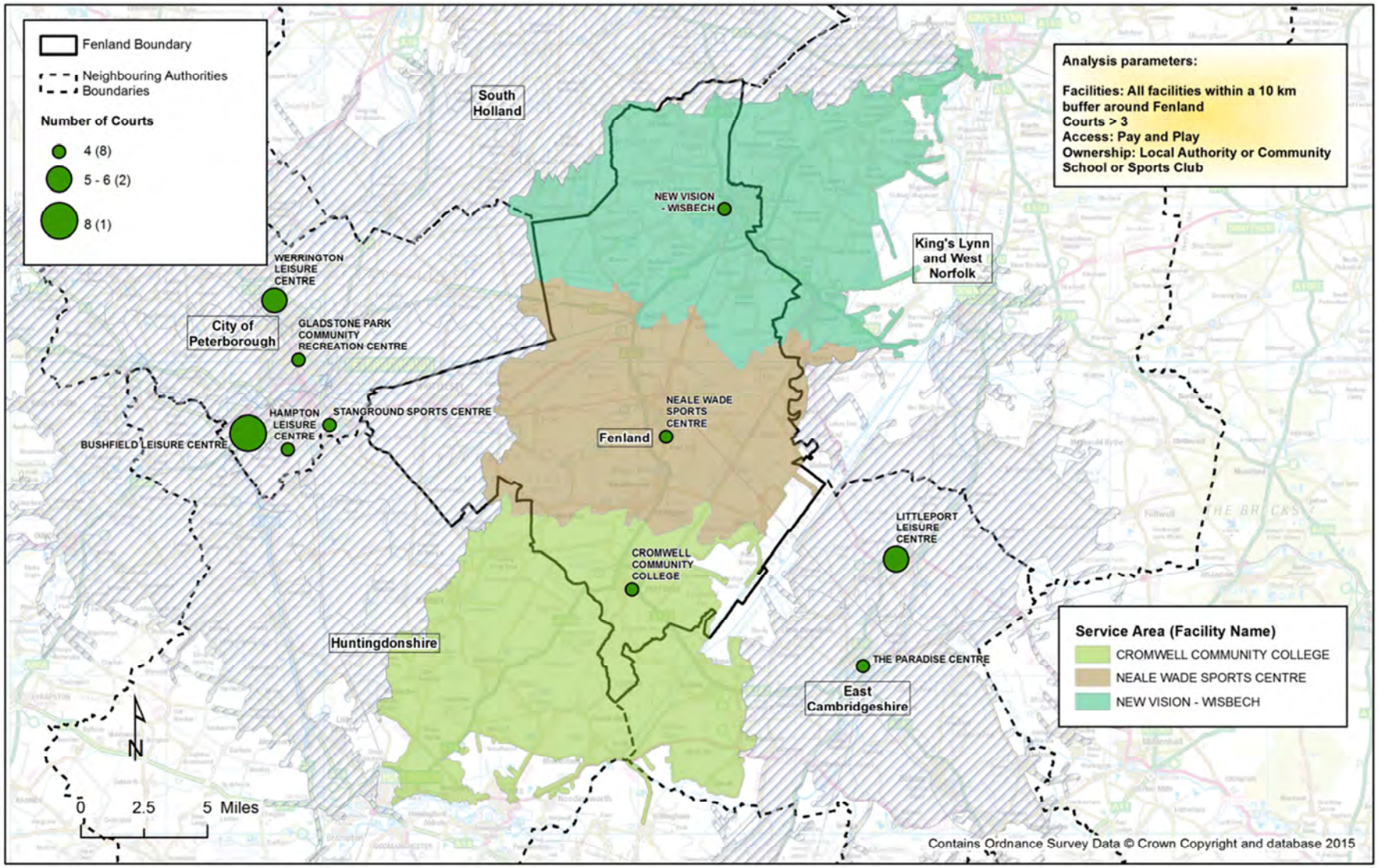
4.43. Geographical distribution of sports hall provision is based around the urban areas of Fenland. Whilst the facilities in the urban areas are within walking distance of a large number of residents in those towns, walking catchment areas alone are not an appropriate means of determining accessibility for those in more rural areas. The rural roads are not particularly safe for either walking or cycling, so use of private transport tends to be the norm to access leisure facilities.

4.44. As illustrated in Map 4.3, the majority of Fenland falls within the identified catchment areas for the FDC pay and play facilities, operated by New Vision Fitness. All four market towns now have access to dryside sports hall and/or multipurpose space. The Chatteris Centre does not have a sports hall. Another sports hall based on an education site, is, however available, close to Chatteris (Cromwell Community College) as illustrated on Map 4.2.

4.45. The areas of Fenland outside the identified catchment areas are to the north west of the district, where access to facilities in Peterborough is available, assuming residents have transport. Equally an area to the north east of March is outside the catchment area of existing sports hall facilities.

4.46. The main issue for accessibility of sports halls in Fenland is the fact that 4 out of the 5 available sports halls (full size i.e. minimum 4 badminton court) are on school sites. Even if the schools have formal community use arrangements in place, this does mean that there is only limited access available during the day. Given the demographics of the area, and specifically the growing ageing population, provision of access to pay and play sports facilities in the daytime becomes even more important. This is very difficult to deliver, however, given that the majority of the existing sports hall facilities are managed by schools.

Map 4.3 Sports Halls in Fenland – Service Areas



Sports Halls service area (up to a 20 minute drive time)

4.47. All but one of the existing community accessible sports halls are 4 badminton court size; communities in Fenland therefore have access to fit for purpose sports halls within their local area. Wisbech residents have access to two 4 court halls at the Hudson Leisure Centre, and Thomas Clarkson Academy. The latter is of benefit to the local community and has potential to be more accessible if opening hours are extended. However, given the fact that the school has been in special measures, and is focussing on academic performance, it may be that partnership with another organisation is more likely to deliver long term and sustainable access to community sports facilities.

4.48. The issue is that there is limited availability of access to existing provision, and that overall, levels of sports hall provision are low for the size of the District's population (current and future).

4.49. The only community without access to a 4 court hall is Whittlesey; Sir Harry Smith School has a 3 court hall. Although this does have some implications for the extent of participation activities that can be offered at the Sir Harry Smith sports hall i.e.e. a 3 court hall is not large enough for competitive basketball, netball, indoor cricket, hockey or football, it is important to retain this level of provision in the town as a minimum. Given the proximity of some sports halls outside Fenland boundaries, the Whittlesey community may find it easier to access sports halls in Peterborough City, where many of the community work on a daily basis.

4.50. The challenge in Fenland is that whilst around 25% of the community live in the rural areas, the majority of the sports facility provision is in urban areas. This is where the provision of informal activity halls, or sports halls on education sites becomes even more important, as this type of facility increases the level of local provision available for local people. Given the planned population increases in and around the four main market towns, it will be important to ensure there is adequate provision of, and access to, sports hall and other leisure facilities in the urban centres, as well as the rural areas.

4.51. **Village Halls/Community Halls** there are a number of rural villages with small halls; some already cater for short mat bowls, fitness classes, badminton, table tennis, martial arts or have the potential to do so. Such halls can be limited in what they are able to offer due to a lack of space.

4.52. Some schools and colleges offer their sports hall facilities for community use although the nature, extent and practical arrangements surrounding this and 'usefulness' of said facility use varies considerably. This matters in terms of both future accessibility and participation. Those education facilities with a formal community use arrangement provide community access and use based on this formal agreement e.g. times and types of use; education facilities which are not subject to a formal community use arrangement may withdraw community access at any time.

4.53. Some of the newest sports halls have been developed on education sites as a result of investment in education provision; these sites tend to have at least a form of formal community usage agreed, even if it is use by community sports clubs and associations. However, schools with Academy status tend not to have formal community use arrangements, even if they allow their facilities to be used by the community. In Fenland, based on consultations with the schools it appears that only Cromwell Community College and Sir Harry Smith Community College have formal community use agreements in place.

4.54. Maintaining developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is important to ensure locally available access and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

SPORT ENGLAND'S FACILITIES PLANNING MODEL

4.55. Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (May 2015 report, based on January 2015 data) for sports hall provision in Fenland.

FENLAND

4.56. The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on 2015 population (97,900), and also provision in the surrounding authorities of East Cambs DC, Kings Lynn and West Norfolk BC, South Holland DC, Peterborough City Council, and Huntingdonshire DC Council. The key findings are summarised below. The full report can be accessed at Appendix 7.

SUPPLY

4.57. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis for Fenland identifies 12 sports halls across 9 sites in the District (sports halls and activity halls) with a total supply equivalent to 28.7 marked out courts. However, when the availability of sports hall space during the peak period is calculated, the number of courts actually available reduces significantly to 20.68 (This may not specifically relate to the number of courts available but reflects the space available in each hall and what this equates to in equivalent court space). This hall space provides a capacity for approximately 5,647 visits per week during the peak period (vpwpp).

4.58. The halls modelled are those identified as being accessible to the community on a 'pay and play' basis (see Table 4.5), and take into account court availability. This explains the small difference in the overall number of halls between the Facility Planning Model (FPM) and the earlier assessment (see Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.9).

4.59. There are only 5 community accessible sports halls in the District (4 halls have 4 badminton courts, and 1 has 3 badminton courts); this means that Fenland residents have a lower share of sports hall facilities in the District than the East and England averages. Fenland also has a lower level of provision per 10,000 population at 2.93 than the East and England averages, and its neighbouring authorities, (King's Lynn and West Norfolk (2.37; South Holland (2.17), Huntingdonshire (3.09)). Overall, Fenland is poorly supplied with sports halls. There is also poor supply in neighbouring authorities (Kings Lynn -16.02 courts, Huntingdonshire -16.36, Peterborough -8.97 and South Holland -12.12., which means that there are not lots of other sports available outside the district for use by Fenland residents. Only East Cambs has an oversupply of +13.64 courts).

CURRENT DEMAND

4.60. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (97,900) generates a demand for 29.13 courts and 6,362 visits per week during peak periods (this is based on a comfort factor of 80%: above 80% usage a sports hall is too full to be used). Given current community accessible provision equates to 20.68 courts, and capacity for 5,647 vpwpp there is an under-supply of sports halls in the District of around 8.45 courts or 735 vpwpp (equivalent to 41% of the current sports hall supply). N.B This is calculated by taking the actual number of vpwpp provided for i.e.e. 5,647 away from the level of actual demand i.e.e. 6,362, which identifies that 735 vpwpp cannot be accommodated in the current supply of courts available for use by the community. The need for 8.45 additional courts is calculated by taking the current supply of courts available for community use .i.e.e 20.68 away from the actual number that are required i.e.e. 29.13.

4.61. Currently, 78.3% of all demand for sports hall provision is met in the District; this is a lower figure than both the East of England (91%) and England average (89.7%). 96.7% of all available capacity in the existing and available community accessible provision is used during peak periods (only Sir Harry Smith sports hall is lower at 83%, possibly due to it being only 3 courts.

4.62. 92.5% (4,607 vpwpp) of all demand is retained in the District. It is likely that the figures are relatively high due to the poor levels of supply available in neighbouring authorities and the fact that there are limited facilities to which activity could be exported.

4.63. Some use of Fenland's existing sports halls is a result of people living outside the district using the facilities. This is called 'net import' and equates to 1.76 courts or 481 vpwpp.

4.64. The percentage of demand satisfied by car users (90.92%) is much higher than the national average (75.3%) and the East of England average (82.2%), reflecting the rural nature of the district. 92% of all visits to sports halls in the District are made by car.

4.65. 17.6% of Fenland residents do not have access to a car; this figure is of concern given the under supply of sports halls, as it means that some residents may not be able to access this type of provision, either in the District, or in neighbouring authorities.

4.66. 21.7% of demand is unmet by the current provision of community accessible sports halls. This is a significant figure, equating to 1,383 vpwpp, or 6.34 courts. Given the need to increase activity levels significantly in the District to address health inequalities, the lack of court capacity is a real issue.

4.67. It is thought that this demand is unmet for two reasons; firstly existing sports halls are full (46.7% of demand cannot be met because existing sports halls are full), and secondly, people live outside the catchment area of an existing sports hall (53.32% (737 vpwpp)).

4.68. Table 4.9 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 4.56 – 4.63.

Table 4.9: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis

2015 Demand for Courts	2015 Supply of Courts	Surplus (+)/ Deficiency (-)of Courts	Visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp) demanded by current population	Visits per week in the Peak Period (vpwpp) Satisfied	Visits per week in the Peak Period (vpwpp) Unsatisfied	Demand met in the District	Demand Unmet in the District
29.13	20.68	**-8.45***	6,362	5,647	**735**	78.3%	**21.7%**

This level of under-provision is probably higher given the in accessibility of pay and play provision.

4.69. The existing sports hall stock is insufficient in size in all four towns; given existing facilities are ageing, and over time quality will further deteriorate, there is potential to review the nature of district-wide sports hall provision in the future. Given the current supply of sports halls (over a fifth of current demand cannot be met in the District), the planned population growth in the District, and the need to provide a range of community facilities for new residents, there is demand for larger 6 or 8 court sports halls in March, Chatteris and Wisbech.

4.70. The highest level of unmet demand for sports hall provision is in and around the Wisbech, which has an under-supply of 2.5 courts. March has an under-supply of 2.3 courts and Chatteris an under-supply of 1.7 courts. The lowest level of unmet demand is in Whittlesey at 0.8%; it is however important to highlight that this is more to do with the fact that there are adjacent sports halls in Peterborough, as opposed to a low level of demand in the town.

4.71. Based on current demand, there is insufficient sports hall provision in the District. The increase in population from 11,000 new homes by 2031 will significantly increase this demand, and exacerbate the current under supply of sports halls. The only way to address this issue is to develop additional sports hall facilities, targeted in population growth areas of March and Wisbech.

FUTURE DEMAND

4.72. The Sport England FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of Fenland will increase by 17,700, to 113,000 by 2031.

4.73. Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.

4.74. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and importantly the location of existing facilities.

4.75. This is because future demand may have the potential to be address through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.

4.76. Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. If there is current under-supply of a specific facility type, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

4.77. The SFC for Fenland identifies the following future facility demand (Table 4.10), based on a population increase of 17,700 by 2031.

Table 4.10: Future Facility Demand (2031) – Fenland

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
Sports Hall	5.29 Badminton Courts	1.32 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	1,156

4.78. Using the SFC, the future demand for sports halls and badminton courts generated by 17,700 additional residents in the Districts is 1.32 sports halls, equivalent to 5.29 courts. This future demand level is, however, likely to be higher given that assumptions about levels of community access are higher than what is actually provided. (see paragraph 4.38).

4.79. Taking the existing shortfall of provision into account (-8.45 courts), by 2031, if no other sports halls are built, nor additional hours are accessed in the existing provision, to meet both current and future demand there is a need for a total of 13.74 courts, or the equivalent of one 8 court hall and one 6 court hall (or one 6 court hall and two 4 court halls).

4.80. Investment in sports halls is likely to deliver most impact in areas of highest population/where there is the highest future population growth; in Fenland, March and Wisbech have the highest existing populations and will see the most population growth to 2031.

CONSULTATION

4.81. Consultation with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs), and local clubs, highlights local factors in relation to supply and demand for sports halls in the future.

Table 4.11: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Sports Hall Sports

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FURTHER COMMENTS
BADMINTON ENGLAND	Young People 13-26 years Casual Market Club engagement Badminton England aims to improve the profile of the sport.	Linked to the Active Fenland project and the rural nature of the district the challenges to be addressed include: • Increasing the opportunities for participation through the development of community badminton in non-traditional venues. Badminton programmes will be delivered in village halls and schools to improve access. • Travel time/distance to leisure centres for those who want to play social and competitive badminton can be a challenge. • Participation in recreational badminton has been a barrier e.g. 30min to get to and from venue for one hour of badminton. Badminton England recognises that there may be limitations in terms of meeting technical specifications (e.g. height, clearance, and lighting) for badminton in such venues but overall they can meet the need for improving access and widening opportunities through increased use of informal places and spaces. FDC and Badminton England aim to sustain these venues for social badminton; anyone who wants to play at a higher level will be signposted to clubs. Badminton England considers the facilities in the Hudson Leisure Centre to be adequate for recreational and local league badminton. Delivery of high performance badminton requires provision of more courts.	

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FURTHER COMMENTS
ENGLAND BASKETBALL	Focus Satellite Clubs, school and club competitions – national perspective. AP9 – shows that basketball participation has increased even though Sport England funding was cut from Basketball England in 2014 due to them not hitting their previous Active People targets. The AP9 increase could be legacy of Ball Again and IM basketball programmes that Basketball England previously promoted. Mixed economy model now being used through alternative organisations to deliver basketball that are receiving Sport England funding e.g. British Basketball Foundation, Reach and Teach. Basketball England still received some funding from Sport England for Satellite clubs programme, which is one of the most successful Satellite programmes amongst NGBs, and is currently working on a higher education specific satellite clubs model. Urban conurbations have the greatest potential and therefore are the main focus for Basketball England		

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FURTHER COMMENTS
ENGLAND NETBALL	Within the last year netball has seen an increase in participation rates. There are now more than 150,000 netballers across the country who are playing the sport for at least half an hour every week. 'Back to Netball' for women over 16 provides coached sessions.	We have highly successful netball clubs in Fenland; Chatteris NC are in Chatteris, Ladybirds and Jets are in March, Whittlesey Warriors are in Whittlesey and the main club in Wisbech is Rookies NC. Chatteris, Wisbech and Whittlesey also have junior sections, which currently complete in the County leagues. Wisbech also has its own league, which runs there on a Wednesday evening throughout the whole year. England Netball also offer two programmes which is Back to Netball which is coached and Netball Now which is a 'turn up and play' session. More EN programmes in Fenland from 31st March 2016. March needs an outdoor facility. Neale Wade is used for programmes and a satellite club plays there currently but the outdoor netball courts are not floodlit. There is an outdoor facility in Wimblington, but the court surface is poor. Wisbech netball runs at Thomas Clarkson Academy which is an excellent facility, Chatteris use the Cromwell Community College which has new courts and Whittlesey uses Sir Harry Smith Community College.	All local leagues play outdoors and most clubs train outdoor unless they can get indoor facilities at a good rate, which is unusual. Most of the problems with indoor netball courts relate to the hire fees.
VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND	Go Spike – Adult participation programme (16+) Satellite Clubs – Children and young people (11-25) Further Education – Colleges and Sixth Forms (16-18)	Not a priority area No clubs registered with EV	

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FURTHER COMMENTS
	Club Development Sitting Volleyball – Disability offer (14+) Since 2013 nationally there has been lots of effort put in to develop new clubs.		

4.82. Consultation was undertaken at local level with local sports clubs, who were asked their views on the current facilities they use, whether they are likely to increase their membership in the future, and what the main issues are for them in terms of facilities in Fenland.

4.83. A summary of feedback from sports clubs using sports hall facilities is set out below. Detailed feedback is included at Appendix 11.

SUMMARY OF SPORTS HALL CLUB VIEWS'

4.84. A questionnaire was sent to identified indoor sports clubs in July 2015. There was a poor response to this survey, therefore follow up telephone calls were made in September 2015. This also elicited a poor response. All identified clubs were contacted again by email in October and November 2015.

4.85. One reason for the poor response rate may be that club membership itself is low in Fenland, at around 14%.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS - SPORTS HALLS

4.86. From the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), which is only one element of the needs assessment, the simplistic analysis of supply versus demand in relation to sports halls within Fenland has identified a current under supply of sports hall space within the local authority area (8.45 courts), and a future demand for an additional 5.29 courts. This assumes retention of all existing community accessible facilities because sports halls in Fenland are full in peak periods.

4.87. On the basis of current and future demand to 2031, there is a need for 13.74 additional badminton courts in the District.

4.88. Current levels of satisfied demand are lower than national and regional levels at 78.3%, because there is a lack of sports hall capacity to meet demand. Fenland imports 481 vpwpp (net).

4.89. Whilst Wisbech residents have access to two 4 court sports halls, there is still unmet demand for 2.5 courts. March lacks 2.3 courts, and Chatteris 1.7 courts. Residents in Whittlesey have access to a 3 court sports hall; there are, however, accessible sports halls in Peterborough.

4.90. The largest sports halls are 4 court; there are no 6 or 8 court halls in the District; the under supply of courts means there is less flexibility over sports hall programming, and a lack of indoor competition venues for netball, basketball, and volleyball.

4.91. Badminton and Netball National Governing Bodies (NGBs) highlight the need, and demand, for additional indoor sports hall space in Fenland, due to growing participation, and the establishment of new clubs. Netball identifies the need for any new sports halls to be of an appropriate size to provide a netball court; netball also identifies the need for outdoor, floodlit courts in the District.

4.92. Given there are a significant number of sports halls on education sites, it may be possible to achieve some increased capacity within the existing sports hall stock, by negotiating improved and extended access to existing facilities on educational sites through formal community use agreements, and opening existing community facilities for longer.

4.93. Schools play a key role in providing facilities for community access; it is key that all new sports halls on school sites provide secured community access to a minimum 4 court sports hall, through a formal agreement.

4.94. The condition and quality of these facilities, despite various refurbishments, will need to be carefully monitored, to ensure that facility quality does not deteriorate. Given that there is already a under supply of sports halls (badminton courts) in the District, planning needs to be undertaken for replacement facilities in the medium term (5-10 years).

4.95. Fenland District Council operates 1 sports hall through New Vision Fitness (Hudson Centre); whilst there has been refurbishment of this facility, its age will mean that its condition and quality deteriorates over time, so planning needs to be given to its replacement in the medium to long term (5 years+).

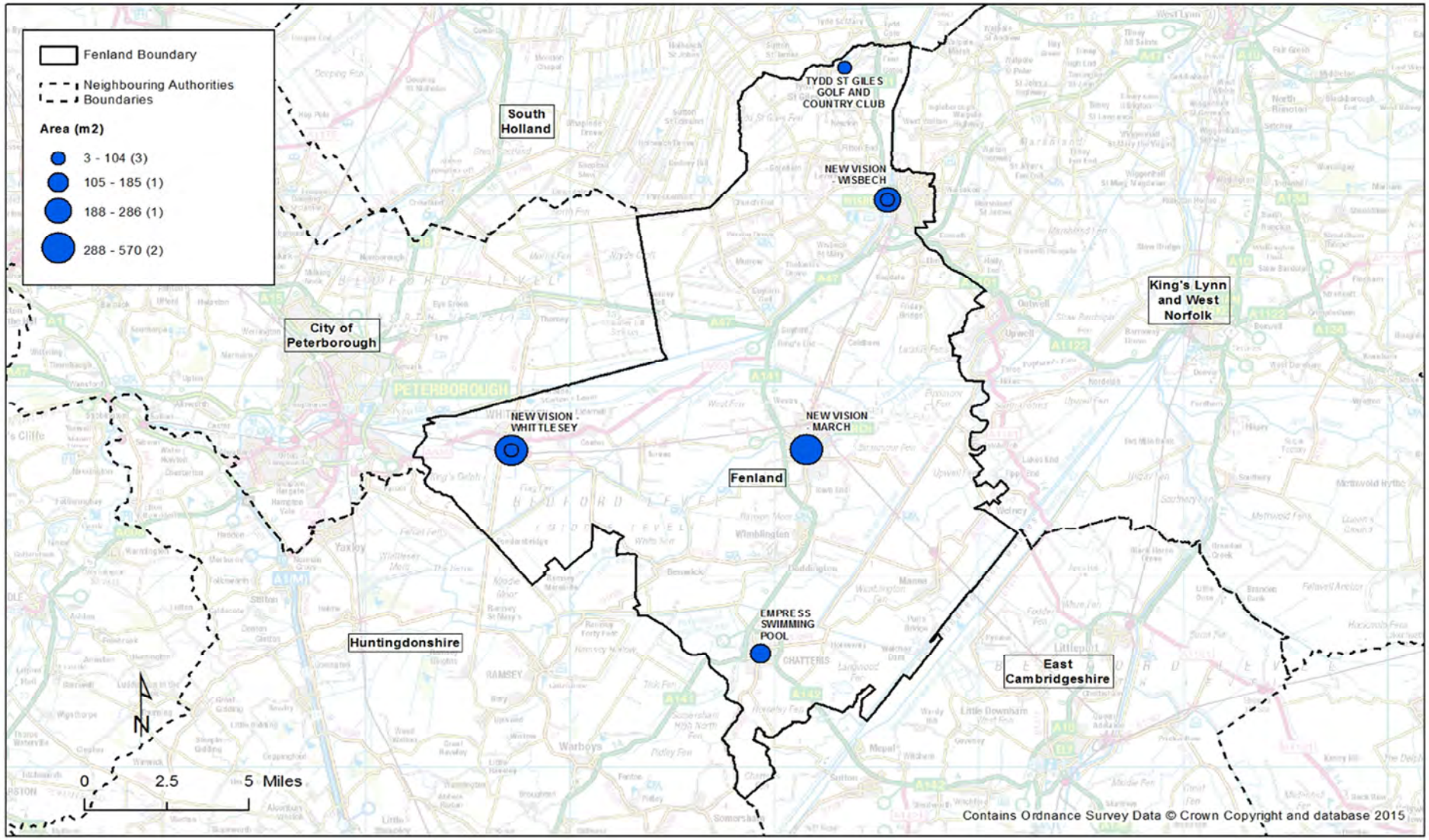
SWIMMING POOLS

SWIMMING POOL SUPPLY IN FENLAND

4.96. The supply analysis identifies that Fenland has a total of 7 swimming pools, across 5 sites (FPM May 2015 (Data January 2015), Active Places August 2015). Of these 7 pools, 3 are main pools, and 4 are learner/teaching/training pools.

4.97. 3 sites are pay and play access, managed by New Vision Fitness (George Campbell Leisure Centre, Hudson Leisure Centre, Manor Leisure Centre). 3 sites and 5 pools are available for community use.

Map 4.4: Swimming Pools in Fenland



Swimming pool facility provision

4.98. Map 4.4 shows the swimming pools in Fenland and their location. The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in Fenland, is as follows:

Table 4.12: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in Fenland

TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS	**7**
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE SWIMMING POOLS	**5 (5 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOLS)**
TOTAL MAIN POOLS	**3 (3 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOLS)**
TOTAL LEARNER POOLS	**2 (2 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOLS)**
NON COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE POOLS	**2**

4.99. Table 4.12 highlights that the majority of swimming pools in Fenland are available for community use. All FDC pools are available for community use at all times and are programmed accordingly, with a combination of lessons, casual and lane swimming, fun sessions, aqua fitness sessions, and club use. All pool sessions at George Campbell Leisure Centre have to be in the main pool, which is very, very full at peak periods. One pool offers less flexibility in terms of programming and activities, and has less capacity than two pools.

4.100. In addition to the FDC pools, Empress Swimming Pool is available for limited community use; this pool is in Chatteris where there is no FDC swimming pool. Although small (length 17.5m), and in an poor condition (built 1970), Empress Swimming Pool provides an important facility for a local swimming club, and the delivery of swimming lessons.

4.101. Tydd Golf Club pool can be used on a pay and play basis for a day rate, but operates predominantly as a members' facility.

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

4.102. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all FDC facilities. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2f), and summarised in Table 4.4 above.

4.103. Manor Leisure Centre Swimming Pool, built in 1978 and refurbished in 2004, is the newest pool in Fenland (37 years old). The Manor Leisure Centre is not an efficient building to operate, but is well-managed. The Hudson Centre (43 years old) was refurbished in 2009. Although the wet changing rooms at George Campbell Leisure Centre are now being refurbished, there is no other record of refurbishment at this facility, which is now 31 years old (built in 1984).

4.104. The quality of the existing swimming pool facilities is variable, given their age and design.

4.105. Although ageing facilities, the Hudson, George Campbell and Manor Leisure Centres are in reasonable states of repair; however, thought will need to be given to their replacement in the medium to long term, given that public swimming facilities are typically designed with a life of 30-40 years. The quality of the future swimming offer is important to encourage increased physical activity, given that all community swimming is provided through the FDC pools.

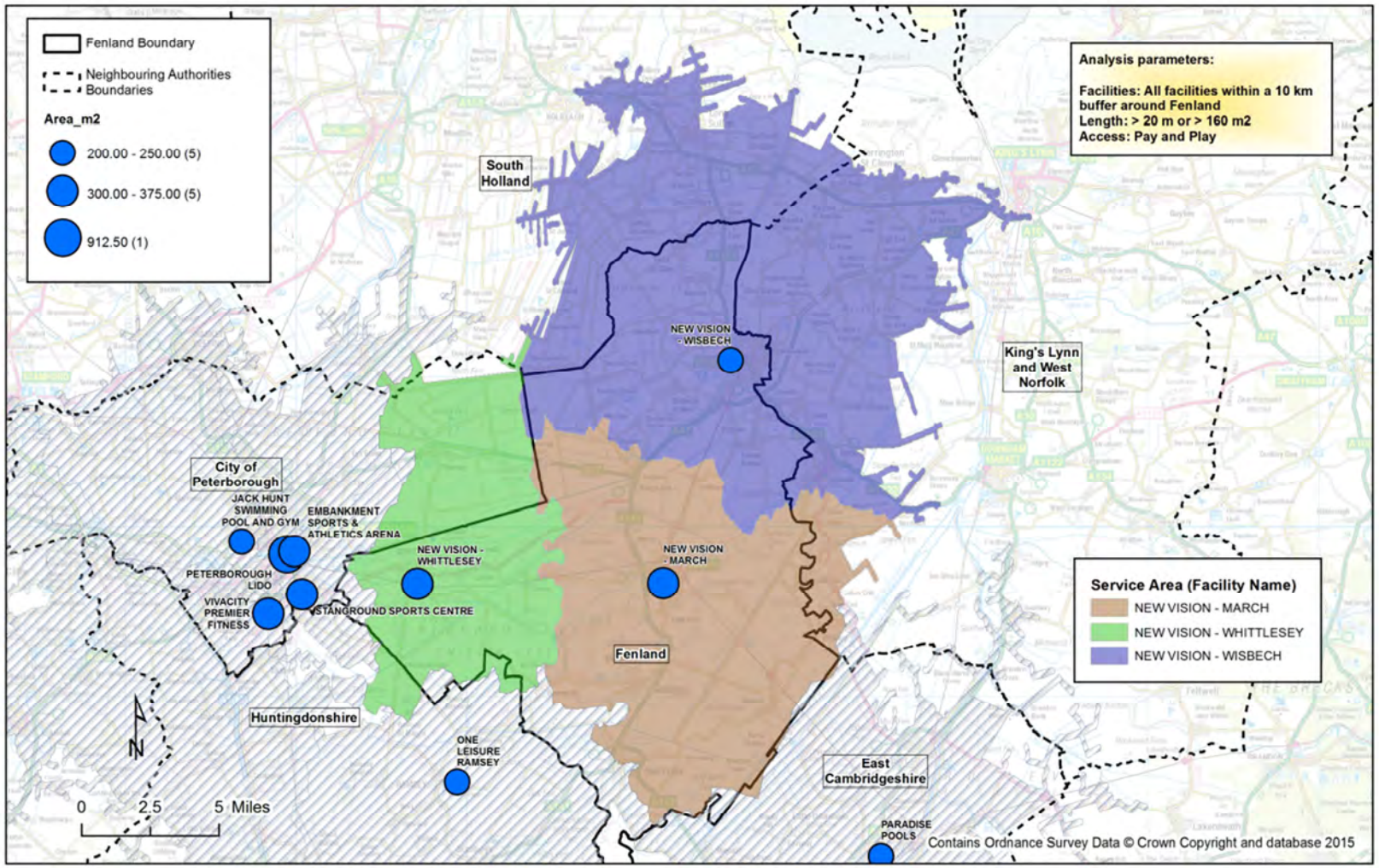
EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

4.106. Swimming pool facilities are based in the urban areas, in each of the market towns, except Chatteris. Existing pool facilities are pretty well located across the district.

