

Central Lincolnshire Indoor and Built Sports Facilities Study

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Contents

Section 1: Introduction and Context	1
Section 2: Sports & Physical Activity Participation Profile	5
Section 3: Strategic Consultation & Key Findings	57
Section 4: Supply and Demand Analysis for Health & Fitness, Indoor Bowls, Athletics Tracks, Squash Courts and Indoor Tennis Centres	63
Section 5: Supply and Demand Analysis for Swimming Pools	91
Section 6: Supply and Demand Analysis for Sports Halls	161
Section 7: Village and Community Halls	230
Section 8: Strategic Direction and Relationships	243
Section 9: Way Forward and Options Appraisal	249

1. Introduction and Context

Introduction

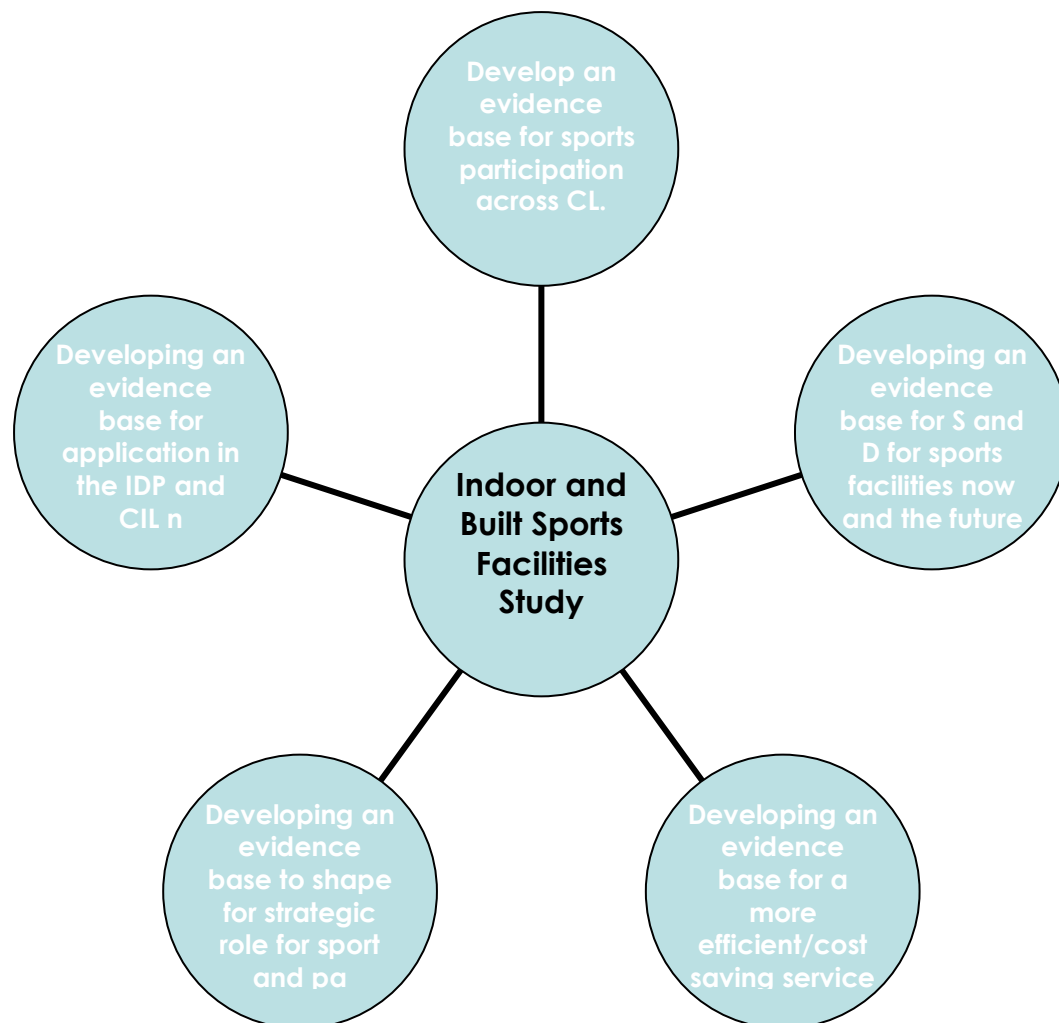
- 1.1 The City of Lincoln, North Kesteven District and West Lindsey District in partnership with Lincolnshire County Council, have joined together to prepare a joint development plan (Core Strategy) for their area which is collectively known as Central Lincolnshire.
- 1.2 In September 2012 Central Lincolnshire appointed Neil Allen Associates (NAA) to support them with delivering an evidence base for the provision of sports and recreational facilities. This work is made up of three components. Firstly an Indoor and Built Facilities Study, which is the subject of this report. Secondly a Playing Pitch Strategy for six pitches and court sports and thirdly a Countryside Sports study.
- 1.3 Previously NAA had been appointed by Central Lincolnshire to undertake a scoping study and review its existing evidence base for indoor and outdoor community sports provision and develop an action plan of requirements for updating this evidence base. That scoping study led to this present commission. Extracts of that report are used to set the context for this study and the full report is available from the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit.
- 1.4 The indoor and built provision study will provide the evidence base for application in the: Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy policy development; the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy. It will also be used to set the strategic direction for local service delivery in sports provision and development across the three District Council areas.

Context and Dimensions to the Indoor and Built Facilities Study

- 1.5 There are many dimensions to this study and in developing the project the 2012 Scoping Study reviewed the existing policy framework and evidence base in place across all the Central Lincolnshire authorities for the provision of sports and physical activities. Then it looked at the associated role which provision of sports and recreational facilities play in contributing to meeting this policy framework.
- 1.6 In summary, all the Council's have corporate policy objectives to increase the health and well being of the inhabitants. It is intended to achieve this by working to ensure all sections of the community have access to participate in sporting activities appropriate to their needs and enjoy the associated benefits of a healthy lifestyle.
- 1.7 Each Council also has the policy objective in the efficient management of the Council's assets (in terms of land and buildings). Understanding how well these facilities match the sporting and active lifestyle profile of its residents and understanding the match between facility provision, management and operation to meeting this sporting profile of its residents now and in the future are key corporate policy objectives.
- 1.8 Allied to this existing policy framework and evidence base is a dimension about the need to provide for growth and meet the sports facility needs from the projected increase in population across Central Lincolnshire up to 2031, identified and set out in the Councils' joint Core Strategy.

- 1.9 By 2022 the total population across Central Lincolnshire is estimated to be 325,562 people. This is an increase of 28,798 people, or, a 9.7% increase over the total Central Lincolnshire population of 296,764 people in 2013. By 2031 the population of Central Lincolnshire is estimated to be. So between 2013 and 2031 the Central Lincolnshire population is estimated to grow by --- people or -- %.
- 1.10 What is evident is that the Core Strategy is putting forward a significant case for growth. The Core Strategy in allocation of this growth and pace of development will undoubtedly have an impact on the level of demand for sports facilities.
- 1.11 So matching the current stock of provision with these future needs, so as to determine what provision is needed in the future? The extent to which the existing stock can meet these future needs in terms of scale, location and facility mix? Plus the scope to generate capital funding for this future provision through the Council's joint Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan plus the associated funding mechanisms through contributions for growth.
- 1.12 Another dimension is that each Council is also faced with increasing pressure on this service area, which is the third or fourth largest budget expenditure head for each Council. Consequently understanding how the current facility stock could be better provided to meet the current needs of its population is important. More important is assessing what the future provision needs are, based on population growth and new housing development. How can this service area be financed and more effectively managed with cost savings now and in the future?
- 1.13 In addition, the core resident population will age over this period and the sporting profile and demand for sports facilities will be significantly different from what it is now. So getting to understand what this sporting profile looks like now as a baseline, - which sports people play, how often and by gender and age is important context for the "aging of the sporting profile".
- 1.14 Finally each of the District Councils are faced with new challenges and demands to deliver a more efficient service. Each Council has separate arrangement for the external facility management of its own stock of facilities. Each Council has separate arrangements for dual use partnerships with local secondary schools for the out of school management of their sports facilities for community use. Some of these schools have or will achieve independent academy status and the current dual use arrangements will be up for review.
- 1.15 This could result in a loss of access or changed access at increased costs for community use. So the role of school based sports facilities to develop community use and how this could be more effectively managed by shared arrangements across the Council's is another big contributory factor in the costs and efficiencies of managing and delivering this service area.
- 1.16 All these topics set the context and dimensions for the Indoor and Built Facilities Study. The individual contexts are all set out in chart 1 as a visual summary of the dimensions that the study has to address and provide a reasoned and evidence base way on the best way forward.

Figure 1: Dimensions to the Indoor and Built Sports Facilities Study



Report Structure

- 1.17 The work has been undertaken and the report structured to address the key directions set by the Central Lincolnshire authorities and as set out in full in the 2012 Scoping Study report. The needs assessment for the main built facilities of swimming pools, sports halls and artificial grass pitches has been produced in line with National Planning Policy Framework , which requires that (Paragraph 73, page 18)

planning policies are based upon robust and up-to-date assessments of needs for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.....'

- 1.18 Before undertaking the needs assessment it is most important to develop a full understanding of the profile of sports participation across Central Lincolnshire. Sports facilities are the means to the end of increasing sports participating for sports activity, a

healthy and active lifestyle and social benefits. So it is important to understand and develop a profile of who plays sport and undertakes physical activity, which are the most popular activities played, where do these participants live and what are the motivations and barriers to playing more sport and physical activity. Developing this profile is the pre requisite to then developing the facility needs assessment to match this sporting profile now and in the future.

- 1.19 The needs assessment has therefore started by developing this sports participation profile across Central Lincolnshire for each of the three district council areas. The needs assessment has then developed a supply and demand assessment for each of the eight facility types in the study. It has built in consultation with each Central Lincolnshire organisations, sporting bodies from Sport England, National Governing Bodies of Sport, the Lincolnshire County Sports partnership and local sporting organisations.
- 1.20 The needs assessment has utilized the Sport England planning tools to develop the evidence base. Collectively these findings have led to an assessment of the strategic role of the development of sporting provision across Central Lincolnshire and the future needs for sports facilities with the development of options to meet the provision needs identified.
- 1.21 The report is structured as follows:
- **Section 1 Introduction and Study Context**
 - **Section 2 Sports Participation Profile** for each of the Central Lincolnshire Districts. This section develops the adult sporting profile to present a rounded profile on the make up of sports participation in each District and the sports facility implications that arise from it
 - **Section 3 Consultations and key findings** in development of sports participation. This section sets out the findings from senior consultations on the role of sports and physical activity. Again to set the context for the sports facility implications
 - **Section 4 Supply and Demand analysis** for health and fitness, indoor bowls, athletic tracks, squash courts and indoor tennis
 - **Section 5 Supply and Demand** analysis for swimming pools (with reference that the completed artificial grass pitches supply and demand assessment will be progressed through the Playing Pitch Strategy)
 - **Section 6 Supply and Demand** analysis for sports halls
 - **Section 7 Village and Community Halls** study
 - **Section 8 Strategic Direction and Relationships**
 - **Section 9 Way forward and options appraisal**
- 1.22 The next section sets out the profile of sports participation across Central Lincolnshire.

2. Sports and Physical Activity Participation Profile

Introduction

- 02
- 2.1 As the 2012 Scoping Study established there is a collective focus across all of the Central Lincolnshire authorities to increase the health and well being of the population. Sports participation and physical activity as well as serving a role in their own right are as importantly considered to be a main driver of creating a healthy and active lifestyle.
 - 2.2 The purpose of producing this section on a sporting participation profile is to ensure participation is a key driver in terms of facility provision and planning. That the sports facilities required do match the participation profile now and in the future and do directly contribute to creating an active and healthy lifestyle for residents.
 - 2.3 This section will define the current profile of participation and answer a number of questions. For example who participates, in which sports and physical activities and how often? Also to determine how the profile of adult sports participation varies spatially across each of the three districts in Central Lincolnshire. Do people in different areas of each district participate in different sports and or does their rate of participation vary?
 - 2.4 As mentioned this profile of participation is the essential foundation for the assessment of indoor and built facilities development. If we know what the hard evidence is saying about the profile of adult sports participation across each district then we can *match this up* against the sports facilities – are they the right type of sports facilities for the participation profile? Are the facilities located in areas where the people living in those areas do the sports which they provide?
 - 2.5 This first stage assessment is based on the hard evidence findings, which are based on the Sport England national survey of adult sports participation and this is developed for each of the three districts. This will be developed in some detail.
 - 2.6 These hard evidence findings from Sport England sources will be compared with the profile of participation based on a survey of the membership profile for each of the main public sports and leisure centres in each of the three districts and will also be used as the basis for subsequent consultations – do the hard evidence findings match up with what is happening on the ground, what differs and why?
 - 2.7 Collectively this provides a rounded assessment of the Central Lincolnshire profile of adult sports participation currently. To this are added findings on profile of young people's participation in sport and physical activity. This will be drawn from national surveys of young people's participation in two age bands 5 – 10 year olds and 11 – 15 year olds. From this overall assessment of sports and physical activity participation it is possible to identify options to better match the sports participation profile to the future needs for indoor sports facilities. Simply put, the provision of sports facilities should respond to identified need and demand for specific and popular activities at appropriate locations.

Sport England Active People Survey

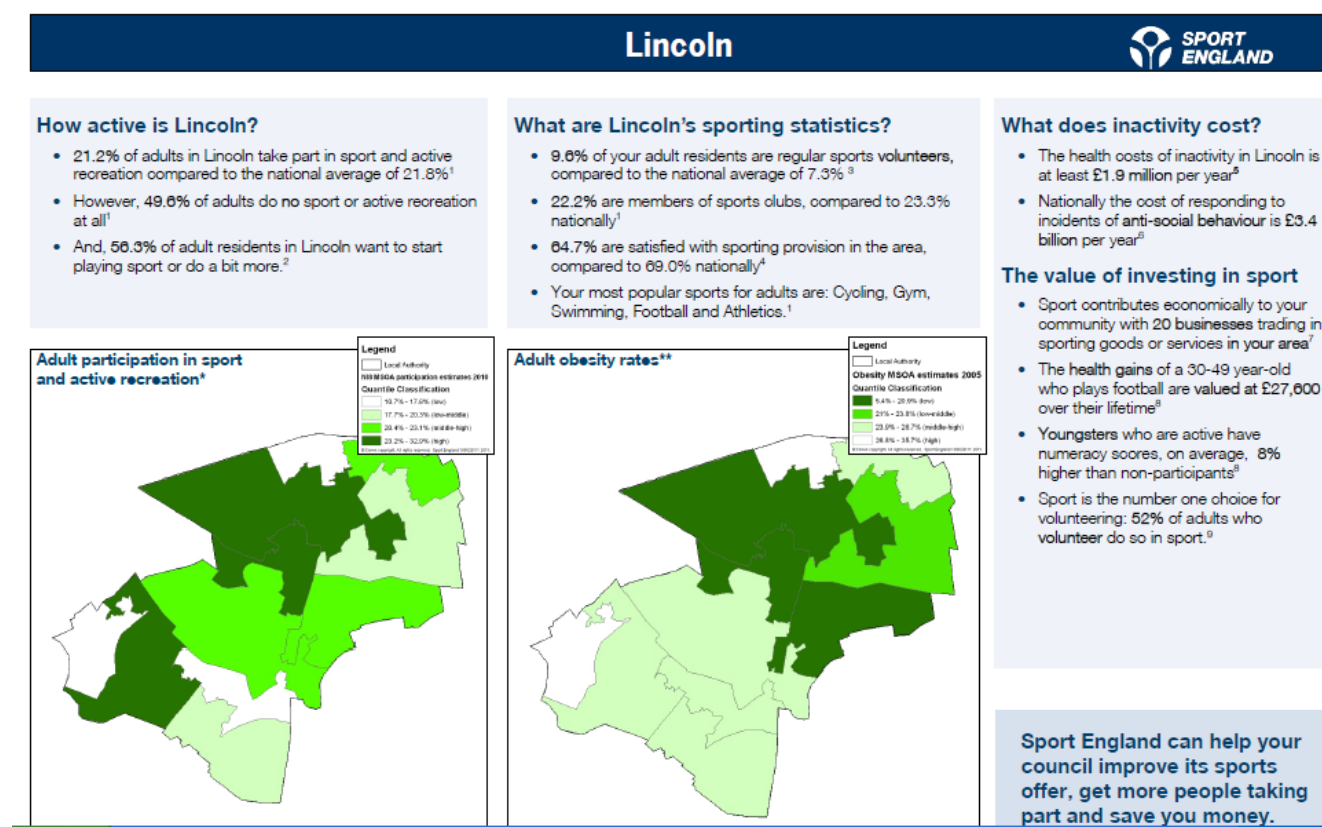
- 2.8 Sport England's Active People Survey provides the most comprehensive assessment of levels of sports participation across the country at a local authority, county, regional and national level. It measures a range of performance indicators including participation levels, volunteering and satisfaction with local sports provision. It also measures participation in particular sports and activities and allows for an analysis of participation according to gender, disability, ethnicity and other demographic indicators.
- 2.9 As well as participation, it is also possible to measure non-participation using Active People. This makes it possible to identify those sections of the population most in need of intervention in order to increase their participation in sport and physical activity. The annual survey results can be used to identify general patterns and trends in participation across years.
- 2.10 The analysis utilises data from surveys that have been conducted by Sport England: APS 1 (2005/6), APS 2 (2007/8), APS 3 (2008/9), APS 4 (2009/10) and APS 5 (2010/11) and APS 6 (2011/12)). Note: AP 6 commenced in October 2011 and was completed in October 2012. The headline findings for AP 6 were emerging at the time of undertaken this analysis and are incorporated into the report. The AP survey years are referenced in the report. Also some of the tables combine findings for more than one survey year.

Organisation of the Active People and Market Segmentation Data

- 2.11 Sport England organises the analysis and presentation of Active People (AP) and AP Market Segmentation data on a local authority basis and it is not possible to re-aggregate that data to a Central Lincolnshire basis. Consequently the findings are reported for each local authority separately.
- 2.12 Where it is possible to do some re-aggregation of the individual local authority data at a Central Lincolnshire level this is done as a composite with the production of new tables by NAA.
- 2.13 It is recognized that to provide a rounded headline assessment of the sporting profile of participation in an area inter relates to health data and employment data as well. Also there is a need to provide a spatial picture – how does the rate of sports participation differ within an authority.
- 2.14 Bring all these headline findings together in one output is the start point for more detailed assessments of the profile of sports participation. Sport England commissioned Ipsos MORI to undertake a modelling exercise to provide small area estimates of participation. The data is presented in map form, creating a 'local sport map' for each local authority area.
- 2.15 The maps combine survey data from Active People with other data sources that are available at the area level (for example, health indicators, socio economic status) and provide small area estimates of participation. This is presented at medium super output areas (MSOA's) are a geography for the collection of small area statistics. MSAOA's have a minimum population of 5,000; and a mean population of 7,200. The maps which are produced are modelled estimates of participation based on data from Sport England's Active People Survey 3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009) and Active People Survey 4 (October 2009-October 2010).

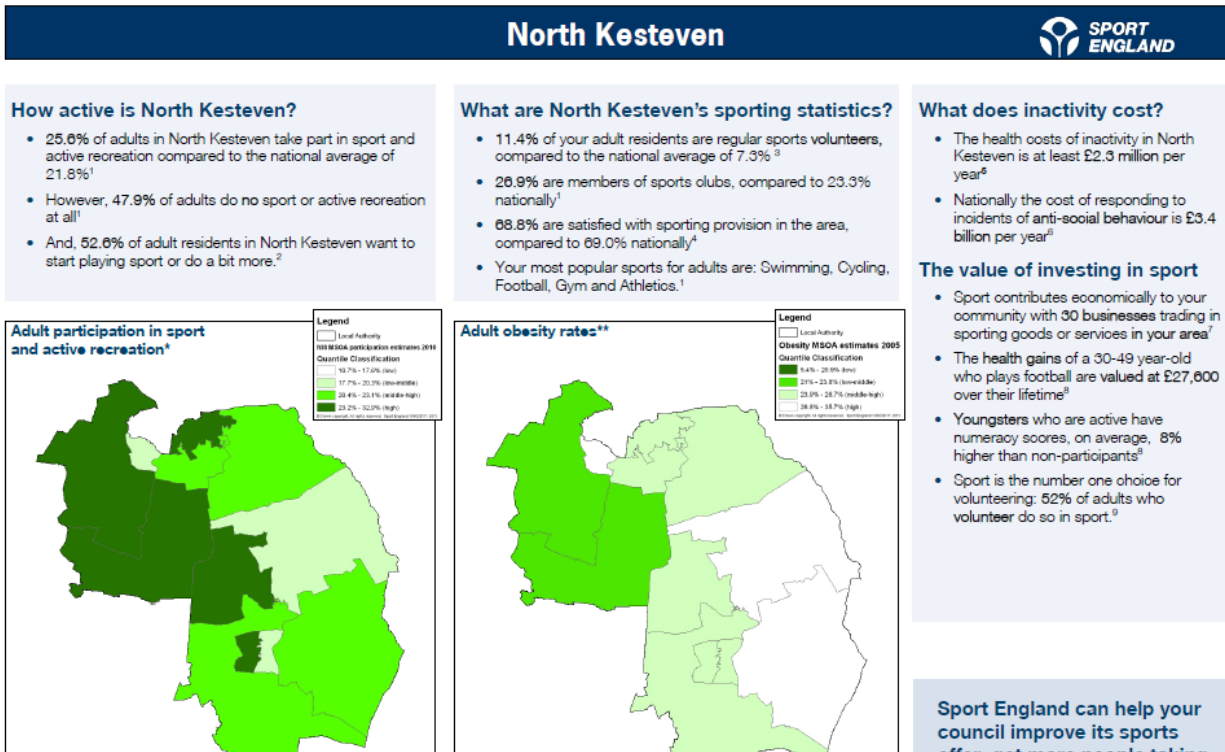
- 2.16 In many instances the small area estimates of participation will act as a confirmation of local knowledge - the benefit of the small area estimates is that they provide a stronger evidence base for prioritisation within a local authority.
- 2.17 Set out below are the local sports maps (the first map) for each of the three Central Lincolnshire Authorities. (Note: all reporting of findings follow an alphabetical sequence, so City of Lincoln followed by North Kesteven, followed by West Lindsey). Following each is a summary composite table of key findings across the three authorities.

Map 2.1: Local sports map for City of Lincoln Council



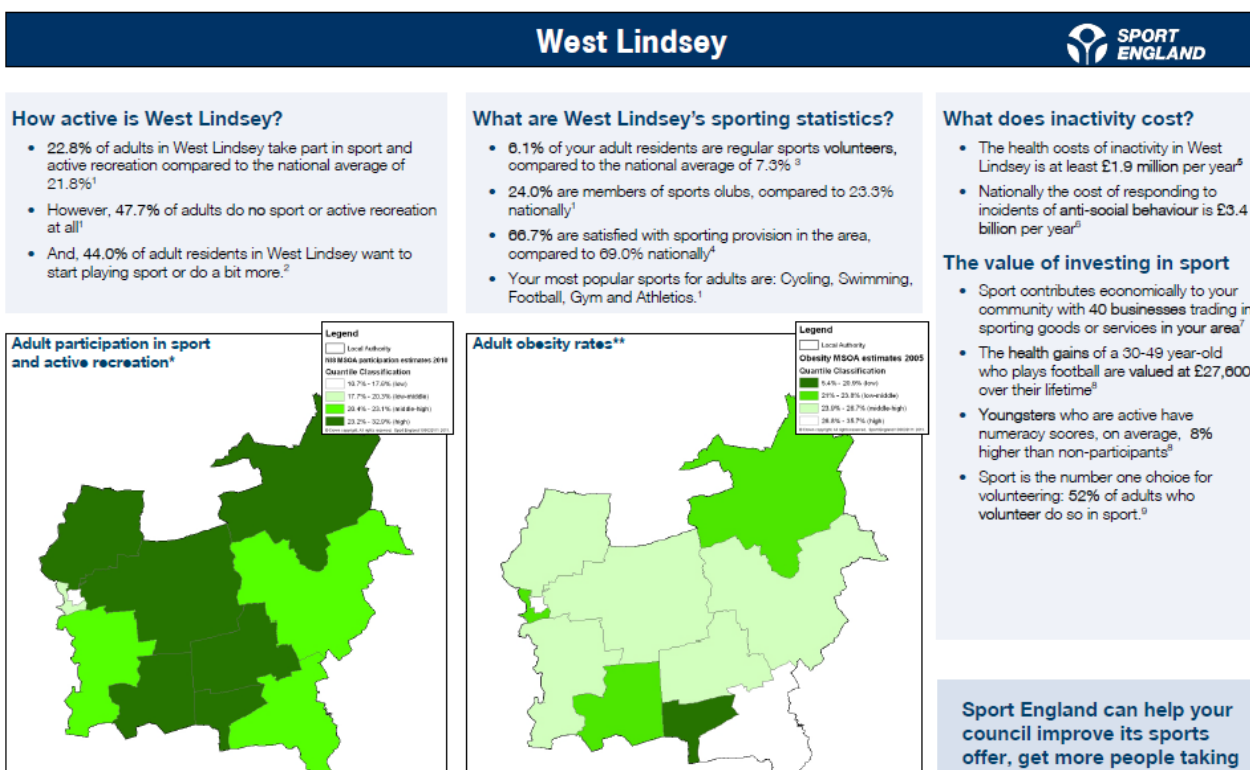
(Source: Sport England Active People Survey 3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009) and Active People Survey 4 (October 2009-October 2010).

Map 2.2: Local sports map for North Kesteven



(Source: Sport England Active People Survey 3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009) and Active People Survey 4 (October 2009-October 2010).

Map 2.3: Local sports map for West Lindsey



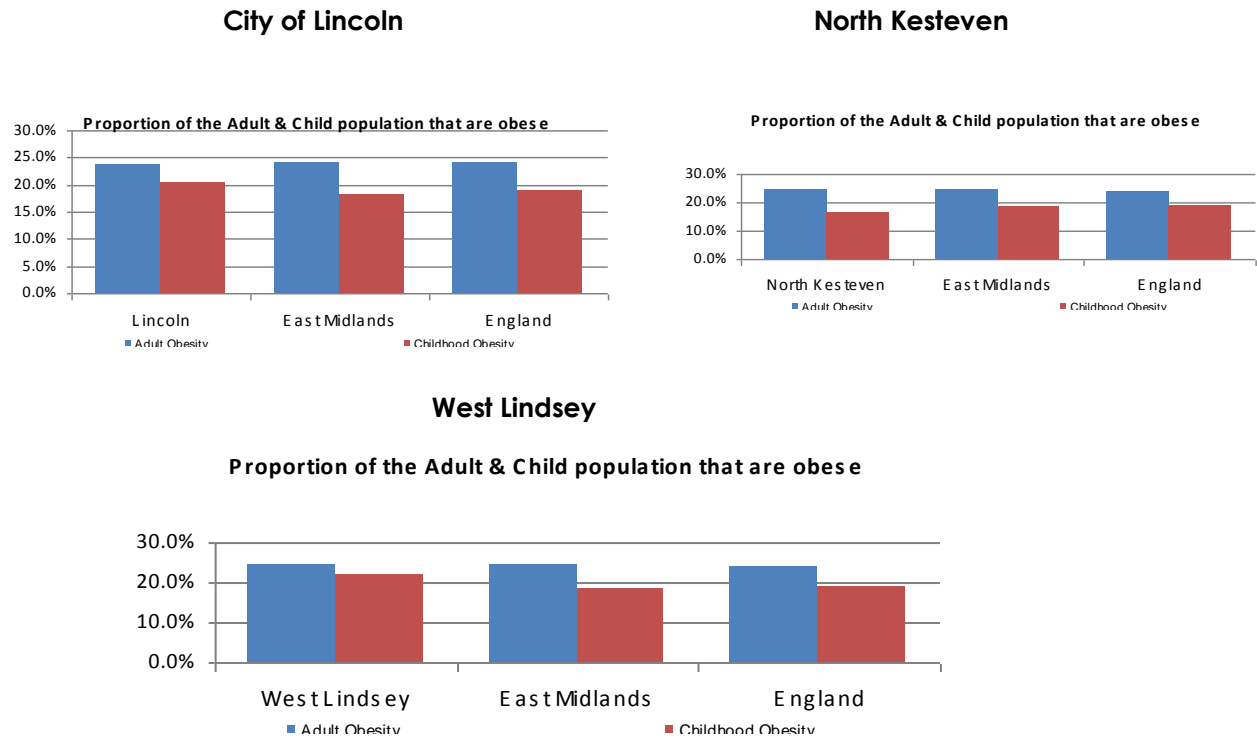
(Source: Sport England Active People Survey 3 (Oct 2008-Oct 2009) and Active People Survey 4 (October 2009-October 2010).

2.18 The second map for each district show the level of adult obesity. The correlation between participation (first map) and obesity can be seen. The areas of darkest green on the first map are the areas of highest participation – these mostly correspond and West Lindsey is the exception with the darker areas on the second map of lowest adult obesity levels. The areas of lowest participation are also the areas of highest recorded obesity, shown on the second map by the shaded white areas.

2.19 Levels of obesity are also linked to sports participation the chart below shows the levels of obesity across each Central Lincolnshire authority compared to regional and England averages. The correlation between participation and obesity can be seen on map 2.1 – 2.3, where the areas of darkest green on the first map are the areas of highest participation – these correspond with the darker areas on the second map of lowest adult obesity levels. The areas of lowest participation are also the areas of highest recorded obesity, shown on the second map by the shaded white areas.

2.20 Finally for context the percentage of the adult and child population who are obese in each District compared with East Midlands Region and England nationally is set out in Chart 2.1 overleaf.

Chart 2.1: Percentage of the adult and child population who are obese in each Central Lincolnshire District with regional and national percentages



- 2.21 As can be seen form Chart 2.1 all three districts have levels of adult and childhood obesity which are in line or slightly below for City Of Lincoln and North Kesteven both regional and England wider percentages.
- 2.22 A summary of the findings across each local authority map is set out in table 2.1 overleaf.

Table 2.1: Summary of key findings from local sport map for Central Lincolnshire Districts

Topic	City of Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	England wide
% of the adult population who take part in sport and active recreation (1)	21.2%	25.6%	22.8%	21.8%
% of the adult population who DO NO sport and active recreation (2)	49.6%	47.9%	47.7%	51.2%
% of adult residents who are regular sports volunteers (3)	9.6%	11.4%	6.1%	7.3%
% of adults who are members of sports clubs	22.2%	26.9%	24%	23.3%
% of adults who are satisfied with sporting provision	64.7%	68.8%	66.7%	69%
Most popular participatory sports (4)	Cycling 12.6% Gym 11% Swimming 9% Football 8.6% Athletics 5.2%	Swimming 10.1% Cycling 8.7% Football 6.9% Gym 6.7% Athletics 5.2%	Cycling 13.6% Swimming 8.4% Football 6.8% Gym 6.2% Athletics 3.2%	Cycling 9.3% Swimming 11.6% Gym 10.7% Football 7.4% Athletics 6.5%
What does sporting inactivity cost?	£1.9m	£ 2.5m	£ 1.9m	
No of sports businesses (5)	20	50	40	

(1) Sport England Active People Survey 5 (Oct 2010 – Oct 2011) (2) Sport England Active People Survey 5 latent demand survey (3) Sport England Active People Survey 4 (Oct 2009 - Oct 2010) (4) D o H Be Active Be Healthy Survey 2006/07 (5) Sport England Local Sport Profile Dec 2010

2.23 The key findings from the table are:

- In all authorities the percentage of the population who do NO sport is lower than the England wide average, so less of a challenge than nationally to increase participation but still just under half of the total population in each local authority area do no sport or active recreation
- In North Kesteven and West Lindsey the rate of adult sports participation is above the national average (more detail on changes/trends in the next section). Whilst in City of Lincoln it is only just below the national average
- Volunteering in sport is a popular activity with sport being the most popular volunteering activity and it is above the national sporting percentage in City of Lincoln and North Kesteven
- Satisfaction with the sporting offer (more than just sports facilities) is lower than the national average in all authorities. So a challenge for sports development and management and operation of the sports facilities

- The most popular sports are the same in each authority but in a different order. Cycling (which is recreational not competitive cycling) is most popular in City of Lincoln and West Lindsey and swimming is the most popular activity in North Kesteven. (Note: The finding on the most popular sports hardly varies across the country. There are not for example areas where participation in cricket is the second or third most popular sports activity. In virtually all instances it is a variation on the combination of the 5 most popular sports set out here).

Sport England's Active People Survey: National Headline Findings from the Active People 6 Survey

- 2.24 Before describing the profile of sports participation across Central Lincolnshire it is important to set out the trends for what is happening across England. Does Central Lincolnshire follow the national pattern or are there any different features?
- 2.25 England is becoming more active, the Active People (AP) 6 survey undertaken between October 2011 – October 2012 shows that during this period 15.51 million people participated in sport at least once a week. This is over 750,000 more people than the AP 5 survey period, October 2010 - October 2011 when 14.76 million adults played sport once a week. The latest result represents a 1.6 million increase on 2005/06 (AP1).
- 2.26 During the period October 2011 – October 2012 (AP6), 8.639 million men (41.1%) participated once a week which is 175,300 higher than AP5 (8.463 million, 40.8%). The latest result also shows a 947,300 increase on AP1.
- 2.27 Compared with APS 5, participation among women has increased by 578,500 from 6.296 million to 6.874 million (29.0% to 31.1%). The latest result also represents a 626,000 increase on APS1.
- 2.28 In terms of changes in participation by sport comparison of AP 6 with AP5 shows 19 sports have a positive change in participation, with 13 sports unchanged or showing a negative change. For the sports with the most significant changes these are set out in Table 2.2 overleaf. There are eight sports where the increases in participation were statistically significant. These being in order of the highest increase in number of participants: cycling; athletics; swimming; tennis; hockey; netball; judo and sailing.

Table 2.2: Percentage and number of participants in each sport for AP 6 (October 2011 – October 2012) compared with AP5 (October 2010 – 2011)

AP5 (Oct 2010-Oct 2011)			AP6 (Oct 2011 - Oct 2012)		
Sport	Percentage of population	Number of Participants	Percentage of population	Number of Participants	Statistically significant change from APS 2
Swimming	6.62%	2,809,300	6.81%	2,933,100	Increase
Football	4.98%	2,117,000	4.94%	2,126, 800	Increase (in numbers)
Athletics	4.47%	1,899,400	4.72%	2,033,700	Increase
Cycling	4.15%	1,761,200	4.55%	1,962,000	Increase
Golf	1.96%	833,200	1.97%	850,500	Increase
Badminton	1.20%	510,300	1.26%	544,200	Increase
Tennis	0.88%	375,800	1.03%	445,100	Increase
Equestrian	0.74%	312,600	0.77%	331,000	Increase
Squash and racketball	0.67%	284,800	0.61%	263,200	Decrease
Bowls	2.55%	219,800	2.45%	214,100	Decrease
Cricket	0.51%	215,500	0.43%	183,400	Decrease
Rugby Union	0.42%	178,900	0.42%	183,000	Increase (in numbers)
Basketball	0.36%	151,500	0.35%	152,900	No change
Netball	0.31%	131,700	0.37%	159,300	Increase

(Source: Sport England Active People Surveys 5 and 6 October 2010 – October 2012)

Active People Survey Findings for City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey Council's for former National Indicator NI 8

- 2.29 A former and standard measure of adult sports participation which was used as a national indicator of adult sports participation is a measure known as NI8 which is a measure of adult (16+) population who participate in sport and active recreation for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days in the last 4 weeks (Usually referred to as the 3 x 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week). This is the benchmark of sports participation and the findings for this measure for Central Lincolnshire are set out in Table 3 below. These figures are taken from Active People 6.

Table 2.3 - Active People Surveys 1 - 6 for the NI8 measure of Adult Sports Participation of 3 x 30 Minutes of Moderate Sport and Physical Activity a Week

Local authority	AP1 (Oct 2005 - Oct 2006)		AP2/3 (Oct 2007 - Oct 2009)		AP5/6 (Oct 2010 - Oct 2012)		Change between AP1 (Oct 05-Oct 06) and AP5/6 (Oct 10-Oct 12)		
	%	Base	%	Base	%	Base	Percentage point change	Range	Significant †
City of Lincoln	21.2	991	22.6	1,005	18.2	1,004	- 3%	+/- 3.5	No change
North Kesteven	21.6	1,000	24.8	1,008	25	1,001	+ 3.4%	+/- 3.7	No Change
West Lindsey	20.6	1,026	23.4	992	21.4	998	+ 0.8 %	+/- 3.5	No change

(Source: Results for participation in sport and active recreation, data from Active People Surveys, 2/3 (2007/09) and 5/6 (2010/12) shown against the baseline data from 2005/6 (Active People Survey 1).

2.30 Table 2.3 shows that:

- the rate of adult sports participation has fluctuated over the Active People surveys 1 – 6 but overall there is an upwards trend in North Kesteven and West Lindsey Districts and a decline in City of Lincoln;
- over the AP survey period's 1 – 6, participation increased in North Kesteven from 21.6% of the adult population based on the NI8 measure to 25% of the population by AP 6;
- in West Lindsey over the same AP 1 – 6 period, participation increased from 20.6% of the adult population in AP 1 based on the NI8 measure to 21.4% by AP 6; and
- In City of Lincoln over the same AP 1 – 6 period, participation decreased from 21.2% of the adult population in AP 1 based on the NI8 measure to 18.2% by AP 6.

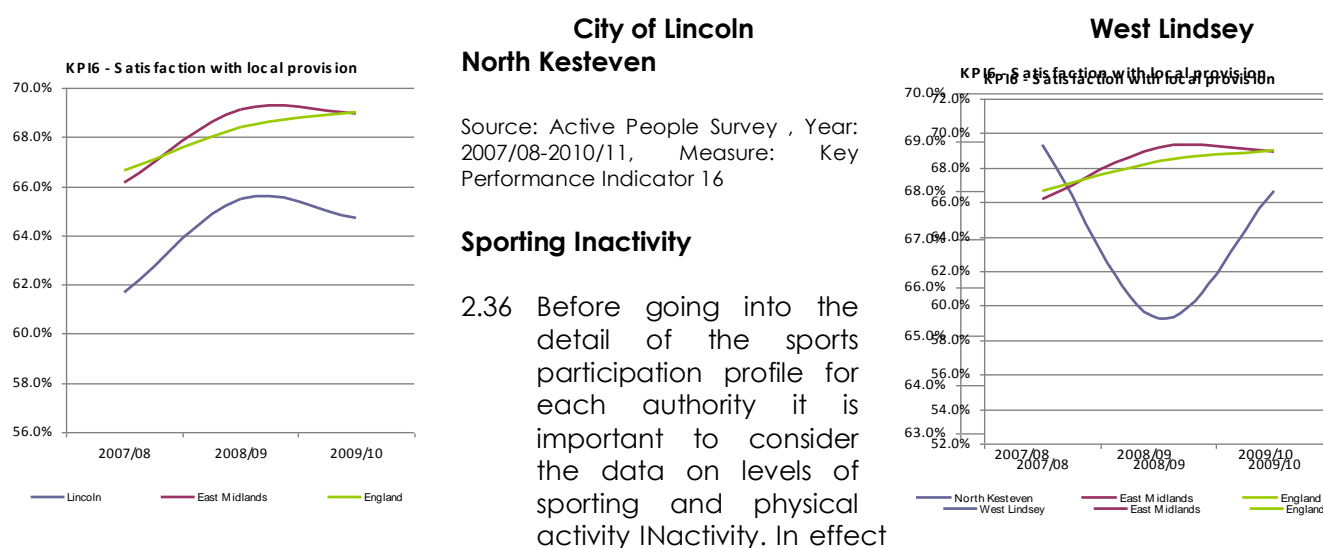
Satisfaction with local provision for sport

- 2.31 Active People also have as a KPI a measure of the satisfaction with local provision for sport by the resident population. This includes satisfaction with the full sporting offer so sports development as well as sports facility management and provision.
- 2.32 The importance of these customer satisfaction findings are as an indicator to more detailed assessment of the sports facilities offer and whether there is a variation/difference between the overall findings. Customers can have much higher satisfaction with the sports facilities even if they are older but well maintained and provide a positive customer experience.
- 2.33 The level of satisfaction for local provision is set out in the charts for each of the Central Lincolnshire districts below over the 2007/08 – 2009/10 periods.
- 2.34 The dark blue line represents the satisfaction level in each authority and the purple line is for East Midlands Region and the green line measures satisfaction levels across England.