4.107. All FDC swimming pools operated by New Vision Fitness are 25m in length, but the main pool at the Hudson Leisure Centre pool is not the Sport England recommended width (5 lanes wide, not 6).

4.108. As illustrated in Map 4.5 below, residents in Fenland's market towns have easier access to the existing swimming pools, particularly given that 17.6% of the population does not have access to a car.

Map 4.5: Swimming Pools in Fenland – Service Areas



Swimming pools service area (up to a 20 minute drive time)

4.109. Residents in the west are also close to facilities in Peterborough.

4.110. A significant proportion of users travel by car to use the swimming facilities.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

SPORT ENGLAND'S FACILITIES PLANNING MODEL

4.111. Strategic Leisure was provided with the Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (May 2014; data from January 2015 report) for swimming pool provision in Fenland. The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding swimming pool supply, based on 2015 population (97,900), and provision in the surrounding local authorities of East Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Peterborough City, Kings Lynn and West Norfolk, and South Holland. The key findings are summarised below. The full reports can be accessed at Appendix 6.

SUPPLY

4.112. The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies 5 pools across 3 sites in Fenland.

4.113. The 5 swimming pools have a capacity of 8,114 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp), based on the current supply of 935.8 square metres (sq m) of water space, if it is assumed that all pools are full to 100% capacity.

4.114. The existing community accessible pools provide a total of 935.8 sq m of water space, compared with a current demand for 998.9 sq m of water space (based on pools being 70% full, using the Sport England comfort factor. The comfort factor means that the facility is full, but people can still swim; if capacity is over the 70% comfort factor, it is difficult to actually swim in the pool.), an under supply of 63.11 sq m (equivalent to 1.2 lanes of a 25m pool).

4.115. Although a relatively small under supply, it is important to note that the majority of neighbouring local authorities also have very low levels of pool provision. Therefore, unmet demand in Fenland is unlikely to be met in neighbouring districts.

4.116. Residents in Fenland have reasonable access to swimming pools, with the majority of the population being able to access a pool within a 20 minute drive time. This is emphasised by the fact that 94.5% of demand for swimming is retained in the district. However, Fenland has a lower level of pool provision per 1000 population than other areas.

CURRENT DEMAND

4.117. The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (97,900) generates a demand for 6,019 visits per week during peak periods (vpwpp). This equates to 998 sq m of water space, based on pools operating at 70% capacity, as paragraph 4.106 above. There is a current inbalance between the level of demand in the District and the available capacity (935.8 sq m) in existing swimming pools.

4.118. 84.8% (5,106 visits per week in peak periods) of all demand for swimming pool provision is met in the District; this is a low level of satisfied demand. 94.5% of all demand for swimming is retained in the District. 74.7% of all available capacity in the existing community accessible provision is used during peak periods, which is above the 70% capacity level recommended by Sport England. George Campbell Leisure centre is at 88% capacity, the Hudson Leisure Centre operates at 100% capacity, and the Manor Leisure Centre is only at 43% capacity.

4.119. 15.2% (913 vpwpp, or 3 lanes of a 25m pool) of demand is unmet by the current provision of community accessible swimming pools. Wisbech has the highest amount of unmet demand, equivalent to 2 lanes of a 25m pool. This demand is unmet because some pools are at capacity (11.7% of the unmet 913 vpwpp), and secondly because some residents are outside the catchment of an existing swimming pool (88.3% of the unmet 913 vpwpp). This latter point reflects the fact that around 17.6% of Fenland residents do not own a car (England average is 25%).

4.120. Fenland is a net importer of swimmers of around 955 per week, equivalent to 2 lanes of a 25m pool.

4.121. The age of the existing pool stock will become an issue into the future, as FDC pools will be over 40 years old, and therefore the quality of the offer will diminish.

4.122. A growth in population by 2031 will increase demand for swimming provision, and the level of under-supply will increase.

4.123. Table 4.13 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 4.112 – 4.117.

Table 4.13: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis

2015 Demand For Pools Sq M	2015 Supply Of Pools Sq M	Surplus (+)/ Deficiency (-) Of Pools	Visits Per Week In The Peak Period (Vpwpp) Demanded By Current Population	Visits Per Week In The Peak Period (Vpwpp) Satisfied	Visits Per Week In The Peak Period (Vpwpp) Unsatisfied	Demand Met In The District	Demand Unmet In The District
998.9	935.8	**63.11 sq m (1.2 lanes of a 25m pool)**	6,019	5,106	**913**	94.5 %	**5.5%**

FUTURE DEMAND

4.124. The FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of Fenland will increase by 17,700, to 113,000.

4.125. Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.

4.126. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and importantly the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.

4.127. Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. If there is current under-supply of a specific facility type, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

4.128. The SFC for Fenland identifies the following future facility demand (Table 4.12), based on a population increase of 17,700 by 2031.

Table 4.14: Future Facility Demand (2031) – FENLAND

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SWIMMING POOL	3.42 Lane (181.53 sq m)	0.85 of a 4 Lane X 25m Pool	1,093

CONSULTATION

4.129. Consultation with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs), and local clubs, highlights local factors in relation to supply and demand for swimming pool provision in the future.

Table 4.15: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Aquatic Activities

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FURTHER COMMENTS
AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (ASA)	Encouraging and facilitating more people to swim more often. Development of the Talent pathway.	Encouraging and facilitating more people to swim more often. Development of the Talent pathway. **Facilities** Pools are old and in need of updating and investment. There has been some investment but budgets were small and these have been largely superficial. **Participation** Rural community based facilities. Teams have been working for a number of years at the facilities. Pool programme not changed much, tend to do things which are easy, can be reluctant to change in case upset 'Mrs Smith and friends' who always come at that time! ASA has supported them with some basic pool programme review. Takes a long time for things to move forward. Have just started family fun and due to launch Swim Fit in Sept. Swimming is being supported by the SE Community Activation Fund; the target groups are families, adults and aquatic fitness. Fenland is a priority area for ASA, because it is a rural area and participation continues to decline. New Vision Fitness has potential to improve the customer swimming journey/experience. Lessons could be learnt based how they operate fitness facilities where most investment has been seen. There needs to be consistency in the products/sessions offered at all pools including swimming lessons.	New Vision Fitness delivers swim lessons, as do the Clubs therefore, competing for same market. Clubs under-cutting operator. Villages and communities around the area have a strong sense of community, people do not move, generations of families in the area. There is a fairly large traveller community and Eastern Europeans who are employed in agriculture. FDC has an Aquatics Improvement Plan. No diving facilities in area; nearest diving centre is Cambridge.

N.B. No local aquatic clubs in Fenland have yet responded to consultation.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – SWIMMING POOLS

4.130. From the FPM, which is only one element of the overall assessment of swimming pools in Fenland, it is clear that there is a current under supply of pools in the District.

4.131. Based on both current and future demand, there is insufficient swimming pool provision in the District. Current under supply of water space equates to 1.2 lanes of a 25m pool; future demand based on population growth equates to 3.42 lanes of a 25m pool. In total by 2031, assuming no new pools are opened, and the existing facilities remain open, there will be a need for **an additional 4.62 lanes of a 25m pool. This could equate to one 6 lane x 25m pool, or a 4 lane x 25m pool, plus a small learner pool.**

4.132. The current level of satisfied demand is low in Fenland, reflecting the fact that 2 of the 3 main pools are operating at well above recommended capacity. Both George Campbell Leisure centre and the Hudson Leisure Centre are fuller than the Sport England 70% comfort factor.

4.133. Current levels of unmet demand are at 15.2% in Fenland and equate to 913 vpwpp. This unmet demand is attributed to existing pools being full, and to people living outside the catchment of an existing pool.

4.134. The Hudson and George Campbell Leisure Centres are fuller than the Sport England recommended 70% comfort factor, but the Manor Leisure Centre is operating at 43%.

4.135. Unmet demand is highest in Wisbech and March (2.5 and 2.3 lanes respectively), with unmet demand being 1.7 lanes in Whittlesey (although the Manor Leisure Centre is operating at 43%, some residents live outside the catchment area of this pool, and that is why they do not use the facility). Any opportunity to review and replace existing pools needs to reflect the need for additional provision in the District, based on both current under supply (- 63.11 sq m/1.2 lanes of a 25m pool), and future under provision (4.62 lanes of a 25m pool).

4.136. There is a need to consider the age, condition and quality of the existing pools in Fenland as the quality of the offer will reduce over time; the need to replace facilities will need to be a medium – long term priority (5+ years).

4.137. The ASA has highlighted the need to provide better quality facilities in Fenland; the ASA has also identified the need and opportunity to review and change both programming and other operational practices to improve the swimming offer in Fenland.

4.138. Given the major developments of new housing will be in March and Wisbech, sufficient provision of good quality and accessible water space for both current and future residents of Fenland is necessary. Population growth will increase community demand for swimming provision; Developer Contributions therefore have a role to play in resourcing the additional facilities needed.

4.139. Consideration needs to be given to the fact that swimming is the most popular sport in Fenland, and that it provides a significant opportunity to increase participation.

4.140. It is only by increasing the available pool capacity that current and future demand for swimming will be appropriately met in the District.

HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

SUPPLY OF HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES IN FENLAND

4.141. The supply analysis identifies that Fenland has a total of 14 fitness suites across 15 sites (Active Places August 2015).

4.142. The analysis of the overall fitness suite supply in Fenland is as follows:

Table 4.16: Analysis of Fitness Suite Supply in Fenland

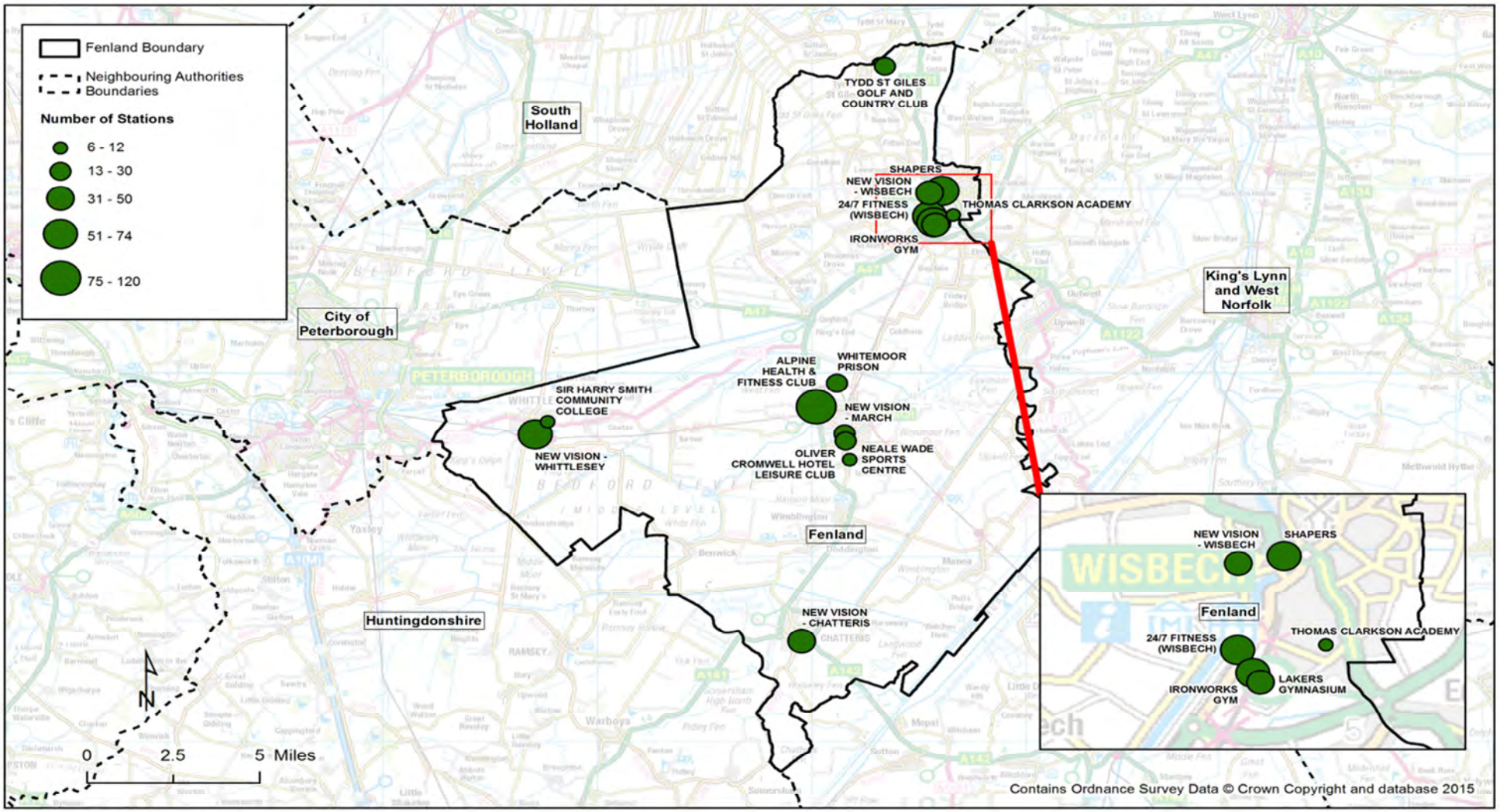
TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	**14**
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	**633**
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (ALL WILL REQUIRE SOME FORM OF PAYMENT PRIOR TO USE/MONTHLY DD, MEMBERSHIP ETC)	**8**
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	**563**

4.143. Table 4.16 highlights the supply of fitness stations in Fenland. Most facilities operate as pay and play facilities (8 fitness suites, with a total of 543 stations), even though some of these (24/7 Gym, Ironworks Gym, Lakers Gym, Shapers) are operated through the commercial/education sectors.

4.144. All fitness facilities will require some form of payment/membership before use with the FDC facilities no different to those in the commercial sector. The 3 commercial fitness facilities in Fenland are not 'top end' provision, but in the bottom to middle of the commercial market; therefore the membership/monthly fees do not present much of a barrier.

4.145. Map 4.6 shows all the fitness suites in Fenland.

Map 4.6: Health and Fitness Facilities Fenland



Health and Fitness facility provision

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

4.146. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all FDC facilities. These are provided in Appendix 2 (2a-2d), and summarised in Table 4.4.

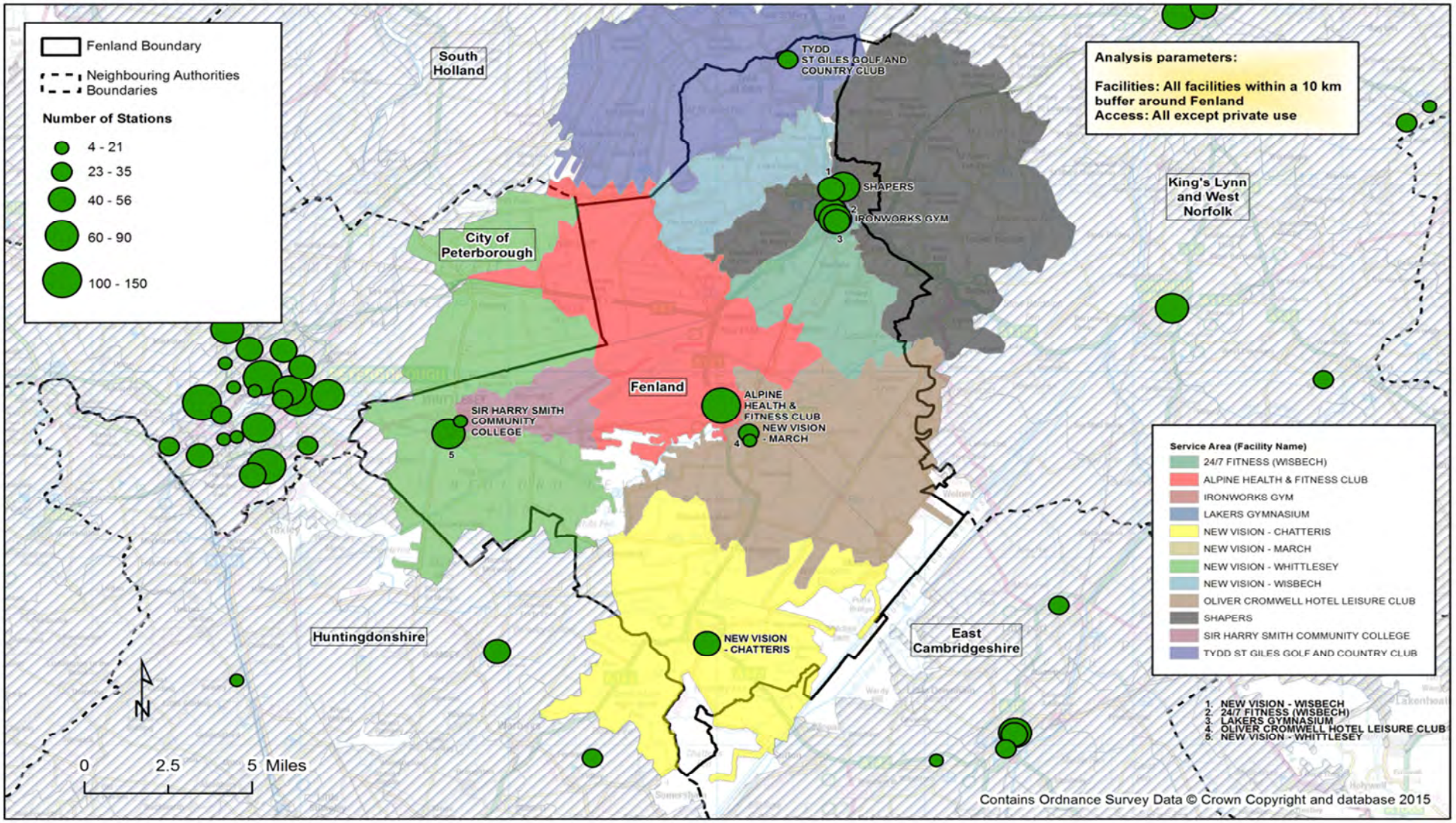
4.147. The majority of the existing fitness suites in Fenland were built from 2000 onwards; some have been refurbished in the last 5-10 years. The fitness suite at the George Campbell Leisure Centre has been refurbished to add 20 stations.

4.148. The quality of the existing facilities is therefore better than that of pools and halls.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

4.149. Geographical distribution of fitness facilities provision is generally good, across Fenland, although the majority are located in and around the market towns. Map 4.7 shows the community accessible fitness suites with a 20 minute catchment area, which demonstrates that the majority of the District has access to at least one of these facilities.

Map 4.7: Fitness Suites in Fenland – Service Areas



Health and Fitness facilities service area (up to a 20 minute drive time)

4.150. The challenge in Fenland is that in a rural area travel distances vary, and although car ownership is high, 17.6% of the community do not have access to private transport.

4.151. This is where the local provision of fitness facilities on education sites, becomes even more important, as this type of facility increases the level of local provision available for local people. Maintaining and developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is key in ensuring locally available access, and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits. Equally, the provision of a few fitness stations in a village hall/community hall could increase access to provision, particularly in a rural area.

4.152. In addition there is potential to locate some fitness provision, for example 6 fitness stations, resistance and cardio-vascular, in some community halls, to improve access in the rural areas. Such an approach would be most sustainable if located in a community/village hall which already has some sports facilities such as a pitch, and/or a bowls green. The fitness facilities would then provide participation opportunities for local people playing in teams, as well as individuals.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

4.153. Appendices 8 and 9 model the current supply and demand of community accessible fitness stations in more detail; based on current population demand for fitness there is a surplus of 278 fitness stations in the District. Based on population projections for 2031, there remains a surplus of provision, but this is reduced to 226 stations.

4.154. If new facilities are built in the district to replace existing, ageing facilities, there is potential to maintain the current number of fitness stations currently provided. This ensures that future demand, will be met, despite additional demand generated by population growth and increased participation (2% target increase in participation levels from 2013-2018 Leisure Strategy).

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – FITNESS SUITES

4.155. There is a very good supply of fitness facilities across Fenland in and around the market towns.

4.156. Current supply of fitness suites is predominantly through the public and commercial sectors (low to middle end of the market); limited facilities are located on education sites.

4.157. The quality of fitness provision is better than that of pools and sports halls, because the facilities are newer.

4.158. There is sufficient provision of fitness stations to meet current and future demand.

SQUASH

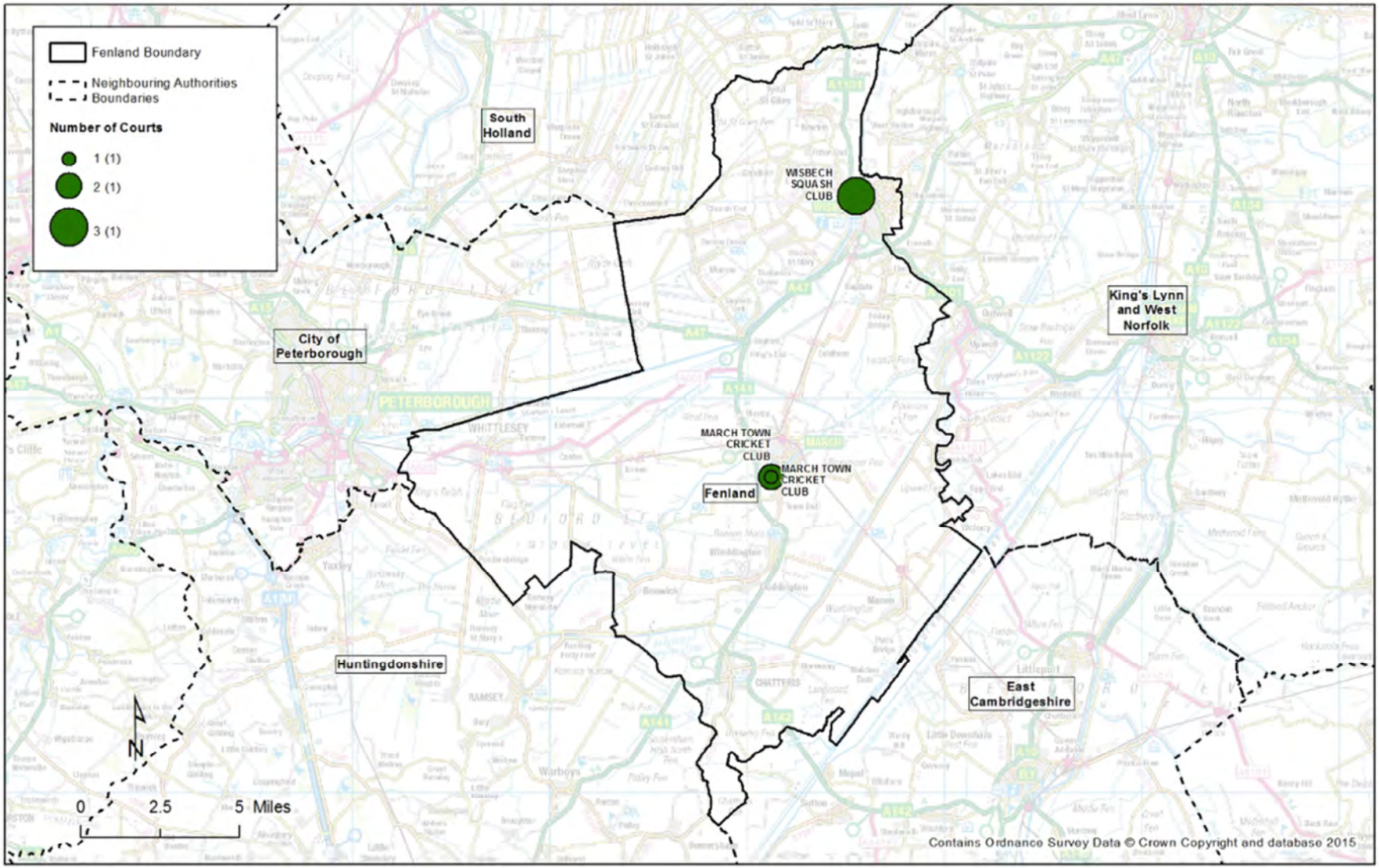
SUPPLY OF SQUASH FACILITIES IN FENLAND

4.159. There are 6 squash courts in Fenland, located across 2 sites. Only 1 court is a glass back.

4.160. Existing squash courts are managed by sports clubs (2 sites), Of the 6 courts available, 6 are community accessible, although the sports club sites require membership.

4.161. Map 4.8 shows the location of the existing squash courts in Fenland.

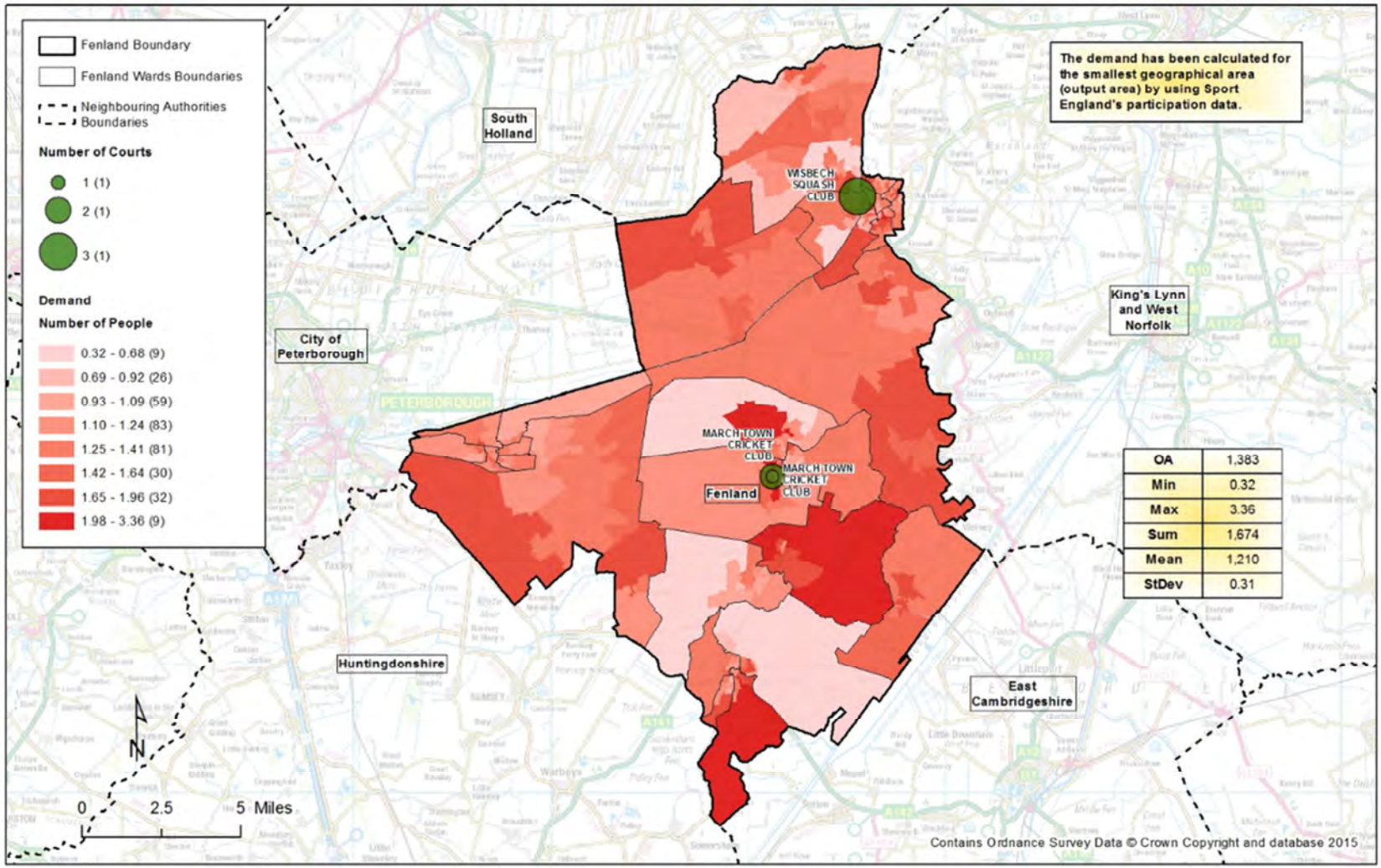
Map 4.8: Squash Courts in Fenland



Squash facility provision

4.162. Map 4.9 illustrates the demand levels for squash in the District; it is clear the highest levels of demand are in the south of the District.

Map 4.9: Demand for Squash in Fenland



Squash demand (number of people per output area)

DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

4.163. Map 4.9 above shows that the there is a reasonable distribution of squash courts across the area. The 6 courts were built in the 1970s. All facilities have been refurbished in the last 15 years.