2.35 As chart 2.2 shows there is a mixed picture of resident satisfaction with the provision for sport in each local authority. The key findings are:

- in all three authorities customer satisfaction is below both the East Midlands Region and England wider percentages over the three year period of 2007 – 2010; and
- City of Lincoln's customer satisfaction has increased in the 2007 -09 period but dipped in 2009 -10 to 65% of customers being satisfied with the sports offer. In both West Lindsey and North Kesteven there is an upward trend in customer satisfaction, rising in West Lindsey from 59% of customers satisfied in 2008 -09 to over 66% a year later. Whilst in North Kesteven there is a three period of increasing customer satisfaction and in 2009 - 10 it is just below 69% and very close to the Regional and England wide percentages at 69%.

Chart 2.2: Satisfaction with local provision for sport



this is the participation challenge to turn inactivity into activity and the Sport England strategy for 2012 – 2017 is to encourage more people to take on and keep a sporting habit for life.

2.37 The Active People Survey measures the proportion of people who had not participated in 30 minutes of moderate sport and physical activity on any day in the four weeks prior to the survey. Results for each local authority are provided overleaf along with East Midlands Region and England wide data. (Note: this information is not produced for Lincolnshire County. Data for this indicator comes from Active People surveys 1-4 and is not the same as the findings from the Active People latent demand survey which also measures inactivity.

Table 2.4: Inactivity in the Central Lincolnshire Authorities East Midland Region and England wide (APS 1-4)

Key Performance Indicator	APS 1 (2005 - 06)	APS 2 (2006 – 07)	APS 3 (2007 -08)	APS 4 (2008 -09)
3 x 30 sport - Zero sessions x 30 minutes,				

moderate intensity sport
or active recreation in
last 4 weeks (all adults)

City of Lincoln	61.1%	56.9%	60.2%	59.3%
North Kesteven	59.7%	52.9%	54.8%	56.7%
West Lindsey	61.5%	54.9%	64.6%	60.3%
East Midlands Region	59.8%	58.2%	57.3%	58.7%
England Wide	58.8%	57%	57.7%	57.5%

(Source Sport England Active People Diagnostic APS 1 – 4)

2.38 In effect Table 2.4 provides the information on the scale of the challenge to create a more active population. As with virtually every area of the country the percentages of the population who undertake no physical activity or play sport are high and the findings for Central Lincolnshire are consistent with the national picture. The key findings from the table are:

- in all three Central Lincolnshire authorities there is lower percentage of the population who undertake no activity in AP 4 when compared with AP1 – so there is increased activity everywhere. The figures are high but they are decreasing;
- the decrease in inactivity shows that when comparing AP1 with AP4, City of Lincoln has a 1.8% decrease with inactivity being 59.3% of the population by AP4. Whilst in North Kesteven there is a 3% decrease in inactivity to 56.7% of the population being inactive by AP4. In West Lindsey the decrease is 1.2% of the population being inactive to a total of 60.3% by AP4; and
- the East Midlands Region and England wide percentages for inactivity are comparable to the Central Lincolnshire authorities across APS 1 – 4. In North Kesteven the percentage of the population inactive is lower than for the Region and England wide. Whilst in City of Lincoln and West Lindsey they are below the Region and England percentages in AP2 but above by between 2% - 3% in the other three survey years.

Health Impact of Physical Inactivity (HIPI)

2.39 Related to sports inactivity is the impact this has in terms of health benefit and disbenefit. The health impact of physical inactivity uses estimates of local levels of physical activity from the Sport England Active People survey. It models the potential benefit from increased levels of

physical activity has on reducing the levels of preventable death from specific levels of activity, if 100%, 75%, 50% or 25% of the local population undertake the UK Chief Medical Officers' recommended levels of physical activity.

- 2.40 The findings are quite striking and allied to the percentage of the population who do no form of physical activity it puts together a compelling evidence base of the health benefits of physical activity in reducing deaths from the biggest health conditions.
- 2.41 The first set of results is based on March 2013 for each of the Central Lincolnshire districts are set out below.

Table 2.5: Central Lincolnshire Districts – Burden of illness and death from physical inactivity (age range 40 – 79) (footnote 1)

Conditions Preventable through physical activity	Latest annual deaths for City of Lincoln (2)	Preventable deaths if 100% active (3)	Preventable deaths if 75% active	Preventable deaths if 50% active	Preventable deaths if 25% active
City of Lincoln					
Total deaths	355	64	44	23	3
Coronary heart disease	38	8	5	3	0
Breast cancer	47	10	7	4	0
Colorectal cancer	38	8	5	1	0
Conditions Preventable through physical activity	Latest annual deaths for North Kesteven (2)	Preventable deaths if 100% active (3)	Preventable deaths if 75% active	Preventable deaths if 50% active	Preventable deaths if 25% active
North Kesteven					
Total deaths	449	77	51	25	1
Coronary heart disease	65	12	8	4	0
Breast cancer	87	17	11	6	0
Colorectal cancer	65	12	8	4	0
Conditions Preventable through physical activity	Latest annual deaths for West Lindsey (2)	Preventable deaths if 100% active (3)	Preventable deaths if 75% active	Preventable deaths if 50% active	Preventable deaths if 25% active

West Lindsey

Total deaths	411	77	53	30	6
Coronary heart disease	55	11	8	4	1
Breast cancer	75	16	11	6	1
Colorectal cancer	55	11	8	4	1

Notes

(1) This age range is not one of the standard age ranges for Active People measures of sports participation. Presumably the age range has been constructed for health reasons and the raw AP data extracted for this age range. It is not possible to compare the health findings for this 40 – 79 age range to Active People sports participation findings for the same age range.

(2) Latest annual figures is for deaths registered between 2007 - 2011

(3) The explanation of the definition of what is 100% active (of for other percentages of activity) is not defined. It is presumably based on the Chief medical Officer's definition which in turn might be one of the Active People measures of activity, for example 1 hour of physical activity once a week, or, 3 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity in sport or physical activity a week

Demographic Breakdown of Participation

- 2.42 When analysing participation in sport and physical activity it is important to take into account variations in participation levels between demographic groups in order to ensure that participation opportunities are appropriately planned and, where necessary, targeted at those most in need of intervention.
- 2.43 The information on the demographic profile for each of the three central Lincolnshire Districts is set out in Table 2.6 overleaf. This is followed by a commentary on the key findings.
- 2.44 Table 2.6 overleaf for City of Lincoln illustrates how sport and physical activity participation rates for the 3 x 30 minutes of sporting activity across Central Lincolnshire compares over APS 1 – 4. (Note this measure is for sporting activity NOT sporting and active recreation activity which is the NI8 measure and used in other findings). Given these are large tables the reporting of findings is below the table for each authority rather than following the last table.

Table 2.6: Demographic breakdown of adult participation in City of Lincoln APS 1 – APS 4

3 x 30 sport - At least 3 sessions x 30 minutes, moderate intensity sport per week (all adults)	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4
Male	21.0 %	25.6 %	20.3 %	20.2 %
Female	11.2 %	12.9 %	15.2 %	16.6 %
16 to 34	22.9 %	33.1 %	26.9 %	28.1 %
35 to 54	15.7 %	17.0 %	17.2 %	17.8 %
55 and over	7.6 %	3.7 %	6.5 %	6.7 %
White	15.8 %	18.9 %	17.7 %	18.9 %
Non white	19.5 %	24.9 %	16.7 %	
Limiting illness or disability	6.1 %	6.3 %	6.7 %	4.4 %
No limiting illness or disability	18.1 %	21.6 %	20.4 %	21.5 %
NS-SEC 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2 (A)	34.8 %	30.7 %	33.5 %	23.0 %
NS-SEC 3 (B)	20.6 %	18.8 %	26.9 %	10.1 %
NS-SEC 4 (C1)	21.6 %	18.9 %	11.8 %	14.4 %
NS-SEC 5,6,7,8 (C2DE)	16.5 %	19.2 %	15.5 %	15.5 %

(Source Sport England Active People Diagnostic)

2.45 The key findings from the table are:

- male participation by this sport measure is considerably higher in surveys 1 and 2 but by survey 4 it has narrowed to 20.2% of males doing 3 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity sports activity compared with 16.6% of females;
- the 16 – 34 age group is the age group with the highest participation and this increases from 22.9% of this age group participating in sport in APS 1 to 28.1% by APS 4;
- the 55+ age group is the only age group to have a decline in participation, decreasing from 7.6% in APS 1 to 6.7% in APS 4;
- participants with a limiting illness or disability has decreased to 4.4% of the Lincoln adult population by APS 4 from 6.1% in APS 1; and
- sports participation is highest in social groups 1 and 2 (as it is for all areas of England). Participation has however decreased considerably by this group from 34.8% in APS 1 to 23% in APS 4. It has also decreased across all other social groups by similar percentage levels.

2.46 Overall the key demographic feature of participation in sport across City of Lincoln is one of it being characterized by young males, in social groups 1 and 2. These people are most likely to play sport in organised competitive structures and for whom sport is an important lifestyle choice.

2.47 The same information for North Kesteven is set out in Table 2.7 overleaf.

**Table 2.7: Demographic breakdown of adult participation in North Kesteven
APS 1 – APS 4**

3 x 30 sport - At least 3 sessions x 30 minutes, moderate intensity sport per week (all adults)	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4
Male	16.2 %	25.6 %	23.1 %	17.8 %
Female	14.2 %	12.9 %	11.6 %	19.5 %
16 to 34	31.8 %	38.4 %	33.6 %	32.9 %
35 to 54	13.9 %	19.7 %	16.3 %	18.7 %
55 and over	6.2 %	7.0 %	8.0 %	10.0 %
White	14.9 %	19.1 %	17.1 %	18.5 %
Non white	32.1 %	18.3 %	19.5 %	33.2 %
Limiting illness or disability	5.6 %	7.3 %	4.3 %	6.7 %
No limiting illness or disability	16.9 %	21.4 %	19.8 %	21.4 %
NS-SEC 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2 (A)	32.1 %	32.7 %	36.3 %	15.3 %
NS-SEC 3 (B)	20.2 %	28.3 %	23.2 %	26.4 %
NS-SEC 4 (C1)	19.0 %	27.4 %	17.5 %	21.7 %
NS-SEC 5,6,7,8 (C2DE)	18.0 %	26.5 %	23.3 %	16.0 %

(Source Sport England Active People Diagnostic)

2.48 Regarding North Kesteven the key findings are:

- male and female participation is quite closely balanced by APS 4. For males it is 16.2% of adult males in APS 1 and 17.8% of males in APS 4, participating in 3 x 30 minutes of moderate sports activity a week. Whilst for females the percentages are, 14.2% in APS 1 but a big increase to 19.2% by APS 4. By APS 4 female participation is higher than male participation by this sport measure;
- the 16 – 34 age group is the age group with the highest participation and this increases from 31.8% of this age group participating in sport in APS 1 to 32.9 by APS 4;
- participation in the other age groups also increases as a trend across the four surveys. In the 35 – 54 age group participation by this sport measure increases from 13.9% in APS 1 to 18.7% in APS 4. Whilst in the 55+ age group participation increases from 6.2% in APS 1 to 10% in APS 4;
- participation by social groups is highest in groups 1 and 2 but has decreased from 36.3% in APS 1 to a much lower 15.3% in APS 4. So over a 50% reduction in participation by these groups. This does not reflect the pattern over APS 1 – 3 where participation by this group has been stable around 33%; and
- participation by social groups 3 and 4 has increased from 20.2% in APS 1 to 26.4% in APS 4.

2.49 Overall the key demographic features of participation in sport across North Kesteven is that it is quite evenly balanced between the sexes but over time female participation has become higher than male. Participation is increasing across all the age bands and the 18 – 35 age group is by far the biggest participant age band.

- 2.50 Balance is the key word to describe the sporting demographic profile for North Kesteven. Meaning there is likely to be an even profile of sports participation for sporting competitive reasons as well as for social and recreational play. Given this balanced profile it suggests that swimming and gym/health and fitness are going to be the dominant types of sports/activities played.
- 2.51 The demographic information for West Lindsey is set out in Table 2.8 below.

**Table 2.8: Demographic breakdown of adult participation in West Lindsey
APS 1 – APS 4**

3x 30 sport – At least 3 sessions x 30 minutes, moderate intensity sport	APS1	APS2	APS3	APS4
Male	15.0 %	22.2 %	15.4 %	22.9 %
Female	11.2 %	14.5 %	19.2 %	15.0 %
16 to 34	23.0 %	40.4 %	23.9 %	32.7 %
35 to 54	13.7 %	13.5 %	22.9 %	17.6 %
55 and over	7.0 %	10.1 %	9.1 %	12.2 %
White	12.9 %	18.6 %	17.2 %	18.6 %
Non white	21.2 %		23.8 %	28.8 %
Limiting illness or disability	2.5 %	13.7 %	4.0 %	10.1 %
No limiting illness or disability	15.0 %	19.2 %	20.0 %	21.2 %
NS-SEC 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2 (A)	29.7 %	37.3 %	30.6 %	19.6 %
NS-SEC 3 (B)	29.8 %	29.6 %	21.6 %	19.2 %
NS-SEC 4 (C1)	30.4 %	20.0 %	20.0 %	18.6 %
NS-SEC 5,6,7,8 (C2DE)	19.4 %	24.3 %	10.9 %	14.7 %

- 2.52 Regarding West Lindsey the key findings are:

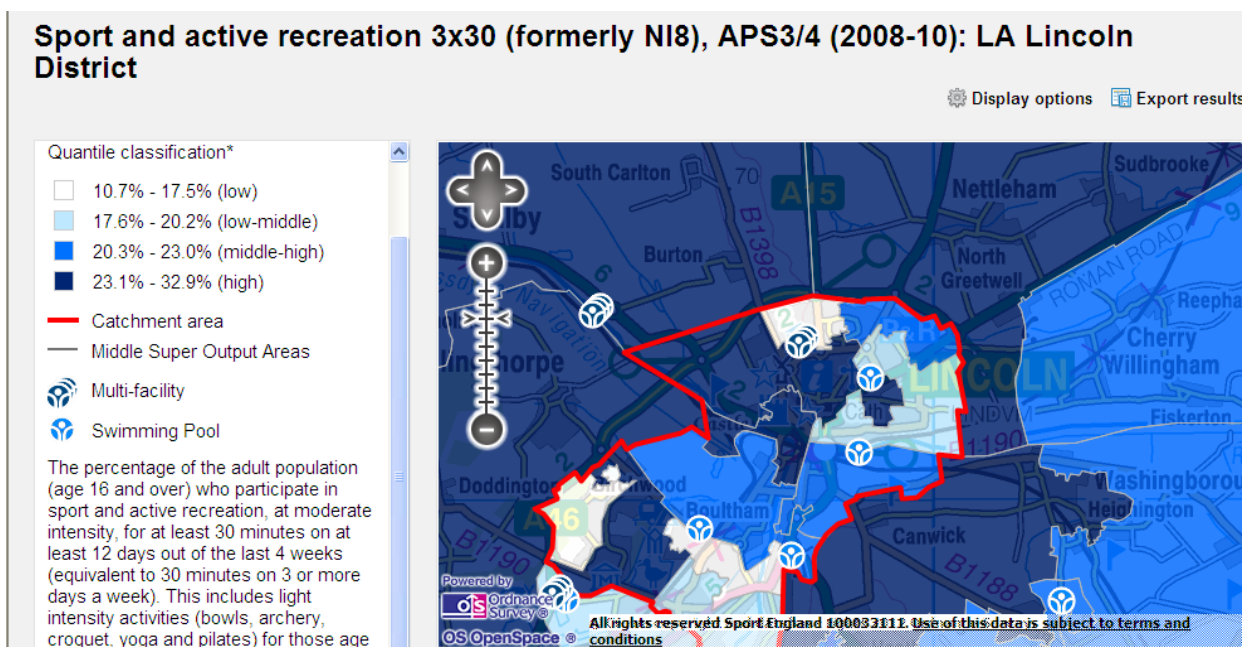
- male participation is quite lot higher than female participation. It is 22.9% males and 15% of females doing 3 x 30 minutes moderate intensity of sport a week by APS 4;
- both male and female participation is increasing rising from 11.2% for males in APS 1 to 22.9% by APS 4. For females participation has increased from 11.2% in APS 1 to 15% by APS 4;
- participation across all the age groups has increased between APS 1 and APS 4. Again the 16- 34 age group is the biggest participant age group at 32.7% of the West Lindsey population doing sport by this measure by APS 4, with 17.6% of the 35 – 54 age group and 12.2% of the 55+; and
- there is a close split of participation across the four social classes, more so than for any of the three authorities. In APS 4 participation by social group 1 and 2 is 19.6% of the adult population by this sport measure, whilst for social group 3 it is 19.2% and for social grouping 4 it is 18.6%.

- 2.53 Overall the key features of the West Lindsey demographic profile is one of increasing levels of activity by both sexes and all age groups. Participation by males is higher than females and participation by the 55+ age group has nearly doubled over the period of APS 1 – APS 4. Overall the demographics project a sporting participation profile of balanced activities across a range of sports for both competitive play and recreational play, especially in the 16 – 34 age group.

Spatial Analysis of Sport and Physical Activity Participation

- 2.54 It is also possible to analyse levels of participation within a local authority using maps which have been produced by Sport England. Maps 2.4 – 2.6 below are based on the NI 8 measure - the percentage of the adult population (age 16 and over) who participate in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for at least 30 minutes on at least 12 days out of the last 4 weeks (equivalent to 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week). This map is based on the most recent mapped findings and this is for APS 3/4 over 2008 – 2010. Again these maps are produced at local authority level and so it is three maps.
- 2.55 Again the findings are reported in the sequence of City Of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey.
- 2.56 Map 2.4 is for City of Lincoln and the findings follow.

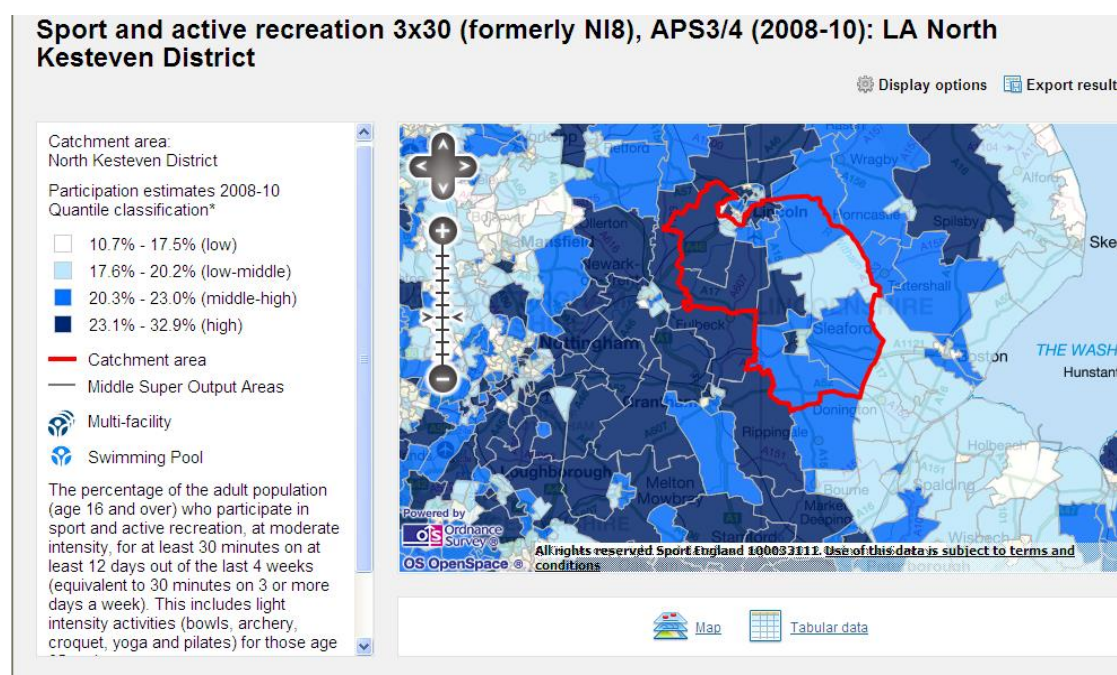
Map 2.4: Percentage and geographical distribution of the City of Lincoln population who participate in sport and active recreation based on National Indicator NI 8



- 2.57 As map 2.4 shows participation based on this measure does vary across the authority. It is highest in the areas shaded dark blue – which is two middle output areas in the NW and West of the authority. In these areas the rate of adult sports participation is between 23.1% -32.9% based on the NI8 measure of 3 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity in sport or physical activity 3 times a week.

- 2.58 In the area shaded mid blue, across the centre of the authority there is a rate of participation between 20.3% - 23% based on NI8. The areas shaded light blue NE and SW of the authority have a rate of participation of between 17.6% - 20.2% based on the NI8 measure. Finally the areas of lowest participation are the two middle output areas which are white and in these areas the rate of participation is 10.7% 17.5% based on NI 8.
- 2.59 The symbols overlaid on the map are the locations of either free standing swimming pools (lighter blue symbol) or where a pool is part of a multi sports facility (darker blue symbol). Sometimes it can be asseas where there are of lack of supply or access to sports facilities. However as can be seen in this map there is a good supply and distribution of facilities right across the authority. Whilst the areas of lower participation do have pools located in the same areas.
- 2.60 By contrast the two adjacent areas of highest and lowest participation (west centre of the authority) do not have any pools. Overall therefore it would seem that the swimming pool numbers, distribution and locations are not a barrier to the levels of participation across Lincoln City (Note: acknowledging that this map is illustrating overall participation and not just swimming participation).
- 2.61 Turning to the same map for North Kesteven this is set out in Map 2.5 below.

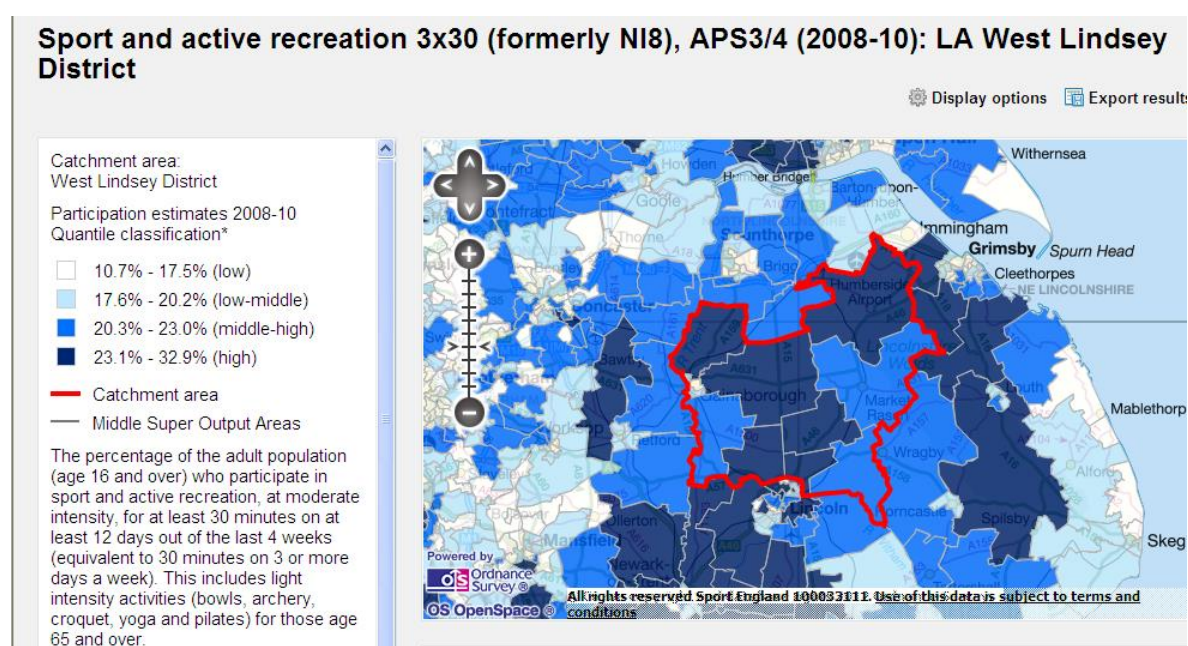
Map 2.5: North Kesteven District population who participate in sport and active recreation based on National Indicator NI 8



- 2.62 North Kesteven is characterized by highest participation (dark blue areas) down the west spine of the authority and lower rates of participation down the eastern side of the authority (mid and light blue shaded areas) which are slightly higher in terms of areas of the authority.

- 2.63 Noticeably the areas of middle ranking participation of between 20% and 23% of the adult population participating based on the NI8 measure mirror the same participation levels in West Lindsey and South Kesteven, where there is a common boundary. This suggests there are wider social and economic factors which are consistent in this whole area which are influencing participation levels. (Note: Sport England reference that the map for North Kesteven cannot be overlaid with the locations of sports facilities of any type because there are too many facilities to include).
- 2.64 Map 2.6 and assessment for West Lindsey is set out next.

Map 2.6 West Lindsey District population who participate in sport and active recreation based on National Indicator NI 8



- 2.65 The map shows only two levels of sports participation based on the NI 8 measure and these are the high (dark blue) and medium (mid blue) shaded areas. They are approximately in equal area across the authority. There is a central spine with the highest rate of sports participation which runs north to south through the authority, into North Kesteven and then onto South Kesteven. It would seem there are consistent factors evident in all these areas/authorities which are contributing to higher rates of adult sports participation.
- 2.66 There are no areas of West Lindsey where the rate of sports participation as measured by NI8 is in the low middle (light blue) or low (white) category. So overall both in rates of adult sports participation and in all areas of the authority there is a consistent pattern.
- 2.67 As with North Kesteven Sport England reference that is not possible to overlay the location of sports facility types onto the participation map.

Sport England Market Segmentation - What is the profile of adult sports participation in the Central Lincolnshire Authorities?

- 2.68 As part of the Active People survey findings Sport England analysed the data on the English population to produce 19 market segments with distinct sporting behaviours and attitudes.
- 2.69 This includes information on specific sports people take part in as well as why people do sport, whether they want to do sport and the barriers to doing more sport. In addition, the segments provide information on media consumption and communication channels, social capital, health indicators including obesity and engagement in the wider cultural sphere.
- 2.70 The power of these sporting segments lies not only in their ability to help us better understand the characteristics of our potential market but also to explore the market base at differing geographic levels. It is possible to analyse the market in a particular local authority. Each segment has been assigned a name which reflects the most popular first names for the group.
- 2.71 Market segmentation allows us to develop a more sophisticated, tailored approach to delivering services. In tailoring the service we provide to the customer's individual needs, rather than adopting a 'one size fits all' approach. It is one of the best tools we have to improve public services and outcomes.
- 2.72 The market segmentation map and profile for each Central Lincolnshire authority is analysed in the same sequence as Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. Set out are:
- a map illustrating the single dominate market segment SPATIALLY in each middle output area. This does not mean there are not other market segments in each output area, just that the map only shows the MOST DOMINATE SEGMENT;
 - a market segmentation chart illustrating the total population for each market segment. This is more informative than the map because it provides the picture on the make up of ALL the 19 market segments in each authority;
 - a table which details all 19 market segments as well as information on the proportion of the authority's population for each segment. Plus details of the activities that are most likely to appeal to each segment and information on barriers to increasing participation and motivation factors affecting them; and
 - each piece of information is followed by an assessment of what it means. The final section for each authority is a summary of key findings.
- 2.73 After each authority's profile there is an overview of the key findings which are common to most authorities. The Market segmentation data is taken from the Active People 5 Survey October 2010 – October 2011
- 2.74 The findings for City of Lincoln are:

Map 2.7: Dominant market segments in Lincoln City by location

Dominant market segment by population

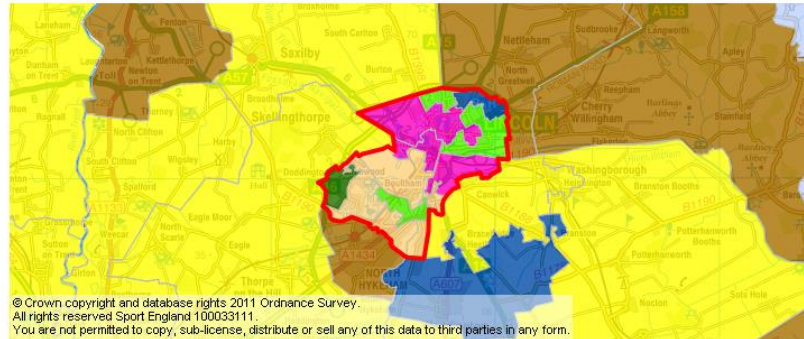


Catchment area:
Lincoln District

- Ben - 1
- Jamie - 2
- Chloe - 3
- Leanne - 4
- Helena - 5
- Tim - 6
- Alison - 7
- Jackie - 8
- Kev - 9
- Paula - 10
- Philip - 11
- Elaine - 12
- Roger & Joy - 13
- Brenda - 14
- Terry - 15
- Norma - 16
- Ralph & Phyllis - 17
- Frank - 18
- Elsie & Arnold - 19

— Catchment area

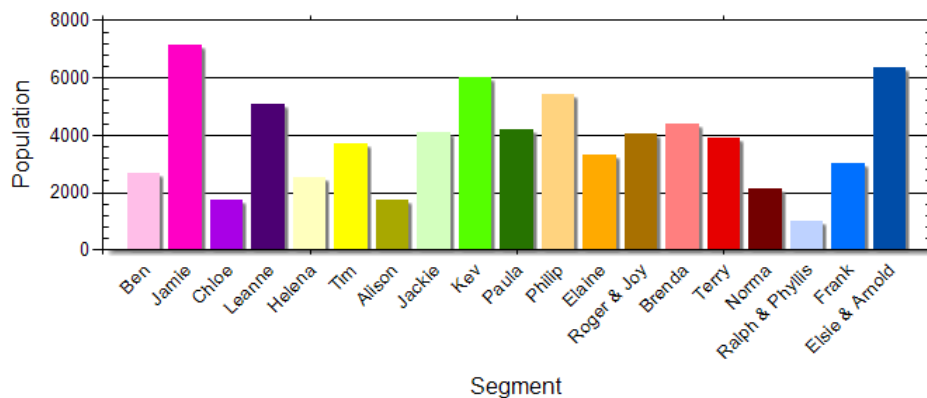
— Middle Super Output Areas



- 2.75 As Map 2.7 illustrates there are 5 dominate market segments across the middle super output areas of Lincoln City. This is quite a high number and usually there are 2 -3 dominate segments and within the same age ranges profile.
- 2.76 The dominate market segments are Jamie (shaded pink), Philip (shaded light brown), Kev (shaded light green), Paula (shaded dark green) and Elsie and Arnold (shaded dark blue). In terms of their SPATIAL distribution it is Philip and Jamie which make up the largest parts of the Lincoln District. Followed by Kev, and then Paula and Elsie and Arnold in approximately the same areas.
- 2.77 Whilst these are the SPATIALLY dominate segments it does not mean these segments have the highest population numbers in City of Lincoln. The population distribution is shown to be a bit different from the spatial distribution.

Chart 2.3: Market Segments in by population In City of Lincoln

Population of all segments within catchment area



2.78 The chart does show that the market segment populations have a slightly different profile to the spatial profile. The top six dominate market segments by population are set out in Table 2.9 below.

Table 2.9: Population numbers and percentages for top seven markets segments in Lincoln City

Name of Market Segment	Total population in Lincoln	% of total adult (16+) population in Lincoln
Jamie	7,154	9.9%
Elsie and Arnold	6,362	8.8%
Kev	6,017	8.3%
Philip	5,407	7.5%
Leanne	5,078	7%
Brenda	4,383	6.1%
Paula	4,183	5.8%
Total	38, 584	53.4%

2.79 As the chart and table show:

- there are 3 male and 3 female segments and one which is Elsie and Arnold for both genders. So a balanced profile of adult sports participation by gender;
- the male segments make up 25.7% of the Lincoln adult population and the three female segments make up 18.9% of the Lincoln adult population participation so a higher population level for the male segments. Elsie and Arnold make up 8.8% of the Lincoln adult population;
- in terms of age bands there are only two segments which are in the 16 – 34 age band (Jamie and Leanne) where there is a higher than the national average rate of sports participation and sports/physical activity participation is an important lifestyle choice;

- four of the 5 remaining market segments are in the 35 – 54 age range where sports and physical activity levels are around, or, below the national average rate of participation. Reasons for participation are mainly around keeping fit, recreation and social activity, not for competitive organised team/individual activity; and
- Elsie and Arnold are in the 60+ age range and do sport/physical activity for social and health reasons, they have a below the national average rate of sports participation.

2.80 The activities, key barriers and motivating factors for each of the top seven market segments for Lincoln are in order of population numbers summarised below.

- **Segment 2 - Sports team drinker Jamie (18- 29)** Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Almost 60% do sport at least once a week compared with 40% of adults. 31% of this segment does three 30-minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week, compared to 15% of all adults. Jamie is the second most active segment, after Ben of all the market segments
- The top sports that Jamie participates in are football with 28% of this group play football, compared to 4% of all adults, 22% take part in 'keep fit and gym' compared to 17% of all adults; 12% take part in both athletics (running) and cycling, and 10% go swimming. Jamie may also take part in badminton, tennis, cricket, basketball and golf. Motivations to play more sport are better quality facilities, longer opening hours and more people to play sport with. Barriers are lack of time and interest in sports not played much
- **Segment 19 – Retired Elsie and Arnold (60+)** Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports/activities that Elsie & Arnold participate in are walking, swimming, dancing, bowls and low impact exercise. 7% of this segment take part in swimming, and 3% do bowls. Motivations to do more are improved transport and more people to do activity with. Barriers are age and health
- **Segment 9 – Pub league playing with his mates Kev (35 – 44)** Kev has average levels of sports participation. The sports that Kev participates in are keep fit and gym with 14% of this segment doing this activity, compared to 17% of all adults nationally. 12% of this segment takes part in football compared to 4% of all adults nationally. In addition, 11% of people in this segment take part in cycling, and 10% go swimming. Kev may also take part in athletics or running, golf, angling, badminton, archery or martial arts/combat sports. Motivations to do more activity are to improve performance, more activity with friends. Barriers are cost and lack of time
- **Segment 11 – Comfortable Mid-Life Males Philip (46-55)** Philip is another relatively active segment and is the most active segment within this age group. He is likely to enjoy team sports such as football and cricket as well as indoor activities including badminton and gym-based activities. Philip is likely to be a member of a club and to take part in competitive sport. Motivations for this segment include meeting friends, taking children, keeping fit and enjoyment. Barriers include being too busy, particularly due to work commitments

- **Segment 4 - Supportive singles Leanne (18 – 25)** Leanne is the least active segment of her age group. The top sports that Leanne participates in are keep fit with 23% of this group doing this activity, compared to 17% of all adults nationally. 18% of this group takes part in swimming compared to 14% of all adult nationally, whilst 9% of Leanne's take part in athletics or running, and 6% take part in cycling. Leanne may also take part in football, badminton, netball, hockey, horse-riding, tennis and volleyball. Motivations to do more activity are to do things with children, lose weight. Barriers are lack of time and questions about level of personal health
- **Segment 14 – Older working women Brenda (46 – 55).** Brenda is generally less active than the average adult population. The top sports that Brenda participates in are, keep fit/gym which is the most popular sport with 15% of the segment doing this, followed by swimming (13%) and cycling (4%). Other sports are, athletics (including running) which around 2% of Brenda's participate in. This is followed by badminton, horse riding, tennis, martial arts (including Tai Chi), football and golf. In all cases Brenda's participation levels are below the national average for all adults. Motivations to increase activity are doing activity with grand children, losing weight. Barriers are personal more free time, cheaper facility costs/child care for grand children, longer opening hours
- **Segment 10 - Stretched single Mum Paula (26 - 35).** Paula is not a very active participant and does more family based activity than her own personal participation, for example swimming with her children. The top sports that Paula participates in are 18% of this segment participate in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 17% of people in this segment take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults; 5% of this segment take part in cycling, and 4% in athletics or running. Motivations for Paula to do more activity are to lose weight, and do activity with children. Barriers are cost of activity/child care and interest in types of activity offered.

2.81 To provide the rounded picture and profile of all 19 market segments, their population numbers, details of the sports/activities most likely to appeal to each segment as well as information on barriers and motivating factors affecting them are set out in Table 2.10 below. The seven largest segments in Lincoln in terms of population numbers and spatially are shown in blue.

Table 2.10: Profile of all 19 market segments for Lincoln City

Segment	Total and (% of population in Lincoln	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
01	2,673 (3.7%)	Ben Competitive Male Urbanites	Male 18-25 Single Graduate professional	Rugby, Squash, Windsurfing, Tennis, Cricket, Climbing, Gym, Football	Improving performance Training for competition Social Enjoyment Keep fit	Time Interest	Better facilities People to go with Improved transport	Most active in population Approx. 20% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in Lincoln	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
02	7,154 (7.9%)	Jamie Sports Team Drinkers	Male 18-25 Single Vocational Student	Basketball, Football, Weight Training, Badminton, Boxing, Martial Arts	Social Performance Competition	Time	Better facilities People to go with Longer opening hours	Second highest participation of all types Approx. 30% zero days
03	1,755 (2.4%)	Chloe Fitness Class Friends	Female 18-25 Single Graduate Professional	Body combat, Netball, Pilates, Running, Aqua Aerobics, Tennis, Gym, Swimming	Weight Fitness	Time	Cost Opening Hours Facilities People to go with	Active type 30-35% zero days
04	5,078 (7%)	Leanne Supportive Singles	Female 18-25 Single Likely to have children Student / part time vocational education	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Ice Skating, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Utility Walking	Losing weight Activities for children	Health isn't good enough Time	Help with child care Longer opening hours Cost	Least active of A but does participate 40-45% zero days
05	2,522 (3.5%)	Helena Career Focused Females	Female 26-35 Single Full time professional	Gym, Road Running, Dance Exercise, Horse Riding, Skiing, Tai chi, Body Pump, Yoga	Losing weight Keeping fit Improving performance	Time People to go with	Longer opening hours People to go with	Very active type 30-35% zero days
06	3,721 (5.1%)	Tim Settling Down Males	Male 26-45 Single / married May have children Professional	Canoeing, Cricket, Cycling, Squash, Skiing, Golf, Football	Improve performance Keep fit Social	Time	More free time Help with childcare	Very active type 25-30% zero days
07	1,729 (2.4%)	Alison Stay at Home Mums	Female 36-45 Married Housewife Children	Swimming, Badminton, Aerobics, Pilates, Tennis, Cycling, Horse Riding, Exercise Bike	Taking children Losing weight Keeping fit	Time	Help with childcare Better facilities	Fairly active type 30-35% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in Lincoln	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
08	4,102 (4.7%)	Jackie Middle England Mums	Female 36-45 Married Part time skilled worker, housewife Children	Swimming, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children), Walking, Aqua Aerobics	Taking children Losing weight	Time Cost Lack of interest	Help with childcare Cheaper admissions	Average 45-50% zero days
09	6,017 (8.3%)	Kev Pub League Team Mates	Male 36-45 Single / married May have children Vocational	Football, Darts, Karate, Snooker, Weights, Boxing, Fishing, Pool, Ten Pin Bowling, Cricket	Competition Social Enjoyment (ltd) Perform	Time Slight cost factor	More free time Cost Facilities	Less active within group B Approx. 50% zero days
10	4,183 (5.8%)	Paula Stretched Single Mums	Female 26-35 Single Job seeker or part time low skilled	Swimming, Utility walking, Aerobics, Ice Skating	Lose weight Take children	Cost Lack of childcare Poor transport Lack of interest	Improved transport Cheaper admission Help with childcare Better facilities	Least active type within Group B Approx. 60% zero days
11	5,407 (7.5%)	Philip Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Male 46-55 Married Professional Older children	Sailing, Football, Badminton, Cycling, Gym, Jogging, Golf, Cricket	Social Taking children Improving performance Enjoyment	Time Lack of childcare	More free time Help with childcare	Most active within Group C Approx. 40% zero days
12	3,309 (4.6%)	Elaine Empty Nest Career Ladies	Female 46-55 Married Professional Children left home	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Step Machine, Yoga, Horse Riding, Pilates, Gym	Keeping fit Losing weight Help with injury	Time Lack of interest	Longer opening hours More people to go with	Reasonably active type 40-45% zero days
13	8,108 (7.4%)	Roger and Joy Early Retirement Couples	Male / female 56-65 Retired or part-time	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Bowls, Sailing, Golf, Shooting, Fishing, Racquet Sports	Keeping fit To help with injury Enjoyment Taking grandchildren	Poor health Lack of interest Transport	Better facilities Improved transport	Participate once or twice a week 50-55% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in Lincoln	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
14	4,020 (5.6%)	Brenda Older Working Women	Female 46-55 Single / married May have children Low skilled worker	Swimming, Utility Walking, Dance Exercise, Aerobics, Step Machine, Keep fit	Weight Bring grandchildren Help with injury	Lack of interest Time	More free time Longer hours Cheaper admissions Help with childcare (for grandchildren)	Sometimes participates 60-65% zero days
15	3,895 (5.4%)	Terry Local 'Old Boys'	Male age 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Job seeker	Fishing, Shooting, Pool, Utility walking, Darts, Snooker, Utility cycling	Help with injury Social	Poor health Lack of people to go with Cost	Subsidized admissions People to go with	Some low intensity participation 65-70% zero days
16	2,124 (2.9%)	Norma Later Life Ladies	Female 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Retired	Walking, Keep fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics	Help with injury or disability	Poor health Cost	Cheaper admissions People to go with	Lowest participation of Group C 75-80% zero days
17	978 (1.4%)	Ralph and Phyllis Comfortable Retired Couples	Male / female 65+ Married Retired	Bowls, Golf, Tennis, Table tennis, Snooker, Walking, Fishing, Swimming	Social Improve performance and keep fit Enjoyment	Transport Lack of people to go with	Improved transport More people to go with	Highest participation of Group D Approx. 70% zero days
18	3,006 (4.2%)	Frank Twilight Year Gents	Male 66+ Married / single Retired	Bowls, Golf, Darts, Pool, Snooker, Walking, Fishing	Social Enjoyment	Poor health	Improved transport Cheaper admission	Medium participation for group D 75-80% zero days
19	6,362 (8.8%)	Elsie and Arnold Retirement Home Singles	Male / female 66+ Widowed Retired	Walking, Dancing, Bowls, Low-impact exercise	Social Help with injury	Health problems and disability	Improved transport People to go with	Lowest participation of Group D Approx. 85% zero days

Summary of key findings from the market segmentation review of City of Lincoln

2.82 The sporting participation and profile market segmentation findings indicate that;

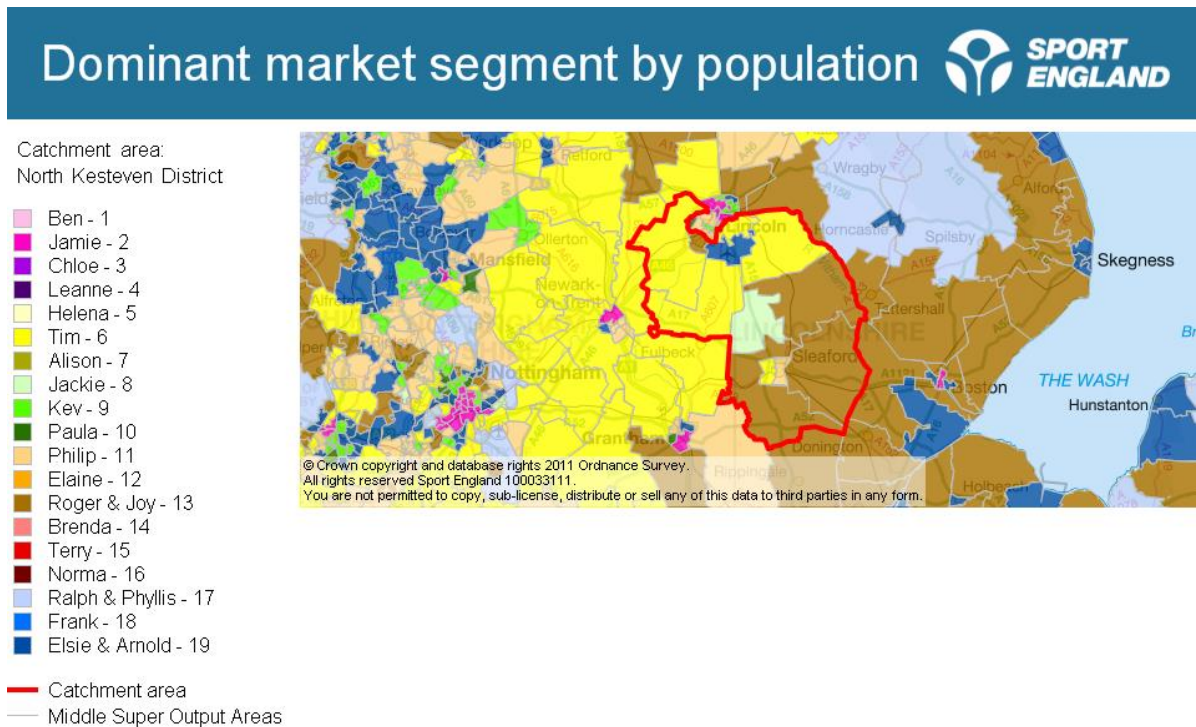
- Lincoln's participation profile has 5 dominate market segments spatially and these same 5x segments are mirrored in the population numbers with one addition. So there is a correlation between where the dominate sports participants live and how many there are of them across Lincoln;

- in terms of the gender split the top seven market segments are split evenly with 3 male and 3 female segment and one segment Elsie and Arnold which is both sexes. The male segments make up 25% of the Lincoln adult population in 2011. Elsie and Arnold make up 8.8% of the Lincoln adult population. So quite an even balance in sports participation by profile;
- only two of the top seven segments have a rate of sports participation which is higher than the national average, these being Jamie and Leanne and they are aged in the 18 - 29 age band. The remaining five segments participate on a national average or lower than national average rate of sports participation (based mainly in the 35 – 54 age band);
- motivations differ between these two groups. The younger groups play sport in organised and competitive structures. Sport and physical activity are important lifestyle choices and they allocate a lot of time to playing sport. The other group play sport/do physical activity predominantly for recreational and social reasons. They like to keep fit and choice of activity which involves family/children centred activity is a strong motivation, especially amongst the female segments;
- sports/physical activities played which are common across most groups are swimming and keep fit/gym. The motivations are similar in that it is for health and lifestyle reasons, especially losing weight. Playing of team sports is not a big feature at all, except for Jamie and Kev and playing of pitch sports, especially football. So "things done" are individual activities or family based activities at recreational level rather than organised sports;
- barriers to increasing participation do vary by segments and there are a number of individual reasons rather than a few common reasons. Lack of time, cost, and lack of people to play the activity with are all mentioned as barriers. Cost relates to cost of childcare and transport costs as well as just facility costs, in fact facility costs seem to be less of a barrier; and
- the fact that Lincoln has a medium to high rate of sports participation, in the range of 21% - 22% based on the NI 8 measure of 3 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity 3 times a week across the first 5 AP surveys is perhaps a surprising finding. This is based on Lincoln has fewer market segments who play sport at national or above national rates of sports participation. However it would seem the explanation is that Lincoln has 5 other dominate market segments who participate at or below national rates but Lincoln has a lot of these people. Overall fewer people but participating less frequently.

North Kesteven District profile of sports participation

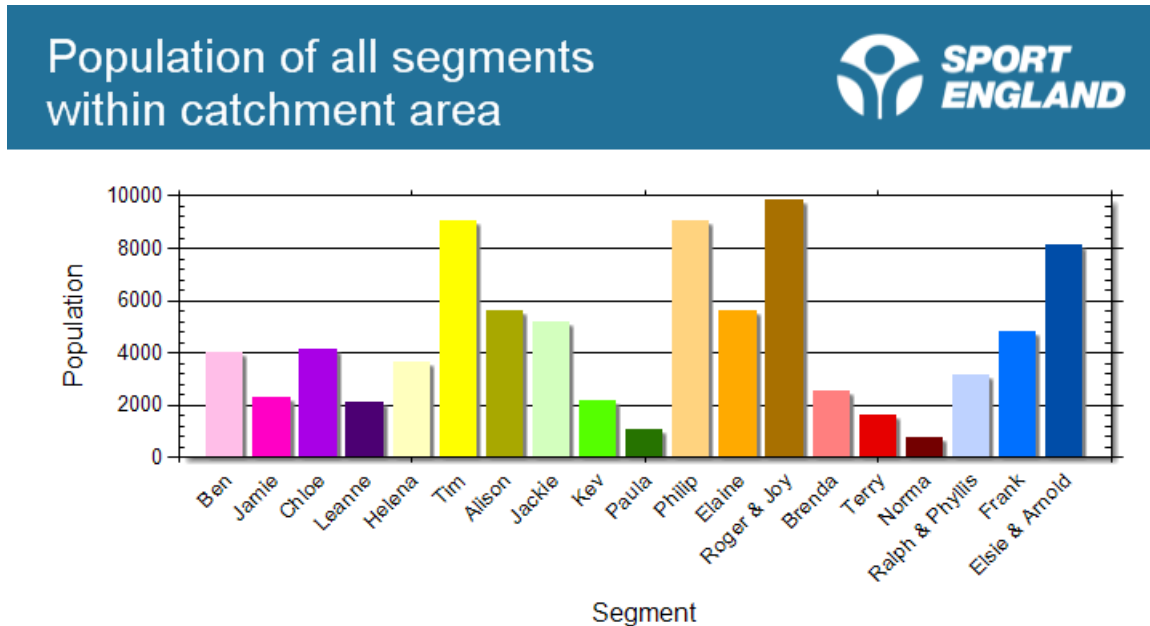
- 2.83 Next is a review of the sports participation profile for North Kesteven District using the same sources of information as for Lincoln City.

Map 2.8: Dominant market segments in North Kesteven by location



- 2.84 As Map 2.8 illustrates there are 5 dominate market segments across the middle super output areas in North Kesteven. However the SPATIAL balance between the top 5 segments is very much focused on two segments, these being Roger and Joy (shaded dark brown) and Tim (shaded yellow). After that and in size of the scale and number of output areas the dominate segments are Jackie (light green), Elsie and Arnold (dark blue) and one very small output area Philip (light brown).
- 2.85 In terms of location as can be seen the authority splits very much into a NW area of Tim's and a SE area of Roger and Joy's. As will be set out, the sporting and physical activity profiles of these two segments are very different and it will be important to consider the overall size of the population in each of these large areas to determine the extent to which they are the dominate segments.
- 2.86 As with Lincoln City but for different reasons this quite an unusual market segment profile with the dominance of two segments but in very large, different areas but with an even size.

Chart 2.4: Market Segments in by population in North Kesteven District



- 2.87 The chart does show that the dominate market segments SPATIALLY are also the dominate segments by POPULATION NUMBERS. Four of the top five dominate market segments spatially also have the highest population numbers. There is however a difference between the findings for Philip who has the lowest spatial area but is the joint second highest segment with Tim in population at 10.7% of the North Kesteven adult population in 2011.
- 2.88 Also two female segments are important in terms of population numbers but do not figure as dominate market segments spatially, these being Elaine 6.6% of the adult population In North Kesteven and Alison 6.1%.
- 2.89 So if the top five market segments spatially are added to with Elaine and Alison then the top seven market segments by population are set out in Table 2.11 below.

Table 2.11: Population numbers and percentages for top seven markets segments in North Kesteven

Name of Market Segment	Total population in North Kesteven	% of total adult (16+) population in North Kesteven
Roger and Joy	9,837	11.6%
Tim	9,042	10.7%
Philip	9,029	10.7%
Elsie and Arnold	8,126	9.6%
Elaine	5,619	6.6%
Alison	5,588	6.6%
Jackie	5,147	6.1%
Total	34,335	61.9%

2.90 As the chart and table show:

- in terms of **gender** there are 2 male 3 female segments and 2 male and female segments in the top seven segments by population. The two male segments make up 21.4% of the North Kesteven population in 2011, the three female segments make up 19.3% of the adult population and the two make/female segments make up 21.2% of the North Kesteven adult population in 2011. So in terms of population there is a close balance between the genders; and
- in terms of **age bands** none of the top seven dominate market segments are below 26 years of age – this has a major implication for the types of sports played by younger age groups and their population numbers.

2.91 To put this finding into context the market segments in the 18 – 25 age group are Ben, Jamie, Chloe and Leanne. In North Kesteven these 4 market segments total 12,535 people in 2011, some 14.8% of the North Kesteven adult population. So an average of 3,133 people per segment, or, 3.7% of the adult population.

2.92 As chart 2.4 above shows these 4 groups are amongst the lowest in population numbers in North Kesteven. For these 4 segments sports participation and an active lifestyle are important choices and they have above the national average rates of sports participation. The two male segments participate a lot in pitch sports, particularly football and adventure activity. Whilst the 2 female segments participate in swimming health and fitness/dance (see their sporting profile in Table 2.12 overleaf).

2.93 So in short a low representation of younger age groups in the North Kesteven profile but who do above the national average in sports participation. Their profile it is distinctly different from the sporting profile of the major segments in population in North Kesteven.

- The **age bands** of the dominate market segments in North Kesteven are:
 - 1 in the 26 – 45 age group; (Tim)
 - 2 in the 36 – 45 age group; (Jackie and Alison)
 - 2 in the 46 – 55 age group; (Elaine and Philip)
 - 1 in the 56 – 65 age group; (Roger and Joy)
 - 1 in the 66+ age group (Elsie and Arnold)

So 4 of the top 7 segments are in the 36 – 55 age bands and only one is in the younger 26 – 35 age group, which reinforces the earlier finding of low population numbers in the younger age bands who play sport do more physical activity than the older age groups.

The 36 – 55 age group have rates of sports participation which are around or below the national average rate of sports participation and North Kesteven has a lot of people in this age range.

- In terms of the 55 – 66+ age bands this includes Roger and Joy and Elsie and Arnold they participate for health and social recreation reasons.

2.94 The activities, key barriers and motivating factors for each of the top seven market segments for Lincoln are in order of population numbers summarised below.

- **Segment 13 – Early retirement couples Roger and Joy (56 – 65)** Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. Roger & Joy have below average levels of sports participation. 66% of this segment has done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with 60% of all adults. 38% have participated in sport at least once a week, which is consistent with other segments of the same age

The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with 13% of the segment doing these, followed by cycling with 8% of this segment doing cycling, golf with 6% of the segment playing golf and angling with 2% of this segment doing angling. Their participation levels are below average for all these sports, with the exception of golf and angling. Motivations to participate more are improving health and activity with family. Barriers to increased participation are transport/access and health.

- **Segment 6 – Settling down males Tim (26 – 45)** Tim – is a very active type enjoying high intensity activities. Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (77%), or Other White (10%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (6%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%)

Tim enjoys technical sports such as skiing, uninhibited by financial outlay. Both team games and individual activities feature high on his agenda and personal fitness activities are also popular. 21% of the Tim segment take part in cycling compared to 9% of all adults nationally; 20% of this segment takes part in keep fit/gym, compared to 17% of all adults nationally.

Swimming, football and athletics or running is also popular sports for Tim. Tim is more likely than all adults to take part in football and athletics. Motivations for Tim to be more active include having more time and increasing personal performance. The main barrier is lack of time.

- **Segment 11 – Comfortable Mid-Life Males Philip (46-55).** Philip is another relatively active segment and is the most active segment within this age group. He is likely to enjoy team sports such as football and cricket as well as indoor activities including badminton and gym-based activities. Like Tim, Philip is likely to be a member of a club and to take part in competitive sport. Motivations for this segment include meeting friends, taking children, keeping fit and enjoyment. Barriers include being too busy, particularly due to work commitments
- **Segment 19 – Retired Elsie and Arnold (60+)** Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports/activities that Elsie & Arnold participate in are walking, swimming, dancing, bowls and low impact exercise. 7% of this segment take part in swimming, and 3% do bowls. Motivations to do more are improved transport and more people to do activity with. Barriers are age and health

- **Segment 12 – Empty nest career ladies Elaine (45 – 54)** Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators. 23% of Elaine's are likely to be a member of a health club and may also attend classes – 22% of this segment has received instruction in the past 12 months. The top sports that Elaine participates in are Keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with around a fifth of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (7%), athletics or running (3%), tennis (2%), badminton (2%) and horse riding (2%). Motivations to participate more are keeping fit and losing weight. Barriers to increased participation are lack of time and interest
- **Segment 8 Stay at home Mums (36 – 45) Alison.** Alison is a fairly active segment with above average levels of participation in sport. The top sports that Alison participates in are keep fit and gym with 27% of Alison's taking part compared to 17% of all adults nationally. 25% Alison's take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults nationally. Whilst 12% of Alison's take part in cycling, and 11% take part in athletics (including running)

Alison may also take part in horse-riding, tennis, badminton, hockey, netball, rounders and football. Motivations to increased participation are children based activities, losing weight and keeping fit. The main barrier to increased participation is lack of time.

- **Segment 8 Middle England Mum's (36 – 45) Jackie.** Jackie has average rates of participation in sport and maybe a bit less than others in her age group. A typical profile is married with school age children. Working part time with a hectic lifestyle taking the children to school, after school activities and family based activities as well as work. The top sports that Jackie participates in are 22% of Jackie's take part in keep fit/gym compared to 17% of all adults; 20% of Jackie's take part in swimming compared to 14% of all adults

In line with the general adult population, 9% of Jackie's cycle and 6% take part in athletics or running, compared to 5% of all adults. Jackie may also play badminton, go horse-riding, play tennis, football, rounders or netball. Motivations to participate more are children based activities, losing weight. Barriers are lack of time/interest and cost.

2.95 To provide the rounded picture and profile of all 19 market segments, their population numbers, details of the sports/activities most likely to appeal to each segment as well as information on barriers and motivating factors affecting them are set out in Table 2.12 below. The seven largest segments in North Kesteven in terms of population numbers and spatially are shown in blue.

Table 2.12: Profile of all 19 market segments for North Kesteven

Segment	Total and (% of population in NK)	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
01	3,999 (4.7%)	Ben Competitive Male Urbanites	Male 18-25 Single Graduate professional	Rugby, Squash, Windsurfing, Tennis, Cricket, Climbing, Gym, Football	Improving performance Training for competition Social Enjoyment Keep fit	Time Interest	Better facilities People to go with Improved transport	Most active in population Approx. 20% zero days
02	2,296 (2.7%)	Jamie Sports Team Drinkers	Male 18-25 Single Vocational Student	Basketball, Football, Weight Training, Badminton, Boxing, Martial Arts	Social Performance Competition	Time	Better facilities People to go with Longer opening hours	Second highest participation of all types Approx. 30% zero days
03	4,120 (4.9%)	Chloe Fitness Class Friends	Female 18-25 Single Graduate Professional	Body combat, Netball, Pilates, Running, Aqua Aerobics, Tennis, Gym, Swimming	Weight Fitness	Time	Cost Opening Hours Facilities People to go with	Active type 30-35% zero days
04	2,120 (2.5%)	Leanne Supportive Singles	Female 18-25 Single Likely to have children Student / part time vocational education	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Ice Skating, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Utility Walking	Losing weight Activities for children	Health isn't good enough Time	Help with child care Longer opening hours Cost	Least active of A but does participate 40-45% zero days
05	3,627 (4.3%)	Helena Career Focused Females	Female 26-35 Single Full time professional	Gym, Road Running, Dance Exercise, Horse Riding, Skiing, Tai chi, Body Pump, Yoga	Losing weight Keeping fit Improving performance	Time People to go with	Longer opening hours People to go with	Very active type 30-35% zero days
06	9,042 (10.7%)	Tim Settling Down Males	Male 26-45 Single / married May have children Professional	Canoeing, Cricket, Cycling, Squash, Skiing, Golf, Football	Improve performance Keep fit Social	Time	More free time Help with childcare	Very active type 25-30% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in NK	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
07	5,588 (6.6%)	Alison Stay at Home Mums	Female 36-45 Married Housewife Children	Swimming, Badminton, Aerobics, Pilates, Tennis, Cycling, Horse Riding, Exercise Bike	Taking children Losing weight Keeping fit	Time	Help with childcare Better facilities	Fairly active type 30-35% zero days
08	5,147 (6.1%)	Jackie Middle England Mums	Female 36-45 Married Part time skilled worker, housewife Children	Swimming, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children), Walking, Aqua Aerobics	Taking children Losing weight	Time Cost Lack of interest	Help with childcare Cheaper admissions	Average 45-50% zero days
09	2,143 (2.5%)	Kev Pub League Team Mates	Male 36-45 Single / married May have children Vocational	Football, Darts, Karate, Snooker, Weights, Boxing, Fishing, Pool, Ten Pin Bowling, Cricket	Competition Social Enjoyment (ltd) Perform	Time Slight cost factor	More free time Cost Facilities	Less active within group B Approx. 50% zero days
10	1,074 (1.3%)	Paula Stretched Single Mums	Female 26-35 Single Job seeker or part time low skilled	Swimming, Utility walking, Aerobics, Ice Skating	Lose weight Take children	Cost Lack of childcare Poor transport Lack of interest	Improved transport Cheaper admission Help with childcare Better facilities	Least active type within Group B Approx. 60% zero days
11	9,029 (10.7%)	Philip Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Male 46-55 Married Professional Older children	Sailing, Football, Badminton, Cycling, Gym, Jogging, Golf, Cricket	Social Taking children Improving performance Enjoyment	Time Lack of childcare	More free time Help with childcare	Most active within Group C Approx. 40% zero days
12	5,619 (6.6%)	Elaine Empty Nest Career Ladies	Female 46-55 Married Professional Children left home	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Step Machine, Yoga, Horse Riding, Pilates, Gym	Keeping fit Losing weight Help with injury	Time Lack of interest	Longer opening hours More people to go with	Reasonably active type 40-45% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in NK	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
13	9,837 (11.6%)	Roger and Joy Early Retirement Couples	Male / female 56-65 Retired or part-time	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Bowls, Sailing, Golf, Shooting, Fishing, Racquet Sports	Keeping fit To help with injury Enjoyment Taking grandchildren	Poor health Lack of interest Transport	Better facilities Improved transport	Participate once or twice a week 50-55% zero days
14	2,512 (3%)	Brenda Older Working Women	Female 46-55 Single / married May have children Low skilled worker	Swimming, Utility Walking, Dance Exercise, Aerobics, Step Machine, Keep fit	Weight Bring grandchildren Help with injury	Lack of interest Time	More free time Longer hours Cheaper admissions Help with childcare (for grand children)	Sometimes participates 60-65% zero days
15	1,639 (1.9%)	Terry Local 'Old Boys'	Male age 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Job seeker	Fishing, Shooting, Pool, Utility walking, Darts, Snooker, Utility cycling	Help with injury Social	Poor health Lack of people to go with Cost	Subsidized admissions People to go with	Some low intensity participation 65-70% zero days
16	769 (0.9%)	Norma Later Life Ladies	Female 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Retired	Walking, Keep fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics	Help with injury or disability	Poor health Cost	Cheaper admissions People to go with	Lowest participation of Group C 75-80% zero days
17	3,164 (3.7%)	Ralph and Phyllis Comfortable Retired Couples	Male / female 65+ Married Retired	Bowls, Golf, Tennis, Table tennis, Snooker, Walking, Fishing, Swimming	Social Improve performance and keep fit Enjoyment	Transport Lack of people to go with	Improved transport More people to go with	Highest participation of Group D Approx. 70% zero days
18	4,802 (5.7%)	Frank Twilight Year Gents	Male 66+ Married / single Retired	Bowls, Golf, Darts, Pool, Snooker, Walking, Fishing	Social Enjoyment	Poor health	Improved transport Cheaper admission	Medium participation for group D 75-80% zero days
19	8,126 (9.6%)	Elsie and Arnold Retirement Home Singles	Male / female 66+ Widowed Retired	Walking, Dancing, Bowls, Low-impact exercise	Social Help with injury	Health problems and disability	Improved transport People to go with	Lowest participation of Group D Approx. 85% zero days

Summary of key findings from the market segmentation review of North Kesteven

2.96 The sporting participation and profile market segmentation findings indicate that;

- North Kesteven's participation profile has 5 dominate market segments spatially and these same 5 segments are mirrored in the population numbers with one exception. This being Philip who has a low representation spatially but has the second highest population number of the 19 market segments at 9,027 people and 10.7% of the North Kesteven population in 2011. There are two additions to the top market segments when looked at in population terms and these are Alison and Elaine. Overall there is a broad correlation between where the dominate sports participants live and how many there are of them across North Kesteven;
- the authority splits very much into two spatial areas with one market segment dominating in about the same size area. In the NW area it is Tim's and in the SE area Roger and Joy. The sporting and physical activity profiles of these two segments are very different – so a split in sporting geography and sporting activity;
- in terms of gender there are 2 male, 3 female segments and 2 male/ female segments in the top seven segments by population. The two male segments make up 21.4% of the North Kesteven population in 2011, the three female segments make up 19.3% of the adult population and the two make/female segments make up 21.2% of the North Kesteven adult population in 2011. So in terms of population there is a close balance between the genders;
- **in terms of age bands none of the top seven market segments are below 26 years of age** – this has a major implication for the types of sports played by younger age groups and their population numbers;

To put this finding into context, the market segments in the 18 – 25 age group are Ben, Jamie, Chloe and Leanne. In North Kesteven these 4 market segments total 12,535 people in 2011, some 14.8% of the North Kesteven adult population. So an average of 3,133 people per segment, or, 3.7% of the adult population.

For these 4 segments sports participation and an active lifestyle are important choices and they have above the national average rates of sports participation. The two male segments participate a lot in pitch sports, particularly football and adventure activity. Whilst the 2 female segments participate in swimming health and fitness/dance.

So in short, a low representation of younger age groups in the North Kesteven profile but who do above the national average rate of sports participation. Their sporting profile it is distinctly different from the sporting profile of the major segments in population in North Kesteven.

- only one of the top seven segments (Tim) has a rate of sports participation which is higher than the national average, the remaining six segments participate on a national average or lower than national average rate of sports participation;

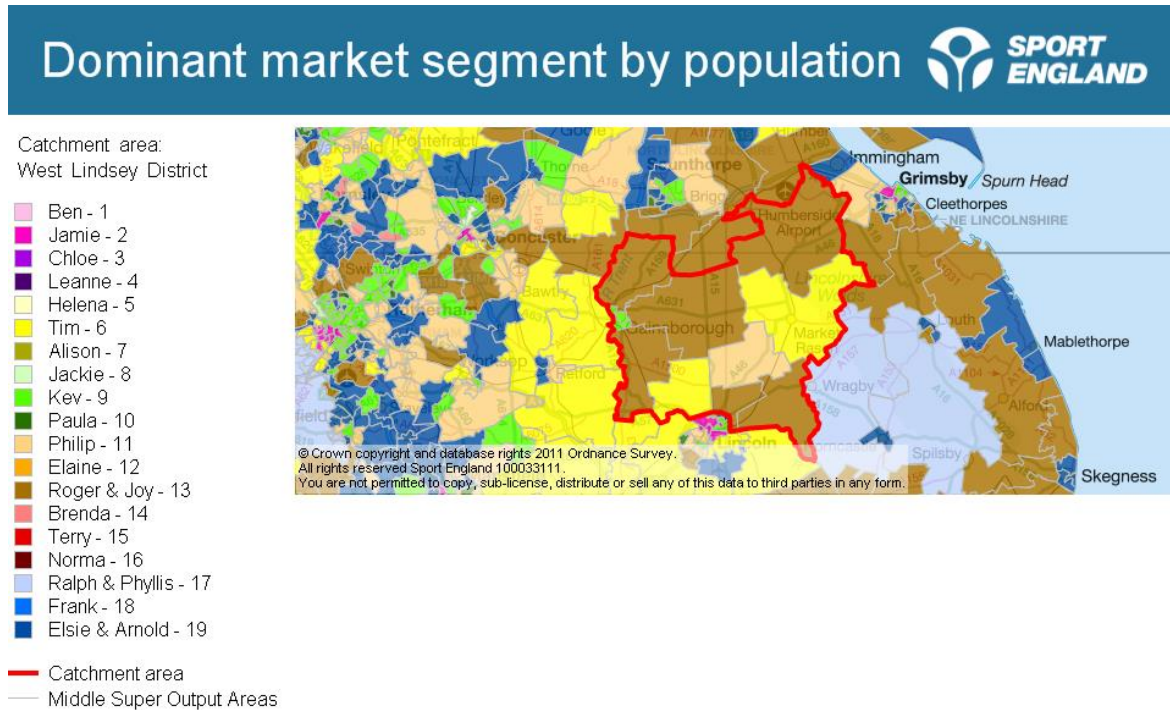
- motivations which are consistent across the main market segments are to do more activity for personal health/loss of weight/overcome injuries/more family based activities. This is particularly true of the 3 female and 2 male/female segments;
- barriers to increased activity centre around lack of time and interest, and cost. Barriers are not sports based like lack of access at times which suit or programmes. Cost can refer to facility cost but is also transport costs and costs of making arrangements to do more, like child care costs;
- the majority (six of the seven) of the market segments play sport/do physical activity predominantly for recreational and social reasons. They like to keep fit and choice of activity which involves family/children centred activity is a strong motivation, especially amongst the female segments. Tim is the exception he plays sport for sports purposes and wants to improve performance and increase the range and types of sports he does. So overall the North Kesteven sporting profile is one of community based recreation for fitness, health and social activity;
- sports/physical activities played which are common across most groups are swimming and keep fit/gym. Again the motivations for doing these sports/activities are for health and lifestyle reasons, especially losing weight. Playing of team sports is not a big feature at all. So as with Lincoln City "things done" are individual activities or family based activities at recreational level rather than organised sports; and
- again as with Lincoln City the fact that North Kesteven has a high rate of sports participation, in the range of 24% - 25% of the District's population based on the NI 8 measure of 3 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity 3 times a week across the first 5 AP surveys, is perhaps a surprising finding – given the profile and rate of participation of the dominant segments. It is high because North Kesteven has lots of people who do some activity (in) frequently, rather than a few people who do lots of activity.

2.97 This ends the reporting on the 2012 profile of adult sports participation across North Kesteven District

West Lindsey District profile of sports participation

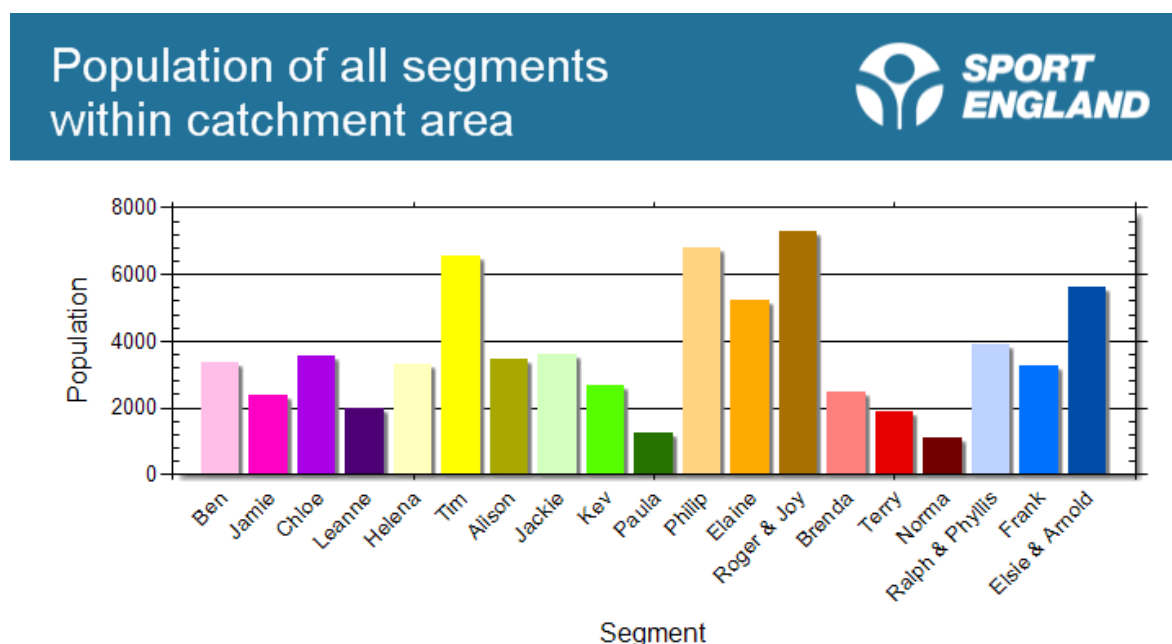
2.98 Finally, it is a review of the sports participation profile for West Lindsey District using the same sources of information as for Lincoln City and North Kesteven.

Map 2.9: Dominant market segments in West Lindsey by location



- 2.99 As Map 2.9 shows there are 4 dominate market segments across the middle super output areas in West Lindsey. However the SPATIAL balance between the top 4 segments is very much focused on one segment, this being Roger and Joy (shaded dark brown) and which is around 60% of the West Lindsey area. The coverage is across the northern half of the authority and output areas in the SE of the authority.
- 2.100 After this segment the next largest is Tim (shaded yellow) with around 20% of the West Lindsey area and in two area to the centre north focused on Market Rasen and the SW south of Gainsborough. After that there is one central area of the Philip market segment (shaded light brown) west of Market Rasen. Plus one very small output area for Kev (shaded green) focused on Gainsborough.
- 2.101 So only four market segments SPATIALLY in West Lindsey and two of these Roger and Joy and Tim make up around 80% of the land area.

Chart 2.5: Market Segments in by population in West Lindsey District



2.102 The chart does show that the dominate market segments SPATIALLY are also the dominate segments by POPULATION NUMBERS, excepting Kev. Three of the four top dominate market segments spatially also have the highest population numbers. There is however a difference between the findings for Philip who has the third lowest spatial area but has the second highest population numbers with 6,816 people which is 9.8% of the West Lindsey adult population in 2011. In short there are lots of Roger's spread across the authority but a concentration in only one output area.

2.103 Elsie and Arnold is the fourth highest segment in terms of population, with a population of 5,603 and which is 8.1% of the West Lindsey adult population. They are followed by Elaine and then Ralph and Phyllis to make up the tops six largest market segments by population.

2.104 The numbers and percentage off each segment are set out in Table 2.13 below.

Table 2.13: Population numbers and percentages for top six markets segments in West Lindsey

Name of Market Segment	Total population in West Lindsey	% of total adult (16+) population in West Lindsey
Roger and Joy	7,263	10.4%
Philip	6,816	9.8%
Tim	6,544	9.4%
Elsie and Arnold	5,603	8.1%
Elaine	5,233	7.5%
Ralph and Phyllis	3,910	5.6%
Total	35,369	50.8%

2.105 As the chart and table show;

- in terms of **gender** there are 2 male 1 female segment and 3 male and female segments in the top six segments by population. The two male segments make up 19.2% of the West Lindsey adult population in 2011. The one female segment makes up only 7.5% of the adult population. So there is a large imbalance between the dominate market segments by gender in terms of population. This is reflected in the APS 4 findings (latest available for this population breakdown) which on the NI 8 measure of sports and physical activity participation had a male rate of sports participation of 23.9% of the West Lindsey adult population and a female rate of participation by the same measure of 15%;
- the three older male/female top market segments make up 24.6% of the West Lindsey adult population in 2011. So a dominance of these segments who are in the 55+ age groups. Noticeably the rate of sports participation by this age band in West Lindsey based on the NI 8 measure is 12.2% of the adult population. This is the highest of the three authorities and it is 11% in North Kesteven and 6.7% in Lincoln City – so an underlining of the importance of this age band in comparison to the other authorities;
- in terms of **age bands none of the top six dominate market segments are below 26 years of age. This is the same finding as for North Kesteven.** The youngest segment is Tim aged between 26 – 45 and Tim's are the third highest segment in terms of population numbers at 6,544 of the adult population, or 9.4%;

To put this finding into context and to reiterate the finding from North Kesteven the market segments in the 18 – 25 age group are Ben, Jamie, Chloe and Leanne. In West Lindsey these 4 market segments total 11,252 people in 2011, some 16.2% of the West Lindsey adult population. So on average there is 2,813 people per segment, or, 4% of the adult population.

As chart 4 above shows these 4 groups are middle to low range in population numbers in West Lindsey. For these 4 segments sports participation and an active lifestyle are important choices and they have above the national average rates of sports participation.

The two male segments participate a lot in pitch sports, particularly football and adventure activity. Whilst the 2 female segments participate in swimming health and fitness/dance (see their sporting profile in Table 2.14 overleaf).

So in short a low representation of younger age groups in the West Lindsey profile but who do above the national average in sports participation. Their profile is distinctly different from the sporting profile of the major segments by population in the authority.

- the **age bands** of the dominate market segments in West Lindsey are:
 - 1 in the 26 – 45 age group; (Tim)
 - 0 in the 36 – 45 age group;
 - 2 in the 46 – 55 age group; (Elaine and Philip)
 - 1 in the 56 – 65 age group; (Roger and Joy)
 - 2 in the 65+ age group (Elsie and Arnold/ Ralph and Phyllis)

So 5 of the top 6 segments are in the 46+ age bands and only one is in the younger 26 – 35 age group, which reinforces the earlier finding of low population numbers in the younger age bands but who play sport do more physical activity than the older age groups.

2.106 The activities, key barriers and motivating factors for each of the top seven market segments for Lincoln are in order of population numbers summarised below.

- **Segment 13 – Early retirement couples Roger and Joy (56 – 65)** Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. Roger & Joy have below average levels of sports participation. 66% of this segment has done no sport in the past four weeks, compared with 60% of all adults. 38% have participated in sport at least once a week, which is consistent with other segments of the same age

The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with 13% of the segment doing these, followed by cycling with 8% of this segment doing cycling, golf with 6% of the segment playing golf and angling with 2% of this segment doing angling. Their participation levels are below average for all these sports, with the exception of golf and angling. Motivations to participate more are improving health and activity with family. Barriers to increased participation are transport/access and health

- **Segment 11 – Comfortable Mid-Life Males Philip (46-55).** Philip is another relatively active segment and is the most active segment within this age group. He is likely to enjoy team sports such as football and cricket as well as indoor activities including badminton and gym-based activities. Like Tim, Philip is likely to be a member of a club and to take part in competitive sport. Motivations for this segment include meeting friends, taking children, keeping fit and enjoyment. Barriers include being too busy, particularly due to work commitments
- **Segment 6 – Settling down males Tim (26 – 45)** Tim – is a very active type enjoying high intensity activities. Individuals in this segment are predominantly of White British (77%), or Other White (10%) origin; or may also be Asian/Asian British (6%), of Irish heritage (5%), Black/Black British (1%), Chinese (1%) or belong to another ethnic group (1%)

Tim enjoys technical sports such as skiing, uninhibited by financial outlay. Both team games and individual activities feature high on his agenda and personal fitness activities are also popular. 21% of the Tim segment take part in cycling compared to 9% of all adults nationally; 20% of this segment takes part in keep fit/gym, compared to 17% of all adults nationally. Swimming, football and athletics or running is also popular sports for Tim. Tim is more likely than all adults to take part in football and athletics. Motivations for Tim to be more active include having more time and increasing personal performance. The main barrier is lack of time

- **Segment 19 – Retired Elsie and Arnold (65+)** Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are more consistent with other segments in this age range. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports/activities that Elsie & Arnold participate in are walking, swimming, dancing, bowls and low impact exercise. 7% of this segment

takes part in swimming, and 3% do bowls. Motivations to do more are improved transport and more people to do activity with. Barriers are age and health

- **Segment 12 – Empty nest career ladies Elaine (45 – 54)** Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators. 23% of Elaine's are likely to be a member of a health club and may also attend classes – 22% of this segment has received instruction in the past 12 months. The top sports that Elaine participates in are Keep fit/gym and swimming which are the most popular sports with around a fifth of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (7%), athletics or running (3%), **tennis** (2%), badminton (2%) and horse riding (2%). Motivations to participate more are keeping fit and losing weight. Barriers to increased participation are lack of time and interest
- **Segment 17 – Comfortable retired Couple Ralph and Phyllis (65+)** Ralph and Phyllis are generally less active than the average adult population, but their activity levels are higher than others in their age range. They are likely to be doing the same or less sport than 12 months ago, with health the main issue for those doing less. The top sports that Ralph & Phyllis participate in are 10% of this group take part in keep fit or gym, 9% swim, 7% play golf and 4% play bowls. Motivations to participate more are keep fit, enjoyment, improve activity level. Barriers are lack of people to participate with and transport.

2.107 Again to provide the rounded picture and profile of all 19 market segments, their population numbers, details of the sports/activities most likely to appeal to each segment as well as information on barriers and motivating factors affecting them are set out in Table 2.14 below. The six largest segments in West Lindsey in terms of population numbers and spatially are highlighted in blue.