4.164. Consultation with England Squash and Racketball identified the following feedback:

Table 4.17: Cconsultation with England Squash and Racquetball

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES	OTHER KEY INFORMATION
ENGLAND SQUASH AND RACKETBALL	Going through period of change. New CEO 10 months ago. Changing structure and strategy of organisation. Nationally a downward trend in Squash via APD past 5 years. Membership has stayed generally the same.	Recently drawn up a list of priority areas, key factors: Key partners. Facility infrastructure.	All courts in Fenland are publicly available.

4.165. Wisbech Squash Club responded to consultation; the club is struggling because membership is decreasing; junior members are virtually non-existent, and it is becoming increasingly hard to generate revenue. The existing facilities are in need of investment, and does not offer the quality that can be provided elsewhere. The club is also restricted in what it can do in terms of improvements, as a result of the lease conditions. Membership is falling; players have moved to other better quality provision. The Club needs support in terms of capital investment, and in trying to improve the conditions of its current lease.

4.166. No need for additional squash courts has been identified in the area, assuming the existing level of supply is retained.

TABLE TENNIS

SUPPLY OF TABLE TENNIS FACILITIES IN FENLAND

4.167. All sports halls in Fenland have the capability to provide table tennis facilities. The FDC leisure centres provide facilities for training and competition, plus casual use. There are no purpose built table tennis facilities in Fenland.

4.168. A future option could be to programme table tennis into more of the available community halls to free up space in the sports halls. This could also support a hierarchy of provision, based around a formal and recreational offer, the former being delivered through the main facilities, and the latter through the community halls. There is also potential to develop table tennis facilities and participative opportunities in the district's parks; the CSAF bid includes this approach.

4.169. No need for additional provision has been identified for the future.

INDOOR BOWLS

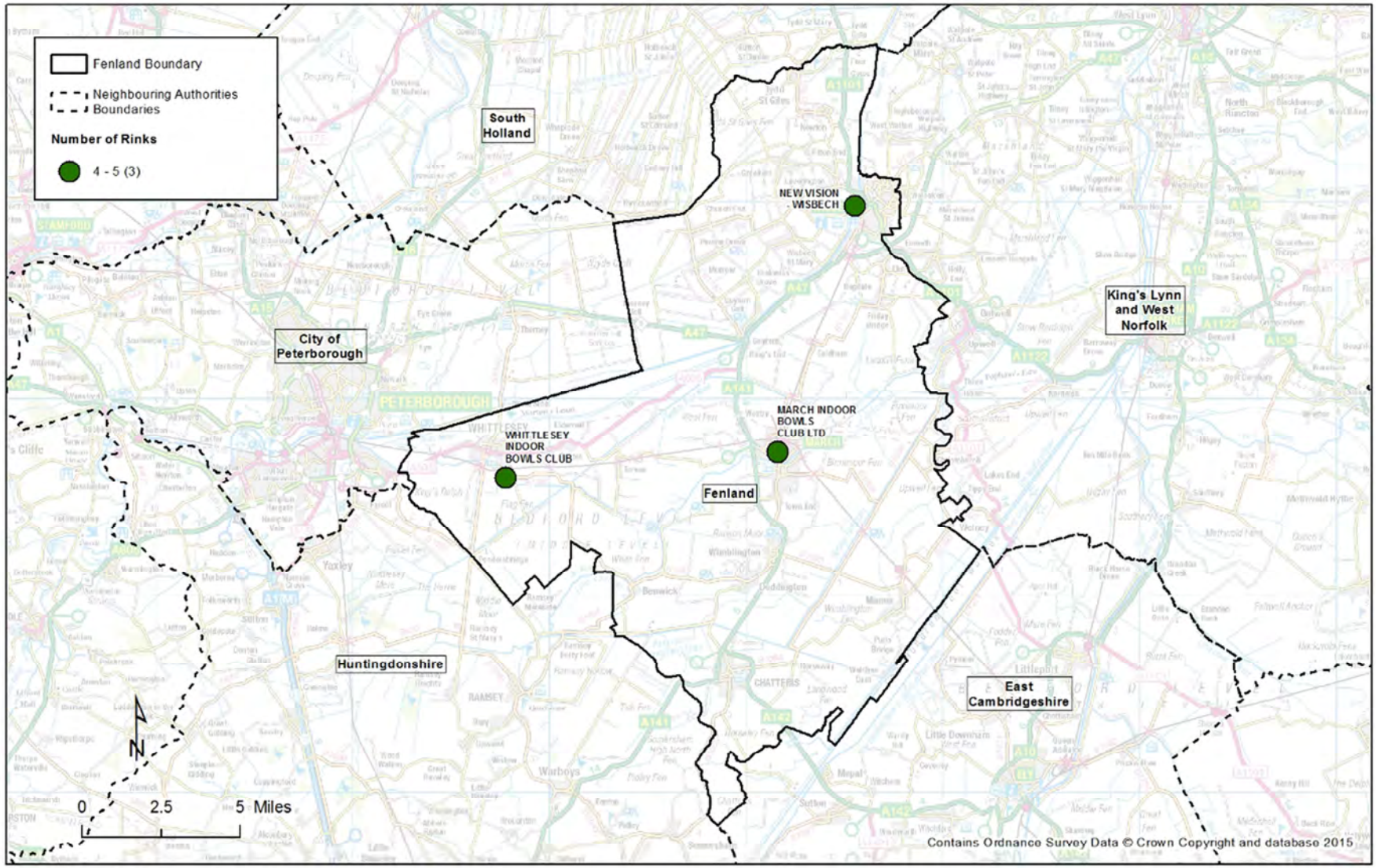
SUPPLY OF INDOOR BOWLS FACILITIES IN FENLAND

4.170. There are 3 indoor bowls greens in Fenland, provided through a bowling club, FDC and a commercial operator. All are purpose built facilities; the clubs are located in March, Wisbech and Whittlesey.

4.171. There are 13 rinks across the 3 sites; Whittlesey (5 rinks) sports club; March (4 rinks) private operator; Hudson Leisure Centre, Wisbech (4 rinks) FDC.

4.172. The indoor bowls facilities were built between 1980 and 2000. Map 4.10 shows the locations of the indoor bowling facilities in Fenland.

Map 4.10: Indoor Bowling Facilities



Indoor Bowls facility provision

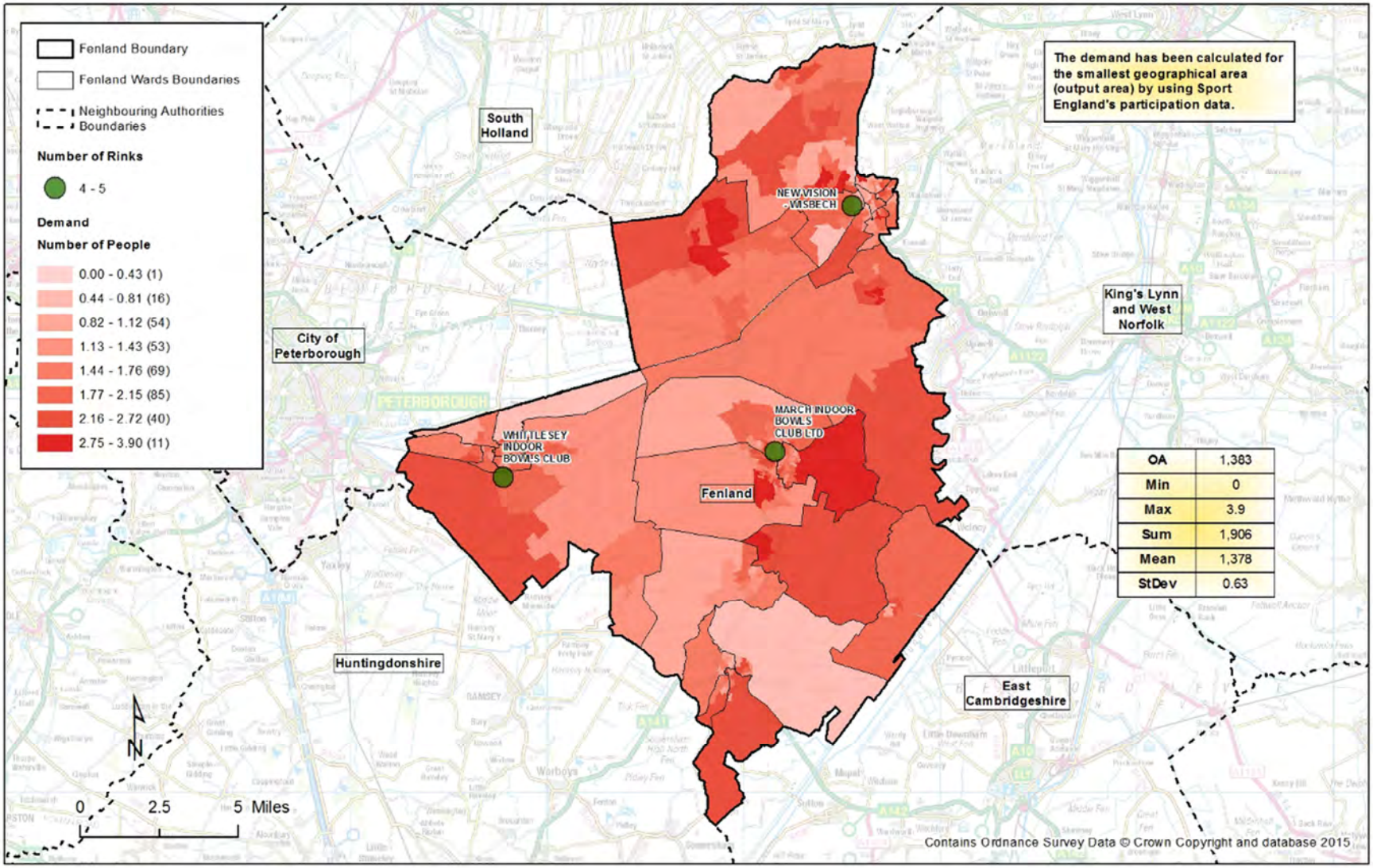
DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

4.173. Existing indoor bowling facilities are located in and around urban areas. Given that the population of Fenland is ageing, it will be important to ensure there are appropriate and sufficient opportunities for participation in physical activity in the future; bowling is one such activity.

4.174. Although no need has been identified currently for additional facilities, as the population grows there will be demand for an additional 1.40 rinks by 2031 (Sports Facility Calculator (SFC)). There is currently an oversupply of indoor bowls rinks against identified demand (8.23 rinks for 2017 population of 103,900). There are 13 existing rinks in the district, therefore there is a current over supply of 4.77 indoor rinks. Allowing for an additional 1.32 rinks to meet future demand population growth of 17,700), there remains an oversupply of 3.45 indoor rinks by 2031, assuming all existing provision is retained. England Indoor Bowling Association recommend provision of indoor bowls rinks on the basis of 100 people for each rink.

4.175. Bowling clubs have advised that membership is growing, so more facilities will be needed in the future. There is an apparent gap in provision of indoor bowls rinks in the southern area of the district.

Map 4.11: Map showing demand for Bowling



Bowls demand (number of people per output area)

4.176. It is clear from Map 4.11 that the areas with greatest demand for indoor bowls are the central and east area of the District, although there are already facilities in these locations. This is likely to be due to demand being highest in the market towns, where the majority of the population live.

4.177. Consultation with England Indoor Bowling Association identifies:

Table 4.18: Consultation with England Indoor Bowling Association

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES
ENGLAND INDOOR BOWLING ASSOCIATION	Sport England/Active Place "Sports Facility Calculator" shows a demand for 8.23 rinks based on a population of 103,900 (as projected for 2017 by Local Sports Profile) The Whittlesey Club is no longer Affiliated to the NGB. They last declared on 200 Playing members. May still play in local leagues but cannot enter national competitions. March declared as at Dec 2014 – 256 playing members; Hudson IBC (formerly Wisbech IBC) is discussing the way forward in terms of development with the England Indoor Bowling Association. England Indoor Bowling Association considers that the current supply is sufficient to meet demand for the foreseeable future.	

GYMNASTICS / TRAMPOLINING

SUPPLY OF GYMNASTICS / TRAMPOLINING FACILITIES IN FENLAND

4.178. There are no existing purpose built gymnastics or trampolining facilities in Fenland.

DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY

4.179. Consultation with British Gymnastics identified:

Table 4.19: Consultation with British Gymnastics

SPORT	CURRENT FOCUS / PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS / PRIORITIES	OTHER KEY INFORMATION
BRITISH GYMNASTICS (INCLUDING TRAMPOLINING)	Gymnastics requires a diverse specification of facility depending upon the disciplines/activities being run. Gymnastics also requires access to good standard sports halls (with provision for storage of equipment) particularly for trampoline and low level gymnastic activities.	British Gymnastics would like to see increased provision of dedicated gymnastic spaces, with facilities able to house gymnastic equipment permanently set up to be able to cater for the diverse range of participants that want to be involved. Gymnastics GC is looking to possibly extend their existing site or look at an alternative dedicated centre in the future.	Existing affiliated clubs in the Fenland area are Neale Wade Gymnastics club who deliver out of a sports centre, Fenland Gymnastics Academy who deliver out of a dedicated facility, Fenland Flyers, a trampoline club who operate from a college site, Titans Gymnastics Club who operate from both a college and primary school site, Gymnasticz GC who deliver both from a dedicated centre and satellite venue at a primary school. As the majority of clubs who deliver in the area operate from non-dedicated facilities British Gymnastics would be keen to see more access to sports hall time and space and provision made to either create new dedicated gymnastics spaces and or facilities; or improve existing centres to allow the increase in capacity of existing gymnastics clubs

4.180. Current and future need has been identified by British Gymnastics for additional provision for gymnastics clubs. More booking space and time is needed in available sports halls for training. In addition, in the medium to long term, the NGB has identified the need for a purpose built gymnastics facility, to benefit local clubs for training and competition.

4.181. The growth in population is also likely to increase demand for gymnastics participation, given that families are likely to be moving into Fenland as part of population growth; gymnastics provides initial participation opportunities for young children, who may not wish to play team games.

5. APPLYING THE ANALYSIS

CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

5.1. In determining the nature, level and location of sports facility provision required for the future in Fenland, it is also important to be aware of how neighbouring local authorities are planning for the future. Given that communities use sports facilities in areas other than where they live, the development of new or improved provision can impact significantly on both participation levels and capacity cross-boundary.

5.2. The issue for Fenland residents, however is that neighbouring local authorities actually have relatively low levels of sports hall and swimming pool provision.

5.3. Table 5.1 summarises the consultation undertaken with neighbouring local authorities to inform this Strategy.

Table 5.1: Neighbouring Local Authority Swimming Pool Developments

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FACILITY DEVELOPMENTS
EAST CAMBS DC	The development of a new pool in Ely is progressing; this will be an 8 lane x 25m main pool, plus a 13m x 7m learner pool with a moveable floor, a 4 badminton court sports hall and fitness suite. Development timescale around 3 years. Development of a new facility in Ely will result in the closure of the existing Paradise Pool, Ely. Cambridgeshire County Council is considering development of the existing Littleport Leisure Centre.
PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL	Peterborough City Council (PCC) has no plans for sport that would impact on communities in Fenland. PCC is currently working on a new active lifestyles strategy for the City as the current document is out of date; this is not expected to be published until Easter 2016.
SOUTH HOLLAND DC	No comments received to date
KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK	No new facility development proposals highlighted at this time.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE DC	Huntingdonshire DC is considering investing in improved fitness provision at the One Leisure site, Huntingdon. The Council is also aware of a number of private sector developments in fitness provision in Huntingdon, St Neots and Alconbury.

5.4. Consultation with the neighbouring local authorities does not identify any development proposals, other than the new pool at Ely which is likely to have an impact on provision in Fenland. Although some people may travel to access this new development (possibly from the Chatteris area in particular, which does not have a pool at the moment), it will not be open for circa 3 years.

PARISH COUNCIL CONSULTATION

5.5. Consultation with the Parish Councils identified a number of key points relevant to future provision of sports facilities.

- **Overall parish councils are satisfied with the sports facilities in their area, but raised the following:**
- **Village halls/community centres are mostly used for short mat bowls, table tennis, keep fit and zumba. Some halls for example Gorefield, need to be larger to better accommodate short mat bowls**
- **There is a need for a pool in Chatteris, either at Cromwell Community College, or at Chatteris Leisure Centre**
- **The booking system at Cromwell Community College needs to be improved, to facilitate access.**

5.6. A summary of the responses received to the Parish Survey is included at Appendix 10.

KEY ISSUES AND OPTIONS

5.7. Based on the local context and the supply and demand analysis, there is an identified need to consider additional provision of sports halls and swimming pools in the District. There is also evidence to support a replacement programme for some existing sports and leisure facilities in Fenland. There are a number of reasons for this:

- **The age, condition and poor quality of some facilities – particularly swimming pools and sports halls**
- **The need to significantly increase participation in physical activity for community health benefits**
- **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm**
- **The vision of providing good quality community sport and leisure facilities for all Fenland communities**
- **The need to improve accessibility in rural areas**
- **The focus on the 4 market towns in terms of community provision and the development hierarchy**
- **The lack of some specific facility types/opportunities in Fenland, which could increase participative opportunities at local level e.g. gymnastic club facilities,**
- **Long term population growth in Fenland, which will increase demand for community facilities, including sport and leisure provision, particularly in the market towns where the majority of new homes will be built**
- **The current and future need for additional sports halls (badminton courts)**
- **The current and future need for additional swimming pools**

5.8. Housing development is one of the principal justifications for additional community sports facilities because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of Fenland is set to grow significantly by 2031, and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand.

5.9. A further driver for considering investment/replacement in terms of sports facilities is accessibility; accessibility is related both to geographic location and programming. If particular activities are not provided, or are programmed at times which are unsuitable for participants, they are unlikely to take part.

5.10. The way in which a sport and recreation facility is managed often determines the level and type of community use allowed/encouraged. For example, local authority managed sport and recreation facilities are more likely to encourage use by disadvantaged groups than those managed by commercially sector operators and are, thus, more accessible.

5.11. Improving the quality of provision is particularly important in given that less than a quarter of Fenland residents currently take part in sport and physical activity at least once a week, on a regular basis. Obesity is a significant challenge for 75% of the adult population, and 20% of children.

5.12. Priority is placed on reducing health inequalities and increasing participation in physical activity in Fenland; the provision of good quality, local community facilities, accessible and affordable to meet identified need, is key to facilitating participation growth.

5.13. Based on the quality audits and assessments, age and condition, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

- **Swimming Pools – due to age (by 2031) – George Campbell Leisure Centre, the Hudson Leisure Centre, the Manor Leisure Centre**
- **Sports Halls – due to age (by 2031) - the Hudson Leisure Centre,**
- **Facilities on Education sites due to age – Sir Harry Smith Community College, Neale Wade Academy (sports hall)**

5.14. As a consequence of there being a need for both replacement and additional facility provision, there is an important opportunity in Fenland to re-think the scale and nature of the sports facilities provided in the District, particularly in March, Wisbech and Chatteris.

5.15. The need to replace some existing facilities provides an opportunity to consider developing larger facilities, possibly in alternative locations within the market towns of March and Wisbech.

5.16. Key issues informing future provision include:

GEOGRAPHIC

5.17. Unmet demand for swimming pools is focussed on March and Wisbech. (see Map 3.5),. Unmet demand for sports halls is focussed on March, Wisbech, and Chatteris (see Map 3.3).

ADDITIONAL SPORTS HALL PROVISION

5.18. The identified need for additional sports hall provision in Fenland is 13.74 courts, or just over three 4 court sports halls. Unmet demand for sports hall provision is identified in March, Wisbech and Chatteris. Currently, Fenland does not have any sports halls larger than 4 court, which limits the ability to host county and regional competitions, and the range of sports that can be played. The latter is the rationale behind the need for a larger sports hall; NGBs have not raised the need for a competition venue.

5.19. Delivery of additional sports hall provision will require consideration of the appropriate scale of facility to be provided in each area. Although larger halls are needed, this is not necessary in all three towns, as this would result in over supply against identified demand.

5.20. The provision of 13.74 courts could be configured in a number of ways:

Table 5.4 Potential Options for Delivering Additional Sports Hall Provision

ADDITIONAL COURTS NEEDED BY 2031	SPORTS HALL CONFIGURATION OPTIONS
13.74	**One 8 court hall, one 6 court hall**
	One 6 court hall, two 4 court halls
	Two 6 court halls, one 2 court hall

5.21. **Hudson Leisure Centre** is the only FDC leisure centre with a 4 court sports hall; it is also the oldest facility and will need replacing in the medium term. The Hudson Centre is in Wisbech, where there will be an additional 3,300 houses built by 2031. There will also be a further 300 houses built in the adjacent borough of Kings Lynn.

5.22. Given there is a need to replace the existing leisure centre, plus develop additional provision, there is potential to re-develop the existing facility with an 8 court sports hall in the future.

5.23. Providing an additional 4 courts in Wisbech would still leave a further 8 courts to be provided in the District, based on identified need.

5.24. There will be a further 4000 houses built in March by 2031, and there is no FDC sports hall in the town, although there is sports hall provision on school sites. **However, Neale Wade Academy is already operating at capacity; this facility provides very limited weekday access for community, and is predominantly used by clubs and groups, as opposed to offering pay and play. The George Campbell Leisure Centre will also need to be replaced in the medium to long term so there is potential to re-develop this with the addition of a 4 court sports hall.**

5.25. The remaining 4 additional courts needed in the District could then be provided in Chatteris, where an additional 1,600 new homes will be built by 2031. There is no FDC sports hall in Chatteris; Cromwell Community College offers only limited community access, although there is some potential for this to increase. There is potential to provide additional courts in the town, although whether they are located as part of the existing Chatteris Centre, or on the school site needs to be considered. If located at the school site, the operational management of the provision would need to be developed based on secured community use, so that access is available on a pay and play basis, not just clubs and groups.

5.26. The options for the development of additional sports hall provision will need to be further considered in relation to location, funding and timescale.

5.27. Consideration also needs to be given to provision in Whittlesey; the community has access to a 3 court at Sir Harry Smith Community College. This is an ageing facility and will need to be replaced in the medium to long term. This could improve the nature of the sports hall provision for the community. Whilst the Whittlesey community can potentially access sports facilities in Peterborough, it is not realistic to rely on them being able to access this provision; FPM data highlights that Peterborough's facilities are 94% full.

SWIMMING POOLS

ADDITIONAL SWIMMING POOL PROVISION

5.28. The identified need for additional swimming provision in Fenland is 4.62 lanes of a 25m pool by 2031. The existing pools at the Hudson Leisure Centre are 5 lanes x 25m and 10m x 5m. The existing pool at the George Campbell Leisure Centre is 6 lanes x 25m.

5.29. The need to replace both the Hudson Leisure Centre (sports hall is a priority given the current under supply of courts in both the town and the District), and the George Campbell Leisure Centre in the long term has already been identified. The need for additional swimming provision in Fenland by 2031 has also been assessed and identified. March and Wisbech have been highlighted as the towns where there is most unmet demand for swimming, and where there will be the greatest amount of population growth to 2031.

5.30. There is an opportunity to re-plan the provision of swimming across the District, if both the existing leisure centres in March and Wisbech are re-placed.

5.31. The options for replacing the existing pool provision, and addressing the additional water space requirements are:

Table 5.6: Options for the provision of Water Space required by 2031

OPTION	WATER SPACE REQUIRED = 4.62 LANES OF A 25M POOL
1	• Replace the existing 5 lane x 25m pool at Hudson Leisure Centre with a 6 lane x 25m pool • Replace the existing 6 lane x 25m pool at George Campbell Leisure Centre with an 8 lane x 25m pool (and moveable floor) • Increase the size of the existing learner pool at the Hudson Centre to 10m x 10m with a moveable floor
2	• Replace the existing 5 lane x 25m pool at Hudson Leisure Centre with a 6 lane x 25m pool • Replace the existing 6 lane x 25m pool at George Campbell Leisure Centre with an 8 lane x 25m pool • Provide 2 new learner pools, one at each leisure centre, with moveable floors – both ideally 20m x 10m
3	• Replace the existing 5 lane x 25m pool at Hudson Leisure Centre with a 8 lane x 25m pool • Replace the existing 6 lane x 25m pool at George Campbell Leisure Centre with the same scale of facility • Provide 2 new learner pools, one at each leisure centre, with moveable floors – both ideally 20m x 10m
4	• Provide a new 4 lane pool at Chatteris (there is no pool in the town, but this has not been identified as a location of high future unmet demand) • Replace existing pool provision in Wisbech and March with like for like facilities

5.32. Development of an 8 lane pool would provide the only facility of this size in the District. Development of learner pools is important given the future population growth, and the need to increase participation; provision of a learner pool provides increased operational flexibility in terms of pool programming and throughput.

5.33. The options for the development of additional swimming pool provision will need to be further considered in relation to location, funding and timescale.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

5.34. There is a significant amount of fitness provision in Fenland, with the majority of facilities being provided by the public/commercial sector.

5.35. Access is generally good to fitness facilities across Fenland; New Vision Fitness has invested significantly in provision over the last 5 years.

5.36. There is sufficient provision of community accessible fitness facilities to meet current and future demand.

INDOOR NETBALL

5.37. There is significant opportunity to further develop indoor netball, if there is investment in a larger sports hall. Access to larger sports halls is important for training and competition, and is supported by the NGB.

GYMNASTICS FACILITIES

5.38. Given the growing participation in gymnastics at local level, there is a need for additional dedicated gymnastics facilities. These facility needs need to be driven by the local gymnastics clubs, supported by FDC.

5.39. There is also a need to increase access wherever possible to existing sports halls for gymnastics use, until more dedicated facilities can be provided.

OTHER FACILITIES

5.40. Other future facility provision, linked particularly to the population growth and housing development, is the development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes, to encourage active travel, and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily life.

6. DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

6.1. Overall, Fenland has a good range of existing sport and leisure facilities that is well-located, which is well-located; however, some are now ageing, and will require investment and/or replacement. This is particularly true of FDC sports hall and swimming pool facilities. In Fenland there is insufficient swimming pool provision to meet current and future demand. There is also insufficient sports hall provision to meet both current and future demand.

6.2. Whilst there are some facilities on education sites, which are not available for community use, these are in the minority. Proposals for new schools need to incorporate formal community use arrangements for use of sports facilities.

6.3. Fenland's population will grow significantly over the next few years, particularly in and around the main urban areas, so there is a need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, quality and affordable facilities to meet local need.

6.4. There is a range of facility providers in Fenland, and it is important that FDC works with these in partnership to develop and deliver facility provision, given that the Council can no longer be the provider and funder of last resort, but needs to adopt more of an enabling and facilitating role.

VISION

6.5. The Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in Fenland is:

> ***'To encourage more people to be more active, more often, by providing an efficient leisure service, attractive open spaces and support for local sports clubs and community events.'***

6.6. As a minimum, FDC wishes to see accessible community sport and leisure facilities for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities available for all residents, This includes both formal and informal spaces in which to play sport and be physically active.

AIMS

6.7. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision is to:

- **Significantly increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals**
- **Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced**
- **Create active environments where the choice to become physical active is an integral part of everyday life**
- **Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity**
- **Facilitate the development of healthier lifestyles across Fenland's communities**
- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Fenland**
- **Support and provide opportunities for local sports clubs and community groups.**

6.8. The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Fenland, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Fenland, and help people to live and age better.

6.9. Sustainability of facility provision is key to maintaining these opportunities; FDC needs to plan now for the investment requirements of its existing facilities, and work in partnership with other providers and stakeholders to address the other priorities identified through this Strategy.

PRINCIPLES FOR FUTURE PROVISION

6.10. Analysis of existing provision also identifies the principles that should underpin future sport and leisure facility development in Fenland. These are to:

- **Ensure residents of Fenland have good quality, accessible, affordable and sustainable, with the minimum provision being sustainable, strategic-sized sports hall, 25m pool and a fitness suite.**
- **Replace ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new provision should be designed and developed based on Sport England and NGB guidance, and be fully inclusive**
- **Rationalise existing provision where new fit for purpose facilities can replace/improve existing buildings**
- **Invest in existing provision to improve quality**
- **Invest strategically to ensure economic viability and sustainability of provision**
- **Where possible, provide facilities (formal and informal) closer to where people live; access to informal provision is important in the rural areas**
- **Aim to ensure that more facilities on education sites provide opportunities (on a formal basis) for community access**

SUMMARY OF NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

6.11. The assessment and analysis undertaken to develop this Strategy identifies a need for some additional provision, across a range of facility types, as well as more generic needs in terms of improvement to the quality of existing facilities, and the accessibility and operational management of provision. Spend to save may make some efficiencies.

6.12. The facility needs have been identified as a result of the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility analysis undertaken.

6.13. These are summarised below, by facility type.

Table 6.1: Summary of Facility Needs in Fenland

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
SPORTS HALLS	Badminton, and netball NGBs support the need for additional sports hall capacity in Fenland. There is a lack of sports halls capable of accommodating indoor netball, basketball, and volleyball in Fenland. There are no sports halls larger than 4 badminton court size in Fenland. Improvement in the quality of some ageing facilities; the medium term priority (5-10 years) is the Hudson Centre.
SWIMMING POOLS	There is an under supply of current and future swimming pool provision in Fenland. The ASA has identified the need for increased swimming pool provision in Fenland. In addition, there is a need to start planning now for investment in existing pool facilities, George Campbell and the Hudson Leisure Centres, both of which are ageing.
GYMNASTICS FACILITIES	Increased access to sports hall facilities for club use. Additional dedicated gymnastic club facilities.
INFORMAL FACILITIES	Cycling and walking routes; safe cycling routes

PRIORITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

6.14. The facilities that have been identified as being in need of investment are:

Table 6.2: Priority Facility Investment Needs

TOWN	FACILITIES REQUIRING REPLACEMENT (DUE TO AGE/CONDITION)	NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION - FACILITY TYPE	
		SPORTS HALLS (BADMINTON COURTS)	SWIMMING POOLS
MARCH	**George Campbell Leisure Centre** • Sports Hall – medium term • Additional water space: medium to long term	6 or 8 court sports hall	Additional water space needed to meet demands of population growth
WISBECH	**Hudson Leisure Centre** • Sports Hall – medium term • Additional water space: medium to long term	6 or 8 court sports hall	Additional water space needed to meet demands of population growth
CHATTERIS	N/A	4 court sports hall	
WHITTLESEY	**The Manor Leisure Centre** • Activity Hall • Swimming Pool	N/A	N/A

6.15. There is a need to retain sports hall and swimming pool provision in March and Wisbech to meet current and future demand; these are the largest areas of population now, and will also have the highest levels of population growth in the future. The issue is that future provision could be new, or refurbishment and extension of existing facilities. The age, design and condition of these two facilities suggests that replacement would be a better long term option than refurbishment.