Table 2.14: Profile of all 19 market segments for West Lindsey

Segment	Total and (% of population in WL)	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
01	3399 (4.8%)	Ben Competitive Male Urbanites	Male 18-25 Single Graduate professional	Rugby, Squash, Windsurfing, Tennis, Cricket, Climbing, Gym, Football	Improving performance Training for competition Social Enjoyment Keep fit	Time Interest	Better facilities People to go with Improved transport	Most active in population Approx. 20% zero days
02	2,361 (3.4%)	Jamie Sports Team Drinkers	Male 18-25 Single Vocational Student	Basketball, Football, Weight Training, Badminton, Boxing, Martial Arts	Social Performance Competition	Time	Better facilities People to go with Longer opening hours	Second highest participation of all types Approx. 30% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in WL	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
03	3,563 (5.1%)	Chloe Fitness Class Friends	Female 18-25 Single Graduate Professional	Body combat, Netball, Pilates, Running, Aqua Aerobics, Tennis, Gym, Swimming	Weight Fitness	Time	Cost Opening Hours Facilities People to go with	Active type 30-35% zero days
04	1,989 (2.9%)	Leanne Supportive Singles	Female 18-25 Single Likely to have children Student / part time vocational education	Swimming, Gym, Aerobics, Ice Skating, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Utility Walking	Losing weight Activities for children	Health isn't good enough Time	Help with child care Longer opening hours Cost	Least active of A but does participate 40-45% zero days
05	3,308 (4.8%)	Helena Career Focused Females	Female 26-35 Single Full time professional	Gym, Road Running, Dance Exercise, Horse Riding, Skiing, Tai chi, Body Pump, Yoga	Losing weight Keeping fit Improving performance	Time People to go with	Longer opening hours People to go with	Very active type 30-35% zero days
06	6,544 (9.4%)	Tim Settling Down Males	Male 26-45 Single / married May have children Professional	Canoeing, Cricket, Cycling, Squash, Skiing, Golf, Football	Improve performance Keep fit Social	Time	More free time Help with childcare	Very active type 25-30% zero days
07	3,499 (5%)	Alison Stay at Home Mums	Female 36-45 Married Housewife Children	Swimming, Badminton, Aerobics, Pilates, Tennis, Cycling, Horse Riding, Exercise Bike	Taking children Losing weight Keeping fit	Time	Help with childcare Better facilities	Fairly active type 30-35% zero days
08	3,605 (5.2%)	Jackie Middle England Mums	Female 36-45 Married Part time skilled worker, housewife Children	Swimming, Dance Exercise, Body Pump, Ice Skating (with children), Walking, Aqua Aerobics	Taking children Losing weight	Time Cost Lack of interest	Help with childcare Cheaper admissions	Average 45-50% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in WL	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
09	2,652 (3.8%)	Kev Pub League Team Mates	Male 36-45 Single / married May have children Vocational	Football, Darts, Karate, Snooker, Weights, Boxing, Fishing, Pool, Ten Pin Bowling, Cricket	Competition Social Enjoyment (ltd) Perform	Time Slight cost factor	More free time Cost Facilities	Less active within group B Approx. 50% zero days
10	1,221 (1.8%)	Paula Stretched Single Mums	Female 26-35 Single Job seeker or part time low skilled	Swimming, Utility walking, Aerobics, Ice Skating	Lose weight Take children	Cost Lack of childcare Poor transport Lack of interest	Improved transport Cheaper admission Help with childcare Better facilities	Least active type within Group B Approx. 60% zero days
11	6816 (9.8%)	Philip Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Male 46-55 Married Professional Older children	Sailing, Football, Badminton, Cycling, Gym, Jogging, Golf, Cricket	Social Taking children Improving performance Enjoyment	Time Lack of childcare	More free time Help with childcare	Most active within Group C Approx. 40% zero days
12	5,233 (7.5%)	Elaine Empty Nest Career Ladies	Female 46-55 Married Professional Children left home	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Step Machine, Yoga, Horse Riding, Pilates, Gym	Keeping fit Losing weight Help with injury	Time Lack of interest	Longer opening hours More people to go with	Reasonably active type 40-45% zero days
13	7,263 (10.4%)	Roger and Joy Early Retirement Couples	Male / female 56-65 Retired or part-time	Swimming, Walking, Aqua Aerobics, Bowls, Sailing, Golf, Shooting, Fishing, Racquet Sports	Keeping fit To help with injury Enjoyment Taking grandchildren	Poor health Lack of interest Transport	Better facilities Improved transport	Participate once or twice a week 50-55% zero days
14	2,490 (3.6%)	Brenda Older Working Women	Female 46-55 Single / married May have children Low skilled worker	Swimming, Utility Walking, Dance Exercise, Aerobics, Step Machine, Keep fit	Weight Bring grandchildren Help with injury	Lack of interest Time	More free time Longer hours Cheaper admissions Help with childcare (for grand children)	Sometimes participates 60-65% zero days

Segment	Total and (% of population in WL	Forename & brief description	Gender/age/status	Sports Most Interested in	Motivations	Barriers	How to Increase Participation	Participation Profile
15	1,871 (2.7%)	Terry Local 'Old Boys'	Male age 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Job seeker	Fishing, Shooting, Pool, Utility walking, Darts, Snooker, Utility cycling	Help with injury Social	Poor health Lack of people to go with Cost	Subsidised admissions People to go with	Some low intensity participation 65-70% zero days
16	1,075 (1.5%)	Norma Later Life Ladies	Female 56-65 Single / married Low skilled worker Retired	Walking, Keep fit, Swimming, Aqua Aerobics	Help with injury or disability	Poor health Cost	Cheaper admissions People to go with	Lowest participation of Group C 75-80% zero days
17	3,910 (5.6%)	Ralph and Phyllis Comfortable Retired Couples	Male / female 65+ Married Retired	Bowls, Golf, Tennis, Table tennis, Snooker, Walking, Fishing, Swimming	Social Improve performance and keep fit Enjoyment	Transport Lack of people to go with	Improved transport More people to go with	Highest participation of Group D Approx. 70% zero days
18	3,252 (4.7%)	Frank Twilight Year Gents	Male 66+ Married / single Retired	Bowls, Golf, Darts, Pool, Snooker, Walking, Fishing	Social Enjoyment	Poor health	Improved transport Cheaper admission	Medium participation for group D 75-80% zero days
19	5,603 (8.1%)	Elsie and Arnold Retirement Home Singles	Male / female 66+ Widowed Retired	Walking, Dancing, Bowls, Low-impact exercise	Social Help with injury	Health problems and disability	Improved transport People to go with	Lowest participation of Group D Approx. 85% zero days

Summary of key findings from the market segmentation review of West Lindsey

2.108 The sporting participation and profile market segmentation findings across West Lindsey indicates that;

- **West Lindsey's participation profile has 4 dominate market segments spatially.** However the spatial balance between the top 4 segments is very much focused on one segment, this being Roger and Joy and which is around 60% of the West Lindsey area. After this segment the next largest is Tim with around 20% of the West Lindsey area, in two areas to the centre north focused on Market Rasen and the SW south of Gainsborough. So only four market segments SPATIALLY in West Lindsey and two of these Roger and Joy and Tim make up around 80% of the land area;
- **the dominate market segments SPATIALLY are also the dominate segments by POPULATION NUMBERS.** Three of the four top dominate market segments spatially also have the highest population numbers. There is however a difference between the findings for Philip who has the third highest spatial area but has the second highest population numbers with 6,816 people which is 9.8% of the West Lindsey adult

population in 2011. In short there are lots of Roger's spread across the authority but a concentration in only one output area;

- **in terms of gender there are 2 male 1 female segment and 3 male and female segments in the top six segments by population.** The two male segments make up 19.2% of the West Lindsey adult population in 2011. The one female segment makes up only 7.5% of the adult population. So there is a large imbalance between the dominate market segments by gender in terms of population;

This is reflected in the APS 4 findings (latest available for this population breakdown) which on the NI 8 measure of sports and physical activity participation had a male rate of sports participation of **23.9%** of the West Lindsey adult population and a female rate of participation by the same measure of 15%.

- **the three older joint male/female top market segments make up 24.6% of the West Lindsey adult population in 2011.** So a dominance of these segments who are in the 55+ age groups. Noticeably the rate of sports participation by this age band in West Lindsey based on the NI 8 measure is 12.2% of the adult population. This is the highest of the three authorities and it is 11% in North Kesteven and 6.7% in Lincoln City – so an underlining of the importance of this age band in comparison to the other authorities;
- **in terms of age bands none of the top six dominate market segments are below 26 years of age.** This is the same finding as for North Kesteven. The youngest segment is Tim aged between 26 – 45 and Tim's are the third highest segment in terms of population numbers at 6,544 of the adult population, or 9.4%

To put this finding into context and to reiterate the finding from North Kesteven, the market segments in the 18 – 25 age group are Ben, Jamie, Chloe and Leanne. In West Lindsey these 4 market segments total 11,252 people in 2011, some 16.2% of the West Lindsey adult population. So an average of 2,813 people per segment, or, 4% of the adult population.

So in short a low representation of younger age groups in the West Lindsey profile but who do above the national average in sports participation. Their profile it is distinctly different from the sporting profile of the major segments in population in the authority.

- the age bands of the dominate market segments in West Lindsey are;
 - 1 in the 26 – 45 age group; (Tim)
 - 0 in the 36 – 45 age group;
 - 2 in the 46 – 55 age group; (Elaine and Philip)
 - 1 in the 56 – 65 age group; (Roger and Joy)
 - 2 in the 65+ age group (Elsie and Arnold/ Ralph and Phyllis)

So 5 of the top 6 segments are in the 46+ age bands and only one is in the younger 26 – 35 age band.

- **motivations which are consistent across the main market segments are to do more activity for personal health/loss of weight/overcome injuries.** This is particularly true of the joint female/male segments;

- **barriers to increased activity focus on lack of time and interest, personal health and partners to play the activity with.** Again and as with North Kesteven barriers appear to be not so much sports based like lack of access to facilities at times which suit or the actual programmes of activity offered;
- **all of the top market segments, excepting Tim play sport/do physical activity predominantly for recreational, keep fit/be more active and social reasons.** Tim is the exception he plays sport for sports purposes and wants to improve performance and increase the range and types of sports he does. So overall in West Lindsey and again like North Kesteven, the sporting profile is one of community based recreation for fitness, health and social activity; and
- **sports/physical activities played which are common across most groups are swimming and keep fit/gym.** Again the motivations for doing these sports/activities are for health and lifestyle reason. Playing of team sports in competitive organised structures is not a big feature at all. So as with the other authorities the inclination is to do things for individual/couple based activities at the recreational level rather than organised sports.

2.109 This ends the reporting on the 2012 profile of adult sports participation across West Lindsey District.

Overall summary of analysis of sports participation across Central Lincolnshire

2.110 The overall summary of key headline findings on the evidence base for sports and physical activity participation across Central Lincolnshire and for each of the districts is set out next.

- **Sports participation is increasing in each district** with an average of around 23% of the adult population undertaking some form of sport and physical activity. This is slightly higher than the England wide percentage of just under 22%
- **In all three districts there is a higher percentage of the population who undertake no activity than the England wide average**, so more of a challenge than nationally. In City of Lincoln 59% of the population do no activity, in North Kesteven it is 56% and in West Lindsey it is 60%. England wide the percentage is 57% of the adult population doing no sporting or physical activity
- **In North Kesteven and West Lindsey there is only 15% and 16% respectively of the total adult sports participation in the 18 – 25 age group.** This is the age group which has the highest rate of sports participation and above national rates. Both districts have an age profile of participation dominated by the 35 – 54 age range
- **The participation profile is generally matched to community recreation** and activity based opportunities as opposed to formal sport for personal and team improvements in performance
- **Based on the participation numbers, providing accessible community facilities for sport and physical activity clearly helps to cater for the Central Lincolnshire profile** and resident needs, while also attracting new participants.

City of Lincoln

- **In City of Lincoln male participation is higher than female but is getting closer.** 20% of males do 3 x 30 minutes of moderate intensity sports activity once a week compared with 16% of females. The 16 – 34 age groups are the age group with the highest participation
- In terms of the **gender the top seven highest participant groups are split evenly with 3 male and 3 female segments and one male/female.** The male segments make up 25% of the Lincoln adult population in 2011 and the female 19%
- **Only two of the top seven segments have a rate of sports participation which is higher than the national average, they are in the 18 - 29 age bands.** The remaining five segments participate on a national average or lower than national average rate of sports participation (based mainly in the 35 – 54 age bands)
- **Motivations differ between these two groups. The younger groups play sport in organised and competitive structures.** Sport and physical activity are important lifestyle choices and they allocate a lot of time to playing sport. **The older group play sport/do physical activity predominantly for recreational and social reasons. They like to keep fit and choice of activity which involves family/children centred activity** is a strong motivation, especially amongst the female segments
- **Sports/physical activities played which are common across most groups are swimming and keep fit/gym.** The motivations are similar in that it is for health and lifestyle reasons, especially losing weight. Playing of team sports is not a big feature at all. So “things done” are individual activities or family based activities at recreational level rather than organised sports
- **Barriers to increasing participation** do vary by segments and there are a number of individual reasons rather than a few common reasons. **Lack of time, cost, and lack of people to play** the activity with is all mentioned as barriers. Cost relates to cost of childcare and transport costs as well as just facility costs, in fact facility costs seem to be less of a barrier.

North Kesteven

- **In North Kesteven male and female participation is quite close but female participation has overtaken men.** 18% of males participate compared with 19% of females. The 16 – 34 age group is the age group with the highest participation
- **Participation by gender shows there are 2 male, 3 female segments and 2 joint male and female segments in the top seven segments by population.** The two male segments make up 21% of the North Kesteven population in 2011, the three female segments make up 19% of the adult population and the two male/female segments make up 21% of the NK adult population in 2011
- **Participation by age bands shows that NONE of the top seven dominate market segments are below 26 years of age** – this has a major implication for the types of sports

played by younger age groups and their population numbers. To put this finding into context, the market segments in the 18 – 25 age group total 12,535 people in 2011, some 15% of the North Kesteven adult population. So an average of 3,133 people per segment, or, 3.7% of the adult population

- For the 18 – 25 age group sports participation and an active lifestyle are important choices and they have above the national average rates of sports participation. Their profile it is distinctly different from the sporting profile of the major segments in population in NK
- **Barriers to increased participation are lack of time, interest, and cost.** Cost can refer to facility cost but is also transport costs and costs of making arrangements to do more, like child care costs
- **Sports/physical activities played which are common across most groups are swimming and keep fit/gym. Again the motivations for doing these sports/activities are for health and lifestyle reasons, especially losing weight.** Playing of team sports is not a big feature at all. So as with Lincoln City “things done” are individual activities or family based activities at recreational level rather than organised sports. The description that applies is community based sports and recreational activity.

West Lindsey

- **Male participation is 23% and quite a lot higher than female participation at 15%.** Both male and female participation is increasing. Participation by the 55+ age group has nearly doubled from 7% to over 12% of this age group in 2011
- **Participation by gender shows there are 2 male, 1 female segment and 3 male and female segments in the top six segments by population.** The two male segments make up 19.2% of the West Lindsey adult population in 2011. The one female segment makes up only 7.5% of the adult population. The three joint segments make up 24% of the WL adult population in 2011
- **Participation by age shows that the three older male/female segments are in the 55+ age group.** Of note is the rate of sports participation by this age band in West Lindsey is the highest of the three authorities
- In terms of other participation by age **NONE of the top six dominate market segments are below 26 years of age.** This is the same finding as for North Kesteven. The youngest segment is Tim aged between 26 – 45 and represents 9% of the WL adult population
- Again to put this finding into context and to reiterate the finding from North Kesteven, the market segments in the 18 – 25 age group total 11,252 people in 2011, some 16% of the West Lindsey adult population. So an average of 2,813 people per segment, or, 4% of the adult population
- **Motivations which are consistent across the main market segments are to do more activity for personal health/loss of weight/overcome injuries.** This is particularly true of the joint female/male segments

- **Barriers to increased activity focus on lack of time and interest, personal health and partners to play the activity with.** Again and as with NK barriers appear to be more broadly based than just sports activity based
- **Sports/physical activities played which are common across most groups are swimming and keep fit/gym.** Again the motivations for doing these sports/activities are for health and lifestyle reason. Playing of team sports in competitive organised structures is not a big feature. So as with the other authorities the activity focus is more on the recreational level rather than organised sports in competitive structures aiming to increase individual or team performance
- So overall in West Lindsey and like North Kesteven, the sporting profile is one of community based recreation for fitness, health and social activity.

3.Consultation with Central Lincolnshire authorities and major partners on strategic role and responsibilities - Key Findings

03

Introduction

- 3.1 Alongside the development of the sporting profile for each of the Central Lincolnshire Districts and the supply and demand analysis of the 7 sports facility types we also undertook consultation with key Council officers and external partners, to provide a more rounded view of the data set out and understand the key strategic issues. The key findings and issues are set out in the table overleaf.
- 3.2 In addition to these consultations, there are extensive consultations with the NGB's for the 7 facility types included in the study, specifically about their whole sports plans, potential investment into Central Lincolnshire that accord with their WSP's for 2013 – 2017. Plus their views on facility provision across Central Lincolnshire and projects they have/are engaging in. These consultations are included in the report in the section on the supply and demand analysis. So this section reports on strategic consultations.

Consultee	Key Findings and Issues
<p>City of Lincoln Council Senior Management, Leader of the Council and Portfolio holder for Sport and Leisure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasised the importance of health benefits of participation as a significant rationale for provision of the service. The most important reason for the service. • Immediate and long term issue of cost of the service. Context is Council reductions in expenditure in 2013 – 14 but also longer term. Leisure is the Council's 4th biggest budget head for expenditure and therefore under great scrutiny because of contribution it can make to cost reductions. • Informal recreation and physical activity such as cycling and walking programmes seen as important because participants can do/access easily and they do not need buildings/services to undertake activity etc. • Building condition of Yarborough and Birchwood Leisure Centres understood and no immediate high costs of repair and renewal. However also aware of the age of the buildings and need for longer term planning for replacement or investment. • Acknowledged strategic planning and delivery of the service, roles and relationships with other provider and deliverers, eg University of Lincoln as provider and Lincolnshire CSP as partner in delivery is not as cohesive a partnership as could be. Other direct providers can impact on City Council provision. Aware of School Academy developments in facility provision and developing new partnerships for sports development/participation with other providers such as Lincolnshire CSP. Again not cohesive as to who does what within an agreed definition and framework for active participation across all providers. • Recognise the Central Lincolnshire Core strategy offers inward investment opportunities for capital funding and therefore essential to have an evidence base for facility provision requirements. Also acknowledge the extensive infrastructure requirements across all service areas from growth and therefore setting priorities is challenging. • Recognise the importance of developing the strategic relationship in joint provision of services across the Central Lincolnshire Districts and supportive of developing the evidence base to identify joint provision on in capital financing and shared management of facilities – based on core provision for all Councils. • Acknowledge complicated relationships at Yarborough Leisure Centre in different land and building ownerships and contracted services between the school and community use. Also timetable for leisure management contract not co-terminus with centres in other authorities. So need to make cohesive across all areas to maximise financing opportunities for new provision. • Acknowledge City of Lincoln Community Centres are not meeting a clearly defined need and are providing different range of services at each centre. Acknowledge low bookings, low usage profile and high fixed costs. How to address issues and create centres which meet a defined purpose and are managed at lower cost to meet this definition has to be achieved.
<p>West Lindsey Council Strategic Managers of Leisure and Recreation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledge that definition of the strategic role of leisure and recreation needs to be reviewed and redefined within the Council. What it is and contribution to Council corporate objectives. Relationship with other direct providers not clear as to

Consultee	Key Findings and Issues
	<p>who does what and why.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on service delivery and management of the Council's direct functions and management of the leisure management contract for the WLDC centres. • Review of the leisure management contract now underway and identification of options (1) to extend and make co-terminus with other Central Lincolnshire authorities (2) re-tender for long period to gain investment. (3) performance review of the existing contract and options to change in the short term. • Trent Valley Academy developing as a provider of sports facilities and some community use – dry side and AGP. Aware of potential overlap in who does what for club based sport between Academy and WL Leisure Centre • Lincolnshire CSP is developing and delivering club based sport programmes across WL but not really impacting on WL Leisure Centre. • Particular topic issues – role of Academies in the future – direct funding for sport and direct individual schools managing – could be patchwork of provision. • Looking for the CL study to help define strategic role across CL in sports provision and direction – what could be cohesive across CL and why. What are the opportunities/options for shared provision? How can the evidence base achieve inward investment based on growth and where. Growth area is very much Gainsborough but what happens in smaller areas where less growth directly – eg Market Rasen.
<p>North Kesteven District Council CEO and Senior Management Team for Cultural and Leisure services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEO and management team are very keen that the evidence base is developed in relation to growth areas – have we got right facilities in right place to meet future growth and population distribution? How can we maximize the opportunities from this investment by shared services and provision? So set out what the strategic direction should be and the options to work more cohesively and at a lower cost across Central Lincolnshire - whilst providing what is need and funded in part by growth. • Culture and leisure services are the Council's 3rd biggest expenditure service. Therefore important to ensure the service is offering what is needed and delivered most effectively. • Consider that shared service provision is way ahead for Central Lincolnshire. So the evidence base needs to set out what is needed, scale and facility type and develop options for facility provision in the future across CL and which can be part funded by inward investment from growth. • Acknowledge the strategic role of service definition across each local authority and the Lincolnshire CSP is not clearly defined or cohesive. Recognition every one is doing a good job but not with clarity of who does what and why. • Definition of the service and rationale in NK is about achieving health and well being of residents – leisure services works to achieve this objective. Key topics are reducing obesity and diabetes through physical activity and sports development and facility provision plays its integral part in these topics. • Acknowledge that who does what in sports development is not cohesive between local authorities and Lincolnshire CSP. Increasingly nationally defined programmes from Sport England

Consultee	Key Findings and Issues
	<p>and NGB's and which are delivered locally by Lincolnshire CSP with many partners of which local authorities are one. But are these programmes what are needed in NK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive use of an evidence base to set out direction for services but not really developed an integrated sporting profile and facility provision needs assessment. • Very aware of the complicated land, building and contracted arrangements for leisure service delivery at NK Leisure Centre. Would like to consider way forward as shared service provision across councils' and unified management arrangements. • Particular issue of very good sports facility provision at three RAF bases in the District but restricted access to them for community use. Want to know the realism of this changing and gaining more access. • See sports facility provision as an integral and essential part of community infrastructure – therefore very important the Core Strategy allocates inward investment funding to achieving community development – not seen as funding just for sports buildings.
<p>Lincolnshire Partnership CEO</p> <p>Sports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation by extensive phone conversations and based on reviewing findings from consultation with each district Council. • Lincolnshire CSP has agreed working and funding arrangements with each District Council. Relationship works well and is mutually supportive. However District Council's are only one of several partners for Lincolnshire CSP in the definition and delivery of sports development across Lincolnshire. • Key players for CSP are Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport. They set policy direction across sport and for each sport. They have funds, programmes and initiatives they wish to deliver through Lincolnshire CSP. This can be broad based and targeted programmes to increase sport participation and it can be sport or club sport specific. • Local authorities are one key player in this service delivery but not the only or necessarily biggest partners. Schools, sports clubs, HE and FE are bigger players because they have facilities and specific programmes can be delivered through them. Accessing local authority managed sports buildings is more challenging because they have their own programmes, operation and cost recovery to meet as well as develop sport. • Acknowledge that the strategic relationship between Lincolnshire CSP and the Central Lincolnshire authorities as to who does what could and should be better defined. So as to ensure specific initiatives and programmes can have long term benefits in increasing sports participation and sports development – initiatives led to longer term development – so know who does what and how to make it more cohesive. • Central Lincolnshire is not an area/definition which has resonance with Lincolnshire CSP. If local authorities want to work together and deliver services across CL then Lincolnshire CSP can adapt but it does have a Lincolnshire wide remit and will NGB's recognise CL? • Certain and larger NGB's more interested in Lincolnshire than others. NGB's which have a capital programme are much more urban and City focused, eg swimming, athletics and football.

Consultee	Key Findings and Issues
	<p>Smaller NGB's more interested in developing in Lincolnshire eg badminton. Also small and natural resource based sports, eg shooting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools and focus on specific initiatives to "replace SSP" could be a big focus in Lincolnshire. Satellite Clubs - £20m going to NGBs and £20m to schools to open up access and host satellite clubs. Future aspiration that every secondary school should have a club - but only certain schools will provide community access. Increasing access to Lincoln based schools more easy than elsewhere in the area.
NHS Lincolnshire and Lincolnshire County Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of the study and importance of an evidence base to justify inward capital investment. No CL specific studies on health interventions through sport and physical activity to improve health and active lifestyle. Very committed to using sport and pa in his way and significant investment into programmes but no capital funding. Acknowledged that specific CL or Lincolnshire surveys/data on young peoples' participation in sport and pa and health benefits derived is important. Reference to a 2008 - 09 studies on the health benefits to young people by defined amounts of sport and physical activity (only NHS study). Reference to health statistics on levels of death by major illness, types of cancer and heart attack. Study sets out the extent to which death rates can be reduced by percentage of the population participating in physical activity and sport (Note: findings from this study for 2013 and for each local authority are now set out in the section of the report on the sporting profile)

3.3 In summary, some common themes emerging from these strategic consultations and which are addressed under the strategic issues and future direction section of the report are:

- each local authority has a different rationale (and title) for the sport and recreation service. However a common theme across all local authorities is that providing the service to ensure sport and physical activity takes place and directly contributes to improving the health of residents and creating a healthier lifestyle is the most important rationale;
- the strategic role and relationship between the local authority and the Lincolnshire CSP needs to be more cohesive and defined as to who does what and why. The focus should be to ensure that all work does lead to lasting outcomes which develop sport, improve health or increase participation. Specific programme and initiatives do not end at the point at which funding ends but are integrated into work worth other providers – so work out roles and relationships;
- there is an immediate focus to reduce the revenue cost of the service. At the same time set out the strategic direction for provision of facilities and service delivery across Central Lincolnshire – danger that short term reductions and changes in contract management of leisure centres could snooker and inhibit the longer term approach which will deliver long term cost savings. So need to be clear about short tem implications/decisions taken by individual authorities and making this consistent and not inhibit longer term co-

ordinated work. Example being lining up leisure management contracts to a common end date – so as to create critical mass for one future contract and secure inward investment;

- agreement that core provision role of the local authorities is in the major indoor sports and leisure centres to support public sports participation. Acknowledgement that commercial sector will only provide what works commercially and for participants prepared and able to pay a membership. If local authorities are to be a direct provider then must look to create critical mass and for shared provision in the future. This can create direct investment in major facilities working with new partners and at a scale to meet public service provision needs. CL is at a scale to provide this critical mass; and
- acknowledgment of shared and consistent issues/problems in the 3 major leisure centres – common land/building and ownership problems and contracted management to provide schools and community use, plus buildings are of the same age and condition. Way forward is to assess need then plan and provide across CL on an integrated basis.

4. Sports Facility Supply and Demand Analysis for (health and fitness/gym, indoor bowls, athletic tracks, indoor tennis centres and squash courts)

04

Introduction

- 4.1 This section considers the supply and demand for facilities across Central Lincolnshire utilising Sport England strategic planning tools and building in local consultation across each of the facility types in the study. Section 4 of the report deals with health and fitness/gym, indoor bowls, athletic tracks, indoor tennis and squash courts, whilst section 5 deals with swimming pools and sports halls.
- 4.2 The purpose of this section is to set out the findings based on analysis of the *hard evidence* for these sports facility types across Central Lincolnshire and the comments received from consultations.
- 4.3 There are different supply and demand analysis planning tools and techniques applied to different facility types. This is because of the comparative importance of different types of facilities.
- 4.4 Swimming pools and sports halls are set out in section 5 and in extensive detail, this is because they are the most important type of local community sports provision. Swimming pools are especially important because they are the bedrock of local sports and physical activity. Swimming is genuinely a sports facility type which provides for cradle to grave sports participation – across all ages and both genders. It is also an activity which is very important for personal safety. The sports participation profile has shown that swimming is a very important activity and has popularity and participation right across Central Lincolnshire.
- 4.5 For all these reasons swimming and swimming pools are regarded as one of the two most important facility types in the provision for community sport across Central Lincolnshire. Consequently the assessment of current and future need, providing for growth and providing swimming pools as integral part of community infrastructure is an essential output of this study.
- 4.6 **Sports halls** provide for around 12 individual sports in one facility type. Also they provide a space for physical activity which is for dance, exercise and fitness (as distinct from dedicated equipment gyms). Consequently they are a multi purpose flexible space for all these activities. Again the sports participation profile has shown that more informal activity in health and fitness (including gyms) has shown these to be important activities across all age ranges and both sexes, more so for informal and recreational activities, than for dedicated sports. So as for the same reasons as for swimming pools, the assessment of current and future need for sports halls to provide for growth and as a flexible space for a very wide range of activities to match the current and future sporting profile is an essential and integral part of community infrastructure and an essential output of this study.

- 4.7 Together swimming pools and sports halls are the two facility types which account for around 60% of the total indoor sport and physical activity adult participation – they are the bedrock of provision. They are also the mainstay of public sector leisure provision, in some authorities a swimming pool(s) can be the only type of indoor provision which the local authority provides. Expenditure on these two facility types can account for the majority of a local authority's leisure provision budget. Also the Central Lincolnshire Planning Unit do wish to develop a detailed assessment of need for pools and sports halls to include in their forward planning and as an integral part of the community infrastructure needs for Central Lincolnshire over the period 2013 – 2031.
- 4.8 For all these reasons they are the two facility types where it is most important to develop a detailed current and future needs assessment. For these reasons the Sport England planning technique known as the facility planning model has been applied for these two facility types. The policy options which emerge from this assessment are set out as part of section eight of this report. A full description of the fpm is set out in appendix xx to this report.
- 4.9 The reminder of section 4 sets out the findings from the supply and demand analysis and consultation findings in respect of health and fitness/gym, indoor bowls, athletic tracks and squash courts. **Artificial grass pitches** (AGP's) are for use by football, rugby and hockey with different surfaces appropriate for each sport. AGP's offer intensity of use and provide a facility for development work, match play and recreational use across these sports. Increasingly match play for local leagues is being played on AGP's for football and the NGB's have investment strategies for development of AGP's based on their development programmes.
- 4.10 The approach to developing the supply and demand analysis for AGP's is to use the findings from the Sport England annual national assessment for the supply and demand for full size AGP's. This assessment by Sport England establishes the supply and demand for AGP's in every local authority in England. It applies the same analysis and outputs for supply, demand and accessibility as for the fpm assessment for swimming pools and sports halls, just there is less detail in the National Analysis than for the full fpm reports.
- 4.11 The AGP output provides the 2103 National Analysis assessment for each of the three Central Lincolnshire Districts, following the same analysis methodology and reporting for swimming pools and sports halls. The actual report will be progressed through the Central Lincolnshire Playing pitch Strategy as AGP's form an integral part of the PPS alongside natural grass pitches and is not included in this report.

Planning tools and techniques applied to assess supply and demand for each facility type.

- 4.12 **Health and fitness** - Sport England has not developed a planning tool or technique to use to assess the supply and demand for health and fitness/gym provision. However the Fitness Industry Association (FIA) has developed a methodology for assessing current provision and future needs based on population type and frequency of participation. This methodology is applied to assess the current and future provision for health and fitness/gym in each of the three Central Lincolnshire Districts.
- 4.13 **Indoor bowls** the supply and demand assessment for indoor bowls is based on the Sport England Active Places Power planning tool. Indoor bowls is an important facility type as the profile of sports participation in each of the Central Lincolnshire districts has identified a higher

than national average rate of sports participation in indoor bowls. Also Central Lincolnshire's indoor bowls provision is also above the national average.

- 4.14 **Athletic tracks** the supply and demand assessment for athletic tracks is also based on the Sport England Active Places Power planning tool. There is a very limited supply of athletic tracks so understanding the demand and whether the low level of provision does meet the projected demand is important.
- 4.15 **Indoor tennis centres** – the supply and demand assessment for indoor tennis centres is based on Sport England Active Places Power planning tool. Tennis (both indoor and outdoor) is quite an important facility type. This is because the sporting profile shows a demand to play recreational tennis and the latent demand for playing tennis is higher than the estimated participation in each of the three districts.
- 4.16 **Squash courts** there is no supply and demand planning assessment tool for squash courts and so the assessment is based on data compiled from the National Governing Body on the audit of supply and then through local consultations developing an assessment of what the demand is for squash now. The findings for squash are a position statement assessment.
- 4.17 **Village and community halls** this facility type is included because it is recognized that Central Lincolnshire is predominately rural and that village and community halls is important provision for community and recreational activities. They are not a sports specific dedicated facility type which meets standards of provision for any particular sport. They do however provide a venue where some physical activity takes place and the sports hall assessment will identify the areas of Central Lincolnshire which are outside the catchment area of a sports hall and there is not enough demand in the area to warrant provision of a dedicated sports facility.
- 4.18 It is important to apply the sports hall supply and demand assessment to identify where these areas are and whether there are village/community halls in these areas and the extent to which they can meet some of the demand for indoor activities. This is all reported on in section 6 of this study report
- 4.19 Table 4.1 below sets out which planning tool or technique has been applied to develop the supply and demand assessment.

Table 4.1: Method and which planning tools applied in the assessment for each sports facility type

Method of assessment	Swimming Pools	Sports Halls	Artificial Grass Pitches	Health and Fitness (gyms)	Indoor Bowling Halls	Athletic Tracks	Squash Courts	Village/Community Halls
Active Places Power					✓	✓	✓	
National Analysis			✓					
Facilities Planning Model	✓	✓						
Fitness Industry Association				✓				
CL Assessment								✓

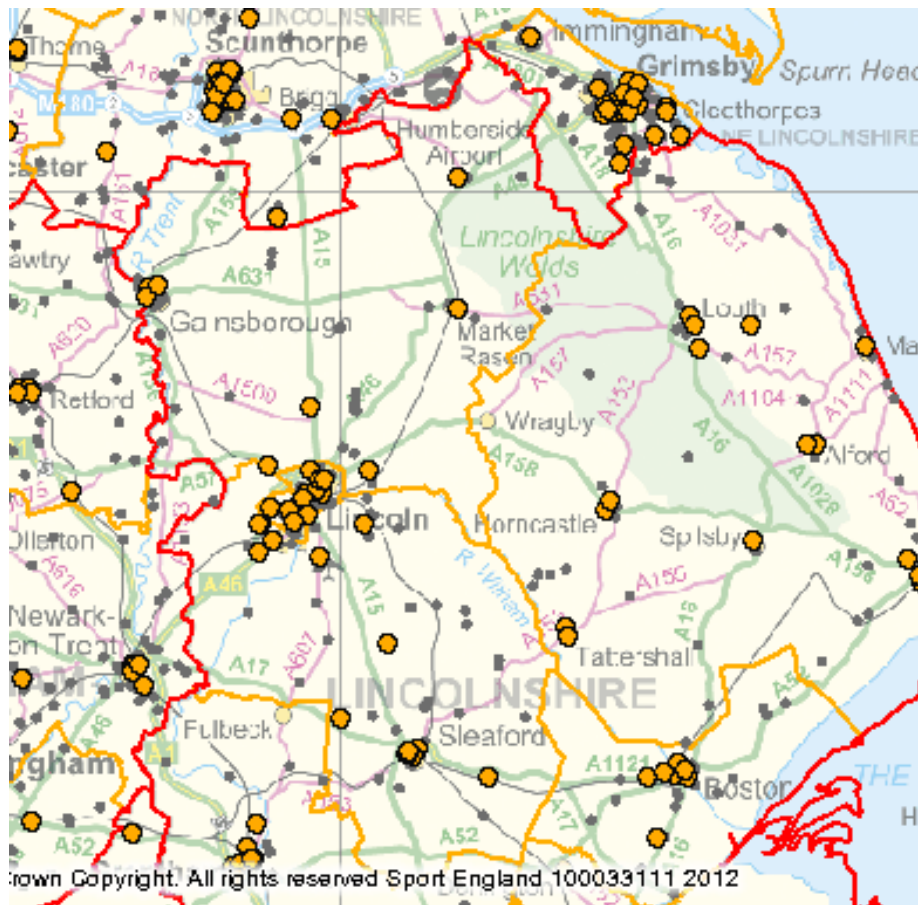
Health and Fitness

- 4.20 Sport England defines health and fitness suites as those facilities providing fitness stations for both cardiovascular and strength training, more commonly known as gym, and excludes spaces for aerobics and dance activities. The assessment below is based as before on the tools available from Sport England and the Fitness Industry Association to assess the supply and demand for health and fitness provision.

Supply of health and fitness provision

- 4.21 Map 4.1 below shows the location of the existing health and fitness centres across Central Lincolnshire. As can be seen the biggest cluster of centres is in and around Lincoln City where there are 13 individual centres.
- 4.22 In total there are 32 health and fitness venues providing a total of 1543 health and fitness stations across the area. Of these 10 are available on a pay and play basis of which 3 each are provided by the local authority, commercial centres and school based centres, there is one club based centre which is pay and play. Eleven centres are registered members clubs and are commercial centres and 11 are for private use only.

Map 4.1: Location of Health and Fitness Centres in Central Lincolnshire



Age and refurbishment of health and fitness centres

- 4.23 The age and number of centre refurbished is set out in Table 4.2 below. As can be seen the vast majority of the centres were opened in the 2000 – 10 decade and there has been only one new centre since 2010 at the Priory Academy in Lincoln. In terms of refurbishment all of the 1970's – 1990 centres have been refurbished and 9 of the post 2000 centres have been refurbished.

Table 4.2: Age and Refurbishment of Health and Fitness Centres

Age	Number of centres opened	Number of centres refurbished
1970's	1	1
1980's	3	3
1990's	5	5
2000's	22	9
Post 2010	1	0

- 4.24 A list of all the centres, number of stations, ownership and management and the type of access and year built is set out in Table 4.3 below. In addition, there are over 140 of other centres outside Central Lincolnshire and within a 60 minute drive of the Lincoln.

Table 4.3: Health and Fitness Centres - number of stations, ownership and management, type of access and year built/refurbished

Site Name	District	Ward	Stations	Ownership/management	Access	Year Built/refurbished
BIRCHWOOD COMMUNITY & LEISURE CENTRE	Lincoln	Hartsholme	30	Local Authority/Trust	Pay and Play	2007/2011
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Lincoln	Castle	67	Local Authority/Trust	Pay and Play	2004
THE PACIFIC HEALTH CLUB LTD	Lincoln	Boultham	60	Commercial	Pay and Play	1988/2008
YMCA (LINCOLNSHIRE)	Lincoln	Abbey	50	Other/community organisation	Pay and Play	1988/2007
FITSPACE (LINCOLN)	Lincoln	Boultham	110	Commercial	Registered Membership use	2002
LA FITNESS (LINCOLN CITY)	Lincoln	Park	42	Commercial	Registered Membership use	1999/2010
LINDUM SPORTS ASSOCIATION	Lincoln	Minster	20	Commercial	Registered Membership use	2001
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	Lincoln	Glebe	18	Voluntary Aided School/in house	Private Use	2009

Site Name	District	Ward	Stations	Ownership/ management	Access	Year Built/ refurbished
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Lincoln	Boultham	15	Academies/in house	Private Use	2007
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	Lincoln	Park	50	Academies/in house	Private Use	2005/2011
THE PRIORY WITHAM ACADEMY	Lincoln	Moorland	9	Academies/in house	Private Use	2010
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN SPORTS CENTRE (BRAYFORD)	Lincoln	Boultham	44	Higher Education Institutions/in house	Private Use	2000/2007
LINCOLN COLLEGE (closed)	Lincoln	Abbey	10	Further Education	Private Use	1996/2008
SLEAFORD LEISURE CENTRE	North Kesteven	Sleaford Navigation	31	Local Authority/commercial	Pay and Play	1984/2005
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	North Kesteven	North Hykeham Moor	31	Foundation School/commercial	Pay and Play	1974/2004
CARRE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL	North Kesteven	Sleaford Westholme	35	Foundation School/in house	Pay and Play	2005/2011
HECKINGTON SQUASH CLUB	North Kesteven	Heckington Rural	12	Commercial	Pay and Play	2009/2011
NEW IMAGE GYM	North Kesteven	Sleaford Westholme	57	Commercial	Pay and Play	2004/2005
HARPERS AT SLEAFORD	North Kesteven	Sleaford Navigation	36	Local Authority/commercial	Registered Membership use	2001/2009
BENTLEY HOTEL & LEISURE CLUB AND SPA	North Kesteven	Eagle and North Scarle	23	Commercial	Registered Membership use	1999/2011
LA FITNESS (LINCOLN SOUTH WEST)	North Kesteven	North Hykeham Memorial	73	Commercial	Registered Membership use	1999/2010
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	North Kesteven	North Hykeham Memorial	200	Commercial	Registered Membership use	2002

Site Name	District	Ward	Stations	Ownership/ management	Access	Year Built/ refurbished
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	North Kesteven	Cranwell and Byard's Leap	80	MOD	Private Use	2000
RAF DIGBY	North Kesteven	Ashby De La Launde	60	MOD	Private Use	2000/2007
RAF WADDINGTON	North Kesteven	Bracebridge Heath and Waddington East	38	MOD	Private Use	2003
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	North Kesteven	Sleaford Westholme	8	Academies/in house	Private Use	2005
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE (closed)	North Kesteven	Branston and Mere	12	Academies	Private Use	2007
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE (closed)	North Kesteven	Branston and Mere	12	Academies	Private Use	2007
CAISTOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL	West Lindsey	Caistor	14	Foundation School/in house	Pay and Play	2005
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE	West Lindsey	Market Rasen	18	Voluntary Controlled School/commercial	Pay and Play	1985/2003
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	West Lindsey	Gainsborough North	45	Local Authority/commercial	Pay and Play	1999/2009
CHERRY WILLINGHAM COMMUNITY SCHOOL	West Lindsey	Cherry Willingham	20	Community school/in house	Registered Membership use	2001

Site Name	District	Ward	Stations	Ownership/ management	Access	Year Built/ refurbished
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	West Lindsey	Saxilby	110	Commercial	Registered Membership use	2000/2011
DW SPORTS FITNESS (GAINSBOROUGH)	West Lindsey	Gainsborough South-West	100	Commercial	Registered Membership use	2007
TRENT VALLEY ACADEMY	West Lindsey	Gainsborough North	22	Academies/commercial	Sports Club / Community Association	2009
RAF SCAMPTON	West Lindsey	Scampton	50	MOD	Private Use	-

4.25 In terms of the type of provision in each local authority area this is set out in Table 4.4 below. Overall the provision is quite balanced across the local authorities. Education makes up the single biggest provider with 37% of the total provision of centres. Local authority provision only makes up 12.5% of the total.

4.26 In terms of availability for the community use 405 stations are for pay and play use (26%), 756 are for registered members (49%) on commercial sites, and 382 (25%) are privately used. Members clubs and those used by local sports clubs are not necessarily readily available to the wider community (and therefore weighted down 50%), so the effective number of 'public' stations in the overall area is 783, comprising 293 in Lincoln, 301 in North Kesteven and 189 in West Lindsey.

Table 4.4: Health and Fitness provision by local authority and type of provider

	LA	Education	Commercial	Other	Total
Lincoln	2	6	4	1	13
North Kesteven	1	3	5	3	12
West Lindsey	1	3	2	1	7
Central Lincs	4	12	11	5	32

4.27 In terms of type of use this is evenly balanced between 10 centres which are pay and play or registered membership and 11 centres which are commercial centres. The different types of use are also quite evenly distributed across the local authorities. The type of use is set out in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Type of use of Health and Fitness centres

	Pay & play	Reg members	Other	Private	Total
Lincoln	4	3		6	13
North Kesteven	4	4		4	12
West Lindsey	2	3	1	1	7
Central Lincs	10	10	1	11	32

Health and Fitness Provision per 1,000 population

- 4.28 The Active Places Power database enables a comparison to be made with other local authority areas by benchmarking health and fitness provision per 1, 000 population. The findings for each of the Central Lincolnshire authorities and with wider comparisons are set out in Table 4.6 below. The relative supply of m² per 1000 population in Central Lincolnshire is slightly higher than the regional and national averages, but only just over half of the best provided local authority in the region, which is Nottingham. North Kesteven and Lincoln have better than average provision and West Lindsey worse. North Kesteven itself is 5th best provided local authority the region, and Lincoln 13th (of 40).

Table 4.6: Health and Fitness stations per, 1000 population

	m ² per 1000 population
Lincoln	6.02
North Kesteven	7.28
West Lindsey	4.77
Central Lincolnshire	6.09
EM region	5.68
England	5.95
Best in region (Nottingham)	10.64

Accessibility and travel patterns to health and fitness provision

- 4.29 Table 4.7 below sets out the percentage of the population who can access health and fitness centres by car by public transport and walking. In Lincoln and by every travel mode access is very good; even by walking some 48% of the Lincoln population live within 0 10 minutes of a health and fitness centre. Overall, access by car is very good with at least 62% of the Central Lincolnshire population and 100% of the Lincoln population living within 0 – 10 minutes drive time of a centre.

Table 4.7: Percentage of the population who can access health and fitness centres by travel mode and time

Authority and mode of travel	0 – 10 minutes	10 – 20 minutes	20 – 30 minutes	30 – 45 minutes	45+ minutes
Lincoln					
Car % of population	100%	-	-	-	-
Public transport % of population	58%	42%	-	-	-
Walking % of the population	48%	44%	8%	1%	-
North Kesteven					
Car % of population	67%	26%	7%	-	-
Public transport % of population	26%	41%	22%	8%	4%
Walking % of the population	24%	28%	18%	17%	12%
West Lindsey					
Car % of population	62%	26%	2%	1%	-
Public transport % of population	21%	41%	29%	9%	1%
Walking % of the population	25%	34%	10%	16%	14%

Assessment of demand for health and fitness centres

- 4.30 Sport England does not have a planning tool which assesses the demand for health and fitness centres. However the Fitness Industry Association (FIA) has devised a model that provides guidance on the supply of stations against the current anticipated demand.
- 4.31 The model defines health and fitness users as all people participating in health and fitness, including private club members and users of local authority facilities. The model is based on peak period demand, and the peak times are identified as Monday – Friday 6pm – 10pm and Saturday and Sunday, 12pm – 4pm.
- 4.32 For modelling purposes, it is assumed that 65% of the total weekly usage occurs at the busiest (peak) time periods. Based on research with health and fitness operators it has been assumed that the average member/user visits the facility 2.4 times per week.
- 4.33 Sport England's Active People Survey has been used to understand the percentage of the population participating in health and fitness. Nationally, Active People shows that 10.6% of the population participates in health and fitness on a weekly basis – this figure has been used to reflect the local situation in Central Lincolnshire based on APS data.
- 4.34 All these findings applying the FIA calculations are set out in tables and to assess the current demand for health and fitness stations in each of the districts and then for Central Lincolnshire.
- 4.35 Tables 4.8 and 4.9 show that based on the FIA a total of 1334 stations are required during the peak time period to accommodate current levels of demand over the whole area (425 in Lincoln, 496 in North Kesteven and 413 in West Lindsey).
- 4.36 According to Active Places Power the current supply is 1543 (or 783 if relative accessibility to the public is included). If all the centres were equally available to the wider community, there would be an adequate supply of fitness facilities over the whole area and within each LA, but a shortfall of up to 600 stations, if the limited availability of the registered members clubs (and the lack of availability of private facilities) is taken into account (130 in Lincoln, c200 in North Kesteven and 200+ in West Lindsey).

Table 4.8: Assessment of demand for health and fitness stations for each local authority in Central Lincolnshire based on the FIA assessment method

	Lincoln		North Kesteven		West Lindsey	
Standard	Value	Total				
Population (over 16)		72000		84000		70000
% of population participating in health and fitness	10.6%	7632		8904		7420
Average number of visits per week	2.4	18317		21370		17808
No. of visits in peak time	65%	11906		13890		11575
No. of visits on one hour of peak time	28	425		496		413
TOTAL NO. OF STATIONS REQUIRED (PEAK TIME)		425		496		413

Table 4.9: Assessment of demand for health and fitness stations for Central Lincolnshire based on the FIA assessment method

Central Lincolnshire		
Standard	Value	Total
Population (over 16)		226000
% of population participating in health and fitness	10.6%	23956
Average number of visits per week	2.4	57494
No. of visits in peak time	65%	37371
No. of visits on one hour of peak time	28	1334
TOTAL NO. OF STATIONS REQUIRED (PEAK TIME)		1334

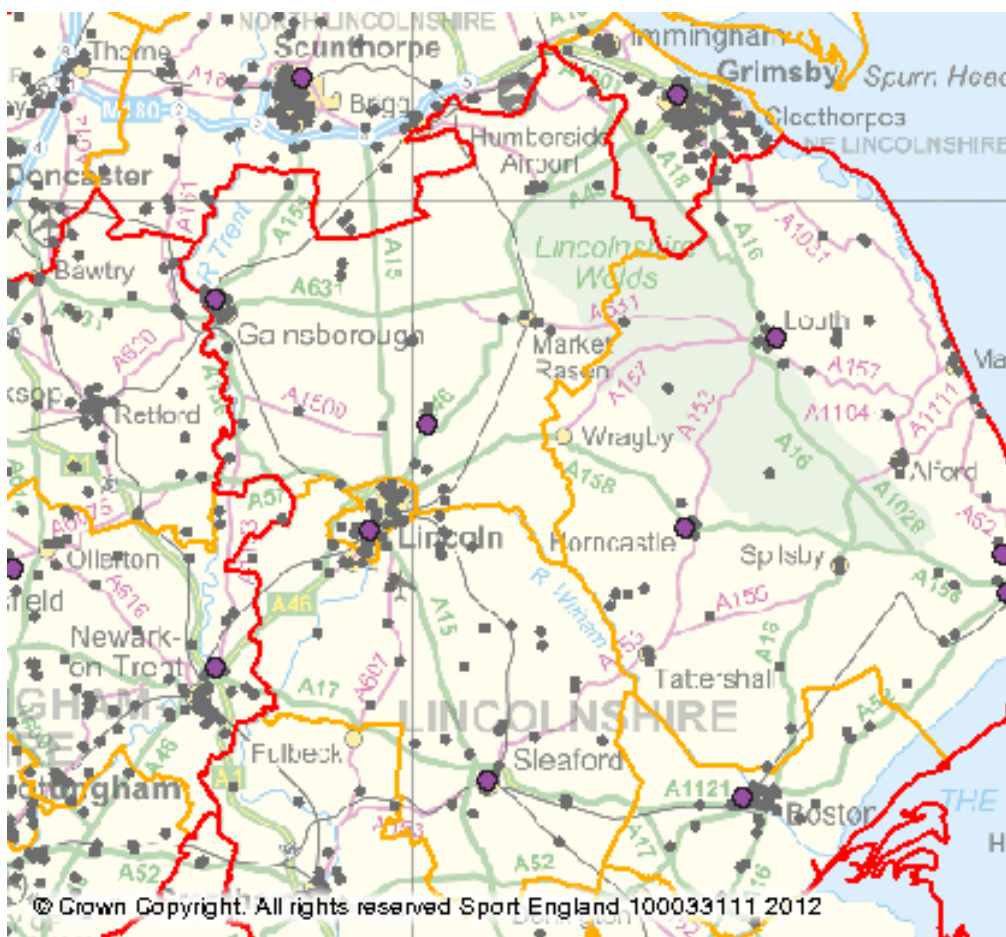
Summary of findings for Health and Fitness Centres

- 4.37 Across Central Lincolnshire there are 32 health and fitness venues providing a total of 1543 health and fitness stations. The effective number of 'public' stations is 783, comprising 293 in Lincoln, 301 in North Kesteven and 189 in West Lindsey.
- 4.38 In terms of availability for the community use, 405 stations are for pay and play use (26%), 756 are for registered members (49%) on commercial sites, and 382 (25%) are privately used.
- 4.39 The estimated demand for health and fitness stations applying the Fitness Industry Association methodology is for around 1350 stations, with 425 in Lincoln, 496 in North Kesteven and 413 in West Lindsey.
- 4.40 There is an apparent shortfall of up to 600 stations, if the limited availability of the registered members clubs (and the lack of availability of private facilities) is taken into account. This breakdowns as 130 stations in Lincoln, around 200 in North Kesteven and 200+ in West Lindsey. This would be mitigated if some of the commercial facilities and private facilities in independent schools could become more widely available for public use. On this basis additional health and fitness facilities are not a priority at present in Central Lincolnshire, IF wider access can be secured to some other facilities that already exist.
- 4.41 In terms of the age of health and fitness centres only 10 of the 32 centres were built before 2000 and all of these centres have been refurbished. 22 of the centres were built in the 2000 – 2010 decade and of these 9 have been refurbished. Only one centre has been built post 2010. Overall the stock is quite modern and all older centres have been refurbished.
- 4.42 Finally accessibility to health and fitness centres is good with at least 62% of the Central Lincolnshire population and 100% of the Lincoln population living within 0 – 10 minutes drive time of a centre.

Indoor bowls

- 4.43 Indoor bowls are an important sports activity for Central Lincolnshire. The adult sporting profile of participation showed each authority has around 4% of its adult total sports participation is in indoor bowls. Also the profile showed a growing aging sporting population and so based on current rates of participation the indoor bowls sporting population will increase.
- 4.44 Furthermore Central Lincolnshire has 4 purpose built indoor bowling centres which is a high level of provision and reflects the high participation. The location of the four centres (shown as purple dots) is set out in map 10 below.

Map 4.2: Location of indoor bowling centres in Central Lincolnshire



- 4.45 In terms of details on the supply of indoor bowling provision this is set out in Table 4.10 overleaf. This shows that 2 of the centres are in West Lindsey and one each in North Kesteven and City of Lincoln. There are 22 rinks in total. 2 commercial centres, one which is a local authority centre in West Lindsey and one is a club owned/managed centre. In addition, there are 9 further centres within a 60 minute drive of the centre of Lincoln but outside the Central Lincolnshire area, at Newark, Horncastle, Worksop, Grantham, Mansfield, Louth, Boston, Doncaster and Sheffield. So there is extensive provision of indoor bowling centres.

- 4.46 All four centres are old and were opened between 1971 – 1990. Whilst all four have been refurbished the last refurbishment was in 2003. This suggests the centres are probably in need of further major upgrading and potentially replacement.

Table 4.10: Supply of Indoor Bowling Centres

Site Name	District	Rinks	Ownership/ management	Access	Year Built/ refurbished
LINCOLN & DISTRICT INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	Lincoln	8	Commercial	Sports Club / Community Association	1971/1979
SLEAFORD INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	North Kesteven	6	Commercial	Sports Club / Community Association	1990/2003
DUNHOLME & DISTRICT INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	West Lindsey	5	Sports club	Sports Club/Com Association	1984/1993
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	West Lindsey	3	Local Authority/ commercial	Pay and Play	1990/2003

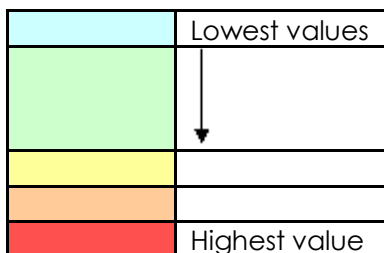
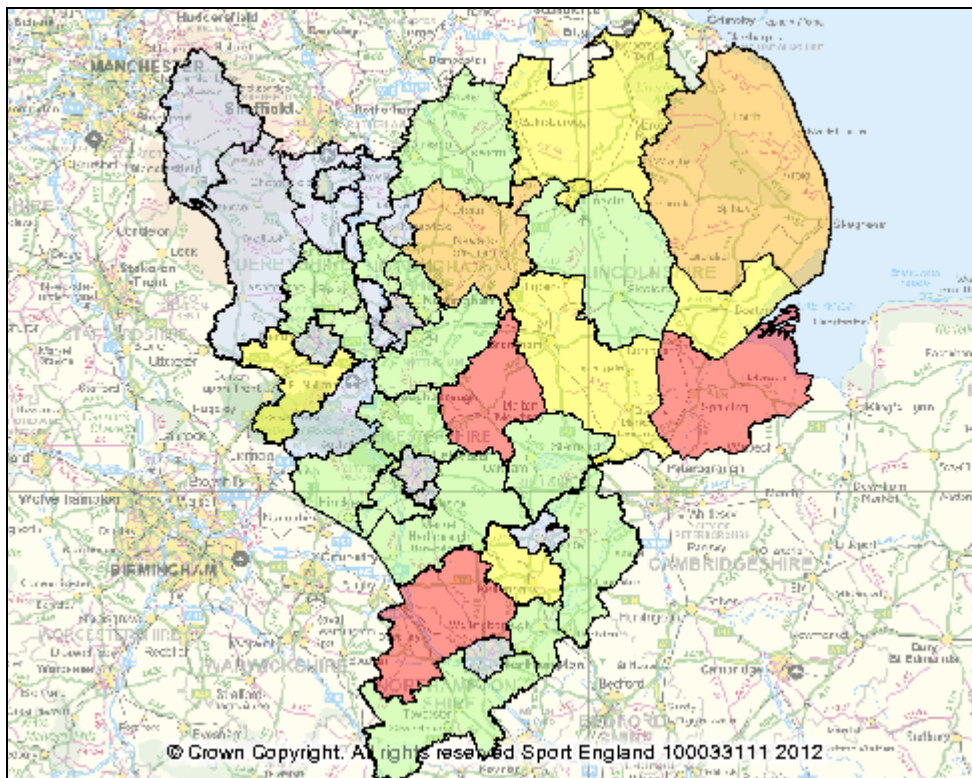
Bowling Centres per 1,000 population

- 4.47 Based on the assessment facilities per 1000 population The comparative supply of indoor bowls in Central Lincolnshire is very high and twice the regional and national averages, although only half of the best provided local authority in East Midlands Region which is also in Lincolnshire at South Holland. These findings are set out in Table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Comparison of Indoor Bowling Centres per 1,000 population

Area	Rinks per 1000 population
Lincoln	0.093
North Kesteven	0.064
West Lindsey	0.101
Central Lincolnshire	0.084
EM region	0.04
England	0.04
Best in region (South Holland)	0.209

Map 4.12: Provision of indoor bowling centres in East Midlands Region



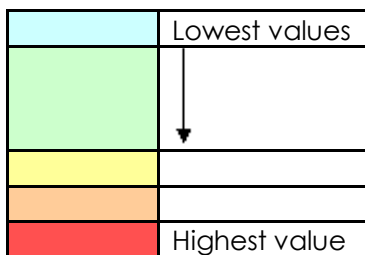
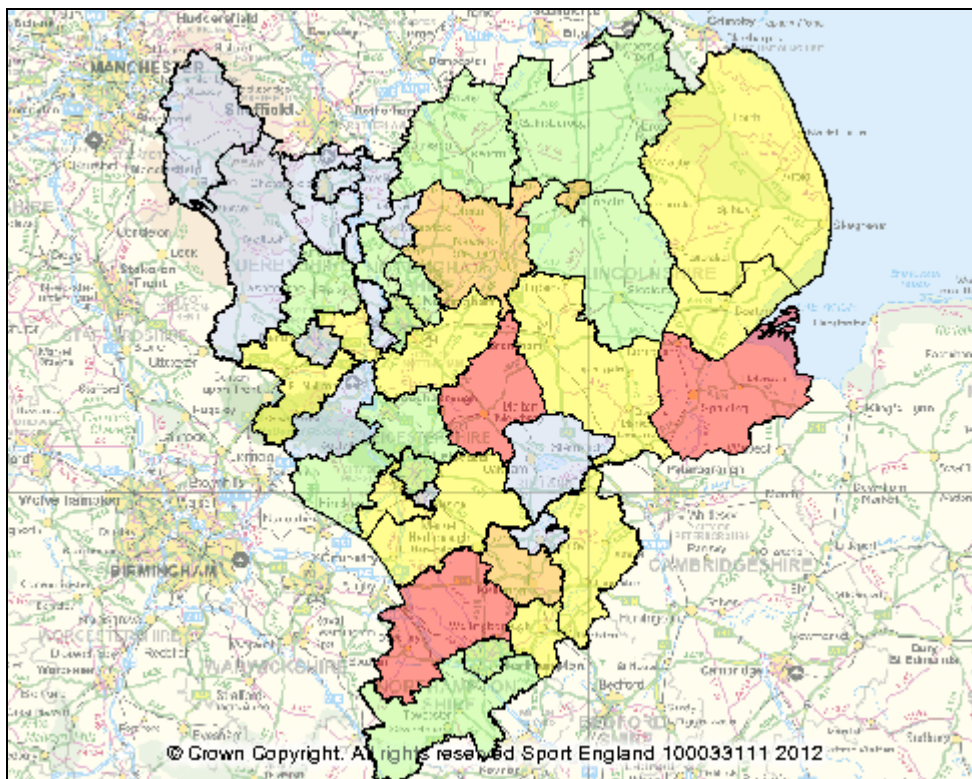
Supply and demand balance for indoor bowling centres

- 4.48 Using Active Places Power it is possible to assess supply against the demand generated within the same local authority area itself. This measure does not take into account the import and export of demand across local authorities and should be treated as an approximate guide to supply and demand. The supply and demand balance findings are set out in Table 4.13 overleaf. This shows that North Kesteven some 92% of the total North Kesteven demand is met. In Lincoln and West Lindsey the demand within the authority which is met is some 168% and 7% respectively. The Central Lincolnshire demand which is met is 119%. So overall the supply of indoor bowling centres is meeting the demand and there is not a shortfall in provision.

Table 4.13: Supply and demand for indoor bowling centres

Area	% demand met
Lincoln	168%
North Kesteven	92%
West Lindsey	107%
Central Lincolnshire	119%
EM region	88%
England	58%
Best in region (Rutland)	269%

Map 4.3: Supply and demand balance for indoor bowling centres across East Midlands Region



- 4.49 A different measure for indoor bowling centres is about accessibility and how much share of centres the population has and how this varies, so as to identify relative access to indoor bowling centres, this measure is known as Personal or relative share.

- 4.50 Personal share takes into account the location of the population with the size and availability of facilities. It then assesses whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100). A simple analogy is to consider indoor bowling provision as a cake, its size being proportional to the facility's catchment and its slices divided among the users within the catchment. The personal share is expressed in m².
- 4.51 Table 4.14 below sets out the personal share for each local authority area. Personal share for each of the Central Lincolnshire districts is above the East Midlands Region and England wide figures.

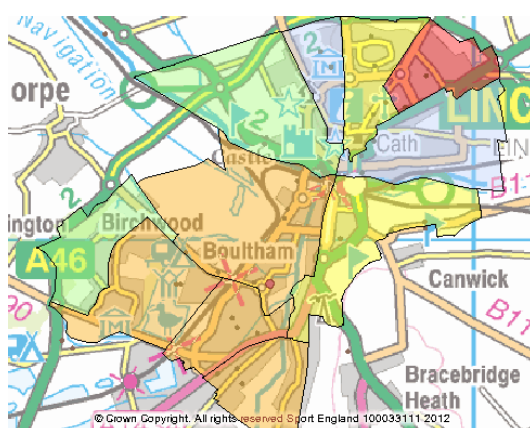
Table 4.14: Personal share of access to indoor bowling centres

Area	Personal share
Lincoln	1.04
North Kesteven	1.44
West Lindsey	0.87
Central Lincs	est. 1.15
EM region	0.86
England	0.58

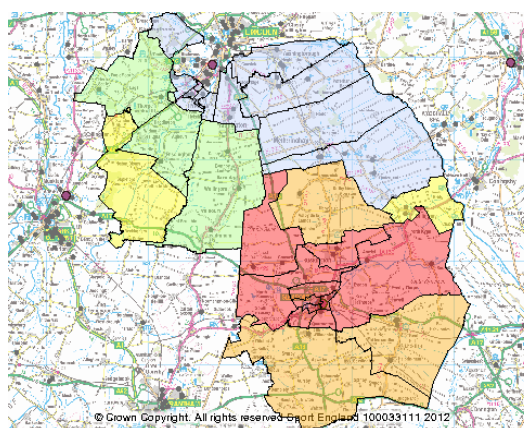
- 4.52 The same information can be presented as maps and Maps 4.4 – 4.6 indicate how personal share differs across each of the three districts. The maps indicate the areas of high personal share (in red) compared to areas of low personal share (in blue). The best personal share is in the north east of Lincoln and south central part of West Lindsey (near the Dunholme club) and around Sleaford and Gainsborough and central Lincoln, where the other clubs area.

Map 4.4 – 4.6: Personal Share Maps for Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey

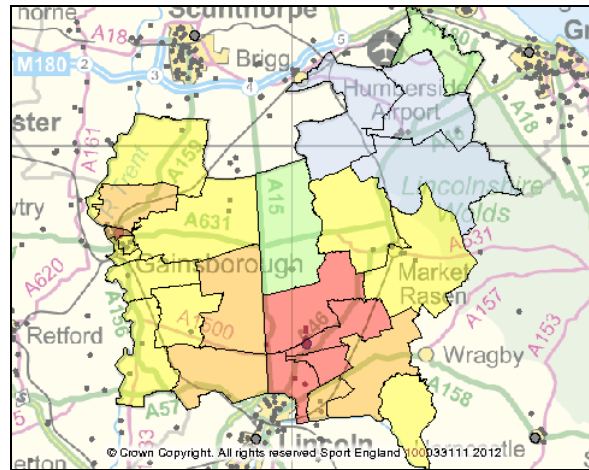
Map 4.4: City of Lincoln



Map 4.5: North Kesteven



Map 4.6: West Lindsey



Travel patterns and distances to Indoor Bowling Centres

- 4.53 Table 4.15 below sets out the percentage of the population who can access indoor bowling centres by car and by public transport. Car access is very good with virtually all of the Central Lincolnshire population living within 20 minutes drive time of the four centres. Public transport accessibility is relatively poor, with 60% of local residents in Lincoln, but only 35-40% in the rural districts able to access an indoor bowls centres within a 20 minute journey.

Table 4.15: percentage of the population who can access indoor bowling centres by travel mode and time

Authority and mode of travel	0 - 10 minutes	10 – 20 minutes	20 – 30 minutes	30 – 45 minutes	45+ minutes
Lincoln					
Car % of population	62%	38%	-	-	-
Public transport % of population	6%	58%	34%	4%	-
North Kesteven					
Car % of population	40%	53%	7%	1%	-
Public transport % of population	4%	36%	36%	23%	2%
West Lindsey					
Car % of population	34%	43%	21%	2%	-
Public transport % of population	8%	26%	14%	38%	13%

Sports Facility calculator

- 4.54 For indoor bowls centres it is possible to apply what is known as the Sport England sports facility calculator (SFC). This is a planning tool which assesses the projected demand for

indoor bowls centre based on population and applying the Sport England rate and frequency of participation in indoor bowls. It is a demand assessment it is NOT a supply and demand assessment. In its calculation it takes no account of whether the existing supply of indoor bowling centre can meet this projected demand.

4.55 The SFC estimates that at present (with the population estimates in 2012) there is sufficient demand in each area as follows:

- Lincoln, population 89,200, estimated demand for 5 rinks/0.8 centres
- North Kesteven, population 109,300, estimated demand for 8.5 rinks/1.4 centres
- West Lindsey, population 92,400, estimated demand for 7.5 rinks/1.25 centres
- Central Lincolnshire overall, population 290,900, estimated demand for 21 rinks/3.5 centres.

4.56 This compares with current provision as follows (centres with some community use equivalent)

- Lincoln – 8 rinks/1.3 centres
- North Kesteven – 6 rinks/1 centre
- West Lindsey – 8 rinks/1.3 centres
- Central Lincolnshire overall – 22 rinks/3.6 centres.

National Governing Body Consultation and assessment

4.57 Consultation with the England Indoor Bowling Association has identified strong support for the provision of the four centres in Central Lincolnshire. It is acknowledged by the Association that Lincolnshire has a population profile which very much supports indoor bowling. In fact the Association undertakes their own use of the Sport England planning tools to prepare their market profile of sports participation in indoor bowling and to focus their interventions and support to where there is the greatest participation.

4.58 The Association provides support and technical guidance in the development of facilities but does not provide direct investment or grant aid. The Association acknowledges that three of the four centres (excluding the West Lindsey centre) are in need of modernisation and upgrading.

Summary for indoor bowling

4.59 The APP assessment for indoor bowling has identified a very good level of supply with four centres. Two centres being in West Lindsey and one each in North Kesteven and City of Lincoln. There are 22 rinks in total. Two of the centres are commercial centres, one is a local authority centre in West Lindsey and one is a club owned/managed centre. In addition, there are 9 further centres within a 60 minute drive of the centre of Lincoln but outside the Central Lincolnshire area. So overall a very good supply of indoor bowling centres.

- 4.60 All four centres were opened between 1971 – 1990 and whilst all four have been refurbished, the last refurbishment was in 2003. This suggests the centres are probably in need of further major upgrading and potentially replacement.
- 4.61 In terms of demand and participation Central Lincolnshire has a sporting profile whereby around 4% of the total adult sports participation is in indoor bowling. This is a high percentage for this sport in any area and is likely to increase because the age profile of Central Lincolnshire is one of an increasing total percentage of the population in the 45+ age range, which is the age range for the highest participation in indoor bowling.
- 4.62 The supply and demand assessment shows that in North Kesteven some 92% of the total North Kesteven demand is met. In Lincoln and West Lindsey the demand within the authority which is met is some 168% and 7% respectively. The Central Lincolnshire demand which is met is 119%. So overall the supply of indoor bowling centres is meeting the demand and there is not a shortfall in provision. However one centre close then the healthy position of supply exceeding demand would change quickly, plus there would be a reduction in the good accessibility to centres.
- 4.63 In terms of accessibility and travel patterns car access is very good with virtually all of the Central Lincolnshire population living within 20 minutes drive time of the four centres. Public transport accessibility is relatively poor, with 60% of local residents in Lincoln, but only 35 - 40% in the rural areas being able to access an indoor bowls centres within a 20 minute journey.
- 4.64 The Indoor Bowling Association concurs with this assessment and is particularly concerned about the age and condition of three centres excluding the West Lindsey Leisure Centre, which also happens to be the smallest with three rinks. It does consider there is a need for major upgrading and this is important as Central Lincolnshire is a very vibrant and strong area for indoor bowls participation. The NGB does not have any capital funding to invest in centres.

Athletic tracks

Supply

- 4.65 There are two athletics track in Central Lincolnshire, both in Lincoln and with a synthetic running surface. There are no tracks in North Kesteven or West Lindsey. The Yarborough Leisure Centre track is floodlit and available on a pay and play basis, while the track at the Priory Academy is not floodlit and is in private use only.
- 4.66 In effect the supply is such that there is one publicly accessible all weather athletics track across Central Lincolnshire.
- 4.67 Table 4.16 overleaf summarises the supply information on the two all weather athletic tracks.

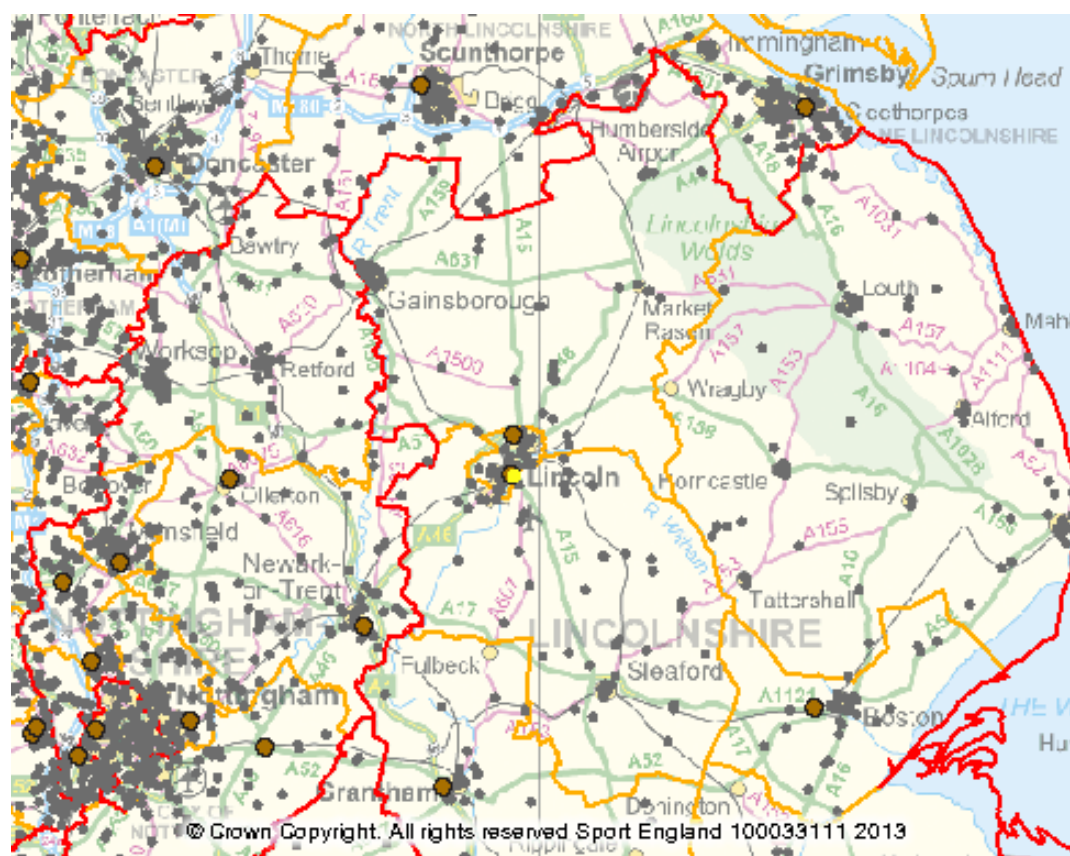
Table 4.16: Supply information on athletic tracks in Central Lincolnshire

Site Name	Ward	Lanes	Ownership/management	Access	Year Built/refurb
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	Park	6	Academies/in house	Private Use	2011
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Castle	6	Local Authority/Trust	Pay and Play	1976/2010

4.68 There are three other tracks within a 45-minute drive of the middle of the Central Lincolnshire area and the location of these tracks is set out in Map 4.7 below as a brown circle. The tracks are:

- Grove LC, Newark, 6 lane floodlit, sports club use (32 minutes)
- Dukeries LC, Boughton, 6 lane not floodlit, sports club use (41 minutes)
- Grantham Meres LC, 8 lane floodlit, pay and play (45 minutes).

Map 4.7: Location of athletic tracks outside Central Lincolnshire



Measures of supply

- 4.69 This assessment shows the available athletics facilities in lanes per 1000 population. Provision in Central Lincolnshire is about the national and regional average, but this conceals the different ratios for Lincoln (which is 4th best provided in the region) and North Kesteven and West Lindsey which have no tracks.

Map 4.8: Athletics tracks per 1000 population

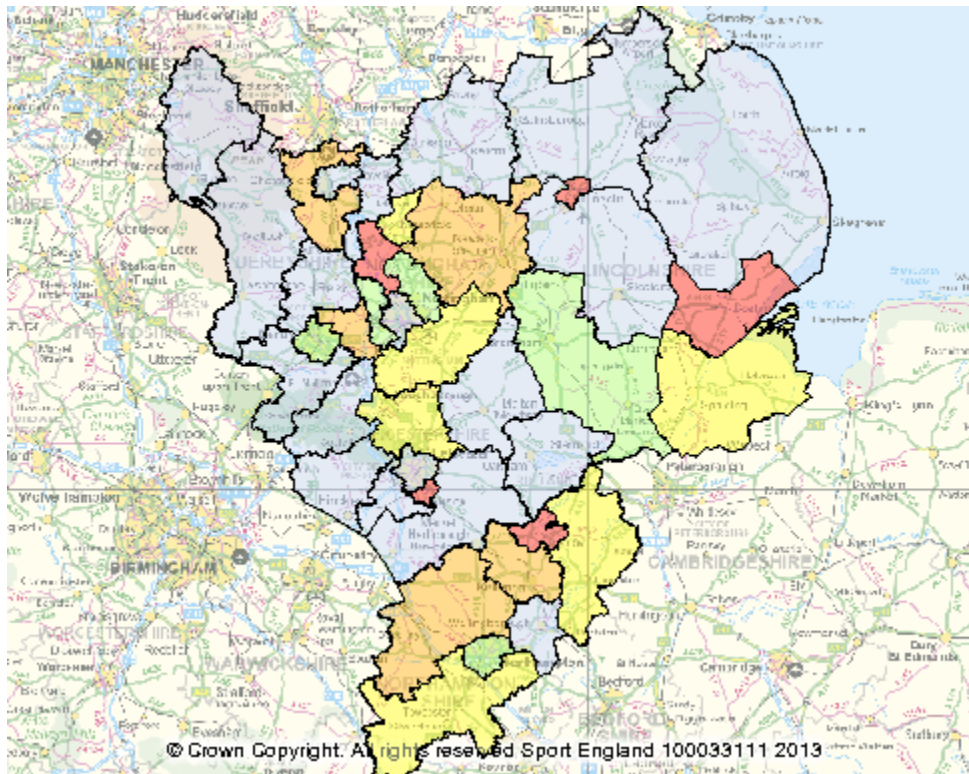


Table 4.17: Number of lanes per 1,000 population

Lanes per 1000 population	
Lincoln	0.14
North Kesteven	0
West Lindsey	0
Central Lincolnshire	0.046
EM region	0.05
England	0.05
Best in region (Corby)	0.15

Track quality

- 4.70 The Active Places Power database sets out the quality and condition of the tracks from date of construction and refurbishment. Both tracks located in Lincoln have been built or refurbished in the last 3 years, and it can therefore be assumed that quality is good.

Travel Patterns

- 4.71 Tables 4.18 below sets out the percentage of the population who can access the two athletic tracks by car and by public transport (walking access has not been assessed because of the relatively small number of tracks). Despite the lack of tracks in two of the local authorities it is still possible to assess accessibility.

Table 4.18: percentage of the population who can access athletic tracks by travel mode and time

Authority and mode of travel	0 - 10 minutes	10 – 20 minutes	20 – 30 minutes	30 – 45 minutes	45+ minutes
Lincoln					
Car % of population	77%	23%	-	-	-
Public transport % of population	18%	59%	23%		
North Kesteven					
Car % of population	16%	41%	28%	15%	-
Public transport % of population	3%	15%	29%	26%	27%
West Lindsey					
Car % of population	4%	34%	37%	25%	-
Public transport % of population	0%	5%	31%	27%	38%

- 4.72 As Table 4.18 shows and because there are so few tracks, accessibility throughout the whole area is limited. Car access is good in Lincoln, with the whole population within a 20 minute drive, but only about 40-60% of residents of North Kesteven and West Lindsey are within a 20 minute drive. The vast majority of residents in these authorities cannot access a track within a 20 minute public transport journey, and even in Lincoln, public transport accessibility is not good. The relatively good accessibility for City of Lincoln is tempered by only one of the tracks is only currently in private use.

National Governing Body assessment

- 4.73 The local provision of athletics tracks is broadly in accordance with the guidelines for provision set out in the UK Athletics Planning and Development Strategy which suggests that:

A hierarchy of provision is required for competition and training purposes for both outdoor and indoor facilities. The firm, but not strict, criteria for the provision of these facilities is:

- one outdoor synthetic track (6 or 8 lanes) per 250,000 within 20 minutes drive (45 minutes in rural areas);
- one indoor training centre per 500,000 people living within 30 minutes drive (45 minutes in rural areas);
- eight or six lane tracks;

- each area covered by an English County Athletic Association, London Borough and metropolitan borough should have an eight-lane track with suitable covered;
- spectator provision and floodlighting; and
- other tracks may be of six or eight lanes (depending on land available and proposed programme of use) with floodlighting.

Training facilities

- these should be built in areas where the criteria for a 6 or 8 lane track cannot be met and where communications are difficult. They would be synthetic tracks of smaller dimensions e.g. a 300m oval, a 200m J track or a 110m straight with floodlighting and field event provision. Most usefully these could be located on education sites to maximise use.

- 4.74 In broad terms therefore Central Lincolnshire despite only having two tracks and both in Lincoln there appears to be little justification in considering a further full size track in the wider Central Lincolnshire area.
- 4.75 The England Athletics Whole Sport Plan for 2013 – 2017 does have a small capital investment budget of around one million pounds. This however is explicitly directed towards major urban areas for either new track development or refurbishment.
- 4.76 Consultation with the NGB identified that their role is much more towards supporting initiatives in developing young people's participation through encouraging participation and developing athlete's standards through the club network. There are seven specific programmes in the WSP and Lincolnshire is identified as club development up to county standard level.
- 4.77 In terms of adults and based on the adult sports participation profile for each district, this did not identify athletics as a most popular sports amongst those played. This is not however a surprising finding given the vast majority of the sporting participants is in the plus 35+ age bands. Only Lincoln has one of the 19 Sport England market segments amongst the top six segments in the 18 – 25 age band.

Overall summary for athletics tracks

- 4.78 Overall, the supply of all weather athletic tracks within Central Lincolnshire is limited; there are 2 tracks both within Lincoln and none in North Kesteven or West Lindsey. In a wider 45 minute drive time catchment of Central Lincolnshire there are only 3 further tracks. So 5 tracks in total serving a population of around 800,000 people. Four of the tracks are on local authority leisure centre sites and so club development is the focus for athletics participation. Only one track is on a school site and that is a private school where there is no public use.
- 4.79 Based on a standard of tracks per 1,000 population, Lincoln is above the regional and national standard of provision. Accessibility to tracks based on car travel shows all the population in Lincoln is within a 20 minute drive, of a track but only about 40-60% of residents of North Kesteven and West Lindsey are within a 20 minute drive.
- 4.80 The Central Lincolnshire provision of athletics tracks is broadly in accordance with the guidelines for provision set out in the UK Athletics Planning and Development Strategy. So

when viewed in the standards and NGB assessment Central Lincolnshire does have sufficient provision to meet current demand. The caveats are the tracks are located in one authority and of these only one has public access. If there are initiatives programmes to develop athletics participation through a school or club network then facility provision is a major issues. Finally it could be argued that lack of tracks in two districts is simply stopping athletics development from starting even.