6.16. There is a need to retain existing sports hall provision in Chatteris as a minimum; there is already unmet demand in that area for 1.7 courts. Existing provision cnsists of community accss to a 4 court hall on a school site (Cromwell Community College). There is some potential to increase accss at this site, but th population growth will increase demand for provision, so the need for additonal courts needs to be considered.

6.17. The exact scale of provision in each town, and the options to consider in determining this are set out in detail in Section 5.

OTHER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

6.18. The strategy analysis indicates that there is a need for capital investment in Fenland's existing facility network, or replacement of this, to address both current and future needs. Whilst some of this investment relates to additional facility provision, there is also a need for significant investment in existing ageing stock; increased participation is more likely to be achieved if the environment in which people take part is fit for purpose.

6.19. The levels of investment required will only result from a local partnership approach. The development of improved sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive, to become active.

6.20. In relation to getting more people active, it is important to highlight the following issues:

- **Many of Fenland's existing facilities are already full (Sports halls operating at capacity: Wisbech, March); swimming pools operating at capacity – (George Campbell and Hudson)**
- **Much of the existing facility portfolio is ageing and of average quality**
- **Increasing population will put additional demands on the capacity of existing facilities**
- **Increasing participation levels will increase demand on existing facilities.**

6.21. These issues all highlight the need for investment, and additional provision.

IMPROVED LOCAL PARTNERSHIP WORKING

6.22. In order to deliver the identified Strategy needs, and the key outcome of increased participation to address health inequalities, there is a need for some fundamental changes in approach. The development of new, and improved facilities is a mechanism to deliver these outcomes.

6.23. The key issue to address initially is that of partnership working; despite the numerous strategies and plans for Fenland, all of which identify the need to improve health, there is a need to develop much better joined-up partnerships on the ground that actually work together to deliver on this priority. The recent Community Sports Activation Fund (CSAF) project launched in Fenland, and supported by a £250k Sport England grant, is a real opportunity to achieve this. Working across Fenland's communities, and targeting those who are inactive, this project aims to take opportunities for physical activity to local areas, tom overcome barriers of access, and develop participation through informal places and places, as well as delivering programmes in formal sports facilities.

6.24. More joined-up partnerships on the ground, with shared, and agreed local priorities will address the health issues in Fenland much more successfully that organisations working on their own.

HIERARCHY OF FACILITY PROVISION

6.25. Development of a hierarchy of facility provision, which includes both formal and informal sports facilities, is an opportunity in Fenland. Given the rural nature of the district, it is not economically viable to provide a sports hall or swimming pool in every community. It is inevitable that there will be fewer specialist facilities in an area, than those which are multi-purpose.

6.26. It is therefore a priority to invest, not just in the formal sports facilities to provide opportunities for participation, but in the village halls and community centres around the district, to enable them to provide a wider activity offering at a very local level. Investment may be needed in resources, people, and programming, as well as in the facilities themselves.

6.27. This model of facility provision is based on a 'hub and spoke' approach. Formal sports facilities, located in the market towns (areas of highest population) form the 'hubs' at the centre of the participation model; these are then linked to, and complemented by school halls, which are open for community access, and community halls where informal activities are offered.

IMPROVED TRANSPORT IN RURAL AREAS

6.28. For some communities, investment in community transport, to enable people to access opportunities for physical activity is the real priority, as opposed to developing new facilities. The priority for such transport is the rural areas, to facilitate access to provision in the market towns.

6.29. A well-planned and thought through community transport scheme, providing regular and reliable access to physical activity opportunities could facilitate increased participation amongst the least active, enabling them to become more active on a more regular basis.

OVERVIEW

6.30. Although Fenland's market towns have good sports facilities there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement in the medium term. These are the Hudson Leisure Centre, George Campbell Leisure Centre, and the Manor Leisure Centre. Replacement of these facilities in the medium to long term provides an opportunity to consider provision of larger sports halls to meet both current and future demand. Additional swimming provision is also needed to meet future demand as a result of population growth, but also to meet current demand; two of FDC's swimming pools are already very full, and there is no capacity to increase participation at peak times.

6.31. The anticipated population growth in Fenland to 2031 needs to be appropriately catered for in terms of demand for sports facilities – both formal facilities and informal, multi-purpose spaces. In Fenland this means ensuring geographical distribution of facilities to enable more people to access facilities in the urban area by walking, and/or cycling. It also means better quality facilities, given the age, in particular of FDC provision, but also some facilities on education sites.

6.32. The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Fenland, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Fenland, and help people to live and age better, because they are more active.

6.33. In order to realise the above Vision and Aims for sport and leisure facility provision in Fenland there are a number of key priorities that need to be addressed, and implemented. These are set out below in the Action Plan, based on the recommendations for future provision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)
FDC prioritises the development of additional sports hall provision in the District and specifically in March, Wisbech, and Chatteris.

RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)
FDC Prioritises the development of sustainable additional or new swimming pool provision in March and Wisbech.

RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)
Given the identified need for additional sports hall and swimming pool provision, FDC reviews the options for delivering investment in new/extended provision across the district, to ensure it is strategically planned, without duplication.

RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)
FDC identifies the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs, and investigates the various sources available for capital funding.

RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)
FDC adopts the suggested hierarchy approach to provision of participation opportunities through formal and informal facilities.

RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)
FDC leads a new approach in partnership working driven by the need for investment in sports facilities, which is much more joined up at the local level, involving partners who have a stake in reducing health inequalities, increasing participation and thereby investing in the health of the Fenland community.

RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)
FDC works with local gymnastics clubs to develop purpose built provision, which is club led and operated.

RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)
FDC works with partners to develop improved transport systems and options in the rural areas, linked to sports facility programmes and participation opportunities.

RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9)
FDC seeks to secure S106 contributions towards the development of additional and safe walking and cycling routes.

RECOMMENDATION 10 (10)
FDC works with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum commitments for a period of time to protect community access.

RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11)
FDC works closely with neighbouring authorities to facilitate increased levels of activity in Chatteris and Whittlesey.

RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12)
There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years.

ACTION PLAN

6.34. The Action Plan underpinning the Strategy is summarised in the table below:

Table 6.3: Strategy Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE SHORT = 1 –5 YEARS MEDIUM = 5 – 10 YEARS LONG TERM = 10 +YEARS	RESOURCES
RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1) FDC prioritises the development of additional sports hall provision in the District and specifically in March, Wisbech, and Chatteris.	FDC confirms implementation of this recommendation	FDC	Short	FDC
RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2) FDC Prioritises the development of sustainable additional or new swimming pool provision in March and Wisbech.	FDC confirms implementation of this recommendation	FDC	Short	FDC
RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3) given the identified need for additional sports hall and swimming pool provision, FDC reviews the options for delivering investment in new/extended provision across the district, to ensure it is strategically planned, without duplication.	Undertake feasibility work to assess location options for new provision in March and Wisbech as a priority, followed by Chatteris; this should include site identification and options, facility mix and scale, revenue projections, capital costs etc	FDC	Short	FDC; external support

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE SHORT = 1 –5 YEARS MEDIUM = 5 – 10 YEARS LONG TERM = 10 +YEARS	RESOURCES
RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4) FDC identifies the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs, and investigates the various sources available for capital funding.	Work with FDC planning colleagues to identify potential levels of capital funding from residential development	FDC leisure officers	Medium	FDC Capital budget;
	Working with partners identify all potential sources of capital funding to support new/extended facility provision in the District	FDC leisure officers	Medium	External funding
RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5) FDC adopts the suggested hierarchy approach to provision of participation opportunities through formal and informal facilities.	Work with parish councils to agree the strategic community halls (priority is those with existing sports provision)	FDC; parish councils	Short	FDC; parish councils
	Develop a programme of investment in small scale fitness provision, supported by Induction programmes (possibly linked to activation project?)	FDC; parish councils	Short	FDC; parish councils; capital budget

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE SHORT = 1 –5 YEARS MEDIUM = 5 – 10 YEARS LONG TERM = 10 +YEARS	RESOURCES
RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6) FDC leads a new approach in partnership working driven by the need for investment in sports facilities, which is much more joined up at the local level, involving partners who have a stake in reducing health inequalities, increasing participation and thereby investing in the health of the Fenland community.	Identify the key local priorities for health improvement to which sport and physical activity can contribute e.g. increasing participation	FDC; health organisations	Short	FDC leisure officers; health organisations
	Develop a new approach to partnership working for health improvement, driven by the need to be effective at local level, and develop priority actions for delivery to build on the existing activation project work	FDC; identified partners	Short - Medium	FDC leisure officers; identified partners; revenue funding
RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7) FDC works with local gymnastics clubs to develop purpose built provision, which is club led and operated.	Establish a partnership working group with local clubs to support development of improved facilities	FDC; local gymnastics clubs	Short	FDC; local gymnastics clubs; capital budget
RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8) FDC works with partners to develop improved transport systems and options in the rural areas, linked to sports facility programmes and participation opportunities.	FDC establishes a working group of stakeholders to progress this specific initiative	FDC; stakeholders e.g. parish councils, local clubs, schools, health organisations; transport providers; local charities	Short - Medium	FDC planning and leisure officers; identified stakeholders; revenue funding
RECOMMENDATION 9 (R9) FDC seeks to secure S106 contributions towards the development of additional and safe walking and cycling routes.	Use the Strategy evidence base to secure S106/ contributions in new housing developments.	FDC	Short - Medium	FDC planning officers; capital budget

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE SHORT = 1 –5 YEARS MEDIUM = 5 – 10 YEARS LONG TERM = 10 +YEARS	RESOURCES
RECOMMENDATION 10 FDC works with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum commitments for a period of time to protect community access	Open discussions with Sir Harry Smith Community College to secure increased pay and play community access to existing facilities	FDC; Sir Harry Smith Community College; Cambridgeshire County Council	Short	FDC Leisure officers; Sir Harry Smith Community College; Cambridgeshire County Council; revenue funding
	Work towards sourcing a formal Community Use Agreement with Sir Harry Smith Community College	FDC; Sir Harry Smith Community College; Cambridgeshire County Council	Short	FDC Leisure officers; Sir Harry Smith Community College; Cambridgeshire County Council; revenue funding
	Work with FDC planning colleagues and Cambridgeshire County Council Education department to ensure all new schools developed have community use as a planning condition	FDC; Cambridgeshire County Council	Ongoing	FDC Leisure officers; Cambridgeshire County Council; revenue funding
RECOMMENDATION 11 (R11) FDC works closely with neighbouring authorities to facilitate increased levels of activity in Chatteris and Whittlesey.	FDC ensures it is aware of plans/proposals for provision of sport and leisure facilities in neighbouring local authorities	FDC; County Leisure officers group	Ongoing	FDC Leisure officers
RECOMMENDATION 12 (R12) There should be on-going monitoring of this Strategy through its implementation, but as a minimum, progress should be reviewed and refreshed every five years.	Establish monitoring process	FDC	Ongoing	FDC Leisure officers

DISCLAIMER

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

FENLAND DISTRICT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
NATIONAL CONTEXT	
A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT (CONSULTATION DRAFT AUGUST 2015)	The Department for Culture, Media and Sport issued this consultation paper in August 2015 for comment by October 2015. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (most high profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics. The Consultation Paper has 10 themes, which explore the future role, remit and influence of sport in the UK into the future: • **Theme One: Participation** • **Theme Two: Physical Activity** • **Theme Three: Children and Young People** • **Theme Four: Financial Sustainability** • **Theme Five: Coaching, Workforce and Good Governance** • **Theme Six: Elite and Professional Sport** • **Theme Seven: Infrastructure** • **Theme Eight: Fairness and Equality** • **Theme Nine: Safety and Wellbeing** • **Theme Ten: International Influence and Major Sporting Events** The key driver for the strategy is to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to make activity an integral part of everyday life in the UK, for everyone. The Consultation paper examines the role of funding, partnerships and priorities for the future of sport and sports facilities. It is anticipated that the full Strategy will be published in early 2016.
MAKING ENGLAND AN ACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL SPORTING NATION: A VISION FOR 2020 (2004)	The strategy aims to change the culture of sport and physical activity in England in order to increase participation across all social groups. Changing the culture will lead to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and provide the basis for progression into higher levels of performance. Six priority areas for change are identified including promotion and marketing, legislation and regulatory change, innovation and delivery and strategic planning and evidence.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
A SUMMARY OF SPORT ENGLAND'S STRATEGY 2011-12 TO 2014-15	**Vision** **A summary of Sport England's strategy 2011-12 to 2014-15** For England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. **Mission** Sport England aims to deliver a world leading community sport system. We will make participation in sport a regular habit for many more people, and ensure the delivery of sporting opportunities in the ways and places that people want. **Strategy Rationale** For sport's own sake and for the wider benefits it can bring. These include economic benefits, improved public health, happiness and well being, and stronger and safer communities. 5 strategic approaches will be implemented to achieve the above: **1. By maximising the value delivered from our current investment in NGBs:** • Helping them achieve their grow and sustain targets by developing interventions to capture and leverage demand from current and potential participants • Applying our knowledge and intelligence to help them solve their problems • Withdrawing funding and re-investing it when necessary to maximise value for money • Supporting their talent pathways through their excel programmes • Joining up work between NGBs to achieve critical mass and grow demand **2. By delivering Places People Play to:** • Create a major improvement in local club facilities, linked to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games • Create iconic facilities for community sport • Create a new generation of volunteer 'sport makers' inspired by the Games • Improve the sporting experience of young people through Sportivate • Capitalise on the interest in sport generated by the London 2012 Games, and provide opportunities for spectators to become participants

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	3. By developing the right criteria and support system for the next round of NGB investment which: • Rewards success in growing and sustaining participation • Incentivises an approach centred on what existing and potential participants really want • Uses our insight about what works and what doesn't • Helps NGBs to convert latent demand in their sport to drive participant numbers • Supports the development of specific programmes to build participation among younger adults, aged between 16 to 25 **4. By creating an environment in which the key providers continue to invest in sport, through:** • Making sport a better business proposition by continuing to drive excellence and equality in sports structures and provision • Identifying how we can work with the private sector providers of sport, for example by improving market conditions to incentivise private sector investment in sport • Encourage a focus on consumer needs, driving demand and generating volumes of participants • Helping local authorities make positive decisions about their sports provision • Setting a clear priority to improve community access to education facilities • Working with the voluntary sector (including clubs) to increase its capacity and skills, to develop sustainable solutions for community ownership and operation of sports facilities (looking in particular at asset transfer) **5. By providing strategic direction and market intelligence, through:** • Collecting and sharing evidence about the impact of our investment • Disseminating insight into cross-sector trends and analysis • Providing easy to use tools that support local development and delivery • Working with the appropriate partners to develop our knowledge of those people who are currently inactive and the encouragement they need to participate in sport
GOVERNMENT STRATEGY FOR SPORT – "CREATING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE- A NEW YOUTH SPORT STRATEGY" 2012	Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range. The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life. Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by; **Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools** An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games. **Improving links between schools and community sport clubs** Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students. **Working with NGBs focussing on youth** NGBs will develop new "whole sport plans" for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential. **Investing in facilities** Building on the "Places people Play" programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs. **Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector** Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs.
PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE. NICE PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDANCE 17 (2009)	This strategy informs the future commissioning of physical activity provision, and contributes to the Physical Activity pathway. It emphasises the importance of physical activity for health in children and young people, and sets out how health can be improved through regular participation in physical activity.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
DEVELOPING A SPORTING HABIT FOR LIFE (SPORT ENGLAND 2011)	Developed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport and with a major role for Sport England in coordinating its delivery, this strategy identifies a significant drop in participation rates in key sports in the 16-25 age range. The gender difference is particularly stark as only 1 in 3 girls participate compared with 1 in 2 boys. The focus is therefore to increase consistently the number of young people developing sport as a habit for life. Over the next 5 years Sport England will invest £1billion pounds working with schools, colleges, universities and County Sport Partnerships. A key aim is to establish a sustainable network between schools and clubs in local communities, and this will be achieved by; **Building a legacy of competitive sport in schools** An investment of £150m from DCMS, Sport England, Health Education and sponsorship will develop inter and intra school competition, and local, regional and national games. **Improving links between schools and community sport clubs** Strengthening links between clubs, schools, FE colleges and universities in conjunction with the National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) will develop 6000 new school club links by 2017 and 150 FE colleges will have full time sport professionals to develop new sporting opportunities for their students. **Working with NGBs focussing on youth** NGBs will develop new “whole sport plans” for the period 2013-2017 with a focus on the 14-25 age range; they will also be charged with increasing participation in adults, people with disability and establishing development pathways for those with talent to fulfil their potential. **Investing in facilities** Building on the “Places people Play” programme, Sport England will invest a further £160m of lottery funding in to building or improving facilities and local clubs.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	Investing in local facilities and the voluntary sector Encouragement will be given to local authorities, clubs not associated with NGBs and other voluntary groups to provide quality sporting experiences and Sport England will establish a dedicated funding stream for local community clubs. **The Localism Bill** This Bill provides new local powers including; • **Greater freedom and flexibility for local government** • **Reforms to the planning system placing more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference** • **New rights and powers for local communities. For example, makes it easier for local people to take over amenities and keep them part of local life** • **Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with ideas for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done.** This Act effects a ”passing of power to a local level creating space for local authorities to lead and innovate, and give people the opportunity to take control of decisions that matter to them”
Public Health Reforms and Physical activity guidelines 2013	**Public Health White Paper (2013)** The White Paper outlines the Government's plans for funding of 'public health' to be decentralised and controlled at a local authority level from 2013 onwards. £4bn will be ring-fenced for local authorities to spend on areas within the definition of 'public health' **Background** This paper forms part of the wider Government plans to reform the NHS. The Coalition's ambition is to reform the NHS by devolving power from the centre and commissioning GPs to run their own practices.

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	Key announcements include the introduction of: • **'Public Health England' - a 'dedicated new public health service' sitting within the Department of Health** • **Directors of Public Health, who will work at a local authority level and lead on the public health offer** • **A health premium, to reward local authorities for progress against a new outcomes framework. This will take into account health inequalities** Statutory health and well-being boards, bringing together local authorities and health officials. **Relevance to sport** The White Paper contains a number of key themes. These range from mental health, tobacco control, pandemic flu and social marketing through to sexual health and pregnancy. Of direct relevance to sport are the areas focussing on physical activity and obesity. While there is little detail in the paper at this stage, sport and physical activity are referenced throughout the document as examples of how to improve public health from a health and well-being perspective. The paper specifically references physical activity initiatives, noting the mass participation legacy, as one part of the public health drive. The Olympic and Paralympic style sports competition is also referenced. While both of these initiatives are already in the public domain, it is welcome that sport and physical activity feature so predominantly in the paper. Given the ring-fenced nature of the £4bn budget, sport needs to be included within the definition of 'public health' in order to benefit from funding at a local level. While the definition has not been set, the frequent mentions of sport and physical activity demonstrate that they are on the public health agenda.
THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES – START ACTIVE, STAY ACTIVE – JULY 2011	A report from the Chief Medical Officer presents guidance on the volume, duration, frequency and type of physical activity across the full age ranges to achieve general health benefits. It is aimed at all authorities and organisations developing services to promote physical activity, and it is aimed at professionals, practitioners and policymakers concerned with planning and implementing policies and programmes that use the promotion of physical activity, sport, exercise and active travel to achieve health gains.

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

STRATEGIC DOCUMENT	SUMMARY KEY POINTS
	The report covers early years, children and young people, adults and older adults; there are specific recommendations for each age group.
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE REFORM ACT (2012)	The Act was passed in Parliament in March 2012 as part of the Government's vision to modernise the NHS. The bill moves commissioning responsibilities to both the GP consortia and also to Local Authorities for public health. These will come together in health and wellbeing boards.
PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK 2013-2016	Published in January 2012, the Public Health Framework identifies two overall outcomes to be achieved: • **Increased healthy life expectancy** • **Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities** Public health will be measured against 66 health measures, including a physical activity indicator.

APPENDIX 2A - INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - CHATTERIS LEISURE CENTRE

Indoor Sports Facility Quality Matrix

Name of facility **Chatteris Leisure Centre**
Address **PE16 6FN**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	x	Significant					
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Gym	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Changing rooms	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!!	***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***									4

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

89%

Built 2012
Capital investment to maintain and update gym equipment on a regular basis

APPENDIX 2B - INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - MANOR LEISURE CENTRE

Indoor Sports Facility Quality Matrix

Name of facility **Manor Leisure Centre - Whittlesey**
Address **PE7 1UA**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	x				
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Swimming Pool 6 lane (13m x 25m)	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Changing rooms	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Sauna and Steam	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Teaching Pool (13m x 6m)	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Activity Hall	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Gym	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Soft Play	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										7

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some		Poor	x		
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

61%

Built 1978
Refurbishment on gym and dryside has taken place 2010/11

APPENDIX 2C - INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE

Indoor Sports Facility Quality Matrix

Name of facility **Hudson Leisure Centre Wisbech**
Address **PE13 1RL**

QUALITY RATING

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate		Significant	x				
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Gym	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Swimming Pool (25m x 10m) 5 lanes	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Teaching pool (10m x 5m)	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Indoor Bowls	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Soft Play	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
corridors	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
Sports Hall 4 courts	Excellent		Good		Average	x	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! ***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***										8
Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No					
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No							
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor			
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor					
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor					
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential					

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

61%

Facility looking tired generally

APPENDIX 2D - INDOOR QUALITY AUDIT - GEORGE CAMPBELL LEISURE CENTRE

Indoor Sports Facility Quality Matrix

Name of facility **George Campbell Leisure Centre**
Address **PE15 9LT**

QUALITY RATING Following refurbishment works

General Condition	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	x	Significant					
Facility Quality										
Reception	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Gym	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Swimming Pool (25m x 12m)	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Changing rooms	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!!	***TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED***									5

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	**Rating**
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

79%

Built 1984
Capital investment occuring whilst undertaking facility asessment

APPENDIX 3 FENLAND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

Client Steering Group	
Phil Hughes	Head of Leisure Services
Jason Richardson	New Vision Fitness - Business Development Manager
Nick Boulter	Sport England,Facilities and Planning Relationship Manager
Other Council Officers and Contacts	
Gareth Martin	Planning Offcer

APPENDIX 3 FENLAND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

Sports Club Consultees
Carters Tae Kwon DO
Coates Athletics Football Club
Disabled club
Dog Tire Dog Training
Fenland Badminton Club
Fusion Martial Arts
Hebden School of Dance
Kickboxing
Manor Dolphins Swimming Club
March Marlins
March Marlins Swimming Club
Peterborough Swimming Club
Pro Martial Arts
Samurai Karate club
Whittlesey Blue Star Football Club
Wisbech Swimming Club
Wisbech Hockey Club
Wisbech Squash Club
Wisbech Rugby Club

APPENDIX 3 FENLAND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

Neighbouring Authority Consultees
Peterborough City Council **(Out Sourced To Vivacity)**
South Holland District Council
East Cambridgeshire District Council
Huntingdonshire District Council

APPENDIX 3 FENLAND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

CSP and NGB Consultees
Amateur Swimming Association
British Gymnastics
English Indoor Bowling Association
Volleyball England
England Netball
Living Sport

APPENDIX 3 FENLAND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION LIST

School Consultees
Marshland High School
Wisbech Grammar School
College of West Anglia
Neale Wade Academy
Sir Harry Smith Community College
Thomas Clarkson Academy

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY CONSULTATION

NGB	RESPONDENT / CONTACT	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (ASA)	**Collette Railton** **Aquatic Officer** **07825759492**	**Facilities** Pools are old and in need of updating and investment. There has been some investment but budgets small and these have been largely superficial. **Participation** Rural community based facilities. Operated by in house team (New Vision Fitness) who have little commercial focus, do not have targets and seem to have lost passion for delivery. Teams have been working for a number of years at the facilities. Pool programme not changed much, tend to do things which are easy, can be reluctant to change in case upset 'Mrs Smith and friends' who always come at that time! ASA have supported them with some basic pool programme review. Takes along time for things to move forward. Have just started family fun and due to launch Swim Fit in Sept. Swimming is being supported by SE Community Activation Fund; the target groups are families, adults and aquatic fitness. They are starting to understand the need to change and do things to increase participation See CSP notes. One of the reasons they are a priority area for ASA, plus rural and participation continuing to decline. Need to improve customer journey/experience. Learn lessons from how they operate their fitness facilities where they have put most investment. Need to be consistent in products/sessions they offer at all pools including swimming lessons – currently confusing for customer. New Vision deliver swim lessons as do the Clubs therefore competing for same market. Clubs under cutting operator, usual issues with this.	The Chatteris Centre –. Small pool in building with no windows not very welcoming Villages and communities around the area have strong sense of community, people do not move, generations of families in the area. There is a fairly large traveller community and Eastern Europeans who are employed in agriculture. Fenland has an Aquatics Improvement Plan.

NGB	RESPONDENT / CONTACT	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
		Aquatic Officer view is they have lots of opportunities to deliver and increase participation. Need to focus on the communities around the pools and make strong links to get people to the pools.	
AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (ASA)	**Tom Neale Facilities Team 07799145280**	Generic information – rural area need to consider catchment in terms of drive time, distance to enable people to access pools. There are larger facilities in neighbouring areas but need to be mindful of accessibility. Dennis Freeman Wright has all the detail on the pools as he has worked closely with Fenland recently on specific projects, he would be the best person to speak to.	DFW away for next two weeks.
BRITISH GYMNASTICS		Gymnastics requires a diverse range of specification of facility depending upon the disciplines/activities being run. Our current affiliated clubs in the Fenland area are Neale Wade Gymnastics club who deliver out of a sports centre, Fenland Gymnastics Academy who deliver out of a dedicated facility, Fenland Flyers, a trampoline club who operate from a college site, Titans Gymnastics Club who operate from both a college and primary school site, Gymnasticz GC who deliver both from a dedicated centre and satellite venue at a primary school . As the majority of clubs who deliver in the area operate from none dedicated facilities British Gymnastics would be keen to see more access to sports hall time and space and provision made to either create new dedicated gymnastics spaces and or facilities; or improve existing centres to allow the increase in capacity of existing gymnastics clubs	British Gymnastics would like to see the provision for more dedicated Gymnastic spaces increased, with facilities able to house gymnastic equipment permanently set up to be able to cater for the diverse range of participants that want to be involved. Gymnasticz GC are looking to possibly extending their existing site or looking at an alternative dedicated centre in the future. Gymnastics also requires access to good standard sports halls (with provision for storage of equipment) particularly for trampoline and low level gymnastic activities.

NGB	RESPONDENT / CONTACT	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
ENGLISH INDOOR BOWLING ASSOCIATION	**Stephen Rodwell Development and facilities Manager - EIBA**	As you will have seen when checking the Market Segmentation data, there are currently THREE Indoor Bowls facilities in the FDC area: Whittlesey (5 rinks) sports club; March (4 rinks) private operator; Hudson Leisure Centre, Wisbech (4 rinks) Local authority Sport England/Active Place "Sports Facility Calculator" shows a demand of 8.23 rinks based on a population of 103,900 (as projected for 2017 by Local Sports Profile) We cannot comment on the Whittlesey Club as they are no longer Affiliated to the NGB. They last declared on 200 Playing members. May still play in ,local leagues but cannot enter national competitions. March declared as at Dec 2014 – 256 playing members; Wisbech declared 132. Our National Vision for 2013-2017 is attached We are not in a position to provide Capital Funding. Limited revenue funding is available for Coaching Bursaries. We provide assistance by way of sharing "Best Practice" amongst our 300 Affiliated Club in England. We also work closely with CSP's. We consider that the current supply is sufficient to meet demand for the foreseeable future.	http://www.handsonmail.com:2095/cpsess5592588602/3rdparty/roundcube/?_task=mail&_uid=8&_mbox=INBOX.fenland&_action=get&_part=2
VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND	**Rob Payne Participation Mgr**	Not a priority area No clubs registered with EV	

NGB	RESPONDENT / CONTACT	RESPONSE	ADDITIONAL NOTES
ENGLAND NETBALL	**Janette Bowden Cambridgeshire Netball development Officer**	***What is your current development and delivery in the area?*** We have highly successful netball clubs in Fenland, this was my main focus when I came into post in 2012. Chatteris NC are in Chatteris, Ladybirds and Jets are in March, Whittlesey Warriors are in Whittlesey and the main club in Wisbech is Rookies NC. Chatteris, Wisbech and Whittlesey also have junior sections which currently complete in the County leagues Wisbech also has its own league which runs there on a Wednesday evening throughout the whole year. England Netball also offer two programmes which is Back to Netball which is coached and Netball Now which is a 'turn up and play' session. I ran a Netball Now there for six weeks which has this week just finished. ***What are your future plans for the development and delivery of your sport?*** I aim to run more EN programmes in Fenland but have this year completed my planning and no new programmes will be run there for 2015/16 until 31st March 2016. ***What are your NGB's facility needs and requirements for the future?*** March needs an outdoor facility, I do use Neale Wade for programmes and run a satellite club there currently but there outdoor netball courts are not floodlit. There is an outdoor facility in Wimblington which we have used in the past but the court surface is poor. Wisbech netball runs at Thomas Clarkson Academy, which is an excellent facility, Chatteris use The Cromwell VC which has new courts and Whittlesey us Sir Harry Smith School.	*Comment on indoor venues* All of our local leagues are outdoor and most clubs train outdoor, unless then can get indoor facilities at a good rate which is unusual. Most of the problems with indoor netball courts is the price.

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	Please provide the following contact information, in case we need to contact you for clarification on any responses.			Which sport does your organisation participate in?		Is your organisation affiliated to a national governing body or association?	
	Name	Contact E-mail	Contact No.	Response	Other (please specify)	Response	If yes, please specify
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Peter Tanner	peter818@btinternet.com	01354 669104	Bowls		No	
Parkfield Archery Club	Frank Moore	parkfieldarchers@googlemail.com		Archery		Yes	Archery GB
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	Rob Elmore	robbo.elmore@gmail.com	7837601468	Bowls		Yes	English Short Mat Bowling Association
Wisbech Hockey Club	Nadine Blunt	Nadine.blunt@btinternet.com	7931574216	Other (please specify)	Hockey	Yes	EHB
Wisbech Town Hockey Club	Nadine Blunt	Nadine.blunt@btinternet.com	7931574216	Other (please specify)	Hockey & Cricket	Yes	EHB & ECB
Wisbech RUFC	Dave Dobson	ddobson283@gmail.com	7999536688	Other (please specify)	Rugby Union	Yes	Rugby Football Union
de				Badminton			

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	Please select the facility type your organisationÎ¾uses most frequently.		Please name the facility your organisation uses most frequently.		Is this your preferred facility?	
	Response	Other (please specify)	Response	Other (please specify)	Response	If no, please provide the name(s) of your preferred facility
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Bowling Green		Other (please specify)	CTBC Wood Street, Chatteris PE16 6LA	Yes	
Parkfield Archery Club	Archery Range		PARKFIELD SPORTS CLUB		Yes	
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	Other (please specify)	Village Hall	Other (please specify)	Doddington Village Hall	Yes	
Wisbech Hockey Club	Other (please specify)	Hudson Trust Astro/Wisbech Hockey Club	Other (please specify)	Wisbech Hockey Club/Hudson Trust Astro	Yes	
Wisbech Town Hockey Club	Artificial Grass Pitch		Other (please specify)	Wisbech Cricket & Hockey Club	Yes	
Wisbech RUFC	Other (please specify)	Grass pitches	WISBECH RUGBY CLUB		Yes	
de						

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	Do you use any other facilities for training or competition?		How many hours per week does your organisation utilise this facility?	How many active members does your organisation have?	Approximately, what number of active members fall into the following categories?			
	Response	If yes, please specify	Response	Response	Children (0-11)	Youth (12-18)	Adult (19-59)	Senior (60+)
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Yes	Competition vs. other bowls clubs on their greens	More than 12 hours	51-75			5	55
Parkfield Archery Club	No		5-8 hours		1	2	10	
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	No		1-4 hours	26-50	0		5	35
Wisbech Hockey Club	Yes	Wisbech Grammar School/Thomas Clarkson Academy	More than 12 hours	Over 75				
Wisbech Town Hockey Club	Yes	Wisbech Grammar School, Thomas Clarkson Academy						
Wisbech RUFC	No		9-12 hours	Over 75	80	70	70	
de								

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	How do the majority of your organisation's members travel to this facility?		Please specify up to 3 main geographical areas that your organisation draws members from.			How has the number of members in your organisation changed over the last 3 years?	Please provide the main reason for the above answer.	
	Response	Other (please specify)	Primary Area	Secondary Area	Tertiary Area	Response	Response	Other (please specify)
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Car		Chatteris	Doddington	March	Decreased	Quality of facilities	
Parkfield Archery Club	Car		Fenland			Decreased	Club/organisation recruitment	
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	Car		Doddington	Wimblington	March	Increased	Quality of facilities	
Wisbech Hockey Club	Car		Wisbech	Leverington	Emneth	Stayed the same	Funding	
Wisbech Town Hockey Club								
Wisbech RUFC	Car		Wisbech	Northern Fenland	South Lincolnshire	Stayed the same	Club/organisation recruitment	
de								

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	On behalf of your organisation, how would you rate your facility in the following areas?								
	Capacity (suitable facility space for your organisation)	Availability (suitable time periods for your organisation)	Accessibility (travel time for the majority of your members)	Suitable facility dimensions	Disabled access	Sports equipment provided (if applicable)	Sport surfaces (floor\walls where applicable)	Facility maintenance	Value for money
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Fairly poor	Very good	Very good	Fairly good	Very poor	Adequate	Fairly poor	Very poor	Fairly good
Parkfield Archery Club	Fairly good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Very good			Very good	Very good
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	Fairly good	Very good	Very good	Fairly good	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly good	Fairly good	Very good
Wisbech Hockey Club	Adequate	Fairly good	Fairly good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Adequate	Adequate	Fairly poor	Fairly good
Wisbech Town Hockey Club									
Wisbech RUFC	Fairly good	Very good	Fairly good	Adequate	Fairly good	Very good	Adequate	Adequate	Very good
de									

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?								If applicable, please prioritise 3 areas for investment in your main sports facility.			
	Childcare facilities	Customer Service	Cleanliness	Changing facilities	Toilets	Clubhouse/Bar facilities (if applicable)	Ease of booking	Area for prioritisation - Priority 1	Area for prioritisation - Priority 2	Area for prioritisation - Priority 3	Other (please specify)
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Very poor	Fairly good	Very good	Fairly poor	Very poor	Adequate	Very good	Clubhouse/Bar facilities (if applicable)	Toilets	Disabled access	
Parkfield Archery Club			Very good		Fairly good	Fairly good	Very good				
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	Adequate	Fairly good	Fairly good	Fairly good	Very good	Very good	Very good	Sports equipment (if applicable)	Facility maintenance		
Wisbech Hockey Club			Adequate	Fairly poor	Fairly poor	Fairly poor		Facility maintenance	Changing facilities	Clubhouse/Bar facilities (if applicable)	
Wisbech Town Hockey Club											
Wisbech RUFC			Fairly good	Fairly good	Fairly good	Very good	Very good	Facility maintenance	Toilets	Improved facility management	
de											

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	Please provide reasons for the above list of priorities (providing specific examples in relation to your organisation where possible).	How likely is it that you would recommend this facility to other similar sports organisations? 1 - very unlikely; 10 - very likely.	If you have any further comments regarding your organisation's main facility, please comment below.	How would you expect the number of organisation members to change over the next 3 years?	By how many members/teams are you projecting the size of your organisation to change over the next 3 years?	
				Response	Members	Teams
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	Existing Clubhouse limits attendees to 36 seated Toilets 50m distant from Clubhouse No facilities for disabled persons	7	Application already submitted to 'Inspired Facilities' fund (via Sport England, Lottery Fund) for finance for an extension to the Clubhouse to include toilets accessible from within Clubhouse with disabled facilities.	Increase	8	1
Parkfield Archery Club		10		Increase		
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	As we hire the hall the sports equipment is most important to us	8		Increase	45	3
Wisbech Hockey Club	Clubhouse needs a complete re-fit - funding needed to do this to improve all aspects of facility	8		Stay the same		
Wisbech Town Hockey Club						
Wisbech RUFC	There is a need to improve the playingsurfaces of our grass pitches. Our toilets are in need of refurbishment.	10		Increase	25 aged 18+, 25 aged 7-16	1 adult team
de						

APPENDIX 5: FENLAND CLUB SURVEY

What is the name of your sports organisation?	What would this change mean in terms of your requirements for facility space? e.g. 5 more hours of court time per week.	Please provide the main drivers for any increase expected in participation.	In order to achieve the your aspirations (potential) of your organisation, what partner support will you require over the next 3 years?	If you have any other comments in relation to wider sport provision, please provide them in the box below.
	Open-Ended Response			
Chatteris Town Bowls Club	No change to lawn green area.	Extension to Clubhouse - with improved access and new facilities within - will retain existing membership and promote new membership	'Inspired Facilities' Fund to award a grant of Î£59,433 to Chatteris Town Bowls Club at end-September 2015	
Parkfield Archery Club				
Doddington Short Mat Bowls Club	No change	Popular club, good facilities	promotions across the county	Short Mat Bowls needs promoting across the county to start other clubs in other towns and villages that do not already have a club
Wisbech Hockey Club			We need to secure some form of funding to enable modernisation works & extension in order to attract new members & increase the size of the membership	
Wisbech Town Hockey Club				
Wisbech RUFC		The Rugby World Cup is expected to generate interest in rugby union.	Support to improve playing surfaces to allow for extra matches to be played throughout the season: Sept-April	
de				

Creating a sporting habit for life

Strategic Assessment of need for Pools Provision in Fenland

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2015 Profile Report

Date of report

May 2015

APPENDIX 6: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN FENLAND

Contents

APPENDIX 6: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN FENLAND

1. Introduction

1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Pools in Fenland. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2015.

1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.

1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in

1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for Fenland will be compared with (a) national and regional averages, (b) neighbouring authorities and (c) CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' authorities.

2. Supply of Pools

Table 1 - Supply	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Number of pools	3053	339	27	5	3	7	7	9	3	7	7
Number of pool sites	2156	241	21	3	2	7	5	6	1	4	5
Supply of total water space in sqm	744304.1	82664.3	6340.5	1084.5	740	1684.5	1628.2	2221.5	553.5	1608	1576.5
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	567268.5	63123.7	5139.2	935.8	642.6	1193.5	1312.1	1678.0	451.4	1352.0	955.8
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	4918218	547282	44557	8114	5572	10347	11376	14548	3913	11722	8286
Waterspace per 1000	13.61	13.66	9.85	11.08	8.3	9.65	10.79	11.51	6.08	12.93	13.4

2.1. There are a total of 5 pools on three sites across Fenland. This consists of a 25x10 (5 lane) at Hudson (Wisbech), a 25x12 (6 lane but not in line with Sport England community (12.5m) or competition (13m) measurements) at George Campbell (March) and a 25x13 (6 lane) pool at Manor in Whittlesey. The remaining pools are learner / teaching pools at Hudson (10x5) and Manor (13x6). These additional spaces, although relatively small, provide an opportunity for wider programming and scope for use and access by larger numbers of groups. Of the 4 main market towns in the area Chatteris is the only area without direct pool provision. It must be stressed that this in itself is not justification for a pool in that locality. Need will be explored elsewhere in this report.

2.2. All of the facilities are ageing. Sport England recommends that the lifespan of a leisure facility is 25 years plus 10-15 years if there is major investment and improvement at year 25. Hudson is now 43 years old, and whilst it had refurbishment in 2003 it is now likely getting towards, or is at the end of its useful life. Manor is 37 years old and has also had refurbishment but is nearing the time where a replacement option is likely to be required. George Campbell is 31 years but has no recorded refurbishment. It is likely that none of the centres is in a condition where they are falling down but they are unlikely to operate from a management and utilities perspective efficiently due to their age and design and Sport England data suggests that ageing facilities are less likely to get and retain people in activity. There is work currently underway at George Campbell to improve the changing accommodation for pool users at the site.

2.3. All three pools are managed by the local authority which is a real positive in terms of community access. The challenge this does pose is the sustainability of the offer in the short, medium and long term with the financial pressures on local government budgets.

2.4. The total amount of sqm of pool space provided in Fenland is 1,084.5sqm. When the availability of this space for community use in the peak period is considered this figure drops to 935. sqm. This is based on 48.5 hours of access to George Campbell in the peak period, 52 at Hudson and 50.5 at Manor.

2.5. This level of supply equates to 11.08sqm of water space per 1,000 residents. This level of provision is low in comparison to National (13.61) and Regional (13.66) averages. It is higher than the County Average (9.85). Only Peterborough out of the neighbour authorities is higher (11.51) and it is significantly higher than Sth Holland (6.08). CIPFA comparators Amber Valley (12.93) and Newark and Sherwood (13.4) are both significantly higher. This lack of provision in neighbouring authorities will have an impact on the quality of access experienced by Fenland residents. This is explored elsewhere in this report.

2.6. It is important to note that this data set views the area as an island and provides a measure of water supply provided by facilities based in Fenland against demand created by the current residents of the district. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in Fenland and the fact that Fenland residents may also go out of the district to participate in pool based activity. This will be explored elsewhere in the report.

3. Demand for Pools

Table 2 - Demand	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Population	54669203	6051247	643928	97901	89130	174571	150941	192953	90982	124334	117687
Swims demanded –vpwpp	3485064	381923	40765	6019	5649	10992	9187	12553	5563	7739	7294
Equivalent in waterspace – with comfort factor included	578371.4	63382.9	6765.3	998.9	937.5	1824.2	1524.7	2083.3	923.2	1284.4	1210.5
% of population without access to a car	24.9	17.7	16.4	17.6	12.3	13	15.8	24.4	14	18.7	17.8

3.1. The total VPWPP demanded by the residents of Fenland is 6,019, in comparison to supply capable of providing 8,114. This is a significant oversupply of 2,095 or 35% of the demand. In must be stressed that this is based on the hours of availability modelled and is a pure supply and demand judgement and no spatial analysis of provision is taken in to account here.

3.2. The total demand generated by the Fenland population of 97,901 equates to 998.9 sqm of water space when the comfort factor of access is considered. This comfort factor is based on a 70% occupancy rate. Data suggests that once a pool reaches 70% or more modelled capacity it will be difficult for it to accommodate additional activity.

3.3. 17.6% of Fenland residents do not have access to a car. This is significantly lower than England (24.9%) average and similar to the Regional average (17.9%). It is higher than the Cambridge average of 16.4. This is a concern as there are only 3 pools across the whole district and there are limited facilities in neighbouring authorities on or near the borders such as Peterborough, Ramsey, Ely and Downham Market. As explored later most visits to sports facilities are made by car therefore those without access are less likely to be active.

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	567268.5	63123.7	5139.2	935.8	642.6	1193.5	1312.1	1678.0	451.4	1352.0	955.8
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	578371.4	63382.9	6765.3	998.9	937.5	1824.2	1524.7	2083.3	923.2	1284.4	1210.5
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required	-11102.88	-259.22	-1626.08	-63.11	-294.9	-630.77	-212.53	-405.35	-471.86	67.62	-254.69

4.1. Based on Fenland's population, demographic and pools comfort factor the demand is for 998.9sqm of water space. With a supply of 935.8sqm this results in an undersupply of 63.11sqm of water space. To give a context to this data it equates to about 1.2 lanes of a traditional 25m pool.

4.2. This level of undersupply is relatively small but when seen in the context of the additional undersupply in all neighbouring authorities it highlights the concern of pool access across the whole area. East Cambs has a current undersupply of -295sqm. Some of this would be reduced if the new pool proposals at Ely are developed. Huntingdonshire's is very high at -630sqm, which is almost 2 new 25m 6 lane pools, Kings Lynn at -212.5sqm is equivalent to a 4 lane pool and Peterborough's is in the region of two 4 lane pools as is Sth Holland's. This tends to suggest that Fenland residents are unlikely to benefit greatly from facilities based in neighbouring authorities.

4.3. It is important to note that this section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share).

5. Satisfied Demand- demand from Fenland residents currently being met by supply

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Total number of visits which are met	3184310	344676	35883	5106	4631	9934	6888	11106	3752	7190	6359
% of total demand satisfied	91.4	90.2	88	84.8	82	90.4	75	88.5	67.4	92.9	87.2
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	75.65	83.42	85.72	86.24	92.49	90.06	89.63	81.99	91.34	82.51	88.94
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	14.84	10.15	8.76	9.21	5.35	5.73	6.69	7.71	5.45	10.75	4.87
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	9.51	6.44	5.52	4.55	2.17	4.21	3.69	10.31	3.21	6.74	6.19
Demand Retained	3182427	334310	32286	4826	3931	8230	6256	10110	3009	6126	4191
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	99.9	97	90	94.5	84.9	82.8	90.8	91	80.2	85.2	65.9
Demand Exported	1882	10366	3597	280	701	1704	631	996	743	1064	2168
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	0.1	3	10	5.5	15.1	17.2	9.2	9	19.8	14.8	34.1

5.1. Of the 6,019 VPWPP demanded 5,106 are modelled to be met by the supply both within Fenland and through facilities provided in neighbouring authorities.

5.2. In % terms this equates to a satisfied demand figure of 84.8%. This figure is lower than the National (91.4%) and Regional (90.2%) averages but very similar to the County (88%) average. The neighbour authority figures vary greatly with Sth Holland the lowest at just 67.4% and Huntingdonshire the highest at 90.4%.

5.3. Of the demand that is met 86.24% of the visits were made by people travelling by car. This figure is higher than the National (75.65) and Regional (83.42%) figures. It is similar to the County (85.72%). Of the neighbouring authorities only Peterborough has a lower figure (81.99%). This is not a surprise as all of the other authorities are like Fenland, very rural. This again stresses the reliance on personal transport to access sports facilities and Fenland has high levels of households without access to a car.

5.4. Of the modelled 5,106 visits that are met 4,826 or 94.5% are met within facilities based in Fenland. This figure is very high and is higher than all neighbour and CIPFA comparator authorities. This reflects two points. Firstly, the pools that are provided in Fenland are well located to serve the key population areas and secondly the pools available in neighbouring authorities are limited and are not ideally located to serve large numbers of Fenland residents. This indicates that the retention of the pool space in the same or similar locations in to the future is essential to ensure that the access to pool space does not get worse.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from Fenland residents not currently being met

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	300754	37248	4882	913	1018	1058	2300	1447	1811	549	935
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.6	9.8	12	15.2	18	9.6	25	11.5	32.6	7.1	12.8
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	49912.3	6181.51	810.23	151.57	168.91	175.63	381.63	240.2	300.56	91.11	155.15
% of Unmet Demand due to ;											
Lack of Capacity -	10.6	6.7	12.5	11.7	19.3	20.7	17.0	7.2	8.0	0.0	1.0
Outside Catchment -	89.4	93.3	87.5	88.3	80.7	79.3	83.0	92.8	92.0	100.0	99.0
Outside Catchment;	89.4	93.3	87.5	88.3	80.7	79.3	83.0	92.8	92.0	100.0	99.0
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	69.93	61.3	53.32	51.61	40.72	54.83	34.1	83.72	28.26	85.75	75.06
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	19.42	32	34.2	36.73	39.97	24.51	48.88	9.1	63.7	14.24	23.98
Lack of Capacity;	10.6	6.7	12.5	11.7	19.3	20.7	17.0	7.2	8.0	0.0	1.0
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	8.4	2.7	3.2	5.4	1.6	8.0	3.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.2	4.0	9.3	6.3	17.7	12.6	13.7	1.5	8.0	0.0	0.5

6.1. 913 VPWPP are not being met by the current levels of supply within the district or via facilities provided by neighbouring authorities. This equates to 15.2% of the overall demand, which is higher than the National (8.6%), Regional (9.8%) and the County (12%) average. Not surprisingly comparator data varies greatly due to the high levels of undersupply. Huntingdonshire is the lowest at 9.6% but Kings Lynn's is as high as 25%.

6.2. The 913 equates to 151sqm of water space or approximately 3 lanes. When spread across a district this is not a large amount of water space. However, there are some areas with relatively significant identified amounts of undersupply.

6.3. The aggregated unmet demand map in Appendix 1 provides an indication of where the unmet demand is. Whittlesey has the lowest levels of unmet demand in the district at just 26sqm and Wisbech has the highest at 116sqm which is over 2 lanes.

6.4. Of the unmet demand just 11.7% or 1077 VPWPP are as a result of the existing pools being at or near capacity. The remaining 806 VPWPP are as a result of residents being outside of the catchment of an existing facility. This is a concern as it is unlikely that these individuals will participate in pool based activity due to the time it takes to travel to an appropriate facility. As this level of unmet demand is spread across the whole district there is no ideal location that any new provision could be located to resolve this problem, and even if there were this level of swimming usage would not produce a sustainable swimming offer.

7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Table 6 - Used Capacity	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Total number of visits used of current capacity	3184596	346667	34195	6061	4611	9079	6645	11494	3032	9213	4518
% of overall capacity of pools used	64.8	63.3	76.7	74.7	82.8	87.7	58.4	79	77.5	78.6	54.5
% of visits made to pools by walkers	14.8	10	9.2	7.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	7.4	6.7	8.4	6.9
% of visits made to pools by road	85.2	90	90.8	92.2	94.7	93.8	93.1	92.6	93.3	91.6	93.1
Visits Imported;											
Number of visits imported	2168	12357	1908	1235	680	849	389	1385	23	3087	328
As a % of used capacity	0.1	3.6	5.6	20.4	14.8	9.4	5.9	12	0.8	33.5	7.2
Visits Retained:											
Number of Visits retained	3182427	334310	32286	4826	3931	8230	6256	10110	3009	6126	4191
As a % of used capacity	99.9	96.4	94.4	79.6	85.2	90.6	94.1	88	99.2	66.5	92.8

7.1. The modelled used capacity in the peak period of the facilities in Fenland is just 74.7%. This is high in comparison to National (64.8%) and Regional (63.3%) averages but slightly lower than the County (76.7%) average. These figures reflect the relative undersupplies of water space in Fenland and across Cambridgeshire as a whole.

7.2. Sport England consider a pool to be "full" when its % utilisation in the peak period reaches 70%. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to book and programme a facility to meet the needs of users when a facility is this full. As a result the Fenland pools collectively are above this threshold and those in neighbouring authorities in Cambridgeshire are even higher – East Cambs (82.8%), Huntingdonshire (87.7%) and Peterborough (79%).

7.3. At a cumulative facility level Fenland is modelled to be at 74.7% full. At the moment this is based on George Campbell being 88% full, The Hudson 100% full and Manor just 43% full. This data needs to be cross checked with the site visits undertaken as part of the wider strategic work to understand if the modelling undertaken here reflects the actual usage picture.

7.4. Fenland currently imports 1,235 VPWPP to its facilities from residents in neighbouring authorities and exports just 280 making it a net importer of 955 VPWPP. This equates to just over 2 lanes of a 25m pool. In comparison Huntingdonshire is a net exporter of 855 VPWPP, Peterborough is a net importer of 389.

8. Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

Table 7 - Relative Share	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	100	103	81	65	67	69	58	78	36	95	106
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	0	3	-19	-35	-33	-31	-43	-22	-64	-5	6

8.1. Relative share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100. This score is based on access to facilities regardless of their location so it is not merely determined by modelling access to facilities in the district.

8.2. The overall score for Fenland is very low at 65. This compares poorly to the National (100) and Regional (103) averages. Even though the County average at 81 is well below the National figure it is still significantly higher than the Fenland statistics. A number of the neighbouring authorities are either similar or worse with Sth Holland as low at 36.

8.3. The average for an area can hide highs and lows. Whittlesey has the highest scores in the district at 144 but Wisbech has the lowest at just 38. Chatteris is also very low at 46 and March is also low at 56.

9. Summary and Conclusions

9.1. In general Fenland has a relatively poor level of pool provision. The supply is significantly less than the national average and set alongside the poor levels of provision in neighbouring authorities Fenland residents in some areas have very poor access.

9.2. The age of the facilities is also a concern. Whilst the Council has and continues to invest in its stock they are all old. This will have implications for the efficiency of the facilities in terms of utilities and management and also means that the sites are less likely to attract those who currently do not participate.

9.3. It is positive that all the pools are under the direct management of the local authority. This means that community access is the key driver for the use of the sites. However, one risk is that as they are the only provider of swimming opportunities if the Council were to make choices that reduced the scale of their current offer this would impact significantly on resident's opportunities to swim.

9.4. Three of the 4 main market towns have provision. This distribution is relatively positive on the basis that there are only 3 pools. The data indicates that pools outside the district do serve the Chatteris community.

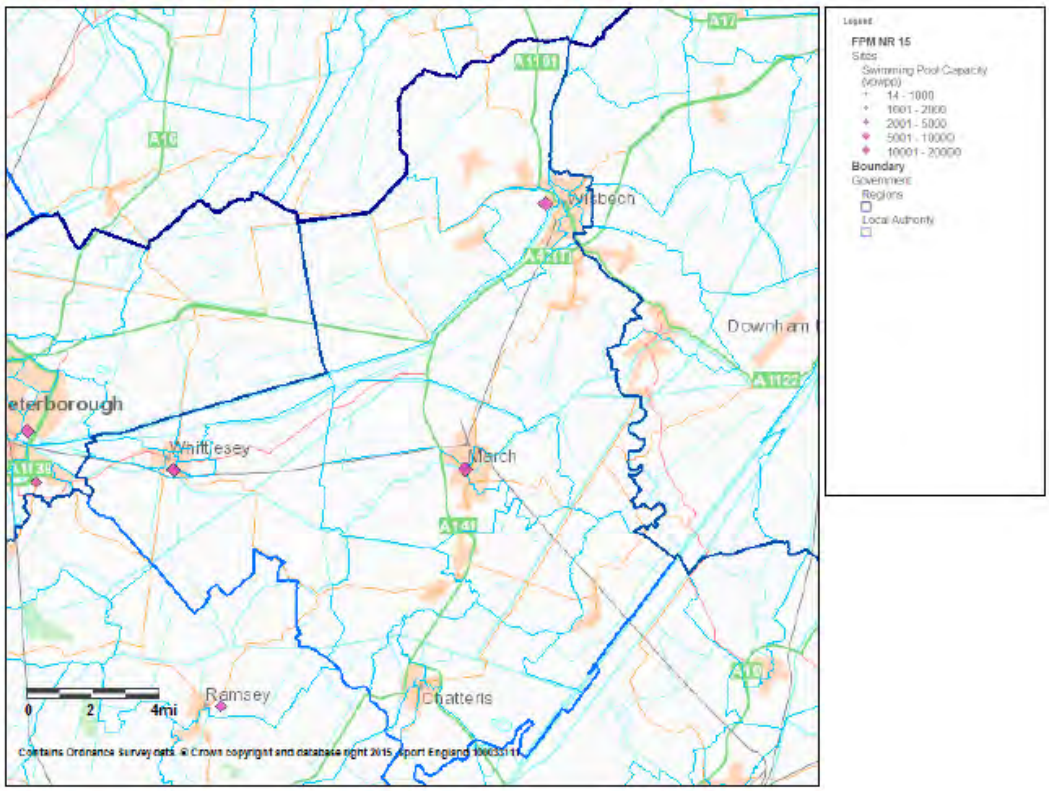
9.5. The fact that the neighbouring authorities all generally have poor levels of supplies is indicated by the fact that Fenland facilities are modelled to import 955 VPWPP net. This is a significant amount of use. Any planning of pool provision by all neighbouring authorities should be co-ordinated to understand the value and impact on any new provision.

9.6. 94.5% of the swims that are met are met by facilities based in Fenland. This means limited participation goes to neighbouring authorities, and most is likely to be limited to the Chatteris / Whittlesey areas due to the location of neighbouring authority facilities.

9.7. However, 913 VPWPPP or 15.2% of the demand is not met by the current supply of which 88% is due to residents being outside of the catchment of an existing facility. With 17.6% of the population not having access to a car, and 86.4% of visits to pools being made by car, this has implications.

10. Appendix 1 – Maps

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015



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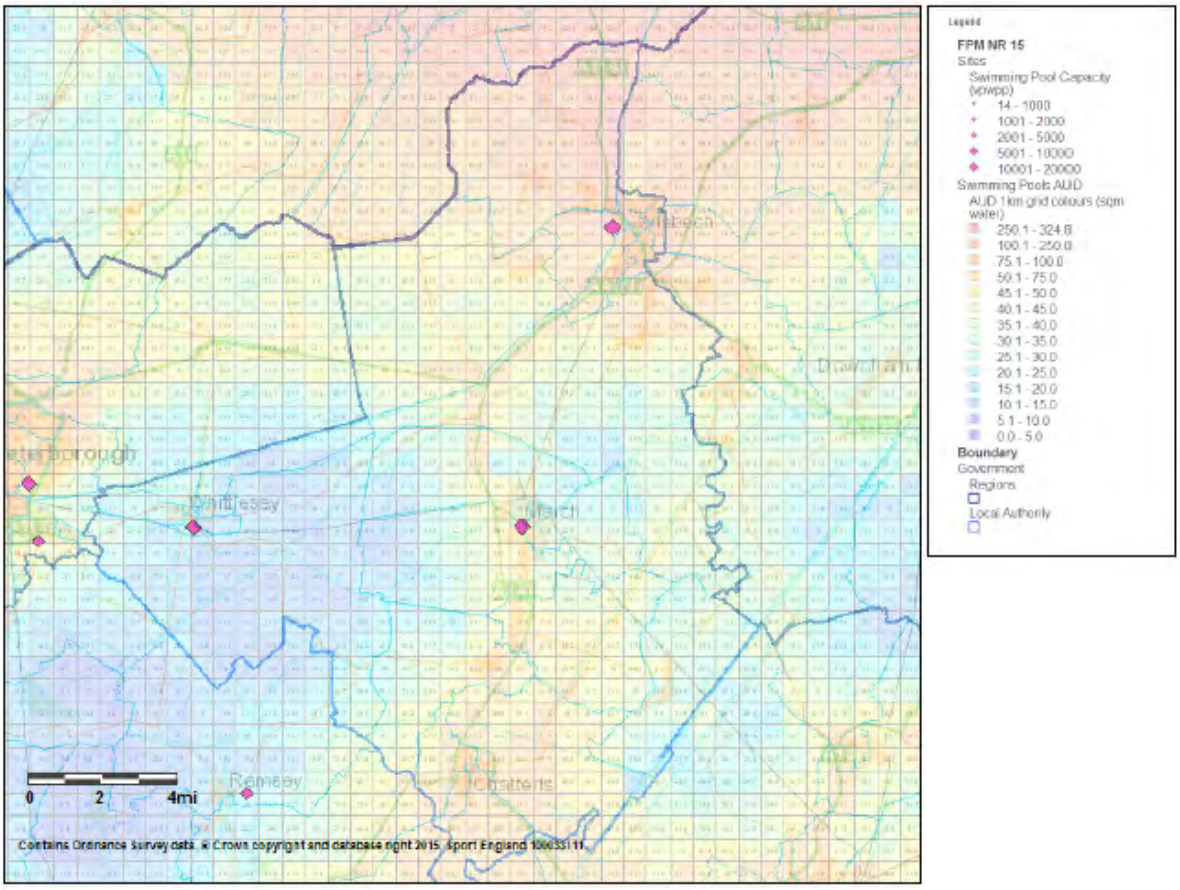
23/04/2015 08:48

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015 Aggregated Unmet Demand

Aggregated Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at 1km square (figure labels).