Indoor Tennis

- 4.81 There is 1 indoor tennis centre in Central Lincolnshire and which is located in West Lindsey, albeit close to the boundary with Lincoln. There are no such facilities in Lincoln or North Kesteven. The David Lloyd centre in West Lindsey comprises 4 courts and is available as a commercial members' club. Details of the centre arte set out in table below.

Table 4.19: Indoor Tennis Centre Provision in Central Lincolnshire

Name	Type	District	Ward	Courts	Ownership/management	Access	Year Built/refurbished
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Traditional	West Lindsey	Saxilby	4	Commercial	Registered Membership use	2000

- 4.82 In addition, there are 4 further centres within a 60 minute drive of the centre of Lincoln and outside, but on the edge of, the Central Lincolnshire area, at Woodhall Spa, Scunthorpe, Louth and Boston.

Indoor Tennis Centres per 1,000 population

- 4.83 The Active Places Power planning tool enables a comparison to be made with other local authority areas by benchmarking indoor tennis provision per 1000 population. This is set out in table below. The absolute supply of indoor tennis in Central Lincolnshire is very low and only half the regional and national averages and about 10% of the best provided local authority in the region. This overall ratio is entirely due to the one centre in West Lindsey.

Table 4.20: Indoor tennis centre provision per 1,000 population

	Courts per 1000 population
Lincoln	0
North Kesteven	0
West Lindsey	0.050
Central Lincolnshire	0.015
EM region	0.03
England	0.03
Best in region (Corby)	0.15

Quality

- 4.84 A quality assessments has been undertaken using data from Active Places Power on the date of construction and whether the facility has been refurbished, which is a useful proxy for quality. The centre was built in 2000 and has not been refurbished. It is not possible to be definitive about quality and condition, but it is likely that the centre will require some modernisation to remain fit for purpose over the next 10 years.

Accessibility

- 4.85 Table 4.21 below sets out the percentage of the population who can access indoor tennis centres by car and by public transport. Given there is only one centre then access to it by car is OK with 100% of the Lincoln population, 40% of the North Kesteven population and 42% of the West Lindsey population living within 10 – 20 minutes drive time of the centre.

Table 4.21: Percentage of the population who can access the indoor tennis centre by travel mode and time

Authority and mode of travel	0 -10 minutes	10 – 20 minutes	20 – 30 minutes	30 – 45 minutes	45+ minutes
Lincoln					
Car % of population	33%	67%	-	-	-
Public transport % of population	0	33%	60%	7%	-
North Kesteven					
Car % of population	2%	38%	32%	28%	-
Public transport % of population	0	3%	12%	50%	35%
West Lindsey					
Car % of population	8%	34%	47%	11%	-
Public transport % of population	0	9%	16%	34%	41%

Demand Assessments for indoor tennis

- 4.86 The sports participation profile for the Central Lincolnshire districts identified tennis (not exclusively indoor) as a sport which is second or third choice sport for the recreational player in the 30's – 45 age bands. Significantly it is sports where there is a higher latent demand to play than there are actual tennis participants.
- 4.87 The figures from the Active People market segmentation survey for APS 5 are set out below in Table below 4.22 overleaf. As can be seen, in all three districts the number of people who would like to play tennis is at 5,436 is greater than those who do play at 4,925 people. In all three districts the would like to play numbers of participants exceed the do play tennis participants. This does suggest there is a high latent demand for tennis and one of the barriers to increased participation could be lack of facilities and which are accessible. (Note: the APS figures are for indoor and outdoor tennis).

Table 4.22: Numbers of people who do play and would like to play tennis in each Central Lincolnshire District

	Do Play Tennis	Would Like to Play Tennis
Lincoln	1,449	1,740
North Kesteven	1,912	2,028
West Lindsey	1,564	1,668
Total	4,925	5,436

National Governing Body Assessment

- 4.88 The Lawn Tennis Association did not respond to enquiries about their views on the need for indoor tennis centres across Central Lincolnshire.

Summary of findings for indoor tennis centres

- 4.89 The David Lloyd Indoor Tennis centre in West Lindsey is the only centre located in Central Lincolnshire. It has 4 courts and is available/operated as a commercial members' club. The centre was built in 2000 and has not been refurbished.
- 4.90 There are 4 further centres within a 60 minute drive of the centre of Lincoln which are outside but on the edge of Central Lincolnshire. These centres are located at Woodhall Spa, Scunthorpe, Louth and Boston. In total there are there are 14 indoor courts at these centres.
- 4.91 The absolute supply of indoor tennis courts in Central Lincolnshire is very low and only half the regional and national averages. It is also about 10% of the best provided local authority in the region, which is Corby Borough Council.
- 4.92 Despite there only being only one centre in Central Lincolnshire, access to it by car is OK. 100% of the Lincoln population, 40% of the North Kesteven population and 42% of the West Lindsey population live within a 10 – 20 minutes drive time of the centre.
- 4.93 The sports participation profile for the Central Lincolnshire districts identified tennis (not exclusively indoor) as a sport which is second or third choice sport for the recreational player in the 30's – 45 age bands. Significantly it is sports where there is a higher latent demand to play than there are actual tennis participants.
- 4.94 The Active People survey 5 in 2011 – 2012 identified an adult tennis playing population across Central Lincolnshire of 4,925 players both indoor and outdoor. However the survey identified a population of 5,436 people who would like to play tennis. This suggests a comparatively big latent demand for tennis. The barriers to increasing participation are cited as lack of time, lack of people to play with priority given to other activities and lack of facilities.
- 4.95 The aging of the core resident population for Central Lincolnshire suggests that more people over the next 10 years will move into the casual and irregular sports participant who play sport for recreational, social and keep fit purposes. If they are existing tennis players then participation will become more infrequent. It is difficult to assess if the latent demand barriers to increasing participation will increase or decrease. Consultations with the Lawn Tennis Association did not provide a response on their views about the current and future need for indoor tennis centres. Public sector provision of indoor tennis centres does not exist at present

and any future provision will be determined by commercial providers. The current supply and assessment of current demand does not suggest there will be further development of indoor tennis unless participation does increase.

Squash Courts

Squash Court supply

- 4.96 The assessment of the supply and demand for squash can only be regarded as a position statement of supply and an assessment of the current numbers playing squash and would like to play squash for the Central Lincolnshire districts taken from the Active People survey 5 in 2011 – 2012.
- 4.97 The audit of current supply of squash courts in 2013 is taken from the England Squash website, supplemented by the new Active Places Power database. There are some inconsistencies between the two sites and further verification is required. There is not one agreed database of squash court.
- 4.98 Table 4.23 below sets out the findings on current supply from both sources. (Note: entries in blue are where information is incomplete or the centre appears to be closed) There are 40 squash courts in total including 16 glass backed courts on 16 sites in the wider Central Lincolnshire area, although one site appears to have closed. There are also 3 sites which are only available on a private basis.
- 4.99 There are 15 courts at 6 sites which are either all public pay and play access or also have some membership system in operation. All the other 8 sites are a combination of private or membership based access. There is no information available on the age of courts and so whether there is an aging stock or when the peak for provision occurred cannot be assessed.

Table 4.23: Squash Court provision in Central Lincolnshire

Name of centre	District	Availability	Total courts	Glass backed courts
BIRCHWOOD COMMUNITY & LEISURE CENTRE	Lincoln	Pay & play/club	2	0
DEANS SPORT & LEISURE	Lincoln	No info		
LINCOLN EASTGATE T B & S CLUB	Lincoln	Membership	2	0
LINCOLN COLLEGE (CLOSED)	Lincoln	Private	3	3
LINDUM SPORTS ASSOC	Lincoln	Pay & play	2	1
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Lincoln	No info		
RUSTON SPORTS & SOCIAL CLUB	Lincoln	No info		
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN (BRAYFORD)	Lincoln	Private	4	2
YARBOROUGH LC	Lincoln	Pay & play/private	3	0
HECKINGTON SQUASH CLUB	North Kesteven	Pay & play/membership	1	0

Name of centre	District	Availability	Total courts	Glass backed courts
METHERINGHAM SRC	North Kesteven	Membership	2	0
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	North Kesteven	Pay & play /membership/ club/private	2	0
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	North Kesteven	Private	5	3
RAF WADDINGTON	North Kesteven	Private	3	3
SLEAFORD FITNESS CLUB	North Kesteven	Membership	2	0
TOTAL FITNESS LINCOLN	North Kesteven	Membership	2	0
HARPERS @ SLEAFORD	North Kesteven	Pay & play/membership	2	2
DAVID LLOYD CLUB LINCOLN	West Lindsey	Membership	2	2
WEST LINDSEY LC	West Lindsey	Pay & play/membership/club	3	0

Demand for squash

4.100 Based on the Active People survey 5 for 2011- 2012, the market segmentation data estimated there are 2,669 participants playing squash and a further 1,720 estimated participants who would like to play. The breakdown for each of the three districts is set out in Table 4.24 below. (Note: these findings are for squash and racquetball combined)

Table 4.24: Numbers of people who do play and would like to play squash in each Central Lincolnshire District

	Do Play Squash	Would Like to Play Squash
Lincoln	829	563
North Kesteven	1,020	635
West Lindsey	820	522
Total	2,669	1,720

4.101 The Squash Rackets Association was contacted for its assessment on the current and future supply and demand for squash but did not provide a response. Local consultations with the operators of the public pay and play courts identified a declining demand for squash, with some conversion of courts at the North Kesteven Leisure Centre. Plus other centres considering conversion of courts. Local leagues in the public leisure centres are low key and the vast majority of play is pay and play at a recreational level.

4.102 As set out the findings on squash and squash courts are a position statement of the best estimate of supply from two databases and an assessment of current and would like to play participation. Any further work to assess the future provision for squash should be undertaken with the local clubs operating as squash venues which are membership based. This is the active participant base and will provide a more dynamic assessment of the current and future need for squash and squash courts.

5. Sports Facility Supply and Demand Analysis for Swimming Pools

- 5.1 This section considers the supply and demand for swimming pools utilising Sport England's facility planning model. The reasons for developing the evidence base for swimming pools is because it is a facility type which contributes most to the community infrastructure needs for Central Lincolnshire.
- 5.2 As such it is essential to develop an evidence base which can set out future needs for inclusion in the Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan and which meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework paragraphs 73 and 74
- 5.3 To reiterate the reasons swimming pools are most important are:
- swimming is genuinely a sports facility type which provides for cradle to grave sports participation – across all ages and both genders. It is also an activity which is very important for personal safety. The sports participation profile has shown that swimming is a very important activity and has popularity and participation right across Central Lincolnshire;
 - together sports halls and swimming pools are the two facility types which account for between 60% - 70% of the total indoor sport and physical activity adult participation – they are the bedrock of provision. They are also the mainstay of public sector leisure provision, in some authorities a swimming pool(s) can be the only type of indoor provision which the local authority provides.
- 5.4 For all these reasons they are the two facility types where it is most important to develop a detailed current and future needs assessment. For these reasons the Sport England planning technique known as the facility planning model has been applied for these two facility types. The options which emerge from this needs assessment are set out as part of Section 9 of this report. A full description of the fpm is set out in appendix xx to this report.

Introduction

5.5 The purposes of the fpm analysis for swimming pools is to assess:

- demand from the resident population across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 including an assessment of how the supply and demand for swimming pools in the wider study area impacts on Central Lincolnshire; and
- the extent to which changes in the projected population between 2013 and 2022 across Central Lincolnshire has on the projected demand for swimming and supply of pools in 2022. This includes some minor changes in swimming pool supply in the surrounding authorities. (Note: separate to this report is a report which sets out a forward projection of the impact of the projected demand for swimming beyond 2022 to 2031 which is the final date for the plan period of the Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy).

5.6 The analysis is based on two separate analysis/runs which have been modelled. The specific runs which have been modelled are:

- Run 1 – existing provision of swimming pools as at 2013 in Central Lincolnshire and the local authorities which make up the wider study area; and
- Run 2 - projected provision for swimming pools in Central Lincolnshire in 2022, based on the projected population change between 2013 – 2022 across Central Lincolnshire and population change across the wider study area.

5.7 The application of this analysis is intended to provide:

- a strategic assessment of the current and future need for swimming in 2013 and 2022 based on projected population change. These findings will assist the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit and the individual local authorities which make up Central Lincolnshire in their assessment of the changes which need to be made in swimming pool provision to meet the projected changes in demand from the projected population increases, plus the aging of the core resident population has on the demand for swimming pools. For example, is there a need to provide additional pools to met projected demand and if so where and at what scale? Or alternatively can the existing number, scale and location of swimming pools meet the projected changes in demand up to 2022. In effect the current stock meets strategic need but there could be requirements to upgrade some existing pools to increase capacity and improve the quality of the existing pools; and
- the outputs from this assessment and evidence base will contribute directly to developing planning policy for the Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy and form the evidence base for setting out the infrastructure requirements for swimming pools to meet population growth The report is the development of an evidence base of future need for swimming provision focusing on the quantitative, qualitative and accessibility findings from the analysis undertaken.

Sequence of reporting, study area, content and reporting of findings

- 5.8 Runs 1 and 2 are assessed separately and then the findings compared because this represents the strategic assessment of the current and future supply and demand for swimming. Run 1 is what supply and demand for swimming pools looks like now in 2013 and run 2 is what it could look like 2022 based on these projected changes in population.
- 5.9 Run 2 does integrate fully the aging of the core resident population in 2012 to what the age and gender profile in 2022 will be and the demand for swimming in 2022 based on that core resident profile.
- 5.10 The analysis reports the findings for both runs under the headings of – total supply, total demand, supply/demand balance, satisfied demand, unmet demand, used capacity and relative share of swimming pools.
- 5.11 For each run the report sets out a table of findings for each heading and then provides a commentary on those findings. The sequences of columns in the tables are the same: Central Lincolnshire findings; followed by the findings for each of the three District Councils which make up Central Lincolnshire. This allows the strategic assessment of what does this all mean for Central Lincolnshire to be reported on as well as commentary on the more detailed findings for each District Council.
- 5.12 The findings under each heading are also set out for the rest of Lincolnshire County and for the East Midlands region in run 1. This is intended to provide where relevant comparative findings, for example what is the provision of water space per 1,000 population. How does this provision compare with the rest of Lincolnshire County and with East Midlands Region.
- 5.13 At the end of each run is a summary of key findings. This is the Executive Summary of the overall report and these findings will be incorporated into the wider Indoor Sports Facilities and Built Provision study.

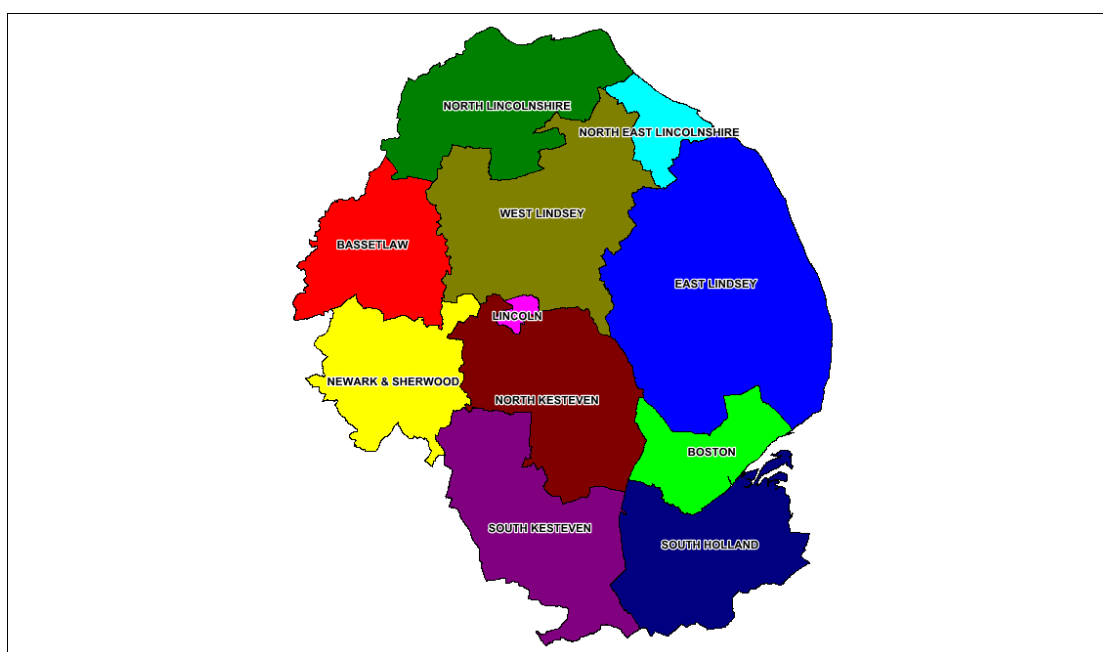
The Study Area

- 5.14 Describing the study area provides some points of explanation and a context for the report's findings. Customers of swimming pools do not reflect local authority boundaries and whilst there are management and pricing incentives (and possibly disincentives) for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which swimming pools people will choose to use.
- 5.15 These are based on: how close the swimming pool is to where people live; the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness; other facilities within/on the site such as a fitness suite; personal and family choice; and reasons for using a particular facility, such as a particular activity going on.
- 5.16 Consequently, in determining the position for Central Lincolnshire it is very important to take full account of the swimming pools in all the neighbouring local authorities to Central Lincolnshire. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities located in Central Lincolnshire and those located outside Central Lincolnshire. The nearest facility for some Central Lincolnshire residents may be located outside the area (known as

exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest swimming pool is inside Central Lincolnshire (known as imported demand).

- 5.17 Taking account of all these import and export effects is done by **establishing a study area** which places Central Lincolnshire at the centre of the study and assesses the import and export of demand into and out of the area and reflects the location, age, condition and content of all the swimming pools.
- 5.18 The study area for this assessment is the Central Lincolnshire area and the neighbouring authorities. A map of the study area is set out below as Map 5.1.

Map 5.1: Study area for Central Lincolnshire and bordering local authorities



National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.19 This analysis and report does provide an evidence base which is consistent with the requirements of the National Planning policy framework paragraphs 73 and 74.

Paragraph 73

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.

Paragraph 74

- 5.20 Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
 - the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
 - the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.
- 5.21 The assessment applies the Sport England facilities planning model to generate the data which is set out in this report. A full description of the Sport England facilities planning model, the parameters applied on sports participation and frequency rates and sources of research for the data applied in the model are set out in Appendix 2 of this report.

Run 1: The Current Situation

- R.1 The first run of the model is intended to describe and assess the current situation (2013), and incorporates the most up to date audit of swimming pools in the area, including those pools which are under construction or otherwise committed to development. It is based on the estimated population in Central Lincolnshire and the rest of the study area in 2013.
- R.2 Run 1 provides the baseline assessment of the supply and demand for swimming provision in 2013.

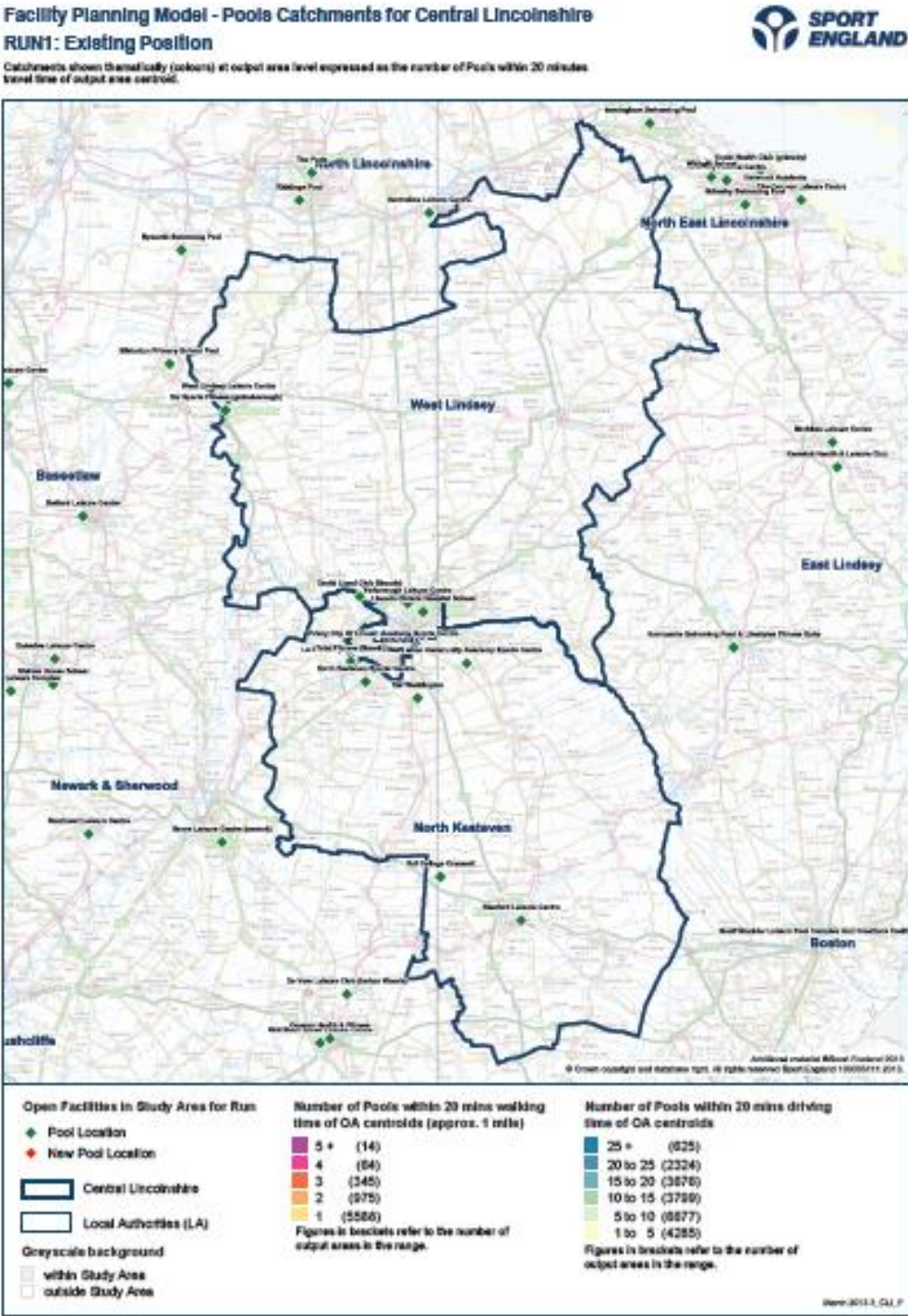
Table R1: Total Supply Findings

Total Supply	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Number of pools	20	5	10	5	24	276
Number of pool sites	13	3	7	3	17	192
Supply of total water space in sqm	3880.8	975	2032.3	873.5	5726.3	59478.9
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	3109.5	721.2	1598.8	789.6	4960.8	50378.5
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	26949	6250	13856	6843	42994	436614
Waterspace per 1000	13.08	10.38	18.27	9.53	13.17	12.87

- R.3 In run 1 there is a total of 20 swimming pools in Central Lincolnshire on 13 swimming pool sites. So there is an average of 1.5 swimming pools per site. North Kesteven has the highest number of pools at 10 pools on 7 sites. City of Lincoln and West Lindsey have the same number of pools at 5 individual pools on 3 swimming pool sites. In the rest of Lincolnshire County (R of LC) there are 24 pools on 17 sites.
- R.4 The supply listing includes all pools so for example, the Total Fitness (Lincoln) pools are included in the statement of supply. However when supply is assessed **it only includes those pools which have public access and the hours of public use.**
- R.5 When the total swimming pool supply is counted this shows there is a total water space from the 20 pools in Central Lincolnshire of 3,880 sq metres of water. However, in the assessment of swimming pool supply available for public use this shows the total water area to be 3,109 sq metres of water, a reduction of 771 sq metres of water. (Note; for context a 25 metre x 4 lane swimming pool is 210 sq metres of water).

- R.6 A comparative standard for pool provision is waterspace per 1,000 population. Applying this standard shows that across Central Lincolnshire there are 13.08 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. This is just above the East Midlands Region figure of 12.8 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- R.7 However within each District council there is a wide variation in provision. Both Lincoln City and West Lindsey have provision of waterspace well below the East Midlands Region figure. In West Lindsey there is 9.5 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. Whilst in City of Lincoln there is 10.3 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- R.8 The Central Lincolnshire figure is “bumped up” because of the provision in North Kesteven which is 18.2 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. By way of additional a reference the England wide figure is 12.7 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- R.9 The location of swimming pool sites across Central Lincolnshire and those in the rest of the study area is set out in Map R1 overleaf. (Note: it is acknowledged that the small land area of Lincoln City relative to the remainder of Central Lincolnshire does lead to a clustering of the pool names in the map in Lincoln. Plus mapping such a large land area as Central Lincolnshire does not provide as much clarity and detail when the maps are presented in the report. A full set of maps have been made provided to each local authority to view alongside the report itself.)

Map R1: Location of the swimming pools in Central Lincolnshire and in the wider study area run 1.



Types of swimming pools, size, age and operation

R.10 Table R2 overleaf provides a profile of the swimming pool supply across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 in run 1. The commentary on table 1 is that overall the supply of swimming pool provision is extensive in scale, provides for the full range of swimming programmes. The main public pools were built in one era (1970's) and whilst they have been refurbished they are now old, pools in terms of age and condition. The commercial pools are post 2000 and are quite large main pools. In more detail the comments are:

- the pool supply is extensive in the range of pool types. There are 20 pools in total, of which 13 pools are main pools, 6 are learner/teaching pools and there is 1 diving pool;
- the District Council pool types provide for a full range of swimming programmes as 3 of the District Council sites provide a main pool and a learner/teaching pool on one site. Plus Yarborough Leisure Centre includes a diving pool. There are also 2 commercial sites which have 2 pools;
- the size of the pools also provides for the full range of swimming programmes. All of the District Council and school site pools (excepting Branston Community Academy Sports Centre) are a minimum 25m x 4 lane pool. Furthermore the main pools at the Yarborough, North Kesteven and West Lindsey centres are 25 metres x 6 lane main tank pools;
- the District Council main pools (Yarborough, North Kesteven and West Lindsey) were built in the 1973 – 1976 period. All have been refurbished in the 2006 – 2008 period but they are now old pools in terms of age;
- of the three school located pools, Priory Academy was built in 1973 and was refurbished in 2010. Branston Community Academy pool was built in 1980 and refurbished in 2005. Lincoln Christ's Hospital School pool was built in 1994 and refurbished in 2006. There is no school pool site in West Lindsey; and
- there is mixed economy of pool locations and operations, 4 sites are District Council locations and public pool operations. 3 are school locations and without extensive community use. 4 are commercial locations and are membership based operations. 2 are private pools on RAF sites which have some community use on a membership/bookings access.

Table R2: Central Lincolnshire Swimming Pools – name, water area, year built and year refurbished, site location

					Site Location/ District Council (DC) School (S) Commercial (C) Private (P)
Name of facility	Type of pool	Water Area (sq metres of water)	Year Pool Built	Year Pool Refurbish	
CITY OF LINCOLN					
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	Main/General	225	1994	2006	S
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	213	1973	2010	S
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	1976	2008	DC
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	131			
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	94			
WEST LINDSEY					
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Main/General	325	2000		C
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Learner/Teaching/Training	21			
DW SPORTS FITNESS (GAINSBOROUGH)	Main/General	160	2007		C
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	1973	2006	DC
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	55			
NORTH KESTEVEN					
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	140	1980	2005	S
LA FITNESS (LINCOLN SOUTH WEST)	Main/General	180	1999		C
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	313	1974	2007	DC
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	80			
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	Main/General	320	2000	2003	P
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	Learner/Teaching/Training	100			
RAF WADDINGTON	Main/General	230	1962	1996	P
SLEAFORD LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	270	1973	2012 -13	DC
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	Main/General	300	2002		C
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	Learner/Teaching/Training	100			

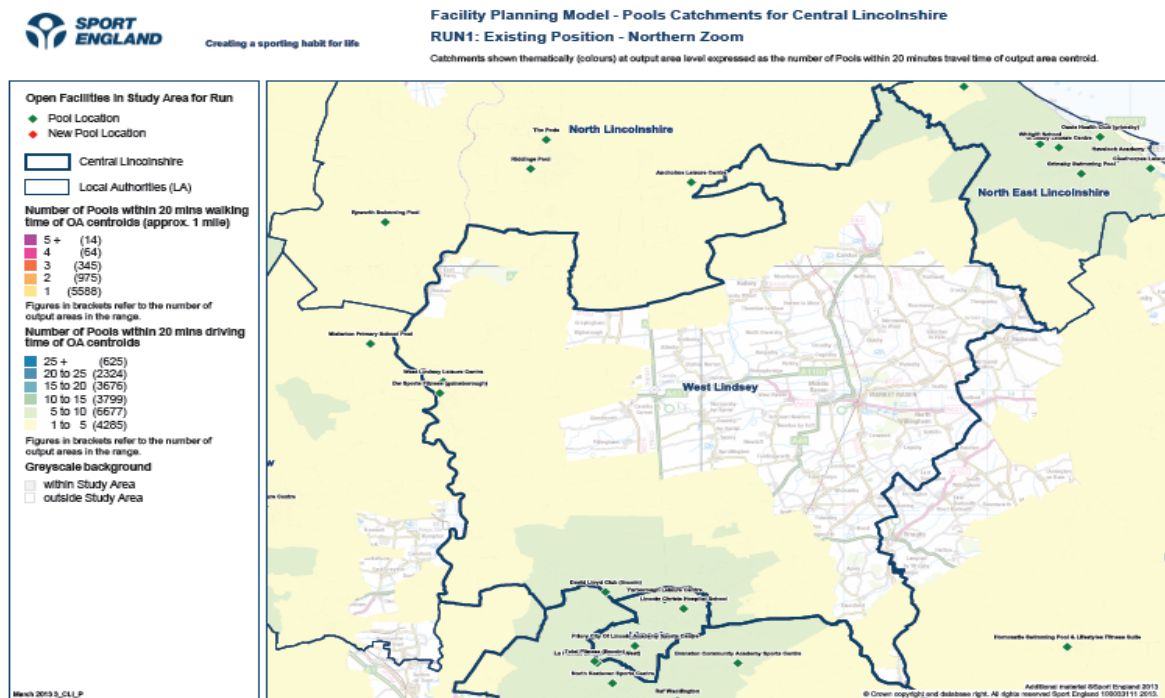
Access to swimming pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area

- R.11 Maps R2 and R3 overleaf illustrate the number of pools which are accessible based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the pools in Central Lincolnshire and the wider study area.
- R.12 The areas shaded cream and green represent how many pools are accessible to the population living in each shaded area. The areas with no shading and illustrating the OS base are areas where the population living in those areas are outside the 20 minutes drive time of any swimming pool. The colour coded key is to the left of the map and the drive time colour code is the lower of the two colour codes. (Note: to reiterate, it is recognised that the maps do not produce in the fullest and clearest detail in the report. To overcome this and present the findings with more clarity Central Lincolnshire is divided into two areas titled as, Northern

Zoom and which includes West Lindsey and City of Lincoln and Southern Zoom which includes North Kesteven and Lincoln City. The findings presented are on the same basis in each map, it is only the division on of the geographical area of Central Lincolnshire that is different between the maps).

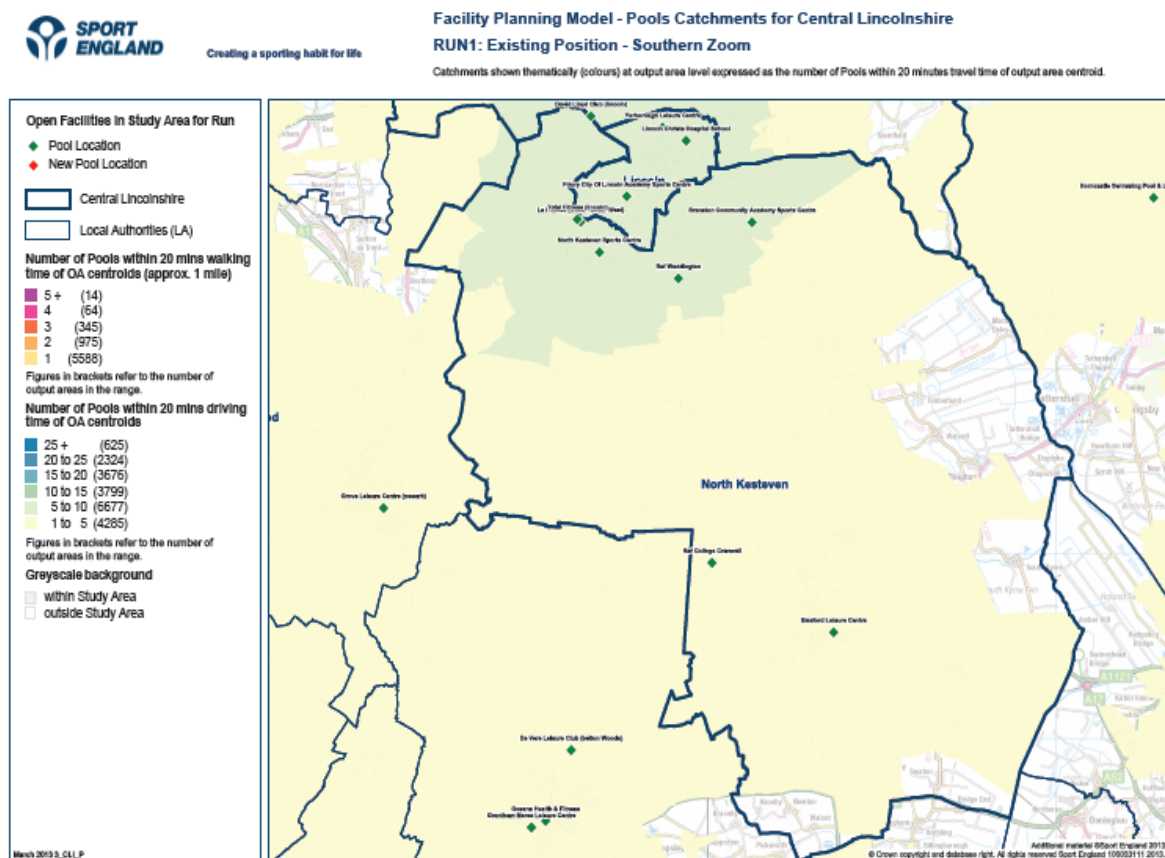
- R.13 As Map R2 for the northern zoom shows around 50% of the land area of West Lindsey is outside the 20 minutes drive time catchment area of any swimming pool. This is a significant land area and it represents 22% of the total West Lindsey population some 19,695 people in 2013(Note the next section sets this out in more detail).
- R.14 The area of West Lindsey which is cream colour shows that residents in this area have access to between 1 – 5 swimming pools (some outside West Lindsey and located in Lincoln, North Lincolnshire and Bassetlaw). Whilst residents in the area shaded green and to the southern boundary with Lincoln City shows that residents in this area have access to between 5 – 10 swimming pools based on a 20 minutes drive time of where they live/pools are located.
- R.15 For City of Lincoln all of the residents of the authority have access to between 5 – 10 pools based on the drive time catchment area. So access to swimming pools by car to a reasonably high number of pools is not an issue for City of Lincoln residents. However the findings are that some 28.6% of the City of Lincoln residents do not have access to a car, which is above the Lincolnshire County level at 16.7% and the East Midlands region level at 21.3%. So for Lincoln it will be very important to consider the access to pools by foot (follows car accessibility/catchment area findings).

Map R2: Access to swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN ZOOM based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of pools. Run 1



- R.16 In terms of the southern zoom which contains North Kesteven and City of Lincoln again the findings are set out in Map R3 below. The findings are that around 10% of the land area of North Kesteven is outside the 20 minutes drive time catchment area of any swimming pool. This is mainly in an area to the east of the authority and some to the southern boundary with South Kesteven. The total population living in these areas is around 5% of the North Kesteven population, around 5,323 people.
- R.17 For residents in the vast majority of the land area of North Kesteven residents have access to between 1- 5 swimming pools based on the location and 20 minutes drive time catchment area of pools. For the area to the north of the authority around Lincoln City residents in these areas have access to between 5 – 10 swimming pools (shaded green) based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of pool locations.

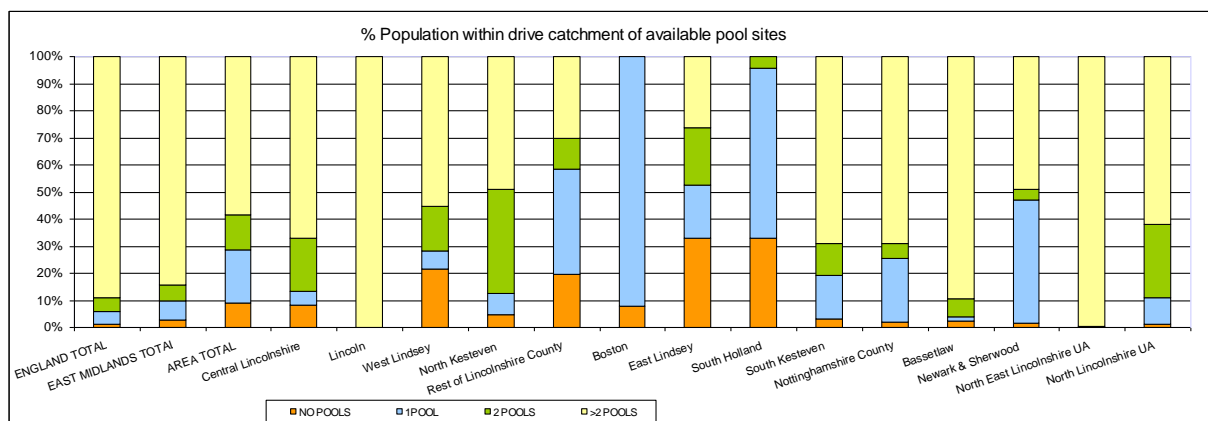
Map R3: Access to swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN ZOOM based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of pools. Run 1



- R.18 Comparative information on the number of pools accessible by the population of Central Lincolnshire and in the rest of the study area is shown in bar chart form and this is set out in Chart R1 overleaf. As the chart shows Central Lincolnshire (4th column) has around 8% of the population (shaded brown) who live outside the drive time catchment area of any pool. At the other extreme around 68% of the population live within the catchment area of 2+ pools (shaded cream).

- R.19 The key finding for Lincoln (fifth column) it has the highest accessibility of all 14 local authorities in the study area with 100% of its population within the 20 minutes drive time of 2+ swimming pools.
- R.20 As reported North Kesteven (seventh column) has 5% of its population outside the catchment area of any pool and 50% of its population having access to 2+ swimming pools.
- R.21 Finally West Lindsey (sixth column) has 22% of its population outside the drive time catchment area of any pool which is amongst the highest of all 14 local authorities in the study area and 55% of the West Lindsey population within the drive time catchment area of 2+ pools.