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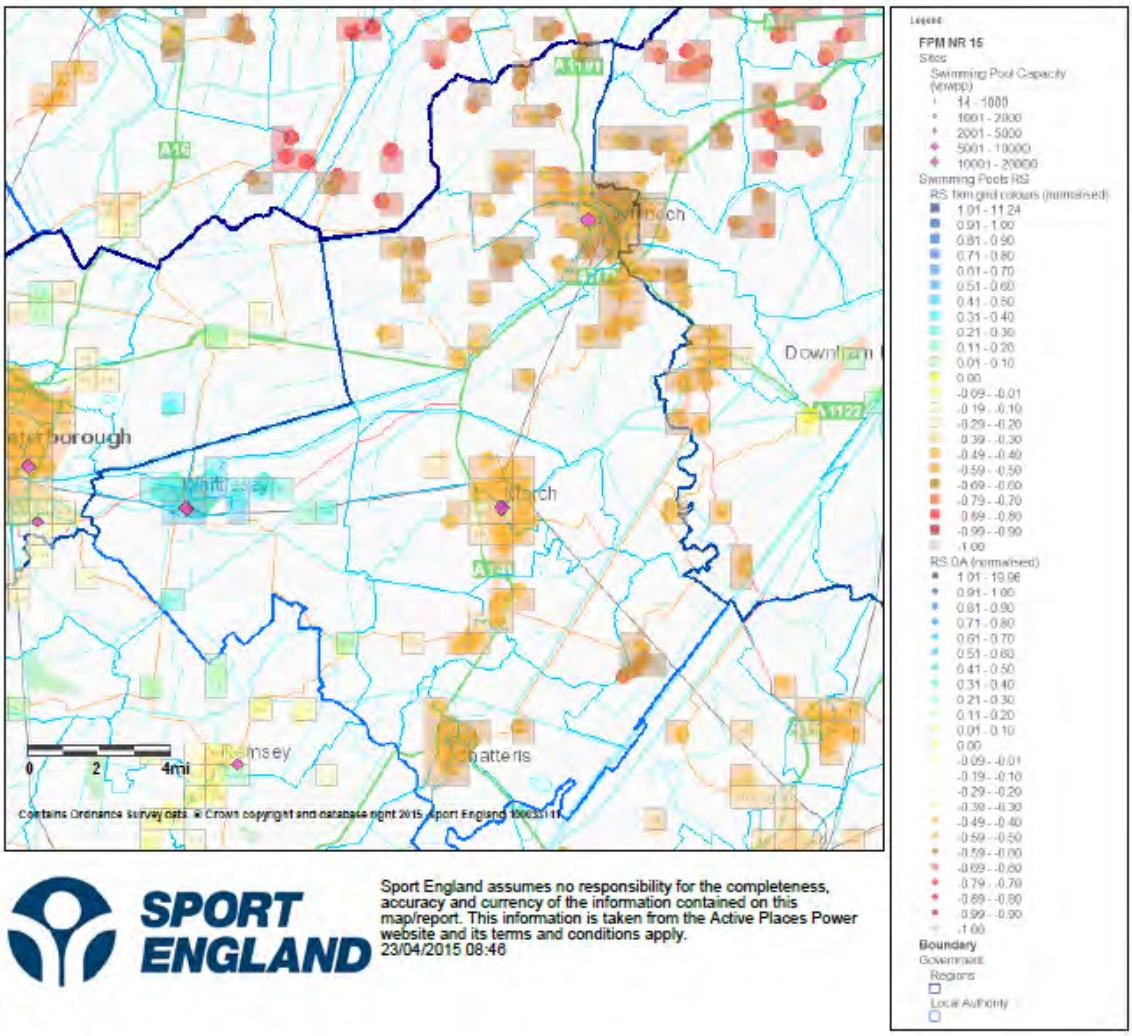
23/04/2015 08:49

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2015 Relative Share

Share of water divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (1.12 sqm per visit per week). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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23/04/2015 08:46

Appendix 1: Pools Included

Name of facility	Type	Dimensions	AREA	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/ COMMERCIAL	HRS in PP	TOTAL HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpw pp	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation	Annual thro'put	Road % Demand	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand
nland										8,114	75%	25%	6,061	-258	435,102	92%	88%	4%	8%
GEORGE CAMPBELL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1984		60%	P	48.5	91	2,425	88%	12%	2,125	51	164,485	89%	85%	3%	11%
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1972	2003	60%	P	52	81	2,600	100%	0%	2,600	-378	177,061	96%	91%	5%	4%
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 5	50					52	81										
MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	1978	2004	71%	P	50.5	85	3,089	43%	57%	1,336	69	93,556	90%	85%	4%	10%
MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 6	75					37	50										

Appendix 1: Pools Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

			DIMENSIONS						YEARS		HOURS	
Comments	SITE NAME	POSTTOWN	FACsubtype	Length	Width	Area	Lanes	Maxdepth	YR BUILT	YR REFB	HRSINPP	HRSAVAIL
	ESSENTIAL		ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL					ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL
Too Small.	EMPRESS SWIMMING POOL	Chatteris	Main/General	16.7	7.5	125.25	0	1.55	1970		52	112
Missing Area.	OLIVER CROMWELL HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	March	Leisure Pool	10							47	87.5
Too Small.	TYDD ST GILES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB	Wisbech	Main/General	17	5	85		1.2	2013		49.5	99

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

1. Model description

2. Facility Inclusion Criteria

3. Model Parameters

Model Description

1. **Background**

1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sport**scotland and Sport England since the 1980s.

1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of pools, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. **Use of FPM**

2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
- comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, pools, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England[1.]

3. How the model works

3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.

3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.

3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.

3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:

- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. **Calculating Demand**

4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population[2]. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)[3].

4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. **Calculating Supply Capacity**

5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.

5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

5.3. Based on travel time information4 taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment.

[2] For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.
[3] Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

5.4. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

5.5. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

5.6. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

6. **Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)**

6.1. The capacity of pools is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the pools that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.

6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'

[4] To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp.

6.5. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. **Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only**

7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.

7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few pools provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often

associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. **Comfort Factor – halls**

8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m2 , halls = 6 users /court). This is gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for pools 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

9. **Utilised Capacity (used capacity)**

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would

appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for pools. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

10. **Travel times Catchments**

10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.

10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

10.3. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys

10.4. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.

10.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, pools and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and pools being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP Combined Football Hockey	 83% 79% 96%	 14% 17% 2%	 3% 3% 2%

10.6. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for pools and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [*DELETE FACILITY TYPES*]

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[5].

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sport**scotland and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

[5] Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

- Include all Operational Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[6].

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sport**scotand and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.

- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
  - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
  - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
  - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sport**scotland and Sports Council for Wales.

[6] Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

APPENDIX 6: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR POOLS PROVISION IN FENLAND

Model Parameters used in the Analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Pool Parameters

<table>
<tr><td>At one Time Capacity</td><td>0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters</td></tr>
<tr><td>Catchment Ma</td><td>Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td>60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage Participation

Frequency per week</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0 - 15</th><th>16 - 24</th><th>25 - 39</th><th>40 - 59</th><th>60-79</th><th>80+</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>9.92</td><td>7.71</td><td>9.48</td><td>8.14</td><td>4.72</td><td>1.84</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>13.42</td><td>14.68</td><td>16.23</td><td>12.74</td><td>7.62</td><td>1.60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0 - 15</th><th>16 - 24</th><th>25 - 39</th><th>40 - 59</th><th>60-79</th><th>80+</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>1.13</td><td>1.06</td><td>0.96</td><td>1.03</td><td>1.25</td><td>1.43</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>0.94</td><td>0.98</td><td>0.88</td><td>1.01</td><td>1.12</td><td>1.18</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Peak Period

Percentage in Peak Period</td><td>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00
Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30
Total: 52 Hours

63%</td></tr>
</table>

[OR]

Halls parameters

<table>
<tr><td>At one Time Capacity</td><td>24 users per 4-court hall,

13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Catchment Maps</td><td>Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td>60 minutes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage Participation

Frequency per week</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0-15</th><th>16-24</th><th>25-34</th><th>35-44</th><th>45-59</th><th>60-79</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>9.78</td><td>16.31</td><td>13.17</td><td>10.37</td><td>7.04</td><td>4.98</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>9.79</td><td>14.42</td><td>13.68</td><td>13.80</td><td>11.89</td><td>9.86</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0-15</th><th>16-24</th><th>25-34</th><th>35-44</th><th>45-59</th><th>60-79</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>1.23</td><td>1.04</td><td>0.97</td><td>1.06</td><td>1.11</td><td>1.34</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>1.15</td><td>0.99</td><td>0.98</td><td>1.01</td><td>1.03</td><td>1.03</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Peak Period

Percentage in Peak Period</td><td>Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00
Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30
Total: 45.5 hours

62%</td></tr>
</table>

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

At one Time Capacity	30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits 25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period {Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}

Catchment Maps

Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.

Duration

Monday - Friday = 1 hr
Saturday & Sunday = 2 hrs

Participation Percentage

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-54*	*55-64*
FOOTBALL & RUGBY						
Male	2.25	7.00	4.73	2.53	1.13	0.13
Female	0.80	1.11	0.52	0.22	0.09	0.05
HOCKEY						
Male	1.11	0.72	0.20	0.18	0.13	0.04
Female	2.74	1.59	0.41	0.24	0.09	0.02

Frequency per week

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-54*	*55-64*
FOOTBALL & RUGBY						
Male	2.23	1.65	1.26	1.05	1.04	1.00
Female	1.86	1.47	1.26	1.43	1.35	1.43
HOCKEY						
Male	0.97	1.86	1.50	1.16	1.27	0.87
Female	0.63	1.44	1.45	1.20	1.07	1.03

{*Usage split: Football = 75.2%, Hockey = 22.7%, Rugby = 2.1%}*

Peak Period

Monday-Thursday : 17:00 to 21.00
Friday : 17:00 to 19:00
Saturday : 09:00 to 17:00
Sunday : 09:00 to 17:00
Total : 34 Hours
Total number of slots = 26 slots
{Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches
Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.}

Percentage in Peak Period

85%

Creating a sporting habit for life

Strategic Assessment of need for Halls Provision in Fenland

Facilities Planning Model

National Run

2015 Profile Report

Date of report

May 2015

APPENDIX 7: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR HALLS PROVISION IN FENLAND

Contents

APPENDIX 7: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR HALLS PROVISION IN FENLAND

1. Introduction

1.1. This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for Sports Halls in Fenland. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model and the data from National Facilities Audit run as of January 2015.

1.2. The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities that have been included within this analysis together with those that have been excluded. Appendix 2 provides background to the Facilities Planning Model (FPM), facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.

1.3. The FPM modelling and dataset builds in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2 regarding the supply and demand of provision. This report should not be considered in

1.4. Where applicable the data outputs for Fenland will be compared with (a) national and regional averages, (b) neighbouring authorities and (c) CIPFA 'Nearest Neighbour' authorities.

2. Supply of Halls

Table 1 - Supply	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Number of halls	5549	627	69	8	13	14	10	17	5	11	10
Number of hall sites	3980	423	44	5	8	10	6	12	4	9	7
Supply of total hall space in courts	23776.7	2715.8	277.3	28.7	48.5	54	35.7	73	19.7	43.7	36.7
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	16871.29	1949.45	212.31	20.68	40.85	36.79	28.49	52.07	14.73	35.99	29.04
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	4605864	532200	57961	5647	11153	10042	7779	14215	4021	9826	7927
Courts per 10,000	4.35	4.49	4.31	2.93	5.44	3.09	2.37	3.78	2.17	3.51	3.12

2.1. There are a total of 8 halls on five sites across Fenland. Four of these are 4 court halls, one is a 3 court hall and the remainder are small halls located on these sites.

2.2. Four of the five facilities are based on school sites and are indicated to be managed by the schools for community use. Whilst this does mean they are likely to have community access to the sites it does mean that there may be limited day time access. If the sites do not have current community use agreements in place to secure the long term access of the community to the sites this should be implemented as a priority. The Hudson appears to be the only facility under the direct management of the local authority.

2.3. The facilities range in age significantly from the 1965 facility at Sir Harry Smith to 2012 at Thomas Clarkson. Three of the facilities are 33-50 years old. Whilst two (Neale Wade and Hudson) have had more recent refurbishment it is likely that these facilities remain dated in their design and how they present themselves to the community. Whilst this is unlikely to be a barrier for those engaged positively in sport in order to get people active Sport England know that the quality of the environment can be a key factor on whether someone chooses to be active. The age of the current facility stock is likely to have a negative impact on driving non-active people to become active.

2.4. Each of the main market towns of Fenland have a community accessible sports hall, with Wisbech having access to two facilities at Hudson and Thomas Clarkson. However, Whittlesey residents only have access to a 3 court facility at Sir Harry Smith. This has implications for activities like indoor netball, basketball, indoor hockey, football and indoor cricket as a hall of this size cannot provide for safe competitive play in these sports. It is likely that residents in these areas looking for a competitive sporting outlet would have to go to Peterborough to do so.

2.5. Whilst having facilities on educational sites can often be a positive in that they are generally well located to serve local communities the issues of access can be more challenging than when facilities are purely community use. This is becoming increasingly relevant with most, if not all, schools moving over to academy status. This provides much greater decision making at a local level which can have a positive or negative impact on community access to schools. If the management of the academy are positive towards community access this can add significant value to the supply chain but if they are not it can have a major negative impact. As a result community access as part of any academy change should be a priority. This does not mean that the authority has to enter in to formal management arrangements with each site but it does mean community access should be prioritised.

2.6. The total number of courts based on the space provided in the halls in Fenland is 28.7. This may not specifically relate to the number of courts available but reflects the space available in each hall and what this equates to in equivalent court space. When the availability of these courts for community use in the peak period is considered this figure drops significantly to 20.68.

2.7. This level of supply equates to just 2.93 courts per 10,000 residents. This level of provision is very low in comparison to the National (4.35) and Regional (4.49) averages and is significantly lower than the County (4.31) average as well. Interestingly a number of neighbouring authorities have even

lower figures – Kings Lynn (2.37), Sth Holland (2.17), and others are not much higher – Huntingdonshire (3.09).

2.8. This means that not only is the supply within the district poor in a number of neighbouring authorities it is also low. This tends to suggest that, dependent upon the location of neighbouring authority facilities, Fenland residents are only likely to benefit from access to neighbouring authority facilities in a limited way.

2.9. It is important to note that this data set and figures views the area as an island and provides a measure of sports hall supply provided by facilities based in Fenland against demand created by the current residents of the district. This does not take in to account the fact that additional pressure may come from potential users who do not live in the Fenland and the fact that Fenland residents may also go out of the district to participate in sports hall based activity as indicated above. This will be explored elsewhere in the report.

2.10. The 20.68 courts can provide for up to 5,647 visits per week in the peak period (VPWPP).

3. Demand for Halls

Table 2 - Demand	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Population	54669202.89	6051247.098	643928.3741	97900.78712	89129.85356	174570.6726	150941.3994	192953.1626	90981.53424	124334.3997	117686.636
Visits demanded –vpwpp	3705101	404196	43459	6362	5942	11606	9722	13332	5863	8165	7698
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	16964.75	1850.71	198.99	29.13	27.21	53.14	44.51	61.04	26.85	37.39	35.25
% of population without access to a car	24.9	17.7	16.4	17.6	12.3	13	15.8	24.4	14	18.7	17.8

3.1. The total VPWPP demanded by the residents of Fenland is 6,382 in comparison to a supply of 5,647, equating to 29.13 courts. There are currently 20.68 courts available in the peak period in Fenland and an undersupply of 735 VPWPP.

3.2. The total demand generated by the Fenland population of 97,900 equates to 29.13 courts when the comfort factor of access is considered. This comfort factor is based on an 80% occupancy rate. Data suggests that once a hall reaches 80% or more modelled capacity it will be difficult for it to accommodate additional activity.

3.3. 17.6% of Fenland residents do not have access to a car. This is significantly lower than England (24.9%) average and similar to the Regional average (17.9%). It is higher than the County (16.4%) average. This figure is a concern as the area is very rural and the sporting facilities are only available in the market towns. It is highly likely that a number of residents will have limited access to sporting opportunities due to their lack of direct access to personal transport.

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Table 3 - Supply/Demand Balance	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	16871.29	1949.45	212.31	20.68	40.85	36.79	28.49	52.07	14.73	35.99	29.04
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	16964.75	1850.71	198.99	29.13	27.21	53.14	44.51	61.04	26.85	37.39	35.25
Supply / Demand balance	-93.46	98.74	13.32	-8.45	13.64	-16.35	-16.02	-8.97	-12.12	-1.4	-6.21

4.1. The sports hall supply is 20.68 courts and demand, based on Fenland's population, demographic and sports hall comfort factor, is for 29.13 courts, this results in a significant undersupply of -8.45 courts. This level of undersupply is the equivalent to 41% of the current supply.

4.2. As previously indicated a number of the neighbouring authorities also have poor levels of supply with Kings Lynn having an undersupply of -16.02 courts, Huntingdonshire -16.36, Peterborough -8.97 and Sth Holland -12.12. Only East Cambs has an oversupply of +13.64 courts.

4.3. It is important to note that this section only provides a 'global' view of provision and does not take account of the location, nature and quality of facilities in relation to demand; how accessible facilities are to the resident population (by car and on foot); nor does it take account of facilities in adjoining boroughs. These are covered in the more detailed modelling set out in the following sections (Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Relative Share). However, what the data does tend to indicate is that there is a high level of undersupply across a large geographical area which is likely to place significant pressure on the current supply and further limit Fenland residents access to facilities whether within Fenland or in neighbouring authorities.

5. Satisfied Demand- demand from Fenland residents currently being met by supply

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Total number of visits which are met	3324782	367672	38692	4979	5466	10211	7635	11941	4612	7516	6944
% of total demand satisfied	89.7	91	89	78.3	92	88	78.5	89.6	78.7	92.1	90.2
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	75.34	82.25	84.71	90.92	87.38	91.27	89.28	77.79	92.84	82.39	85.94
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	15.87	11.74	9.93	5.86	9.38	5.23	6.61	13.44	4.95	10.72	8.22
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	8.79	6.01	5.37	3.23	3.23	3.5	4.1	8.77	2.21	6.89	5.85
Demand Retained	3323712	359930	36041	4607	5037	8359	6314	11428	3948	5369	4835
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	100	97.9	93.1	92.5	92.1	81.9	82.7	95.7	85.6	71.4	69.6
Demand Exported	1070	7741	2651	372	429	1852	1322	513	664	2147	2108
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	0	2.1	6.9	7.5	7.9	18.1	17.3	4.3	14.4	28.6	30.4

5.1. Of the 5,647 VPWPP demanded by Fenland residents 4,979 are modelled to be met by the supply based both within and outside of the district.

5.2. This equates to a satisfied demand figure of 78.3%. This figure is very low in comparison to the National (89.7%), Regional (91%) and County (89%) averages. It is similar to Kings Lynn (78.5%) and Sth Holland (78.7%) but significantly lower than Peterborough (89.6%), Huntingdonshire (88%) and East Cambs (92%).

5.3. Of the demand that is met 90.92% of the visits were made by people travelling by car. This figure is far higher than the National (75.34) and Regional (82.25%) figures. It is also higher than the County (84.71%) figure. This is not a surprise as the area is significantly rural. However, as a large percentage of the facilities are based on educational sites you may expect the figure to be lower as in theory schools are located in areas within walkable distances. It also provides an indication of how reliant people are on personal transport to access sporting opportunities and with nearly 18% of the residents not able to access personal transport this does raise concerns regarding large numbers of residents not being able to participate.

5.4. Of the modelled 4,979 visits that are met 4,607 or 92.5% are retained within Fenland based facilities. This figure compares well to most neighbours with only Peterborough having a higher figure (95.7%). It is likely that the figures are relatively high due to the poor levels of supply available in neighbouring authorities and there are limited facilities that activity could be exported to.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from Fenland residents not currently being met

Table 5 - Unmet Demand	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	380319	36524	4767	1383	476	1395	2087	1391	1251	649	754
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	10.3	9	11	21.7	8	12	21.5	10.4	21.3	7.9	9.8
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	1741.39	167.24	21.83	6.34	2.18	6.39	9.55	6.38	5.73	2.98	3.45
% of Unmet Demand due to ;											
Lack of Capacity -	29.4	18.1	26.5	46.7	14.7	33.9	27.8	14.8	39.5	4.9	1.2
Outside Catchment -	70.57	81.95	73.49	53.32	85.29	66.13	72.17	85.19	60.55	95.14	98.83
Outside Catchment;	70.57	81.95	73.49	53.32	85.29	66.13	72.17	85.19	60.55	95.14	98.83
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	63.76	68.45	61.52	44.84	67.08	53.71	40.89	81.28	39.21	89.72	86.18
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	6.81	13.5	11.97	8.48	18.21	12.43	31.28	3.91	21.34	5.43	12.65
Lack of Capacity;	29.4	18.1	26.5	46.7	14.7	33.9	27.8	14.8	39.5	4.9	1.2
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	25.14	9.41	8.27	14.96	1.18	11.46	3.33	13.53	8.91	4.43	0.46
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	4.29	8.64	18.23	31.72	13.53	22.41	24.5	1.28	30.54	0.43	0.71

6.1. The data shows that 1,383 VPWPP are not currently being met by the available supply either within Fenland based facilities or those provided in neighbouring authorities. This equates to 21.7% of the total demand created by Fenland residents which is a very high figure. Only Kings Lynn (21.5%) and Sth Holland (21.3%) have similar figures and these are also very poor and all the figures relate to the levels of undersupply in these areas.

6.2. The 1,383 equates to 6.34 courts.

6.3. The aggregated unmet demand map in Appendix 1 provides an indication of where the unmet demand is. The unmet demand is highest in the central / northern parts of the district with March having 2.3 courts and Wisbech 2.5 courts unmet. This is relatively significant and indicates that even though both of these towns have 4 court halls it is not enough to meet the demands of the residents. The facilities here are also ageing so if they were to be replaced in the future the data is indicating that these facilities could be increased in size. Chatteris has an unmet demand of 1.7 which is also significant and Whittlesey is the lowest at 0.8. This is likely to be linked to the levels of provision in neighbouring Peterborough rather than a good supply in the town.

6.4. 46.7% of the unmet demand is due to lack of capacity within the existing supply which is a relatively high figure, particularly for rural areas where you will more often see very high figures in relation to catchment as opposed to capacity. 53.32% is due to people being outside of existing catchment (20 minute walk and drive times) of existing facilities. This equates to 737 VPWPP not being met due to people being outside of a catchment of a facility. Of these nearly 45% are as a result of people not having access to personal transport.

6.5. Fenland exports 372 VPWPP to facilities outside of the district and imports 853 in to the district. This provides a net import figure of 481 which equates to 1.76 courts. You may expect that an area with a significant undersupply would not necessarily be an importer of activity. However, it is the location of some of the facilities near to the authority's borders which mean they are attractive to residents of neighbouring authorities who also have large undersupplies. Peterborough is also a net importer (+1,435), as are East Cambs (+682). However, Huntingdonshire (-1,163) and Kings Lynn (-1,263) are major net exporters of activity.

7. Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Table 6 - Used Capacity	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Total number of visits used of current capacity	3328377	379589	38381	5460	6148	9048	6373	13376	4021	7066	5508
% of overall capacity of halls used	72.3	71.3	66.2	96.7	55.1	90.1	81.9	94.1	100	71.9	69.5
% of visits made to halls by walkers	15.8	11.3	10	5.4	8.3	5.8	7.9	12	5.7	10.8	10.1
% of visits made to halls by road	84.2	88.7	90	94.6	91.7	94.2	92.1	88	94.3	89.2	89.9
Visits Imported;											
Number of visits imported	4665	19658	2340	853	1111	689	59	1947	73	1697	673
As a % of used capacity	0.1	5.2	6.1	15.6	18.1	7.6	0.9	14.6	1.8	24	12.2
Visits Retained:											
Number of Visits retained	3323712	359930	36041	4607	5037	8359	6314	11428	3948	5369	4835
As a % of used capacity	99.9	94.8	93.9	84.4	81.9	92.4	99.1	85.4	98.2	76	87.8

7.1. The modelled used capacity in the peak period of the facilities in Fenland is very high at 96.7%. This figure is extremely high in comparison to National (72.3%), Regional (71.3%) and County (66.2%) averages. The figures are not surprising with the levels of undersupply that exist in the district.

7.2. Sport England consider a sports hall to be “full” when its % utilisation in the peak period reaches 80%. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to book and programme a facility to meet the needs of users when a facility is this full. As a result it can be seen how much higher the figures in Fenland are and consequently the facilities are unlikely to be able to take on any additional activity generated by increases in participation by existing residents and any additional demand generated by population growth. Only Sth Holland has a higher figure which is 100% and this is also due to poor levels of supply.

7.3. At an individual facility level only Sir Harry Smith is lower than 100% full. This stands at 83% and is likely to be reflective of the fact it is just a 3 court hall. This further indicates the problems in the other areas that the model is suggesting no capacity at all in the peak periods.

7.4. Overall 92% of visits to the halls are made by car, 3% by public transport and the remaining 5% by those walking. This does indicate the reliance on personal transport for access to these types of sports facility.

8. Personal/Relative Share - equity share of facilities

Table 7 - Relative Share	ENGLAND	EAST REGION	Cambridgeshire County	Fenland	East Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Peterborough UA	South Holland	Amber Valley	Newark & Sherwood
Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	100	100	97	55	143	76	97	81	71	121	99
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	0	0	-3	-45	43	-24	-3	-19	-29	21	-1

8.1. Relative share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. It helps to establish whether residents within a particular area have less or more share of provision than other areas when compared against a national average figure which is set at 100.

8.2. The overall score for Fenland is extremely low at just 55. This compares very poorly to the National (100) Regional (100) and County (97) averages. Although all of the neighbouring authority figures are all below the National average they are all far higher than that of Fenland. Only 8 authorities across the whole country have figures lower than this.

8.3. The average for an area can hide highs and lows as the Relative Share map in Appendix 1 shows. Wisbech actually has the highest figure for the area at 62, but this remains extremely low. March is the lowest at just 32. Whittlesey is 51, assisted by access to facilities in Peterborough and Chatteris is 56.

8.4. The figures for Fenland are low due to the low levels of supply in the district itself but also due to the poor levels of supply in neighbouring authorities and the fact that even where facilities do exist in these authorities many of them are outside the 20 minute catchments that the model uses.

9. Summary and Conclusions

9.1. In general Fenland has a very poor level of sports hall supply which will impact on resident's ability to participate. Residents also suffer from the fact that the supplies in neighbouring authorities are also broadly very poor and the location of the supply that does exist does not always meet their needs.

9.2. Four of the five sites are on school sites. This can be a positive in terms of location, often offering the opportunity for residents to walk to the sites but it does limit their availability during the day and means that individual's discussions and agreements need to be developed to secure community access as all the schools now operate independently. This does stress the need for community use agreements to be in place if they are not already to ensure community access is secured regardless of the management of the school. If the loss of access to any of the facilities was put in place then this would have major implications for sport in the area as the existing facilities are modelled to be 100% full (apart from Sir Harry Smith 83%), so there is little or no ability of other facilities to take up the slack. Even if there were the location of the facilities is likely to mean that there is limited catchment overlap so residents are unlikely to move between the towns to participate due to the increases in drive time.

9.3. Each of the market towns does have access to a 3 court hall or large but even then each town has an indicated level of undersupply which is seen at its greatest in Wisbech and March.

9.4. A number of the facilities are ageing and SE data suggests that older facilities are less likely to be accessed by users due to the quality of the experience. This is particularly the case for those who do not currently participate. Whilst some of the facilities have enjoyed refurbishment they are still likely to be facilities that do not drive participation due to their condition. The facilities may not be in a position where they are likely to fall down but they are likely to be a hindrance to driving participation levels. A short / medium term plan, informed by the wider strategic work, should be developed to look at the replacement and enhancement of the existing facilities.

9.5. Linked to the previous two points is the fact that in some areas there is a need for greater court space. If new facilities are developed then the current offer could be enhanced to meet the identified need. This could result in 6 court facilities in March and Wisbech based on this data.

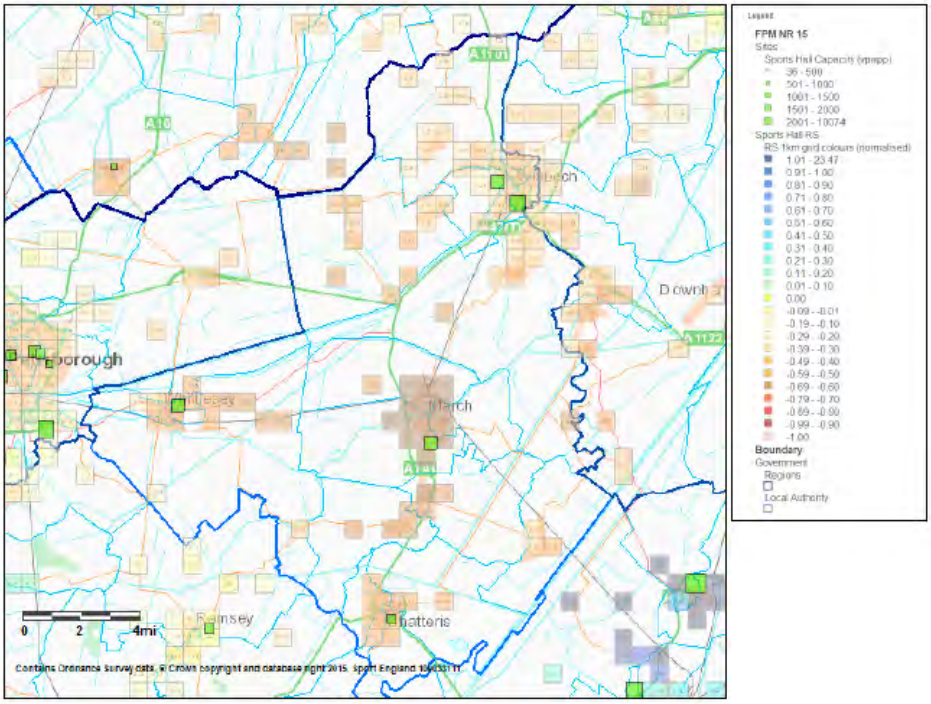
9.6. As the supply in all but East Cambs from the neighbouring authorities is poor engagement with all authorities about their facility strategies and plans for future provision should be encouraged to ensure that any investment has the greatest possible benefit and impact.

9.7. Over one fifth of the demand for sports hall activity is currently not met whether within authority based facilities or by those in neighbouring areas. This is a very significant amount of activity that cannot be accommodated. Almost half of the activity that is not met is due to existing facilities being full which is high. Over half is by those who live outside of catchments of existing provision. The only way that this can be overcome is by providing new facilities in different locations. Within Fenland this is likely to be unsustainable with usage at any new site not being enough to make it cost effective. However, it does mean that cross border planning again is crucial to try and ensure that those residents that cannot currently access facilities in Fenland may be able to do so in neighbouring authorities.

10. Appendix 1 – Maps

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015 Relative Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (0.75 capacity units per demand units). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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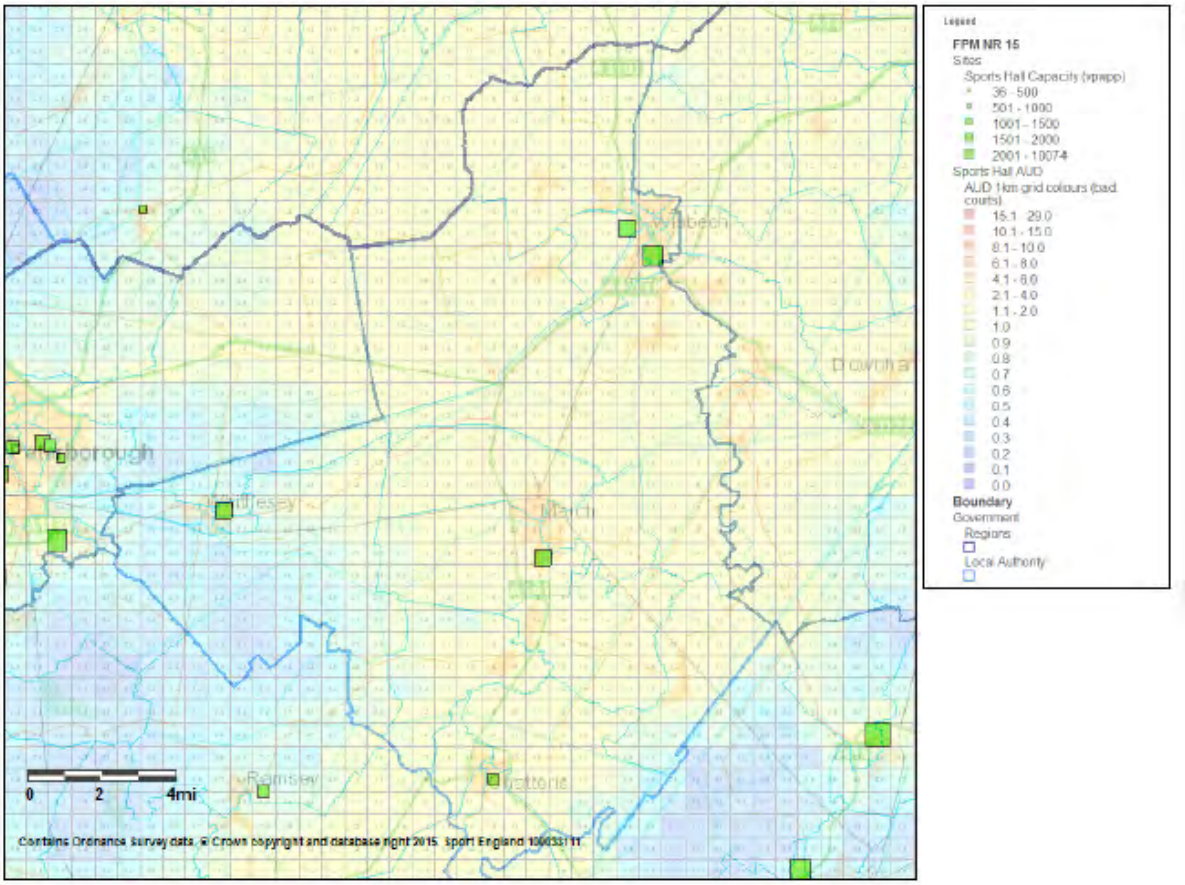
23/04/2015 08:58

Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015 Aggregated Unmet Demand

Aggregated Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to one decimal place).
Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at 1km square (figure labels).



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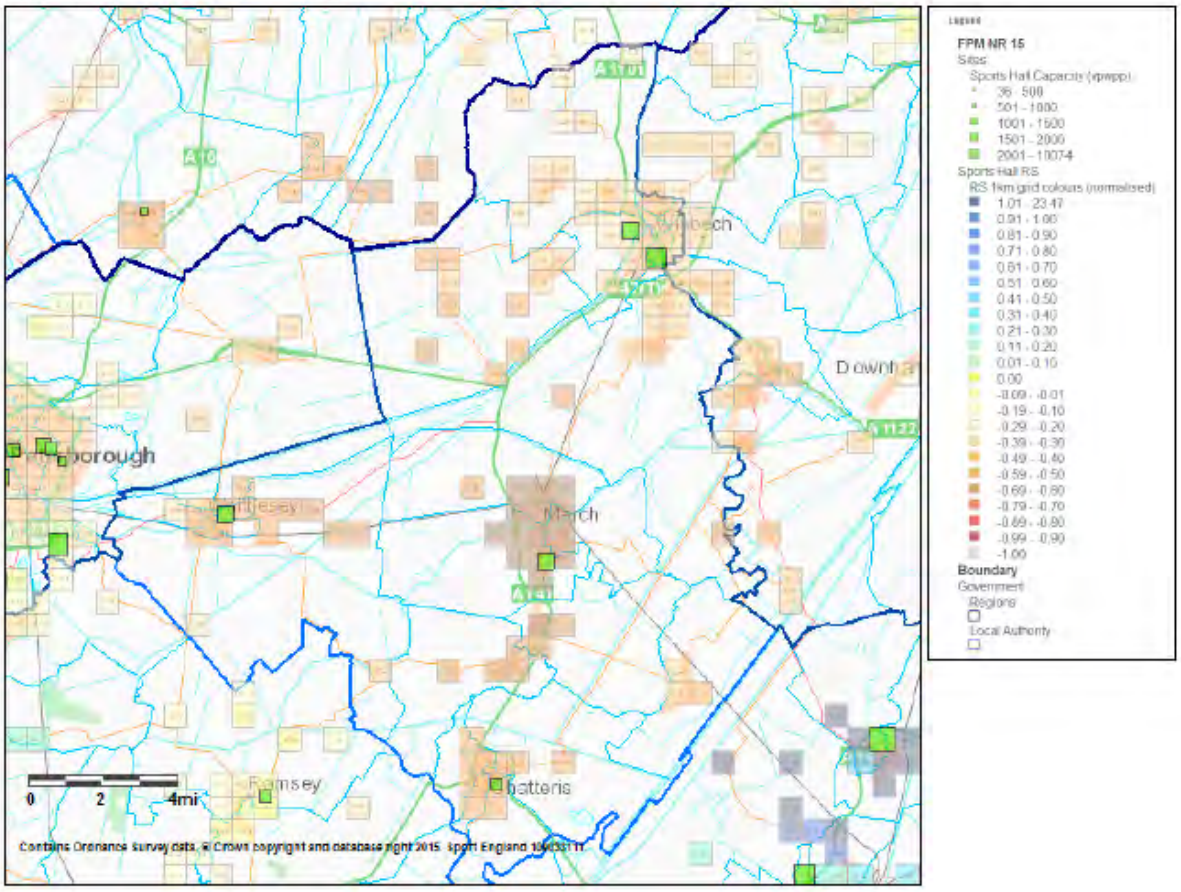
Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2015 Relative Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand made relative to the National Average for this run (0.75 capacity units per demand units). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



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Appendix 1: Sports Halls Included

Name of facility	Type	FPM Courts	SITE YEAR BUILT	SITE YEAR REFURB	WEIGHT FACTOR	PUBLIC/ COMMERCIAL	MANAGEMENT WEIGHTING CURVE	HRS in PP	TOTAL HRS AVAIL	Facility Capacity - vpw pp	% of Capacity used	% of capacity not used	Facility capacity used in the Peak Period	Demand redistributed after initial allocation	Annual thro'put	Road % Demand	Car % Demand	Public trans % demand	Walk % Demand
enland										5,647	97%	3%	5460	-974	333046	95%	92%	3%	5%
CROMWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	4	2007		49%	P	L	23.0	23.0	957	100%	0%	957	-76	48807	94%	92%	2%	6%
CROMWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main							22.5	22.5										
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	Main	4	1976	2010	87%	P	H	43.0	102.0	1,032	100%	0%	1032	-437	96893	97%	93%	3%	3%
NEALE WADE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	4	1982	2011	46%	P	L	43.0	48.0	1,032	100%	0%	1032	-518	56383	97%	96%	2%	3%
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	3	1965		26%	P	L	30.5	33.5	1,098	83%	17%	911	116	49285	89%	85%	4%	11%
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Activity Hall							30.5	33.5										
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Main	4	2012		50%	P	L	38.0	41.0	1,528	100%	0%	1528	-58	81677	95%	92%	3%	5%
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Activity Hall							38.0	41.0										

Appendix 1: Sports Halls Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

			DIMENSIONS				COURTS				YEARS		HOURS	
Comments	SITE NAME	POSTTOWN	FACsubtype	Length	Width	Area	Marked Courts	Clearance	Calcfromdims	FPM	YR BUILT	YR REFB	HRSINPP	HRSAVAIL
	ESSENTIAL		ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL		ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL			ESSENTIAL	ESSENTIAL
Fenland														
Too Small.	MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	Peterborough	Activity Hall	24.5	15	180	1	1	1	1	1978	2011	38	76
Too Small. Private Use.	MEADOWGATE SCHOOL	Wisbech	Activity Hall	18	10	180	0	1	1	0	1975			0
Closed.	THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Wisbech	Main	33	27	891	6	1	6	6	1985	2005	35.5	37
Closed.	THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Wisbech	Activity Hall	18	10	180	1	1	1	1	1985	2005	35.5	37
Private Use.	WHITEMOOR PRISON	March	Main			594	4	1	4	4	1993			0
Private Use.	WISBECH GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Wisbech	Main	33	18	594	4	1	4	4	1989	2007		0
Closed.	CROMWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Chatteris	Main			486	3	1	3	3	1983		18	27

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

1. Model description

2. Facility Inclusion Criteria

3. Model Parameters

Model Description

1. **Background**

1.1. The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with **sport**scotland and Sport England since the 1980s.

1.2. The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

2. **Use of FPM**

2.1. Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
- comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.

2.2. Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

2.3. The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England[1.]

3. **How the model works**

3.1. In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.

3.2. In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.

3.3. To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.

3.4. The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.

3.5. This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.

3.6. User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the models parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:

- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. **Calculating Demand**

4.1. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population[2]. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

4.2. Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)[3].

4.3. The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. **Calculating Supply Capacity**

5.1. A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.

5.2. The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).

5.3. Based on travel time information4 taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction.

[2] For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.
[3] Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

5.4. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

5.5. It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

5.6. In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority

6. **Calculating capacity of Sports Hall – Hall Space in Courts(HSC)**

6.1. The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above with each sports hall site having a capacity in VPWPP. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall courts, and referred to as 'Hall Space in Courts' (HSC). This "court" figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls that are in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' that is in Active Places.

6.2. The reason for this, is that the HSC is the 'court' equivalent of the all the main and ancillary halls capacities, this is calculated based on hall size (area), and whether it's the main hall, or a secondary (ancillary) hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked court' figure. This is due to two reasons:

6.3. In calculating capacity of halls, the model uses a different 'At-One-Time' (AOT) parameter for main halls and for ancillary halls. Ancillary halls have a great AOT capacity than main halls - see below. Marked Courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with 4 courts, when it has space for 5 courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 5 'court unit' rather than a 4 'court unit'

[4] To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

6.4. The model calculates the capacity of the sports hall as 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP), it then uses this unit of capacity to compare with the demand, which is also calculated as VPWPP. It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space is when expressed as vpwpp. To make things more meaningful this capacity in VPWPP is converted back into 'main hall court equivalents', and is called in the output table 'Hall Space in Courts'.

7. **Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only**

7.1. Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.

7.2. Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

7.2.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

7.2.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.

7.3. To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

7.3.1. High weighted curve - includes Non education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

7.3.2. Lower weighted curve - includes Educational owned & managed halls, less attractive.

7.4. Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation

(IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

8. **Comfort Factor – halls**

8.1. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m2 , halls = 6 users /court). This is gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

8.2. If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.

8.3. To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.)

8.4. The comfort factor is used in two ways;

8.4.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

8.4.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

9. **Utilised Capacity (used capacity)**

9.1. Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.

9.2. Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would completely full.

9.3. For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, during 52 hour peak period.

	4-5pm	5-6pm	6-7pm	7-8pm	8-9pm	9-10pm	Total Visits for the evening
Theoretical max capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual Usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143

9.4. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others though programming, such as, an aqua-aerobics session between 7-8pm, lane swimming between 8-9pm. Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 9-10pm. This pattern of use would give a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pools utilised capacity for the evening would be 54%.

9.5. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag up when facilities are becoming busier, rather than a 'hard threshold'.

10. **Travel times Catchments**

10.1. The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking.

10.2. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived

through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

10.3. The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys

10.4. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.

10.5. Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	76%	15%	9%
Sports Hall	77%	15%	8%
AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

10.6. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The set out below is the survey data with the % of visits made within each of the travel times, which shows that almost 90% of all visits, both car borne or walking, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	62%	61%	58%	57%
10-20	29%	26%	32%	31%
20 -40	8%	11%	9%	11%

10.7. For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with Hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20 minute travel time can also be used for 'combined' and 'football', and 30 minutes for hockey.

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

NOTE: These are approximate figures, and should only be used as a guide.

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis [*DELETE FACILITY TYPES*]

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[5].

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sport**scotland and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis;

[5] Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

- Include all Operational Sports Halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Halls not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all Halls where the main hall is less than 3 Courts in size
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975[6].

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sport**scotand and Sports Council for Wales.

[OR]

Artificial Grass Pitch

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all outdoor, full size AGPs with a surface type of sand based, sand dressed, water based or rubber crumb – varied by sport specific runs.

- Include all Operational Pitches available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all Pitches not available for community use i.e. private use
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Minimum pitch dimension taken from Active Places – 75m x45m.
- Non floodlit pitches exclude from all runs after 1700 on any day.
- Excludes all indoor pitches.
- Excludes 5-a-side commercial football centres and small sided 'pens'.
- Excludes MUGA's, redgra, ash, marked out tarmac areas, etc.
- Carpet types included:
  - Combined Run – all carpet types, using the sport run criteria below.
  - Hockey Run – all water based weekend/weekday, all sand based/sand dresses weekend only.
  - Football Run – all rubber crumb weekend/weekday, sand based/sand dressed weekday.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sport**scotland and Sports Council for Wales.

[6] Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

APPENDIX 7: STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR HALLS PROVISION IN FENLAND

Model Parameters used in the Analysis *[DELETE FACILITY TYPES]*

Pool Parameters

<table>
<tr><td>At one Time Capacity</td><td></td><td>0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Catchment Ma</td><td></td><td>Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td></td><td>60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage Participation

Frequency per week</td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0 - 15</th><th>16 - 24</th><th>25 - 39</th><th>40 - 59</th><th>60-79</th><th>80+</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>9.92</td><td>7.71</td><td>9.48</td><td>8.14</td><td>4.72</td><td>1.84</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>13.42</td><td>14.68</td><td>16.23</td><td>12.74</td><td>7.62</td><td>1.60</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0 - 15</th><th>16 - 24</th><th>25 - 39</th><th>40 - 59</th><th>60-79</th><th>80+</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>1.13</td><td>1.06</td><td>0.96</td><td>1.03</td><td>1.25</td><td>1.43</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>0.94</td><td>0.98</td><td>0.88</td><td>1.01</td><td>1.12</td><td>1.18</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Peak Period

Percentage in Peak Period</td><td></td><td>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00
Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30
Total: 52 Hours

63%</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

[OR]

Halls parameters

At one Time Capacity

24 users per 4-court hall,

13 users per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.

Catchment Maps

Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.

Duration

60 minutes

Percentage Participation

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-59*	*60-79*
Male	9.78	16.31	13.17	10.37	7.04	4.98
Female	9.79	14.42	13.68	13.80	11.89	9.86

Frequency per week

Age	*0-15*	*16-24*	*25-34*	*35-44*	*45-59*	*60-79*
Male	1.23	1.04	0.97	1.06	1.11	1.34
Female	1.15	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.03	1.03

Peak Period

Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00
Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00
Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30
Total: 45.5 hours

Percentage in Peak Period

62%

[OR]

AGP Parameters -Combined

<table>
<tr><td>At one Time Capacity</td><td></td><td>30 players per slot Mon to Fri: 30x18 slots = 540 visits
25 players per slot Sat & Sun: 25x8 slots = 200 visits

Total = 740 visits per week in the peak period
{Saturday and Sunday capacity to reflect dominance of formal 11-side matches i.e. lower capacity}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Catchment Maps</td><td></td><td>Car: 20 minutes
Walking: 1.6 km
Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car

NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td></td><td>Monday - Friday = 1 hr
Saturday & Sunday = 2 hrs</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Participation Percentage

Frequency per week</td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0-15</th><th>16-24</th><th>25-34</th><th>35-44</th><th>45-54</th><th>55-64</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">FOOTBALL & RUGBY</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>2.25</td><td>7.00</td><td>4.73</td><td>2.53</td><td>1.13</td><td>0.13</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>0.80</td><td>1.11</td><td>0.52</td><td>0.22</td><td>0.09</td><td>0.05</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">HOCKEY</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>1.11</td><td>0.72</td><td>0.20</td><td>0.18</td><td>0.13</td><td>0.04</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>2.74</td><td>1.59</td><td>0.41</td><td>0.24</td><td>0.09</td><td>0.02</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th>Age</th><th>0-15</th><th>16-24</th><th>25-34</th><th>35-44</th><th>45-54</th><th>55-64</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">FOOTBALL & RUGBY</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>2.23</td><td>1.65</td><td>1.26</td><td>1.05</td><td>1.04</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>1.86</td><td>1.47</td><td>1.26</td><td>1.43</td><td>1.35</td><td>1.43</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">HOCKEY</td></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>0.97</td><td>1.86</td><td>1.50</td><td>1.16</td><td>1.27</td><td>0.87</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>0.63</td><td>1.44</td><td>1.45</td><td>1.20</td><td>1.07</td><td>1.03</td></tr>
</table>

{Usage split: Football = 75.2%, Hockey = 22.7%, Rugby = 2.1%}</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Peak Period

Percentage in Peak Period</td><td></td><td>Monday-Thursday : 17:00 to 21.00
Friday : 17:00 to 19:00
Saturday : 09:00 to 17:00
Sunday : 09:00 to 17:00
Total : 34 Hours
Total number of slots = 26 slots
{Mon-Friday = 1 hr slots to reflect mixed use of activities –training, 5/7 a side & Informal matches
Weekend = 2 hrs slots to reflect formal matches.}

85%</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (Fenland Distrit Council)

2015 Source: ONS 2012 sub national population projections

Calculation used to calculate demand

	2015
Total population 15+	82,200

	2015
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	12.1%
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above	9,946

	2015
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week	14,919
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	9,698
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34	285

A total number of 334 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility

2015 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	**285**	**Current Supply**	**563**	**Current Surplus / Deficit in supply**	**278**	Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX 8 DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2015

Table Identifying Current Fitness Facilities Open for Public Use

Facility	Ownership	Access	No. of Stations
ALPINE HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB	Commercial	Registered Membership use	120
24/7 FITNESS (WISBECH)	Commercial	Pay and Play	70
GEORGE CAMPBELL LEISURE CENTRE	Local Authority	Pay and Play	50
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	Local Authority	Pay and Play	50
IRONWORKS GYM	Commercial	Pay and Play	70
LAKERS GYMNASIUM	Commercial	Pay and Play	40
MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	Local Authority	Pay and Play	64
NEALE WADE SPORTS CENTRE	Community School	Private Use	12
OLIVER CROMWELL HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	Commercial	Operational	20
SHAPERS	Commercial	Pay and Play	74
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Operational	Academies	6
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Private Use	Academies	9
TYDD ST GILES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB	Commercial	Pay and Play	25
WHITEMOOR PRISON	Private Use	Government	23
Total No. of Stations			**633**

Total Number of Community Accessible Stations 563

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (Fenland District Council)

2015 **Source: ONS 2013 sub national population projections**

Calculation used to calculate demand

	2031
Total population 15+	97,180

	2031
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs	12.1%
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above	11,759

	2031
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week	17,638
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits	11,465
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34	337

A total number of 334 stations would be required to cater for the predicted demand by potential members/users of any health and fitness facility

2031 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	**337**	**Current Supply**	**563**	**Current Surplus / Deficit in supply**	**226**	Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
65% of use is during peak times

APPENDIX 9 DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2031

Table Identifying Current Fitness Facilities Open for Public Use

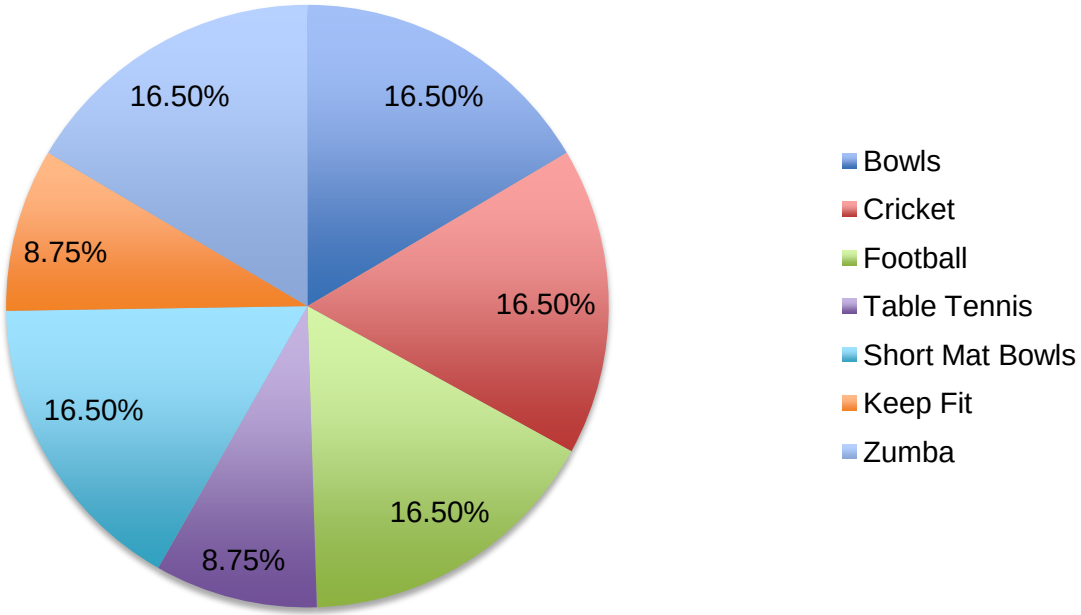
Facility	Ownership	Access	No. of Stations
ALPINE HEALTH & FITNESS CLUB	Commercial	Registered Membership use	120
24/7 FITNESS (WISBECH)	Commercial	Pay and Play	70
GEORGE CAMPBELL LEISURE CENTRE	Local Authority	Pay and Play	50
HUDSON LEISURE CENTRE	Local Authority	Pay and Play	50
IRONWORKS GYM	Commercial	Pay and Play	70
LAKERS GYMNASIUM	Commercial	Pay and Play	40
MANOR LEISURE CENTRE	Local Authority	Pay and Play	64
NEALE WADE SPORTS CENTRE	Community School	Private Use	12
OLIVER CROMWELL HOTEL LEISURE CLUB	Commercial	Operational	20
SHAPERS	Commercial	Pay and Play	74
SIR HARRY SMITH COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Operational	Academies	6
THOMAS CLARKSON ACADEMY	Private Use	Academies	9
TYDD ST GILES GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB	Commercial	Pay and Play	25
WHITEMOOR PRISON	Private Use	Government	23
Total No. of Stations			**633**

Total Number of Community Accessible Stations 563

APPENDIX 10 SUMMARY OF FENLAND PARISH COUNCIL SURVEY 2015

QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Parish Responses	7(complete)	Doddington, Wimblington, Leverington, Gorefield, Chatteris, Newton, Manea.
Do the sports facilities meet the need of your local residents?	44.44% No 55.56% Yes	This highlights a certain level of satisfaction with the quality of provision in the District. These figures can be compared to the results of further parishes, which have completed the survey. The 45.44% of those who said 'no' is much lower than the average (58.5%) response of "no" in the other parishes.
Specific Comments - Wimblington	Although no specific issues were identified on any of the existing facilities, it was stated that additional facilities would be needed at Doddington Road Playing Fields in order to meet the needs of local residents. Football and other activities would be undertaken at this site, but facilities are due to be renovated in the Pavilion and toilet block due to vandalism and subsidence.	
Specific Comments - Doddington	Stated to be happy with provision in the parish and no further comments were made in regards to any issues with current facilities or additional facilities needed.	
Specific Comments - Leverington	Foal Ground Family Park, an approximately 3 acre field in Trust, needs to be developed in order to provide facilities for the use of local residents of all ages. Some of the suggested ideas include a picnic area, play areas for children and teenagers, and an outdoor gym for adults. A skate park was also considered for this site, but as residents in the area opposed to it, parish are actively looking for another suitable location. Currently intending to obtain lottery funding for these projects.	
Specific Comments - Gorefield	Development needed at the Playing Field in order to improve participation in short mat bowls. A larger hall would allow longer mats, which will attract more participants. Whilst Indoor Bowls could be played if more space was available, this would require sections of carpet to be placed together, so Short Mat Bowls is the more likely sport.	
Specific Comments - Chatteris	The need for a public swimming pool at Chatteris Leisure Centre or Cromwell Community College was identified as an urgent priority, with Chatteris being the only market town in Fenland without one. Local residents currently have to travel to other towns for full swimming facilities. In addition to this, an easier booking system is required for the sports hall at Cromwell Community College, and the car park in Eastwood was identified as in very poor condition.	

APPENDIX 10 SUMMARY OF FENLAND PARISH COUNCIL SURVEY 2015

QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES
Specific Comments – Newton	No issues with current facilities or need for additional ones	
Specific Comments - Manea	Facilities in general in the village were identified as poor and insufficient, with a need for more indoor facilities available for winter activities. At the Playing Field, changing facilities were stated to be in poor condition and in need of refurbishment; and renewing is required on the tennis court surface, where there are lighting issues as well. At Manea Park, the skate park is in urgent need of repair and regular maintenance and the playground could also do with new equipment.	
Main sports played in Village Halls	 Note: 5 of the 9 respondents provided an answer to this question	

APPENDIX 10 SUMMARY OF FENLAND PARISH COUNCIL SURVEY 2015

QUESTION	ANSWER	COMMENTS/BENCHMARK AGAINST SIMILAR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Appendix 11: Local Strategic Context

Introduction

National Level

The national policy context is summarised in Appendix 1.

Local Level

A number of current strategic policies, strategies and factors influence current and future supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities in Fenland.

These include:

1. **Fenland Council Corporate Plan**
2. **Fenland Strategic Partnership**
3. **Fenland Health and Well Being Policy – Adopted 2015**
4. **Fenland Local Plan**
5. **Fenland Leisure Strategy 2013-2018** (and are summarised in Appendix 11).
6. **Population Profiles and Projections**
7. **Participation Trends and Rates**

APPENDIX 11: LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

FENLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL CORPORATE PLAN

The Fenland District Council Corporate Plan identifies three key priorities for the District, which support the overall aim of improving the quality of life for local communities. These priorities are:

COMMUNITIES	• Support vulnerable members of our community • Support our ageing population and young people • Promote health and wellbeing
ENVIRONMENT	• Deliver a high performing refuse, recycling and street cleansing service • Work with partners and the community on projects to improve the environment and our streetscene • Work with partners to keep people safe in their neighbourhoods by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and promoting social cohesion
ECONOMY	• Attract new businesses and jobs, and support existing businesses in Fenland • Raise aspirations and improve learning opportunities • Promote Fenland as a tourism and visitor destination • Promote and enable housing growth, economic growth and regeneration across Fenland

The key priority for 'Communities' is the one most relevant to future provision of sport and leisure facility provision in the District, and the one to which increased participation and improved health will most contribute.

Promoting Health and Well Being is the key area to which sport and leisure provision relates, and which provides the context for this Strategy.

PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELLBEING

- **Deliver the key priorities set out in the Leisure Strategy:**
  - Continue to provide an efficient service
  - More people, more active, more often
  - Support the development of community sport
  - Explore alternative delivery options for leisure services

- **Develop and implement an overarching Health & Wellbeing Strategy and set appropriate key priorities**

- **Work with local commissioning groups and others to develop a joint plan to deliver effective approaches to improve community health outcomes focusing on alcohol misuse, smoking cessation, obesity, coronary heart disease and the needs of older people**

FDC needs to continue to realise revenue efficiencies in forthcoming years, so it is important that facilities and services are operated as effectively and

efficiently as possible, whilst delivering a high quality service and meeting local needs. Progress on the Local Plan and other planning policy matters is monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.

FENLAND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

Fenland has a spectacular landscape, lively market towns and a strong community spirit. The Fenland Strategic Partnership (FSP) brings together local agencies and organisations that are dedicated to improving the district and making life in Fenland even better. Working together helps to better co-ordinate services across organisations, reduce duplication and provide a more unified service to Fenland residents.