Chart R1: Percentage of the population in Central Lincolnshire and the rest of the study area with access to swimming pools by 20 minutes drive time

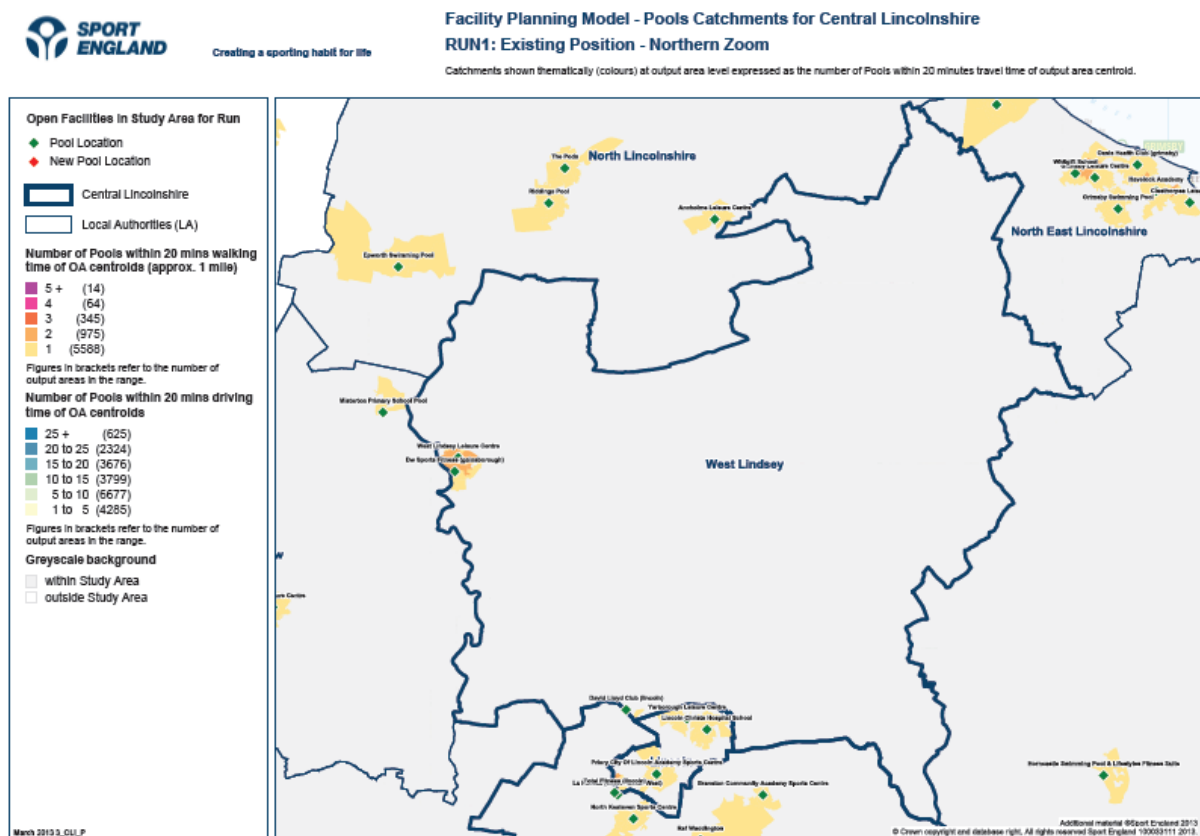


Access to swimming pools based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area

- R.22 The same mapped and bar chart information can be presented for the WALK TO catchment area of a swimming pool. The walk to catchment area is defined by Sport England through their research as 20 minutes or 1 mile.
- R.23 Again this is presented in the North and South Central Lincolnshire zoom maps 5 and 6 respectively. Not surprisingly the walks to catchment areas are very tight to the actual pool locations. Map R4 for the Central Lincolnshire north zoom shows that for West Lindsey there is only a small area of Gainsborough where the population has access to the pools at the West Lindsey Leisure Centre and the DW Sports Centre.
- R.24 This area represents some 17% of the West Lindsey population in 2013. Put another way some 83% of the West Lindsey population are outside the walk to catchment area of a swimming pool. In terms of travel patterns to pools some 5.5% of all visits to pools are by walking in West Lindsey.
- R.25 In Lincoln given the higher number of pools and much smaller area of the authority some 32% of the Lincoln population live within the walking catchment area of a swimming pool. As map 5 shows this is mainly in the north and centre of the authority. The estimate is that 12% of all visits to pools are on foot. So the walking catchment area of pools and the population

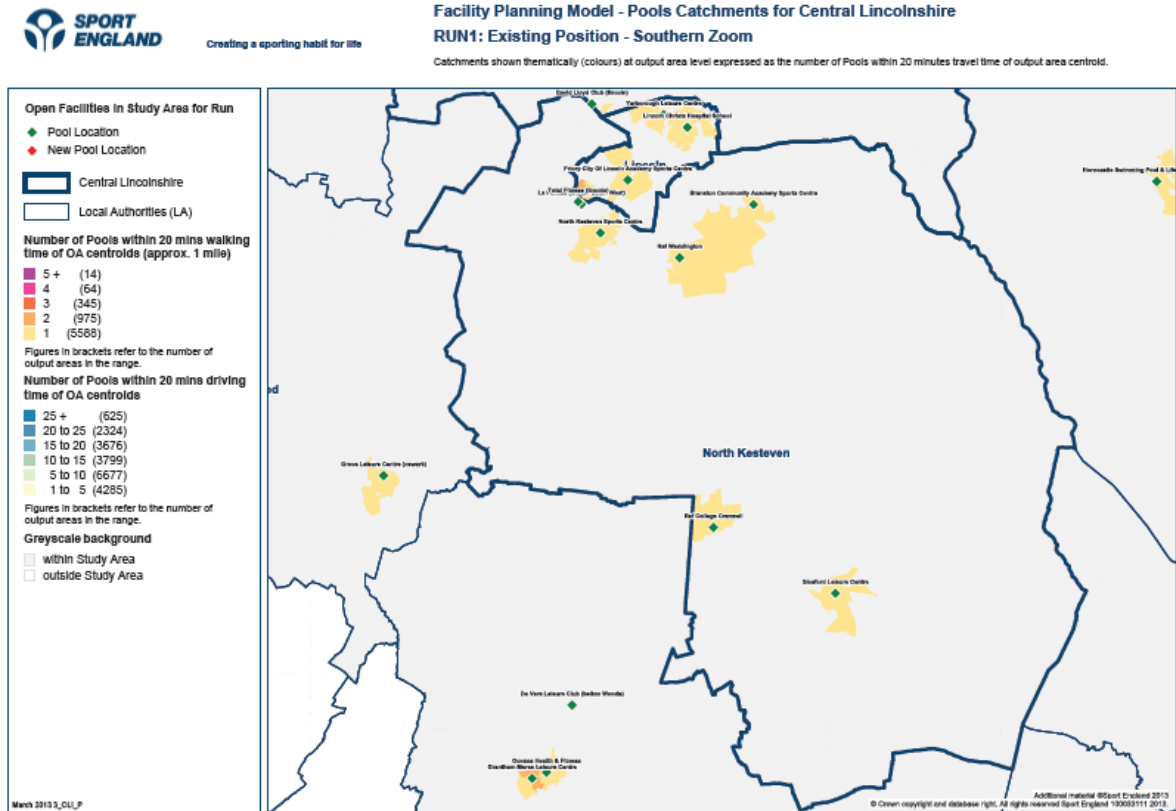
included within them is more important in Lincoln – given 13% of all visits are on foot and Lincoln has a lower percentage of the population with access to a car.

Map R4: Access to swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN ZOOM based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of pools. Run 1



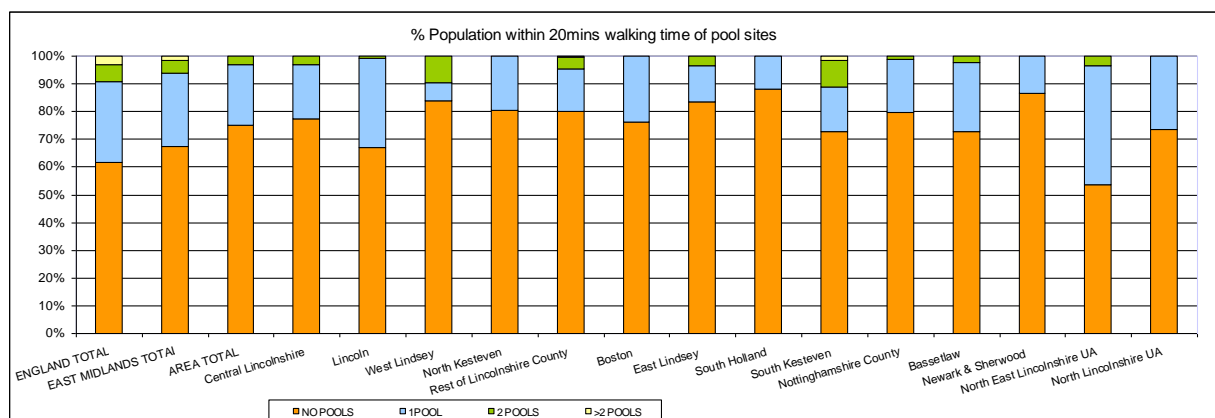
R.26 In terms of the southern zoom and North Kesteven this is set out in Map R5. This shows that there are four small areas around each pool location for the walking catchment. Around 20% of the North Kesteven population live within these areas – reflecting the concentration of the NK population in the main areas of Sleaford and North Hykeham areas. The estimate is that 6% of all visits to pools in NK are on foot.

Map R5: Access to swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN ZOOM based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of pools. Run 1



R.27 Overall the findings on the walk to catchment area of swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire shows them by definition to be very tight areas and represent between 17% of the West Lindsey population in these areas, 20% in North Kesteven and 32% of the City of Lincoln population. In all quite reasonable level of population within these small catchment areas. This is set out in Chart R2 showing the percentage of the population in each of the authorities with access to swimming pools within the walking catchment area.

Chart R2: Percentage of the population in Central Lincolnshire and the rest of the study area with access to swimming pools in a 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area



R.28 In terms of travel patterns to pools by walking these are small, with 5.5% of all visits to pools by walking in West Lindsey, 6% in North Kesteven but a much higher 12% in Lincoln. The Lincoln percentage is significant because it has 28% of its population who do not have access to a car. This is much higher than the County percentage (16%) and the East Midlands (21%). So with 32% of the City of Lincoln population having access to a pool by the walking catchment is creating a reasonable level of access.

Table R3: Total Demand Findings

Total Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Population	296764	93889	111255	91619	434959	4620650
Swims demanded -vpwpp	18834	6148	6964	5723	26980	296129
Equivalent in waterspace – with comfort factor included	3104.6	1013.4	1147.8	943.3	4447.3	48812.5
% of population without access to a car	18	28.6	12.2	14.4	16.7	21.3

R.29 In run 1 the total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 296,764 people. It is 93,889 people in City of Lincoln, 111,255 people in North Kesteven and 91,619 people in West Lindsey.

R.30 Population totals are the start point for then determining the percentage of the population who swim and how frequently. Given the quite narrow range of population totals in each authority it is reasonable to assume variations in the total demand for swimming and the subsequent levels of satisfied and unmet demand for swimming will be quite similar. Especially as the sporting profile of activity for each authority in terms of age bands, gender and sports/physical activities undertaken showed the profiles to be very similar across the three authorities.

- R.31 In terms of the total demand generated for pools and based on the visits per week in the weekly peak period, the total demand across Central Lincolnshire is 18,834 visits. In City of Lincoln it is 6,148 visits, 6,964 visits in North Kesteven and 5,723 visits in West Lindsey. So total demand across the three districts is within a range of 5,723 – 6,964 visits – quite a narrow range.
- R.32 As shown under the supply heading there is good access to pools based on the drive time catchment area and the percentage of the population who do/do not have access to a car is important therefore. Across Central Lincolnshire it is 18% of the population who do not have access to a car, a much higher 28.6% in Lincoln, 12.2% in North Kesteven and 14.4% in West Lindsey.
- R.33 Putting everything together on the demand and access findings shows:
- high access to pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment, with 68% of the Central Lincolnshire population having access to between 5 – 10 pools based on the location and drive time catchment area of pools;
 - some 84% of all visits to pools in Central Lincolnshire are by car – it is the dominate travel mode; and
 - there is reasonably high accessibility to cars by the Central Lincolnshire population, except in City Of Lincoln where 28.6% of the population do not have access to a car. However 32% of the Lincoln population live within the walking catchment area of a pool and so the low car access is compensated by a high number of pools in a small area which are accessible on foot.

Table R4: Supply and Demand Balance Findings

Supply/Demand Balance	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	3109.5	721.2	1598.8	789.6	4960.8	50378.5
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	3104.6	1013.4	1147.8	943.3	4447.3	48812.5
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	4.96	-292.26	450.96	-153.73	513.55	1565.96

- R.34 The supply and demand balance section of the report is the ONLY heading which does not report the findings based on the catchment area of swimming pools. Supply and demand balance provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares total demand generated **within Central Lincolnshire and in each of the districts** with the total supply of pools **within Central Lincolnshire and in each of the districts**. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming in Central Lincolnshire is met by ALL the supply of swimming pools in

Central Lincolnshire.(Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).

- R.35 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the pools are located and their catchment area extension into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Central Lincolnshire. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of swimming pools is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- R.36 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of swimming pools compares with THEIR total demand for swimming. So supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- R.37 The supply and demand balance findings are reported as the total supply and total demand based in sq metres of water. Across Central Lincolnshire supply and demand are almost in exact balance. With total supply being 3,109 sq metres of water and total demand being 3,104 sq metres of water. However this Central Lincolnshire balance does mask some variations across the districts. In City of Lincoln there is negative balance with demand exceeding supply by 292 sq metres of water.
- R.38 In North Kesteven there is a positive balance of supply exceeding demand by 450 sq metres of water. Whilst in West Lindsey it is a negative balance of 153 sq metres of water. So overall quite a mixed picture of supply and demand balance. There is a positive balance in the rest of Lincolnshire County of 513 sq metres of water and a positive balance in East Midlands Region of 1,565 sq metres of water.
- R.39 The positive balance in North Kesteven stems from it having 10 pools which is double the number of the other two authorities. Plus it has a total 1,598 sq metres of water, available for public use at peak times. Whilst in Lincoln it is 721 sq metres of water and in West Lindsey it is 789 sq metres of water. So a much higher supply in water area in NK. The North Kesteven demand for swimming is in line with the other authorities it is the supply which is creating the positive balance. However in mitigation 4 of the pool sites in North Kesteven are either private or commercial sites.

Table R5: Satisfied Demand Findings

Satisfied Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Total number of visits which are met	16017	5584	6213	4220	20488	268298
% of total demand satisfied	85	90.8	89.2	73.7	75.9	90.6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	84.8	74.3	90.3	90.6	87.2	79.7
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	8	12.1	6	5.5	8.1	12.4
% of demand satisfied who travelled by	7.2	13.6	3.7	3.9	4.7	8

Satisfied Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
public transport						
Demand Retained	15270	3791	5348	2209	18954	260263
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	95.3	67.9	86.1	52.3	92.5	97
Demand Exported	747	1792	864	2011	1533	8035
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	4.7	32.1	13.9	47.7	7.5	3

- R.40 Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. Across Central Lincolnshire some 16,017 visits or, 85% of the total demand for swimming across the area is satisfied demand.
- R.41 This is a significant finding and starts to bring together the number, location and access to pools by each travel mode and then comparing these findings with the level of demand for swimming.
- R.42 Putting the earlier findings together with satisfied demand shows that the;
- number, location and catchment area of the pools;
 - plus the dominate travel mode to pools which is by car at 84.8% of all visits;
 - compared with the total demand for swimming, where this is located and how much is located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool means that; and
 - 85% of the total demand for swimming by Central Lincolnshire residents can be satisfied and met by the supply and location of the swimming pools.
- R.43 Again however the Central Lincolnshire average masks variations cross the districts in the levels of satisfied demand. It is 90.8% in City of Lincoln, 89.2% in North Kesteven and a much lower 73.7% in West Lindsey.
- R.44 As mentioned car travel is the predominate choice of travel mode to pools. Across Central Lincolnshire it is, 84.8% of all visits to pools by residents being by car. 8% of all visits to pools are by foot and 7.2% of all visits are by public transport.
- R.45 In City of Lincoln the travel mode percentages are: car being 74.3%; walking is 12.1%; and public transport is 7.2%.
- R.46 In North Kesteven the travel mode percentages are: car 90.3%; walking is 6%; and public transport is 3.7%.

- R.47 In West Lindsey the travel mode percentages are: car 90.6; walking is 5.5%; and public transport is 3.9%.

Retained demand

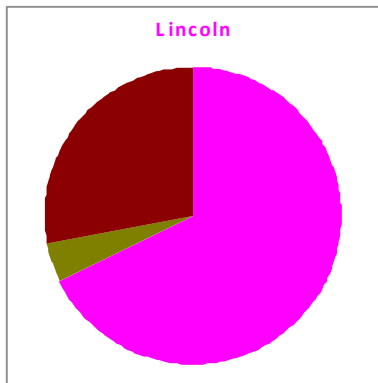
- R.48 There is a sub set of findings for satisfied demand and this is working how much of the total satisfied demand is met by pools located in Central Lincolnshire BASED ON THE CATCHMENT AREA of the Central Lincolnshire pools and where the Central Lincolnshire demand is located. This is known as retained demand.
- R.49 Once we know how much of the Central Lincolnshire demand is retained at the pools across Central Lincolnshire the model is then able to identify how much of the Central Lincolnshire demand is met outside Central Lincolnshire and where this demand goes to. This is known as exported demand.
- R.50 The level of retained demand across Central Lincolnshire is 95.3% and in each of the District's it is: 67.9% in City of Lincoln; 86.1% in North Kesteven and a low 52.3% in West Lindsey. (Note: the reason the three districts percentage does not make up the Central Lincolnshire average is because some of the districts demand will be going outside central Lincolnshire eg West Lindsey's demand to North Lincolnshire).
- R.51 The low percentage of retained demand in West Lindsey is because the supply of water space is 789 sq metres of water and the West Lindsey demand is for 943 sq metres of water. So West Lindsey is not retaining all this demand and is "leaking demand" to pools outside the district but which are within a 20 minute drive time of where some residents live. So some of the West Lindsey demand is being satisfied outside the district.

Exported demand

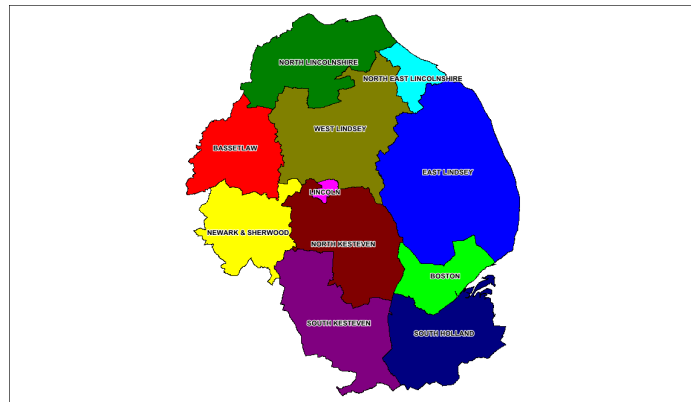
- R.52 The residual of the total satisfied demand, after retained demand has been accounted for is exported demand – how much and where does it go to. In 2013 Central Lincolnshire is exporting some 4.7% of the total Central Lincolnshire satisfied demand and which is being met/satisfied at pools in local authorities outside Central Lincolnshire. (Note: given this is small percentage and only 747 out of the total 16,017 visits which are satisfied demand the analysis did not do the detailed analysis to where this demand went to. This was however undertaken for each of the three districts).
- R.53 For each of the three districts how much demand is exported and where it goes to can be represented in pie chart form and this is set out in Charts R3 - R5 overleaf.
- R.54 For City of Lincoln it exports some 1,792 visits of its satisfied demand and which is met outside Lincoln. Some 28% of the exported demand goes to North Kesteven (shaded brown in chart 4) and 4% goes to West Lindsey (shaded sage green). So all of the Lincoln exported demand is contained within Central Lincolnshire. These findings are shown in the Chart R4 below.

Chart 3: Retained and exported demand for swimming City of Lincoln and study area map Run 1.

Run 1 City of Lincoln



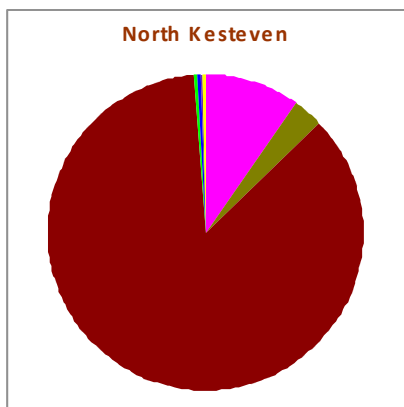
Study Area



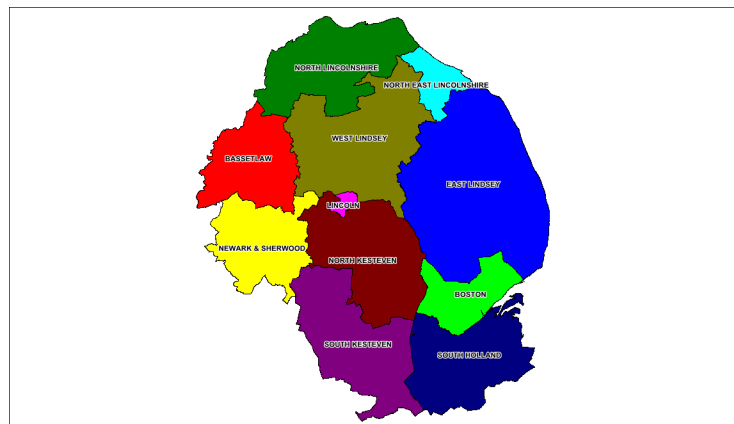
R.55 North Kesteven exports 864 visits which is 13.9% of its satisfied demand and which is met outside of North Kesteven. Some 10% of its exported demand is met in Lincoln (shaded purple in chart 5) and 3% goes to West Lindsey (shaded sage green). The remaining 0.9% goes to Boston but does not really show on the pie chart. Again virtually all of the North Kesteven exported demand is contained within Central Lincolnshire.

Chart 4: Retained and exported demand for swimming North Kesteven and study area map Run 1.

Run 1 North Kesteven



Study Area



R.56 Finally West Lindsey and it exports a much higher 2,011 visits which is a high 47.7% of its satisfied demand and which is met outside of West Lindsey. Some 23% of its exported demand is met in Lincoln (shaded purple in chart 6). 9% of its exported demand goes to each of North Kesteven (shaded brown) and N Lincolnshire (shaded green). A further 6% of the West Lindsey demand is met in NE Lincolnshire (shaded turquoise) and finally 1% of its exported demand is met in East Lindsey (shaded royal blue). This is all shown in chart 6 below.

Chart 5: Retained and exported demand for swimming West Lindsey and study area map Run 1.

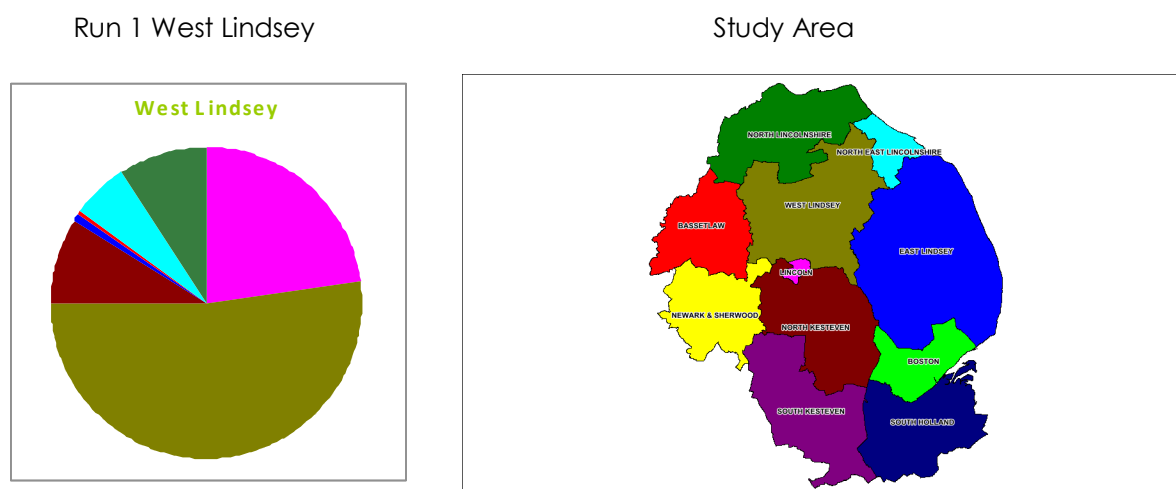


Table R6: Unmet Demand

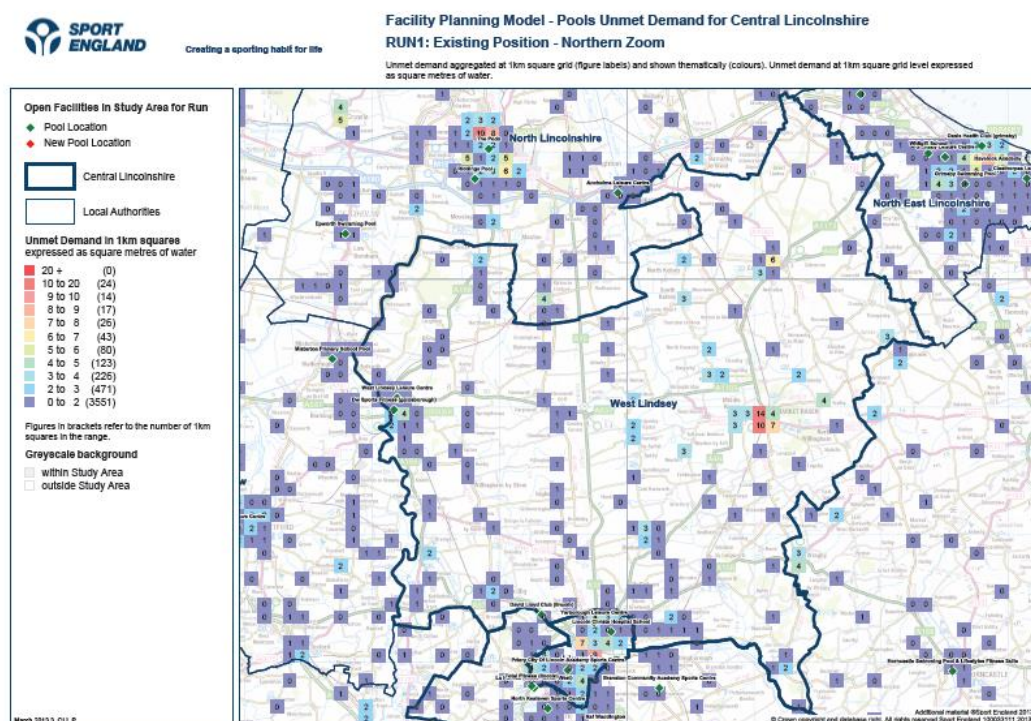
Unmet Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	2818	564	751	1502	6492	27831
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	15	9.2	10.8	26.3	24.1	9.4
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	464.44	93	123.8	247.63	1070.13	4587.51
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	7.0	18.9	4.5	3.8	2.8	3.9
Outside Catchment -	93.0	81.1	95.5	96.2	97.2	96.1
Outside Catchment;	93.0	81.1	95.5	96.2	97.2	96.1
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	46	76.3	50.5	32.4	37	66.4
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	46.9	4.8	45	63.7	60.2	29.7
Lack of Capacity;	7.0	18.9	4.5	3.8	2.8	3.9
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	3.9	16.9	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.5
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	3.1	2.0	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.4

R.57 Unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for swimming which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.

- R.58 Across Central Lincolnshire the total unmet demand is 2,818 visits which equates to 15% of total demand and is 464 sq metres of water. (Note: for context a 25metre x 4 lane pool is 210 sq metres of water).
- R.59 In terms of the types of unmet demand the significant finding is that 93% is because it is located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool. Predominately this is the areas in maps 2 and 3 for West Lindsey and North Kesteven which identifies the areas of each authority which are outside the drive to catchment area of a pool. To reiterate, North Kesteven has 5% of its population outside the catchment area of any pool and West Lindsey has 22% of its population outside the drive time catchment area of any pool which is amongst the highest of all 14 local authorities in the study area. All of the Lincoln population is within the drive time catchment area of a pool.
- R.60 So, in summary, 93% of the total unmet demand in 2013 is attributed to location and lack of access to a swimming pool, predominantly being outside the drive time catchment area. Only 7% of the total unmet demand is created by lack of capacity and this represents 32 sq metres of water out of the total unmet demand of 464 sq metres of water across Central Lincolnshire.
- R.61 These findings on the balance of unmet demand between lack of capacity and located outside the catchment area of a pool are repeated in each district. In Lincoln City unmet demand totals 93 sq metres of water, with 19% from lack of capacity, some 17 sq metres of water. Whilst 81% which is 75 sq metres of water is due to it being located outside (in Lincoln's case) the walk to catchment area of any swimming pool.
- R.62 In North Kesteven the findings are unmet demand totals 123 sq metres of water, with 4.5% from lack of capacity, some 5 sq metres of water. Whilst 95.5% which is 117 sq metres of water is due to it being located outside the catchment area of any swimming pool.
- R.63 Finally for West Lindsey the findings are unmet demand totals 247 sq metres of water, with only 3.8% from lack of capacity, some 9sq metres of water. Whilst 96.2% which is 237 sq metres of water is due to it being located outside the catchment area of any swimming pool.
- R.64 It is possible to map the scale and location of the unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire and this is set out in map 7 below for the Central Lincolnshire zoom. The squares are 1 kilometre grid squares where unmet demand is located. The values in the squares represent the amount of unmet demand in square metres of water.
- R.65 For West Lindsey the majority of the colour coded squares are purple and in these locations there is an unmet demand for up to 2 sq metres of water. The light blue squares are locations for between 2 - 5 sq metres of water. Whilst the pink squares are locations for between 7 – 20 sq metres of water. (Note: the key for the colour coding is on the left hand side of the map).
- R.66 The areas of highest unmet demand are clustered around (1) Market Rasen where this is a total of around 45 sq metres of water as unmet demand and (2) around Gainsborough where the unmet demand totals around 15 sq metres of water.

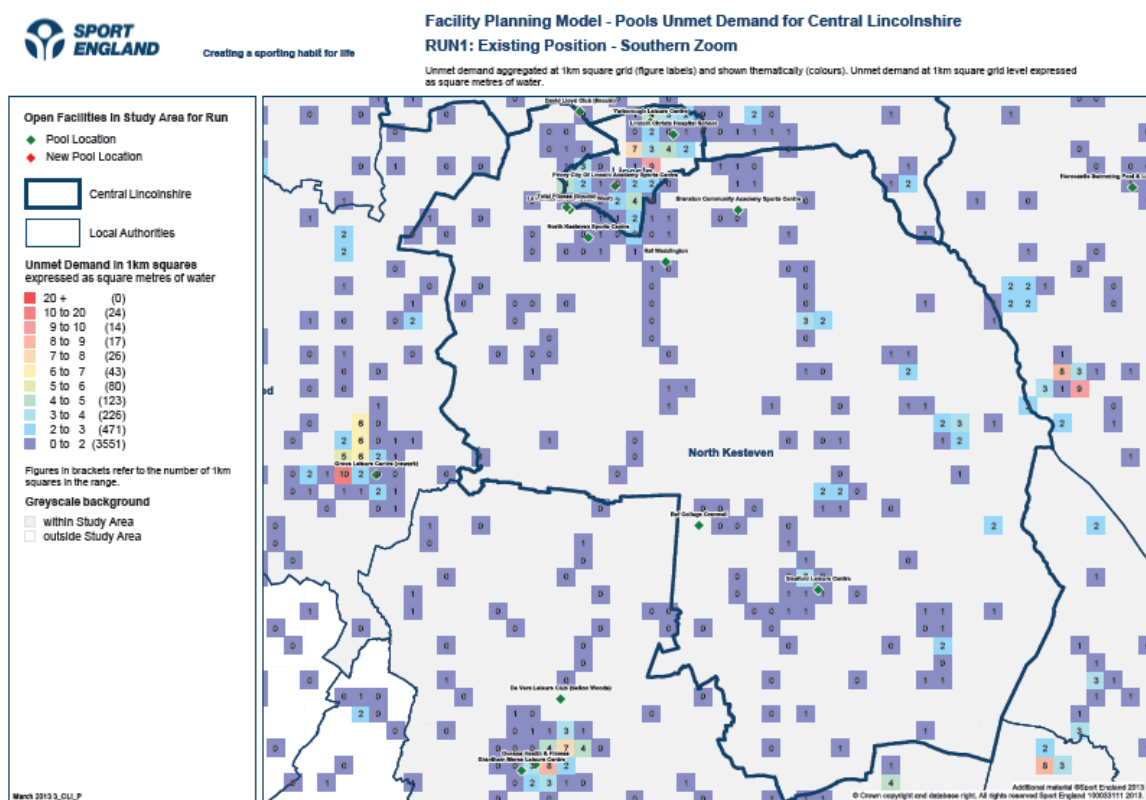
- R.67 In both instances very low levels of unmet demand and it has to be remembered the definition of the unmet demand across the WHOLE of West Lindsey is 96.2% OUTSIDE the catchment area of a pool and only 3.8% because of lack of capacity. In the case of the Gainsborough area this will be outside the walk to catchment area of the 2 pools in Gainsborough. Whilst in Market Rasen it will be outside the drive to catchment area of a pool – but still only 45 sq metres of water in total.
- R.68 In total there is 247 sq metres of water which is unmet demand of which 237 sq metres of water is due to location and outside the catchment area of a swimming pool and 10 sq metres of water is unmet demand because of lack of pool capacity.
- R.69 Map R6 for City of Lincoln shows there to be very low levels of unmet demand across the city. In total it is 93 square metres of water, with two pink squares and a total of 11 sq metres of water in the City centre. Again the levels of unmet demand are very low in total. They are created by demand being located outside the walk to catchment area of a pool and this represents 81.2% of the total unmet demand of 93 sq metres of water – again low total.
- R.70 In total unmet demand based on the comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used is 93 sq metres of water. Of which 75 sq metres of water is unmet demand due to location and outside the catchment area of a swimming pool and 18 sq metres of water is unmet demand because of lack of pool capacity.

Map R6: Location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN zoom Run 1.



- R.71 Turning to North Kesteven and the Central Lincolnshire Southern zoom which is Map R7, this shows a similar dispersed pattern of unmet demand due to it being located outside the catchment area of an existing pool. There are five clusters/locations of unmet demand with the amount of unmet demand in each cluster ranges between 7 – 12 sq metres of water – all very low levels.
- R.72 The highest cluster is around Sleaford and totals around 10 sq metres of water. This will be unmet demand due to it being located outside the walk to catchment area of the Sleaford pool (Note: the map and squares identify the demand in the centroid of the output area and the actual area of the output area, especially in rural areas is large and so the location of the unmet demand could spread much wider than the area of the square itself). The other cluster areas will be outside the drive time catchment area of a pool – but to repeat these are very low levels of unmet demand.
- R.73 In total unmet demand based on the comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used is 123 sq metres of water. Of this total some 117 sq metres of water is unmet demand due to location and outside the catchment area of a swimming pool and 6 sq metres of water is unmet demand because of lack of pool capacity.

Map R7: Location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN zoom Run 1.



- R.74 Finally on unmet demand the other category of unmet demand is pools being unable to absorb all the demand within the catchment area of the pool.
- R.75 Given the very low levels of unmet demand due to lack of pool capacity, which is only 7% of the total unmet demand across Central Lincolnshire and across 20 pools, it is difficult to identify which individual pools are experiencing capacity problems. However, the data does suggest that Lincoln Christ's Hospital School and Priory City of Lincoln Academy Sports Centre pool both in Lincoln are under capacity pressure. Of note is the fact that these pools were refurbished in 2006 and 2010 respectively and it may well be that the modernisation of these pools is attracting more usage to them.
- R.76 The other pool which appears to be experiencing capacity issues is Branston Community Academy Sports Centre in North Kesteven, again an old pool built in 1980 but modernised in 2005.
- R.77 So in summary on the findings on unmet demand;
- there is a low level of total unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire. It totals 464 sq metres of water and the total existing supply of water space in 2013 is 3,109 sq metres of water;
 - some 93% of the total unmet demand is under the category of it being located outside the drive to car catchment area of 20 minutes (in West Lindsey and North Kesteven) and the walk to catchment area across Lincoln and in small areas of Gainsborough and Sleaford; and
 - only 7% of the total unmet demand for swimming pools is under the category of lack of pool capacity and this represents a total of 32 sq metres of water.

Table R7: Used Capacity

Used Capacity	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Total number of visits used of current capacity	16475	5393	8076	3006	20951	267120
% of overall capacity of pools used	61.1	86.3	58.3	43.9	48.7	61.2
% of visits made to pools by walkers	7.8	11.7	5.2	7.8	8	12.4
% of visits made to pools by road	92.2	88.3	94.8	92.2	92	87.6
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	1205	1601	2728	797	1997	6857
As a % of used capacity	7.3	29.7	33.8	26.5	9.5	2.6
Visits Retained:						
Number of Visits retained	15270	3791	5348	2209	18954	260263
As a % of used capacity	92.7	70.3	66.2	73.5	90.5	97.4

- R.78 Used capacity is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the pools are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- R.79 The total number of visits expressed as used capacity at the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 16,475 visits and this represents 61.1% of the pools total capacity. In effect, the pools are within the Sport England "comfort pools full" level of 70% of total capacity used.
- R.80 The Central Lincolnshire average however does vary across each district. In City of Lincoln the estimate is that 86.3% of the capacity of the 5 pools, assessed on the amount of time available for public use is used capacity. So in excess of the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used. Furthermore the estimate is that for Yarborough Leisure Centre 80% of the pool capacity is used capacity.
- R.81 In North Kesteven the estimate of pool capacity used for the 10 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that 58.3% of the pool capacity is used. So within the pools full level of 70% of capacity used and with some headroom for growth before the pools full level is reached. However it is estimated that the North Kesteven Sports Centre pool is estimated to have 84% of the pool capacity used and Sleaford Swimming Pool 81% of pool capacity used – so both public pools well above the pools full level of 70% of capacity used.
- R.82 In West Lindsey the estimate of pool capacity used for the 5 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that 43.9% of the pool capacity is used. Again however, the estimate is that the West Lindsey Leisure Centre the estimate of used capacity is at 67%, so very close to the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.
- R.83 Table R8 overleaf sets out the used capacity for each of the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire. As can be seen it is the public pools which have very high levels of used capacity reflecting they operate on a full public access basis and provide for the full range of swimming programmes: - casual swimming; lane and fitness swimming; schools programmes; learn to swim programmes; swimming clubs and development programmes for swimming.
- R.84 It is the more limited private and commercial pools and some pools on school sites which have a more narrow programme of use with restricted hours for public use. Plus some operate on a membership system. So the pools capacity used is lower and this is reflected in the averages for used capacity across each Council.

Table R8: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used for all pools in Central Lincolnshire Run 1

Name of facility	Type of pool	Water area	Community hours available	% of Capacity used
City of Lincoln				86%
LINCOLN CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL	Main/General	225	45	100%
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	213	20	100%
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	106	80%
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	131	72	
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	94	72	
West Lindsey				44%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Main/General	325	110	34%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Learner/Teaching/Training	21	110	
DW SPORTS FITNESS (GAINSBOROUGH)	Main/General	160	102	24%
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	103	67%
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	55	92	
North Kesteven				58%
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	140	34	100%
LA FITNESS (LINCOLN SOUTH WEST)	Main/General	180	96	39%
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	313	65	84%
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	80	40	
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	Main/General	320	51	37%
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	Learner/Teaching/Training	100	51	
RAF WADDINGTON	Main/General	230	10	52%
SLEAFORD LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	270	94	81%
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	Main/General	300	99	39%
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	Learner/Teaching/Training	100	99	

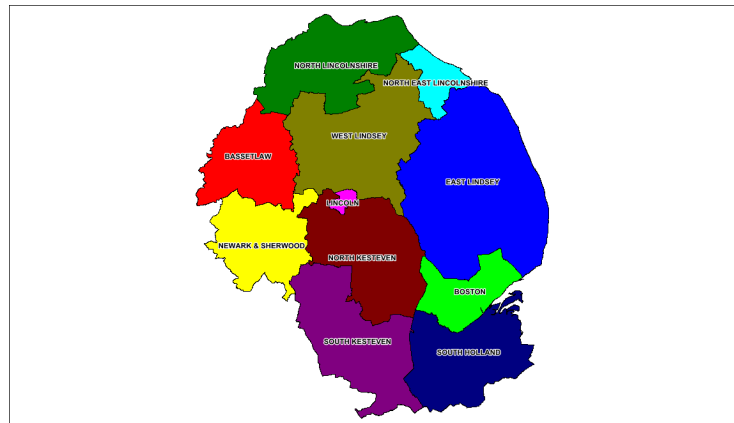
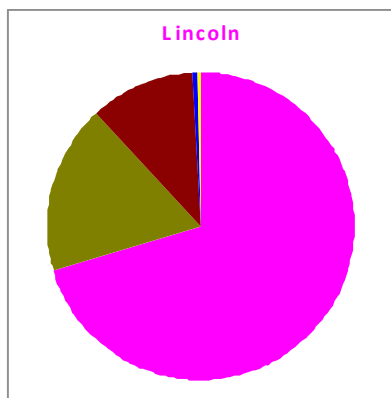
Imported demand for swimming

- R.85 The level of demand for swimming which is imported into Central Lincolnshire is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because for residents outside of Central Lincolnshire their nearest pool to where they live could be located in Central Lincolnshire and so the model distributes this demand to the Central Lincolnshire pools. It then becomes part of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire pools.
- R.86 In 2013 Central Lincolnshire is importing quite a small amount of demand and this is a total of 1,205 visits, or put another way, some 7.3% of the used capacity of the 20 Central Lincolnshire pools. This however is movement into Central Lincolnshire from OUTSIDE central Lincolnshire and so does not include the amount of imported demand BETWEEN the three district councils.
- R.87 It is therefore more important to consider each of the districts and identify how much of the imported demand is an "internal transfer" between the districts and how much is imported from outside Central Lincolnshire.