The current FSP priorities are:

- **Cohesion** with a focus on: Private sector renting to include Houses of Multiple Occupation and supporting new arrivals in the local community
- **Health commissioning** with a focus on: Alcohol misuse and reducing deaths from early on-set heart disease
- **Meeting the needs of older and younger people** with a focus on: Together for Families and living well and independently
- **Economic Development** with a focus on apprenticeships

The provision of quality sports facilities has a significant contribution to make in improving community health by reducing cardio-vascular disease, as well as providing a range of activities for both younger and older people.

FENLAND HEALTH AND WELL BEING EVIDENCE REPORT 2013

The context for health and wellbeing in this Strategy is the Cambridgeshire Health and Well Being Strategy (adopted 2012), the Fenland Health and Well-Being Evidence Report 2013, and the 2015 Fenland Health Profile report.

APPENDIX 11: LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

FENLAND DISTRICT LOCAL PLAN (ADOPTED MAY 2014)

Fenland Local Plan sets the long-term planning and land use policies within the District. The Local Plan includes documents previously referred to as the Local Development Framework (LDF).

The Vision Statement for the Fenland Local Plan is:

Fenland will nurture, grow and promote its market towns and villages. They will be attractive places to live, set within our unique and protected Fens landscape.

Everyone will recognise the increase in opportunities presented to them, whether that be improved health and wellbeing, new homes, a wide range of new job opportunities or places to play.

Between 2011 and 2031, Fenland will be a growing district, growing by 11,000 new homes, meeting the housing needs of all our communities. There will be increased employment opportunities across the district and a bolstered tourism economy, and existing businesses will be encouraged to expand. Growth in homes and jobs will be closely linked to each other, with new infrastructure such as schools, roads, health facilities and open space provision planned and provided at the same time as the new buildings.

Growth will be focussed on our four market towns. But villages will not be left behind, with appropriate and sensitive development being permitted to ensure they remain thriving local communities.

New development will be safe and of a high quality design, with higher environmental standards than homes built in previous decades. The natural and historic environment will be protected and enhanced, with new development taking into account the surroundings of the area in which it would be situated.

Through growth, current issues such as health inequalities, community deprivation, infrastructure deficit and low skills, will be tackled and addressed. Growth will attract investment, attract businesses and attract new residents to the district.

Overall, sustainable growth will build a stronger, better and more sustainable Fenland.

APPENDIX 11: LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The key Local Plan objective with most relevance to the future provision of sport and leisure facilities is:

- **Healthy, Inclusive and Accessible Communities:**
  - Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities and community activities); and ensure all groups thrive in safe environments and decent, affordable homes
  - Create and enhance multifunctional open space that is accessible, links with a high quality green infrastructure network and improves opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places
  - Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income

Decisions on investment in services and facilities, and on the location and scale of new development, will be taken on the basis of a Fenland Settlement Hierarchy. The hierarchy is as follows:

- **Market Towns** - The majority of the district's new housing, employment growth, retail growth and wider service provision should take place in these settlements:
  - Primary Market Towns: March and Wisbech
  - Other Market Towns: Chatteris and Whittlesey

- **Growth Villages** - For these settlements, development and new service provision either within the existing urban area or as small village extensions will be appropriate albeit of a considerably more limited scale than that appropriate to the Market Towns.
  - Wimblington*; Doddington*; Manea; and Wisbech St Mary

- **Limited Growth Villages** - For these settlements a small amount of development and new service provision will be encouraged and permitted in order to support their continued sustainability, but less than would be appropriate in a Growth Village. Such development may be appropriate as a small village extension.
  - Coates; Elm; Friday Bridge; Leverington; and Parson Drove

- **Small Villages**: In these settlements, development will be considered on its merits but will normally be of a very limited nature and normally be limited in scale to residential infilling or a small business opportunity.
  - Benwick; Christchurch; Eastrea; Gorefield; Guyhirn; Murrow; Newton; Turves; and Tydd St Giles

- **Other Villages**: In the following other villages, residential development will be considered on its merits and will normally be restricted to single dwelling infill sites situated within an otherwise built up frontage.
  - Church End, Coldham, Collett's Bridge, Foul Anchor, Pondersbridge, Rings End, Tholomas Drove and Tydd Gote

- **Elsewhere:** Development elsewhere (i.e. in an area not falling into one of the above categories), will be restricted to that which is demonstrably essential to the effective operation of local agriculture, horticulture, forestry, outdoor recreation, transport or utility services; and to minerals or waste development in accordance with separate Minerals and Waste Local Development Documents (LDDs). Any such development will be subject to a restrictive occupancy condition.

APPENDIX 11: LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

Fenland District Council (FDC) has always played a pivotal role in supporting leisure across Fenland. Ensuring that local people have effective leisure provision is essential to growing the local economy and making Fenland a greater place to live.

As a result of the 2008-12 Leisure Strategy FDC has significantly improved services offered to the community over the past five years:

- **Investment of over £4.5m has seen considerable improvements to existing, and the development of new, facilities to offer a wider variety and easier access to activities**
- **More than 550,000 visits are made every year to the leisure centres**
- **Chatteris leisure facilities are now excellent, with a new gym, dance studio and all weather pitch**
- **Over the past three years the cost of operating FDC's leisure service in Fenland has been reduced by some £600,000 p.a., improving the longer term prospects of the service**
- **The sports development team continues to support local sports clubs**

The Council is committed to the continuing development of high quality, accessible leisure opportunities for the local community.

The Strategy's Vision is:

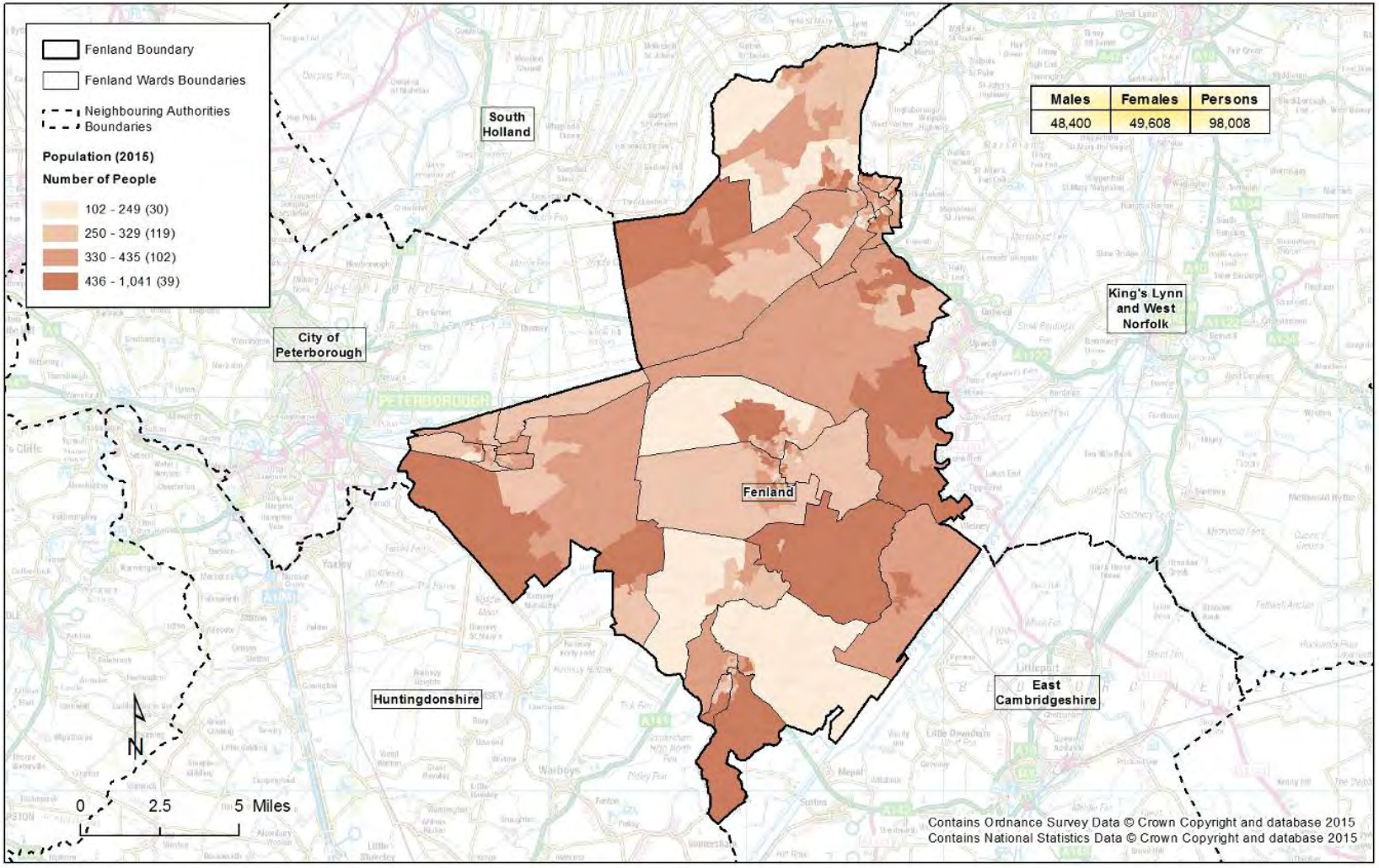
To encourage more people to be more active, more often, by providing an efficient leisure service, attractive open spaces and support for local sports clubs and community events.
The Strategy sets out four strategic aims:

- **Continue to provide an efficient service**
- **More people, more active, more often**
- **Supporting community sport**
- **Linking with partners to encourage tourism and economic activity**

POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The population profile of Fenland, the future growth projections and the locations of growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sports facilities. Map 1 illustrates current population distribution and scale. Map 2 illustrates the population growth expected in the district to 2031.

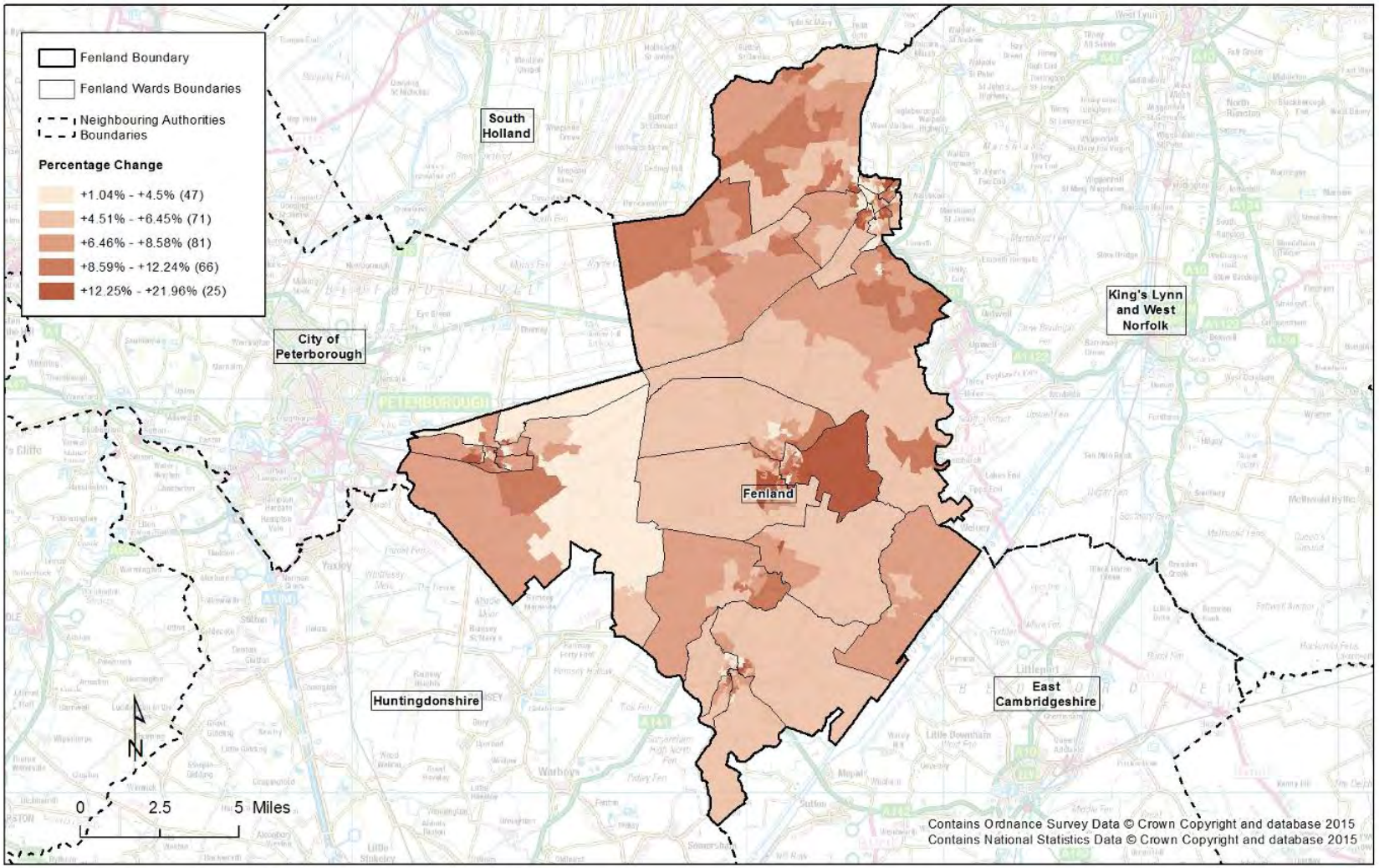
Map 1: Existing Population Fenland (Source: 4G, based on ONS Data 2015)



Usually resident population by output area, 2015

Map 2 illustrates the population growth forecast for Fenland by 2031, and the locations in which it will occur. The darker the colour shade, the higher the population growth in that specific area. The areas of densest population growth are in and around the four market towns, as detailed above, with the greatest level of growth around March.

Map 2: Population Growth forecast for Fenland by 2031(Source: 4g, based on ONS Data 2015)



Percentage change in population by output area, 2015-2025

Appendix 11: Local Strategic Context

Physical Activity and Participation

The Value of Participation

The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be under-estimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- **Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more 'active living'**
- **Health benefits, including cardio-vascular, stronger bones, mobility improvements**
- **Health improvement**
- **Mental health benefits**
- **Social benefits – socialisation, communication, interaction, regular contact,**

In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability/performance, and provide a 'disciplined' environment in which participants can 'grow' and develop.

The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future provision of sport, leisure and physical activity in Fenland; importantly there is an existing audience in the District, who already recognise the advantages of participating, and a latent community who are inclined to take part. (See Appendix 12 Sport England Partnering Fenland District Council)

Participation Trends and Rates

Current Participation Rates

The Active People Survey (APS) 9 (2014/15 Q2) highlights that of those aged 16+, only 24.4% of the adult population in Fenland participates once a week in sport; this is lower than the Cambridgeshire, (35.8%), East (34.6%) and England average (35%), and is lower than previous levels of participation in the District in APS 1 2005/06 (29.2%). This means that circa 75% of Fenland residents over 16, are not physically active at least once a week. This statistic is of significant concern, given the corporate priority and objectives for health and wellbeing in Fenland.

(Source: APS 9 2014/15 Q2)

Only 17.7% of the Fenland population takes part in 1-2 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity per week.

(Source: APS 9 2014/15 Q2)

The proportion of people taking part in 30 minutes moderate intensity activity 3 times a week is only 12.4% in Fenland and is lower than the regional (East 16.8%) and England (17.5%) average. The proportion of people in Fenland taking part in 30 minutes moderate intensity activity 3 times a week has decreased since APS1 2005/06, and increased very slightly since APS 8 2014/15 Q1.

Overall, participation rates are higher for males than females in Fenland. The top 5 participation sports in the local area are:

Top Participation Sports

TOP PARTICIPATION SPORTS	FENLAND
	Swimming Cycling Gym Fitness Football

APS 9 Q2 also identifies that:

- **In terms of Latent Demand, 56.7% of all adults in Fenland want to do more sport**
- **12.4% of the identified latent demand in 2012/13 in Fenland was for swimming, (APS7; Local Sports Profile)**
- **31% of adults in Fenland, who are already physically active, want to do more sport**
- **23.3% of those who are physically inactive in Fenland, want to do more sport**
- **Satisfaction with existing sports facilities has decreased from 67.7% to 58.1% in Fenland over the last 5 years.**

(Source: SE Local Sport Profile updated March 2014, and APS 9 2014/15 Q2)

SPORT ENGLAND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sport England, the Government's agency for sport, measures 5 key areas in relation to sport activity. Tables 3.6 and 3.7 overleaf set out the performance of Fenland, compared to the East region and England.

(Source: APS 7, 2012/13 from Local Sports Profile)

Comparison with Sport England KPIs

KPI1 3x30 – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK	YEAR	FENLAND			EAST			ENGLAND		
		ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
	2005/06	17.2%	18.6%	15.9%	20.8%	22.8%	18.9%	21.3%	24.0%	18.7%
	2012/13	20.6%	23.9%	17.5%	23.8%	26.5%	21.1%	24.7%	28.3%	21.3%

INDICATOR	FENLAND				EAST				ENGLAND			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
KPI2 * - Volunteering at least one hour a week	5.4%	*	*	8.6%	4.8%	8.0%	7.4%	6.8%	4.5%	7.2%	7.6%	6.0%
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	20.9%	16.6%	15.7%	14.1%	24.3%	23.6%	23.7%	22.2%	23.9%	23.3%	22.8%	21.0%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months	17.3%	9.4%	14.5%	16.2%	18.3%	16.8%	17.4%	16.7%	17.5%	16.2%	16.8%	15.8%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	14.7%	12.4%	*	12.7%	15.3%	14.5%	15.1%	13.6%	14.4%	14.3%	14.4%	11.2%
KPI6 - Satisfaction with local provision	67.7%	~	~	58.1%	70.2%	~	~	62.5%	69.0%	~	~	60.3%

Source: Local Sports Profile, August 2015, Active People Survey, Year: 2009/10-2011/13, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

It can be seen from the table above that in 2012/13, Fenland was below all participation KPIs, and those relating to club membership and satisfaction with provision in comparison to the England averages. Fenland has higher levels of residents who participate in organised sport and receive coaching than the England average, although levels are lower than the East average. However, there are high levels of volunteering in the District, compared to the East and England averages. It is important that regular participation opportunities continue to be provided, given their health benefits, and are both accessible and affordable, as KPIs 2-8 evidence such a low participation level, despite an increase, since the initial APS survey in 2005/06.

APPENDIX 11: LOCAL STRATEGIC CONTEXT

MARKET SEGMENTATION

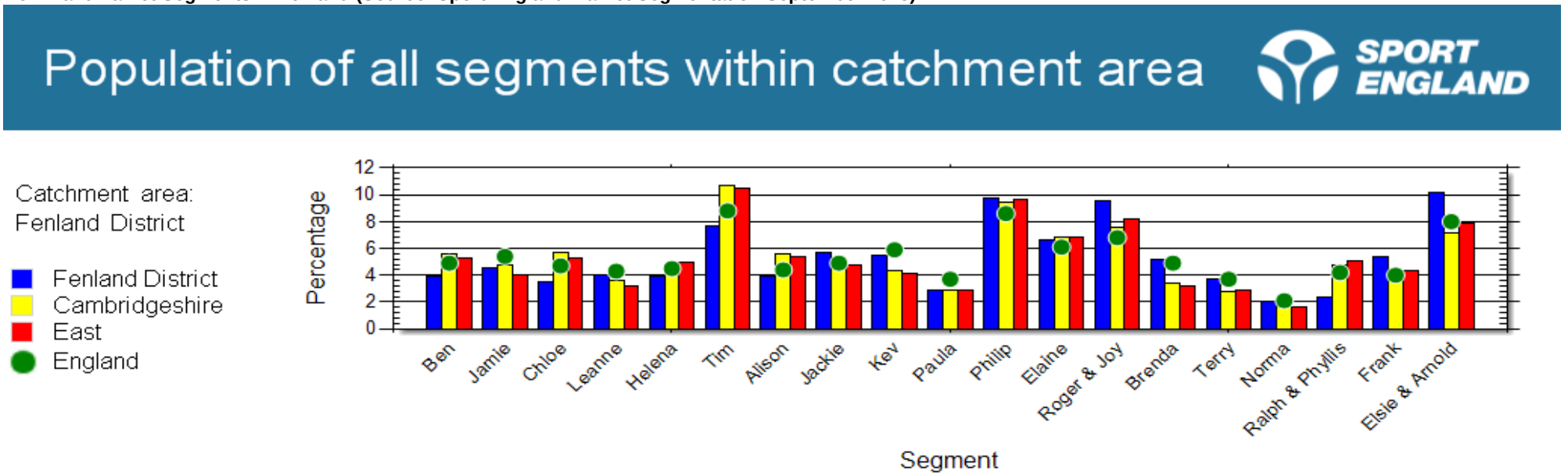
Sport England's market segmentation model comprises 19 'sporting' segments. It is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles. Across Fenland, Market Segmentation data indicates higher proportions of people in segments two, nineteen, four, nine and eleven (see below) relative to other segments locally, regionally and/or nationally. 'Elsie and Arnolds' (10.2%) is the most significant market segment in the District.

Market Segmentation Summary – Fenland

SEGMENT NUMBER	MARKET SEGMENT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS	% OF ST FENLAND POPULATION	ACTIVITIES / SPORTS THAT APPEAL TO SEGMENT
19	Elsie and Arnold Retirement home singles	Lowest participation rates of the 19 segments. Poor health and disability are major inhibitors. Participation mainly in low intensity activity. Safer neighbourhoods or people to go with would encourage participation. Organised, low-impact, low intensity events would be welcomed.	10.2	Walking, bowls and dancing
11	Philip, Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.	9.8	Cycling, keep fit / gym, swimming and football
13	Roger and Joy Early Retirement Couples	Typically aged 56 – 65 this couple may be in employment, but nearing the end of their careers, or already have taken early retirement. They are slightly less active than the average adult population.	9.5	Walking, swimming, table tennis, golf and keep fit classes
6	Tim, Settling Down Males	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is aged 26 – 35, may be married or single, is a career professional, and may or may not have children. Tim participates in very active, technical sports, skiing, water sports, team games, individual activities, personal fitness and likely to have private gym membership.	7.7%	Cycling keep fit/gym, swimming, football and athletics or running, also football and athletics.

There are also quite large groups of: Jackie, Kev, Elaine and Brenda's across Fenland.

Dominant Market Segments in Fenland (Source: Sport England Market Segmentation September 2015)



The implications of the above analysis is that there is a need to ensure provision of quality facilities for bowls, cycling, fitness, keep fit/gym, swimming, football and athletics or running, table tennis and golf at local level. There is also a need to ensure opportunities exist for walking and dancing.

The majority segment across the district is ' Roger and Joy', with 'Phillips' in the south and south west of the area, particularly around Chatteris. There is also a concentration of ' Elsie and Arnolds' in this area. This type of local intelligence can be used to develop and drive programmes to maximise participation opportunities at local level, by providing activities in which people want to take part.

FDC PARTICIPATION RESEARCH (SOURCE: FDC FENLAND LIFESTYLE RESEARCH JANUARY 2015)

Sport England commissioned research (undertaken by MRUK) to identify local views on sport and leisure provision in the District, and to highlight the main issues for residents already taking part in sport and physical activity, and for those that would like to participate. The main findings of the research, which interviewed 200 local residents in January 2015, are summarised below:

- **Importance of Community Facilities**
  - **Sports and leisure facilities** are important to 84% of respondents overall. While there were few differences in response by respondent type, 65+ year olds were most likely to say this was very important (54%).
  - Those without car access (74%), older residents (71% of those aged 65+ years) and those in Chatteris (68%) were more likely to say public transport is very important.
  - 25-44 year olds (21%), residents with children (21%) and active people (16%) were most likely to want to improve sports and leisure facilities

- **Comparison of Activity Levels**
  - The most active age group was **45-64 year olds** (75% active), and least active was those aged 65+ (37% active).
  - 70% of **employed people** were active, compared to 47% of those not employed.
  - Those with **vehicle access** were more likely to be active than those without (66%, compared to 29%).
  - Residents who have lived in Fenland all their life are less likely to be active than those who haven't (54%, compared to 69%).
  - **25-44 year olds** were most likely to be part of a sports club (25%).
  - **16-24 year olds** and **employed residents** were most likely to belong to a gym (36% & 20% respectively).
  - Dog owners used **walking their dog** as their main form of exercise.

- **Local Participation Trends**
  - There is growth in the number of people taking up alternative forms of sporting activity - mainly younger people who were foregoing traditional sports. Examples include **street dance, roller-skating and in-home workouts.**
  - Some females also took part in **dance classes**.
  - These activities are seen as much more **accessible forms to a wider group of people in the area.**
  - They were seen as **social, fun, and uncompetitive.**
  - It is also easier for them to be **taken up or continued in later life** or for those **who don't have the independence or confidence to play team sports.**

- **Information about Facilities**
  - Residents were most likely to agree that it is easy to find out about local activities.
  - **ABC1s** (86%) were more likely to agree that it is easy to find out about local events. They were also more likely to agree that there are plenty of sports facilities and that it is easy to get involved with local activities.
  - Those in **March and Whittlesey** were most likely to agree that there are plenty of sports facilities. Those without vehicle access (23%), as well as residents in **Wisbech** (14%) and **Chatteris** (20%) were most likely to **disagree strongly.**

- **Respondents' Barriers to Participation**
  - Over half of **65+ year olds** say their health or illness are the biggest influence on the amount of sport/exercise they do (55%).
  - 25-44 year olds are most likely to cite **work or lack of time** as the reason (13% & 23%).
  - 23% of **those with children** also say lack of time is the biggest influence.
  - **Lack of time** is the biggest perceived barrier to not participating, followed by illness.
  - **16-24 year olds** are most likely to say they can't afford to take part (12%).
  - A third of those with children say they lack time due to childcare responsibilities (31%)
  - Those not in employment most likely to say 'nothing prevents me' (19%).
  - The quantitative findings suggest that the biggest barrier to sports participation in the area is lack of time, rather than lack of facilities.
  - Nevertheless, a number of people were identified who really made the effort to be active (or for their family to be active) despite various time or health constraints, suggesting that overcoming barriers to participation is possible and that such individuals could be local role models.

Appendix 12: Sport England Partnering Fenland District Council

£250,000 Sports Project Hits the Road

A series of sports roadshows are to be held across Fenland this summer (2015) as part of a concerted bid to get more people involved in all kinds of sport. They mark the start of a pioneering, three-year project that has been made possible by a £250,000 grant awarded to Fenland District Council from Sport England's Community Sport Activation Fund.

The roadshows will highlight the types of activity that will initially be offered, with a view to gaining more feedback on what sort of things local people would like to see included in a wider sporting programme. Regular taster activities will start shortly afterwards.

To deliver the project the council will be working alongside Sport England, Living Sport Cambridgeshire, Street Games UK and sport governing bodies, including England Athletics, Badminton England and the Cambridgeshire Cricket Board.

The scheme is being set up in response to Fenland having the lowest level of sports participation in Cambridgeshire. The funding will enable the council to offer several different opportunities to take part in sport, based on three themes of Get Active (younger people), Be Active (families and adults), Stay Active (older people).

Activities will be focused on informal, locally based sessions, targeting people currently not involved in sporting activity to make steps to change their lifestyles.

They will provide a wide range of opportunities for people to take part in sports in ways and environments that suit their interests. With a range of partners involved, this is a unique opportunity to grow and develop the community sport offer across the district.

The initial activities and the way that they will be delivered have already been shaped by feedback from Fenland people.

An early move will see the development of run routes and regular running groups supported by England Athletics. These will be marked routes enabling members of the community to follow a safe and measured distance, making it easier, fun and a more sociable way to become active.

The project will be monitored and evaluated over the three years, with a view to replicating it in other rural communities in England.

Cllr Michelle Tanfield, Fenland's portfolio holder for leisure and sport development, said "I welcome this support for sport in Fenland - it will be an important step to help increase participation. Fewer people in Fenland take part in sport than in other areas in Cambridgeshire and this leads to poorer health and a less cohesive community.

"The initiatives that this funding will allow us to implement will certainly increase opportunities for the whole community to take part in sport locally - a great boost for Fenland."

Steve Barclay, MP for North East Cambridgeshire, said: "It's fantastic to have got this money, which gives us the chance to develop some really exciting ad innovative projects for people of all ages in this area.

"It follows a series of meetings that I held in Parliament with the sports minister and Sport England's chief executive.

"Fenland has the highest needs in the county. This grant is the first in what I see as a series of down payments to improve our sports provision after years of under-funding."

Chris Perks, Sport England's director of local relationships, said: "We are really pleased to be working with Fenland District Council and a range of partners to get local residents more active. We want to get more people in England playing sport regularly and know that the rural communities have an important role to play in this.

"By working together and understanding how people in rural communities want to take part in sport, we will not only help the people of Fenland but other rural communities across the country."

Simon Fairhall, Chief Executive of Living Sport, said: 'This is a tremendous outcome for the area and is the result of some really good work done in partnership between Fenland District Council, Living Sport and the National Governing Bodies of Sport, and we look forward to increasing the opportunities for sport in the area with this grant from Sport England."

Designed in response to local demand, the Community Sport Activation Fund allows local authorities, charities and other organisations to apply for funding for innovative projects that will get more people playing sport.

Fenland Council is the latest to benefit from the Fund, with 156 projects having already shared £27.2 million of funding to support grassroots sport activity across the country.

The Community Sport Activation Fund is investing a total of £47.5 million of funding over five funding rounds. Designed in response to local demand, it allows local authorities, charities and other organisations to apply for funding for innovative projects that will get more people playing sport.

SPORT ENGLAND NOTES

Sport England is focused on helping people and communities across the country create a sporting habit for life. We will invest over £1 billion of National Lottery and Exchequer funding between 2012 and 2017 in organisations and projects that will:

- **Help more people have a sporting habit for life**
- **Create more opportunities for young people to play sport**

APPENDIX 12: SPORT ENGLAND PARTNERING FENLAND DISTRICT COUNCIL

- **Nurture and develop talent**
- **Provide the right facilities in the right places**
- **Support local authorities and unlock local funding**
- **Ensure real opportunities for communities.**

The National Lottery has been changing lives for 18 years. Every week National Lottery players raise over £30 million to help change people's lives across the UK.

Article added March 20, 2015