- R.88 City of Lincoln's imported demand is 1,601 visits or 29.7% of the used capacity of the 5 Lincoln pools. However as the pie chart in Chart R6 shows this is all internal transfer within Central Lincolnshire with 11% being imported from North Kesteven (shaded brown) and 18% being imported from West Lindsey (shaded sage green).

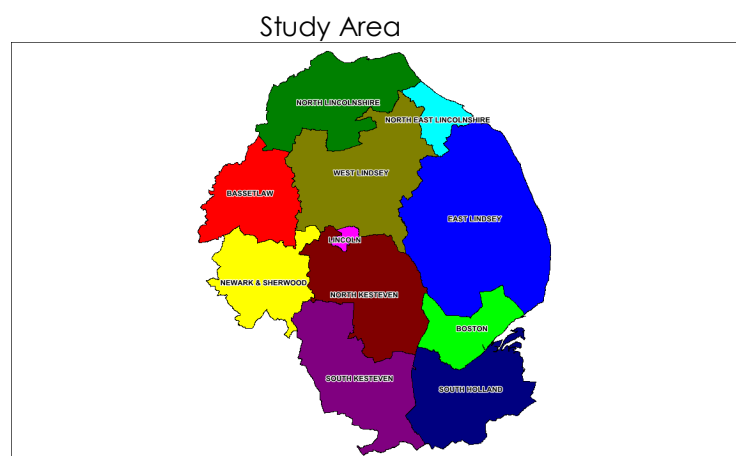
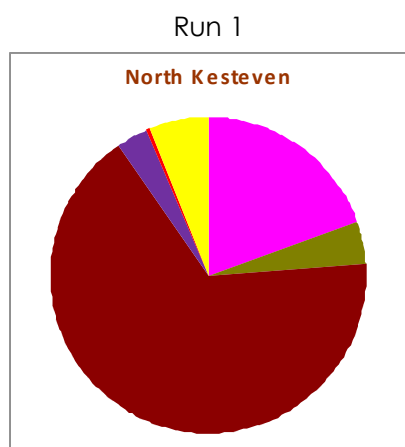
Chart R6: Imported demand for swimming into City of Lincoln Run 1

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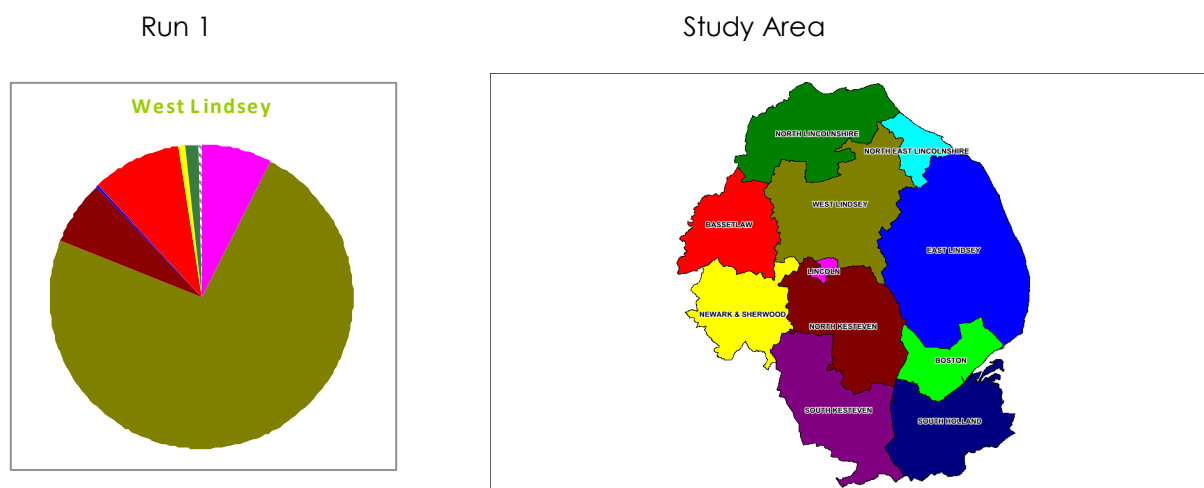
- R.89 In terms of North Kesteven it imports some 2,728 visits which represents 33.8% of the used capacity of the 10 pools in North Kesteven. This is set out in Chart R7 and as it shows, 19% of the imported demand is from Lincoln (shaded purple), 6% is from Newark and Sherwood (shaded yellow), 5% is from West Lindsey (shaded sage green) and 3% is from South Kesteven (shaded purple).

Chart R7: Imported demand for swimming into North Kesteven Run 1



- R.90 Finally West Lindsey, it imports some 797 visits which represents 26.5% of the used capacity of the 5 pools in West Lindsey.
- R.91 This is set out in Chart R8 and as it shows 9% of the imported demand is from Bassetlaw (shaded red), 8% is from Lincoln (shaded turquoise), 7% is from North Kesteven (shaded brown), 2% is imported from N Lincolnshire (shaded (green) and 1% is imported from Newark and Sherwood (shaded yellow).

Chart R8: Imported demand for swimming into West Lindsey Run 1



- R.92 Finally, under used capacity it is possible to bring together the combined figures for retained, exported and imported demand for swimming in Central Lincolnshire and for each district and this is expressed in visits. This is presented in table 3 below and expressed as visits in the normal weekly peak period.
- R.93 The vast majority of exported and imported visits are internal transfers between the Central Lincolnshire authorities. The most significant column therefore is the amount of demand each authority is retaining i.e. demand from within the authority met at the authority's pools. As can be seen from the Table R9 there are net export of visits by North Kesteven, City of Lincoln and West Lindsey. Only Central Lincolnshire itself is a net import (from outside the three Central Lincolnshire districts but this is only 458 visits)

Table R9: Number of visits for retained, exported and import demand across Central Lincolnshire Run 1

	Retained visits	Exported visits	Imported visits	Net Import/Export
Central Lincolnshire	15,270	747	1,205	Net import of 458 visits
City of Lincoln	3,791	1,792	1,601	Net export of 191 visits

North Kesteven	5,348	864	2,728	Net export of 1,864 visits
West Lindsey	2,209	2,011	797	Net export of 1,214 visits

Table R10: Relative Share

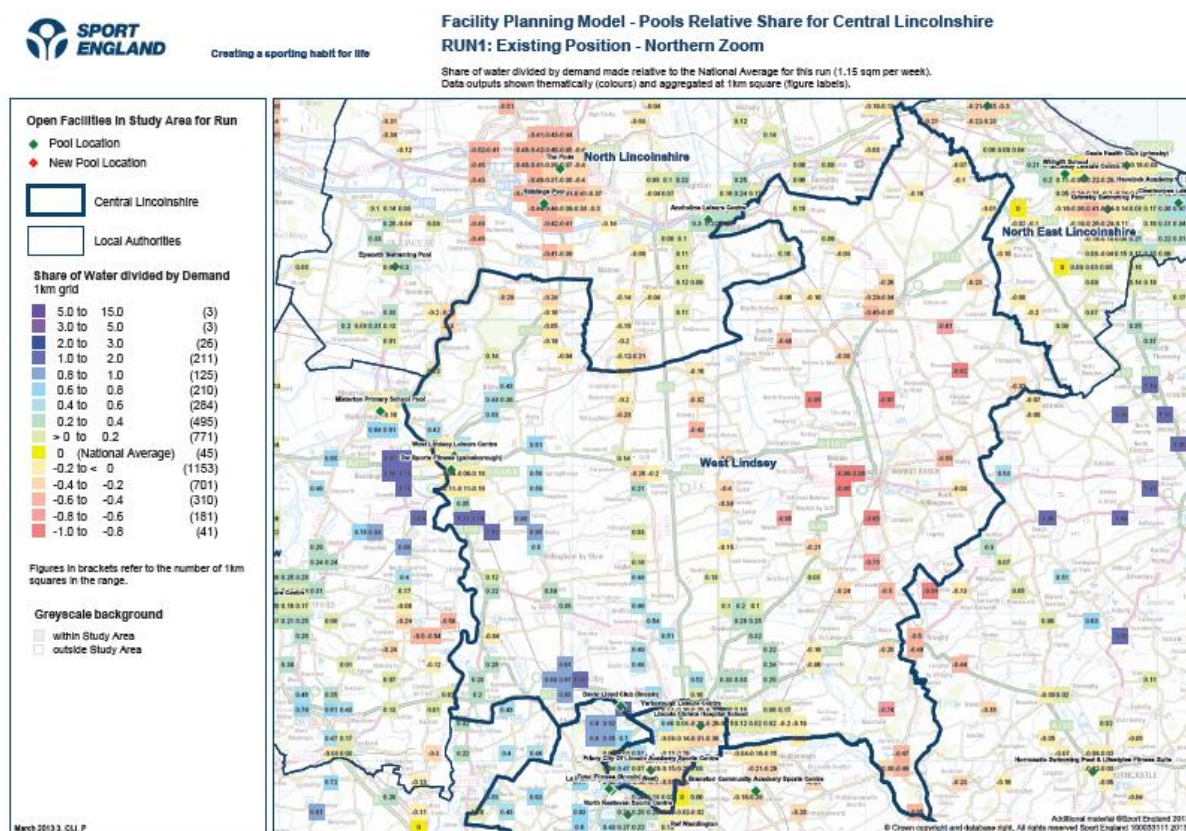
Relative Share	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Score - with 100 = Average share	104	92	117	101	116	104
+/- from National share	4	-8	17	1	16	4

- R.94 In addition to the supply and demand assessment above, the Sport England facility planning model also analyses the relative share of swimming pools – i.e. it takes into account the location of the population with the size and availability of facilities. It then assesses whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100).
- R.95 A simple analogy is to consider swimming pool provision as a cake, its size being proportional to the facility's catchment and its slices divided among the users within the catchment.
- R.96 For Central Lincolnshire North Kesteven and West Lindsey there is a positive relative share of access to facilities when compared to the England wide share based on 100%. The figures being: 104 so + 4 value for Central Lincolnshire; 117 for North Kesteven, which is the highest, so + 17 and 101 for West Lindsey so + 1. The rest of Lincolnshire County and East Midlands region also have positive values at + 16 and + 4 respectively. It is only City of Lincoln which has a negative value and this is 92 and so a value of – 8 compared to the England wide value of 100.
- R.97 It is possible to show in map form how the Central Lincolnshire values average of vary across the authority. This is another spatial output from the study and this time based on accessibility to swimming pools.
- R.98 These findings are presented in Maps R8 and R9 overleaf for the Central Lincolnshire Northern and Southern zooms. The colour coded key for each 1 kilometre grid square shows the areas with the highest access to swimming pools (shaded blue) through to the areas with the lowest access to pools but still with a value above the national average (shaded lightest green). Areas with a value below the England national value are shaded cream through to light and dark pink for the lowest values. The colour coded key is on the left of the map itself.
- R.99 As map 9 shows for West Lindsey there are some areas which have a relative share which is below the England wide average. These are in the east of the authority where there are small clusters of pink squares. Also in the area around Gainsborough but these are very close to the

West Lindsey average of +1. The areas of the authority with the highest relative share are the areas shaded green through to blue. The highest of these being the area just above the City of Lincoln North boundary.

R.100 For City of Lincoln there are mostly area shaded cream and in most of the authority. These areas have a score just below the England wide average and so there relative share is in line with the national average. There are a few squares to the west of the authority which are shaded light blue and these areas have a relative share of access to pools which is just above the England wide relative share of pools. So again the authority wide value of -8 to the England wide value of 100 does vary across City of Lincoln.

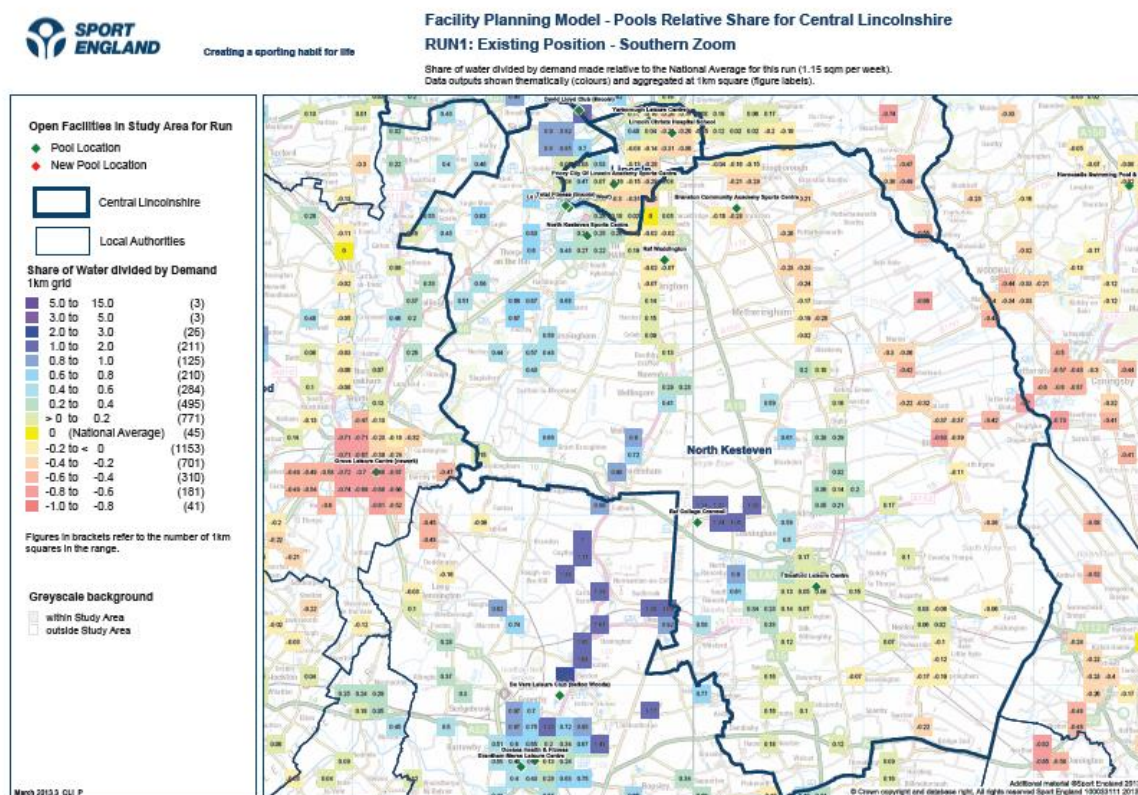
Map R8: Relative Share for Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN zoom Run 1



R.101 The findings for North Kesteven on relative share are set out in Map R9 overleaf. Again the map shows the authority wide average of a relative share which is above the England wide average and is +17 does vary across the authority. In the NE of the authority there are areas shaded light and dark pink and in these areas the values of relative share are below the England wide average. This is also the areas where the residents live outside the 20 minutes drive time catchment area of any pool and this is the main reason for low relative share to pools.

R.102 The area to the west and south of the authority has the highest relative share of access to pools, with this being above the England wide average and highest in the area north east of Sleaford.

Map R9: Relative Share for Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN zoom Run 1



R.103 This ends the reporting of the main findings on the provision for swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire in 2013, run 1. The summary of main findings is set out next.

Summary of Main Findings on Provision for Swimming Pools 2013 (Run 1)

Introduction

- S.1 Run 1 provides the baseline assessment of the supply and demand for swimming provision in Central Lincolnshire and in each of the three districts in 2013. The summary sets out the findings on: supply of swimming pools; demand for swimming pools; satisfied demand; unmet demand; and pool capacity used. The summary is in text form but references the key maps, charts and tables in the main report.

Total Supply

- S.2 In 2013 there are a total of 20 swimming pools in Central Lincolnshire on 13 swimming pool sites. So there is an average of 1.5 swimming pools per site. North Kesteven has the highest number of pools at 10 pools on 7 sites. City of Lincoln and West Lindsey each have 5 individual pools on 3 swimming pool sites.
- S.3 The supply listing includes all pools so for example, the Total Fitness (Lincoln) pools are included in the statement of supply. However when supply is assessed it only includes those pools which have public access and the hours of public use. On this basis the total swimming pool supply reduces to a total water space from the 20 pools of 3,880 sq metres of water to 3,109 sq metres of water, a reduction of 771 sq metres of water. (Note; for context a 25 metre x 4 lane swimming pool is 210 sq metres of water).
- S.4 Of the 20 pools total, 13 pools are main pools, 6 are learner/teaching pools and there is 1 diving pool at Yarborough Leisure Centre.
- S.5 The District Council pools provide for a full range of swimming programmes - Yarborough Leisure Centre, North Kesteven Sports Centre, Sleaford Swimming Pool and West Lindsey Leisure Centre. These pools were built in the 1973 – 1976 period. All have been refurbished between 2006 – 2008 but they are now old pools.
- S.6 Of the three school located pools, Priory Academy was built in 1973 and was refurbished in 2010. Branston Community Academy pool was built in 1980 and refurbished in 2005. Lincoln Christ's Hospital School pool was built in 1994 and refurbished in 2006. There is no school pool site in West Lindsey.
- S.7 There is mixed economy of pool locations and operations. Of the 13 pool SITES, 4 sites are District Council locations and public pool operations. 3 are school locations and without extensive community use. 4 are commercial sites and are membership based operations. 2 are private pools on RAF sites which have some community use but on a membership/bookings access, which is restricted.

Access to swimming pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area

- S.8 There is very good access to pools based on the dominate travel mode to pools by car, which represents 85% of all visits to pools across Central Lincolnshire. It is highest in City of Lincoln at 91% and lowest in West Lindsey at 74% of all visits. Note: all the findings summarised here are set out in chart, map and tabular form in the main report).
- S.9 Based on the 20 minute drive time, all of the City of Lincoln population have access to between 5 – 10 pools. So access to swimming pools by car to a reasonably high number of pools is not an issue for City of Lincoln residents. However the findings also show that some 28.6% of the City of Lincoln residents do not have access to a car, which is above the Lincolnshire County level at 16.7% and the East Midlands region level at 21.3%.
- S.10 North Kesteven residents have access to between 1- 5 swimming pools based on the location and 20 minutes drive time catchment area of pools. In the area to the north of the authority around the Lincoln City boundary residents have access to between 5 – 10 swimming pools.
- S.11 However the assessment is that around 10% of the land area of North Kesteven is outside the 20 minutes drive time catchment area of any swimming pool. This is mainly in an area to the east of the authority and some to the southern boundary with South Kesteven. The total population living in these areas is around 5% of the North Kesteven population, around 5,300 people.
- S.12 For West Lindsey residents around 50% have access to between 1 – 5 swimming pools (which are also located in Lincoln, North Lincolnshire and Bassetlaw). Whilst residents in the southern boundary with Lincoln City have access to between 5 – 10 swimming pools based on a 20 minutes drive time of where they live/pools are located.
- S.13 However there is also around 50% of the land area of West Lindsey to the east of the authority which is outside the drive time catchment area of any pool. This represents around 20% of the West Lindsey population in 2013, around 18,300 people.

Access to swimming pools based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area

- S.14 The walk to catchment area is defined by Sport England as 20 minutes or 1 mile. By definition this is small area around the immediate location of pools. Overall the findings on the walk to catchment area of swimming pools show that 17% of the West Lindsey population live in these areas, 20% in North Kesteven and 32% of the City of Lincoln population. In all quite reasonable levels of population within these small catchment areas.
- S.15 The estimate is that across Central Lincolnshire 8% of visits to pools are on foot. It is 12% in City of Lincoln, 6% in North Kesteven and 5.5% in West Lindsey.

Total Demand

- S.16 Population totals are the start point for then determining the participation numbers for swimming. Then the total demand generated for pools and based on the visits per week in the weekly peak period. The total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 296,764

people, with 93,889 in City of Lincoln, 111,255 in North Kesteven and 91,619 in West Lindsey, so quite a narrow range of population across the districts.

- S.17 The total demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 18,834 visits in the weekly peak period. In City of Lincoln it is 6,148 visits, 6,964 visits in North Kesteven and 5,723 visits in West Lindsey. So again quite a narrow range of total demand for swimming pools.
- S.18 Given the quite narrow range of population and total demand totals in each authority, then the pattern for satisfied and unmet demand for swimming will be quite similar. Especially as the sporting profile of activity for each authority in terms of age bands, gender and sports/physical activities undertaken showed the profiles to be very similar across the three authorities.

Satisfied Demand

- S.19 Satisfied demand is the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. Across Central Lincolnshire some 85% of the total demand for swimming is satisfied demand. This is a high percentage of the total demand for swimming which can be met.
- S.20 The Central Lincolnshire average varies cross the districts. Satisfied demand is 90.8% to total demand in City of Lincoln, 89.2% in North Kesteven and a much lower 73.7% in West Lindsey.

Retained demand

- S.21 There is a sub set of findings for satisfied demand and this is working how much of the total satisfied demand is met by pools located in Central Lincolnshire BASED ON THE CATCHMENT AREA of the Central Lincolnshire pools and where the Central Lincolnshire demand is located. This is known as retained demand.
- S.22 Retained demand across Central Lincolnshire is 95.3% and in each of the District's it is: 67.9% in City of Lincoln; 86.1% in North Kesteven and 52.3% in West Lindsey. For NK and City of Lincoln it means the location of their pools and their size is such that the pools in each district can absorb 86% and 67% respectively of their own residents demand for swimming within the district.
- S.23 The lower percentage of retained demand in West Lindsey is because the supply of water space is 789 sq metres of water and the West Lindsey demand is for 943 sq metres of water. So West Lindsey is not retaining all this demand and is "leaking demand" to pools outside the district but which are within a 20 minute drive time of where some residents live. So some of the West Lindsey demand is being satisfied outside the district and is exported demand.

Exported demand

- S.24 Exported demand is where the nearest pool for residents of one district is located in another district and there is enough capacity at that pool to absorb the demand. In 2013 Central Lincolnshire is exporting some 4.7% of the total Central Lincolnshire satisfied demand and which is being met/satisfied at pools in local authorities outside Central Lincolnshire.

- S.25 City of Lincoln exports some 32% of its own demand and which is met outside Lincoln. Some 28% of the exported demand goes to North Kesteven and 4% goes to West Lindsey (shaded sage green). So all of the Lincoln exported demand is contained within Central Lincolnshire.
- S.26 North Kesteven exports 13.9% of its satisfied demand and which is met outside North Kesteven. Some 10% of it is met in Lincoln and 3% goes to West Lindsey. The remaining 0.9% goes to Boston. So again, virtually all of the North Kesteven exported demand is contained within Central Lincolnshire.
- S.27 West Lindsey exports a high 47.7% of its satisfied demand and which is met outside of West Lindsey. 23% of its exported demand is met in Lincoln with 9% of its exported demand goes to each of North Kesteven and N Lincolnshire. A further 6% of the West Lindsey demand is met in NE Lincolnshire and finally 1% of its exported demand is met in East Lindsey.
- S.28 So a much higher level of exported demand in West Lindsey and illustrates that for some 47% of the West Lindsey residents demand the nearest pool to where they live is outside the authority and there is enough capacity at these pools to absorb the West Lindsey demand.

Unmet Demand

- S.29 Unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for swimming which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- S.30 Across Central Lincolnshire the total unmet demand is 15% of total demand and is 464 sq metres of water. (Note: for context a 25metre x 4 lane pool is 210 sq metres of water).
- S.31 Whilst in percentage term still appears high the significant finding is that 93% is because it is located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool. So there is enough pool capacity to absorb unmet demand it is just where it is located and it is spread sparsely across NK and WL.
- S.32 North Kesteven has 5% of its population outside the drive time catchment area of any pool and West Lindsey has 22% of its population, which is amongst the highest of all 14 local authorities in the study area. All of the Lincoln population is within the drive time catchment area of at least 2 pools pool.
- S.33 So, in summary, 93% of the total unmet demand in 2013 is attributed to location and lack of access to a swimming pool, predominantly being outside the drive time catchment area. Only 7% of the total unmet demand is created by lack of capacity and this represents 32 sq metres of water out of the total unmet demand of 464 sq metres of water across Central Lincolnshire.
- S.34 The district findings are in Lincoln City unmet demand totals 93 sq metres of water, with 19% from lack of capacity, some 17 sq metres of water. Whilst 81% which is 75 sq metres of water is due to it being located outside (in Lincoln's case) the walk to catchment area of any swimming pool (shown in map 7 in the main report).

- S.35 In North Kesteven the findings are, unmet demand totals 123 sq metres of water, with 4.5% from lack of capacity, some 5 sq metres of water. Some 95.5% which is 117 sq metres of water is due to it being located outside the catchment area of any swimming pool.
- S.36 In North Kesteven there are five clusters/locations of unmet demand with the amount of unmet demand in each cluster ranging between 7 – 12 sq metres of water – all very low levels. The highest cluster is around Sleaford and totals around 10 sq metres of water. This is unmet demand due to it being located outside the walk to catchment area of the Sleaford pool. The other cluster areas are just south of the Lincoln City boundary, SE of Sleaford and 3 clusters in the eastern side of the authority. Map 3 in the main report identifies all these areas and the locations which are outside the drive to catchment area of any pool. In short several areas but very low levels of unmet demand in each area.
- S.37 Finally for West Lindsey the findings are, unmet demand totals 247 sq metres of water, with only 3.8% from lack of capacity, some 9 sq metres of water. Whilst 96.2% which is 237 sq metres of water is located outside the catchment area of any swimming pool.
- S.38 The areas of “highest unmet demand” are clustered around (1) Market Rasen and total 45 sq metres of water as unmet demand and (2) around Gainsborough where the unmet demand totals around 15 sq metres of water and is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of the existing pools. (map 7 in the main report).
- S.39 On the unmet demand due to lack of swimming pool capacity it is only 7% of the total unmet demand across Central Lincolnshire and across 20 pools. Given this low scale it is difficult to identify which individual pools are experiencing capacity problems. However, the data suggests that Lincoln Christ’s Hospital School and Priory City of Lincoln Academy Sports Centre pool both in Lincoln are under capacity pressure. Of note is the fact that these pools were refurbished in 2006 and 2010 respectively and it may well be that the modernisation of these pools is attracting more usage to them. The other pool which appears to be experiencing capacity issues is Branston Community Academy Sports Centre in North Kesteven, again an old pool built in 1980 but modernised in 2005.
- S.40 In summary the findings on unmet demand are;
- there is a low level of total unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire. It totals 464 sq metres of water and the total existing supply of water space in 2013 is 3,109 sq metres of water;
 - some 93% of the total unmet demand is under the category of it being located outside the drive to car catchment area of 20 minutes (in West Lindsey and North Kesteven) and the walk to catchment area across Lincoln and in small areas of Gainsborough and Sleaford; and
 - only 7% of the total unmet demand for swimming pools is under the category of lack of pool capacity and this represents a total of 32 sq metres of water.

Used Capacity

- S.41 Used capacity is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The Sport England facilities planning model is designed to

include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the pools are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

- S.42 Used capacity at the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 represents 61.1% of the pools total capacity. In effect, the pools are within the Sport England "comfort pools full" level of 70% of total capacity used. The Central Lincolnshire average however does vary across each district.
- S.43 In City of Lincoln the estimate is that 86.3% of the capacity of the 5 pools, assessed on the amount of time available for public use is used capacity. So in excess of the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used. Furthermore the estimate is that for Yarborough Leisure Centre 80% of the pool capacity is used capacity.
- S.44 In North Kesteven the estimate for the 10 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that 58.3% of the pool capacity is used. So within the pools full level of 70% of capacity used and with some headroom for growth before the pools full level is reached.
- S.45 However it is estimated that the North Kesteven Sports Centre pool is estimated to have 84% of the pool capacity used and Sleaford Swimming Pool 81% of pool capacity used – so both public pools well above the pools full level of 70% of capacity used.
- S.46 In West Lindsey the estimate for the 5 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that 43.9% of the pool capacity is used. Again however, the estimate is that the West Lindsey Leisure Centre the estimate of used capacity is at 67%, so very close to the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.
- S.47 Overall, the Central Lincolnshire average for used capacity is masking variations between used capacity at individual and different types of pools. The private and commercial pools and some pools on school sites have more narrow programmes of use with restricted hours for public use. Plus some operate on a membership system. So the pools capacity used is lower and this is reflected in the averages for used capacity across each Council.
- S.48 Whereas the public swimming pool stock is providing the full range of swimming programmes: casual swimming; lane swimming; learn to swim programmes; schools programmes; and club swimming development work. This fuller range of programmes with full public and club access is leading to these pools being very full and at or over the Sport England assessment of a pool being full when it reaches 70% of its used capacity. (Table 2 in the main report sets out the used capacity for all 20 pools in Central Lincolnshire).

Options and way forward

- S.49 The options and way forward on provision for swimming across Central Lincolnshire are set out within section 9 of the report.

Run 2: is based on the supply and demand for swimming in 2022. It includes the projected population change across Central Lincolnshire and the wider study area between 2013 – 2022

Overview

- R.1 Run 2 is the STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT of what the future supply and demand for swimming could be in Central Lincolnshire and across the wider study area based on the projected changes in demand from swimming by the population growth between 2013 – 2022. The detailed population projections have been provided by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit based on the projected housing growth areas and allocations.
- R.2 As this run 2 assessment is the strategic assessment the swimming pool supply between 2013 – 2022 has not been changed and it remains as at 2013, the pools will obviously age between 2013 – 2022. Once these strategic findings have been considered and how the demand for swimming changes because of the projected population growth and changes in the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022 which will also impact on the demand for swimming pools it is envisaged that further analysis will be undertaken which looks at what is termed scenario testing.
- R.3 So based on assessing the impact on the scale and location of demand changes created by population change, how does swimming pool supply now have to change? For example is there a need to create additional swimming pools and if so where should these be located? How does the scale and the location of the existing swimming pools match up to the demand picture in 2023? Do these pool locations and the age and condition of these pools at these locations provide the best provision for pools in 2022 and beyond? These are the types of possible scenarios to be tested, once the run 2 strategic assessment has been considered.
- R.4 The findings reported on in run 2 are in the same sequence and for the same headings/categories of - total supply, accessibility to swimming pools, total demand, satisfied demand, unmet demand, used capacity and relative share. With the same mapped outputs included and a summary of the main findings at the end of the report on run 2.
- R.5 In order to be able to compare the run 1 findings with the run 2 findings for each set of tables the findings for each of the 2 runs are set out in the same table. For example, total supply has the Central Lincolnshire findings for run 1 column followed by the column reporting on run 2 and so on for each district. The run 2 findings for each area are blue columns. The width of this table does mean that the comparator columns for the rest of Lincolnshire and for East Midlands Region are not included. However the text will include comments for these areas where relevant.

Table R1: Total Supply

Total Supply	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Number of pools	20	20	5	5	10	10	5	5
Number of pool sites	13	13	3	3	7	7	3	3
Supply of total water space in sqm	3880.8	3880.8	975	975	2032.3	2032.3	873.5	873.5
Supply of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	3109.5	3109.5	721.2	721.2	1598.8	1598.8	789.6	789.6
Supply of total water space in VPWPP	26949	26949	6250	6250	13856	13856	6843	6843
Waterspace per 1000	13.08	11.92	10.38	10.03	18.27	16.38	9.53	8.37

R.6 As set out in the overview at the start of the run 2 reporting of findings there are no changes in the supply of swimming pools in this strategic 2013 – 2022 assessment. So the findings on the total supply of swimming pools set out in Table R1 above remains unchanged in run 2 from the run 1 findings.

R.7 The key headlines findings are:

- there are 20 swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire and 13 swimming pool sites, so an average of 1.5 pools per site;
- North Kesteven has the most pools with 10 in total and City of Lincoln and West Lindsey have 5 pools each;
- most pools are owned/managed by the public sector – schools or district councils. There are 3 commercial pools sites and with quite large pools. There are 2 pools on RAF sites in North Kesteven which have some organised public use but restricted access;
- the public pools were built in the 1970's predominantly and have had major refurbishment post 2000. The commercial pools are all post 2000;
- access to pools by car is good, across Central Lincolnshire some 68% of the Central Lincolnshire population lives within the drive time of at least 2 swimming pools. It is 100% of the City of Lincoln population;
- car is the dominate travel mode to pools and some 85% of all visits to pools across Central Lincolnshire are by car; and

- based on the population measure of waterspace per 1,000 population, Central Lincolnshire has 13 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. This is in line with the rest of Lincolnshire and East Midlands Region's provision. North Kesteven has the highest provision based on this measure, at 18.2 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. For City of Lincoln it is 10.3 and for West Lindsey it is 9.5 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.

R.8 The full findings on supply of swimming pools and accessibility to pools remain as set out in the detailed reporting in run 1.

Table R2: Total Demand

Total Demand	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Population	296764	325562	93889	97201	111255	124048	91619	104312
Swims demanded –vpwpp	18834	20359	6148	6271	6964	7672	5723	6416
Equivalent in waterspace – with comfort factor included	3104.6	3355.9	1013.4	1033.8	1147.8	1264.6	943.3	1057.5
% of population without access to a car	18	18	28.6	28.6	12.2	12.2	14.4	14.4

R.9 The changes in total demand for swimming will be the key driver of the changes in provision for swimming across Central Lincolnshire between 2013 and 2022. The changes in total demand are driven by two factors. The first is the changes in the total population between 2013 – 2022. In run 2 the total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is estimated to be 325, 562 people. This is an increase of 28, 798 people, or, a 9.7% increase over the total Central Lincolnshire population of 296,764 people in 2013.

R.10 The second factor is the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022. The age structure of the population and the participation rate and frequency of swimming by the resident population will change between 2013 – 2022. It could be the 10 year aging of the resident population means that in 2022 there are less people in the most popular age ranges for swimming and who swim less frequently, (or vice versa). So any increase in total population and the rate and frequency of their swimming participation could be offset by a reduced total demand for swimming by the aging of the core resident population.

R.11 The total demand figure for swimming includes both the growth in population and the demand for swimming from the impact of the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2002. (Note: the Sport England participation rates and frequency of swimming participation for five age bands and for both sexes are set out in Appendix 2 of the report).

- R.12 The quite narrow range of population totals in each authority in 2012 does expand by 2022, with North Kesteven and West Lindsey having much bigger total and percentage increase in population than City of Lincoln.
- R.13 Table R3 below summaries the population changes between 2013 – 2002. Table R4 below then sets out the impact of these changes and aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022.

Table R3: Population totals for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2002

Authority	Total Population 2022	Total Population 2013	Total Increase in Population 2013 - 2022	% Increase in Total Population 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	325,562	296,764	28,798	9.7%
City of Lincoln	97,201	93,889	3,312	3.5%
North Kesteven	124,048	111,255	12,793	11.4%
West Lindsey	104,312	91,619	12,693	13.8%

Table R4: Changes in total demand for swimming for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2002

Authority	Total Demand 2022	Total Demand 2013	Increase in Total Demand 2013 - 2022	% Increase in Total Demand 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	20,359	18,834	1,525	8%
City of Lincoln	6,271	6,148	123	2%
North Kesteven	7,672	6,964	708	10.1%
West Lindsey	6,416	5,723	693	12.1%

- R.14 In summary a 9.7% increase in population is generating an 8% increase in total demand across Central Lincolnshire – not a significant increase in total demand. In City of Lincoln the population increase is 3.55 creating a 2% increase in total demand; In North Kesteven an

11.4% increase in population and a 10.1% increase in total demand; for West Lindsey it is 13.8% increase in population and 12.1% increase in total demand for swimming.

- R.15 These findings and most importantly the changes in total numbers and percentages increases in total demand, which are not high, will have knock on effects in the changes/increases in satisfied demand unmet demand and used capacity of pools. Given the scale and geographic distribution of the increases in total demand the baseline position in run 1 in 2013 will be continued in run 2 to 2022.
- R.16 If there had been a much bigger total increase in demand in any one authority of say a 20+% difference in total demand from both population increase and the aging of than in 2013, then this would have impacted with big changes not only in their own levels of satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of pools but also in changes in how much demand for pools is retained, how much demand is exported and how much demand is imported.
- R.17 Given this has not happened, the findings under the subsequent headings are going to follow a consistent trend and pattern of increases, albeit they will not be large because the total increase in the number of visits is quite small between 2013 – 2022.
- R.18 The percentage of the population without access to a car is not estimated to change between 2013 – 2022. It remains at across Central Lincolnshire 18% of the population who do not have access to a car, 28.6% in Lincoln, 12.2% in North Kesteven and 14.4% in West Lindsey.

Table R5: Supply and Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	3109.5	3109.5	721.2	721.2	1598.8	1598.8	789.6	789.6
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	3104.6	3355.9	1013.4	1033.8	1147.8	1264.6	943.3	1057.5
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	4.96	-246.4	-292.26	-312.61	450.96	334.17	-153.73	-267.95

- R.19 To reiterate as it is important the supply and demand balance section of the report is the ONLY heading which does not report the findings based on the catchment area of swimming pools. Supply and demand balance provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares total demand generated **within Central Lincolnshire and in each of the districts** with the total supply of pools **within Central Lincolnshire and in each of the districts**. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming in Central Lincolnshire is met by ALL the supply of swimming pools in Central Lincolnshire.(Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- R.20 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of swimming pools compares with THEIR total demand for swimming. So supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- R.21 The supply and demand balance findings are reported as the total supply and total demand based in sq metres of water. There are some quite big changes in supply and demand balance between runs 1 and 2. Across Central Lincolnshire it moves to a negative balance with total demand exceeding total supply by 246 sq metres of water. In run 1 in 2013 there was a very small positive balance of total supply exceeding total demand by 5 sq metres of water.
- R.22 In City of Lincoln there is a small increase in the negative balance with demand exceeding supply by 312 sq metres of water and in run 1 it was 292 sq metres of water.
- R.23 North Kesteven has quite a big decrease in its positive balance with total supply exceeding total demand by 334 sq metres of water and in run 1 it was 450 sq metres of water.
- R.24 Whilst in West Lindsey the negative balance increases to 267 sq metres of water and in run 1 it was a negative balance of 153 sq metres of water.
- R.25 So overall a shift in the picture of supply and demand balance. There is now a negative balance in 2022 in three of the four areas and it has gone up quite markedly for Central Lincolnshire with the negative balance representing the scale of one 25 metre x 4 lane pool. Also the positive balance in North Kesteven has decreased by around a quarter.
- R.26 So if Central Lincolnshire was a closed economy with all the supply having to meet all of the demand then it would be challenging because there is negative balance of 246 sq metres of water. However, the impact of the supply and demand being assessed on the catchment area of pools and the impact of the import and export of demand across Central Lincolnshire (and into and out of Central Lincolnshire) address this potential problem. This will be reported on under the subsequent headings of satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity.

Table R6: Satisfied Demand

Table 4 - Satisfied Demand	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Total number of visits which are met	16017	17264	5584	5674	6213	6849	4220	4741
% of total demand satisfied	85	84.8	90.8	90.5	89.2	89.3	73.7	73.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	84.8	85.1	74.3	74.9	90.3	90.3	90.6	89.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	8	7.9	12.1	11.7	6	6	5.5	6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	7.2	7	13.6	13.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1
Demand Retained	15270	16463	3791	3780	5348	5894	2209	2648
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	95.3	95.4	67.9	66.6	86.1	86.1	52.3	55.9
Demand Exported	747	801	1792	1894	864	955	2011	2092
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	4.7	4.6	32.1	33.4	13.9	13.9	47.7	44.1

R.27 Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool. Across Central Lincolnshire in run 2 some 17,264 visits or, 84.8% of the total demand for swimming across the area is satisfied demand. Whilst there is an increase in the total number of satisfied demand visits from run 1 of 1,247 visits, the level of satisfied demand in percentage terms decreases but only by 0.2% to 84.8% of total demand. The percentage decrease is because of the bigger population in 2022 than in 2013.

R.28 The same pattern is followed in each of the three districts. City of Lincoln satisfied increases by 90 visits to a total of 5,674 visits, up from 5,584 in 2013. The percentage of satisfied demand decreases 0.3% to 90.5% from 90.8% of total demand in 2013.

- R.29 In North Kesteven satisfied demand increases by 636 visits to a total of 6,849 visits, up from 6,213 visits in 2013. The percentage of satisfied demand is virtually unchanged at 89.2% of total demand in 2022.
- R.30 Finally in West Lindsey satisfied demand increases by 521 visits to a total of 4,741 visits, up from 4,220 visits in 2013. The percentage of satisfied demand is virtually unchanged at 73.9% of total demand in 2022.
- R.31 As mentioned car travel is the predominate choice of travel mode to pools. This changes by less than 1% across Central Lincolnshire and each of the districts by 2022. In Central Lincolnshire it is an increase of 0.3% to 85.1% of all satisfied demand visits to pools by car. In City of Lincoln there is an increase of 0.5% to a total of 74.9% of all satisfied demand visits to pools by car.
- R.32 North Kesteven is unchanged with 90.3% of all satisfied demand visits to pools by car. Finally West Lindsey has a decrease of 0.7% to 89.9% of all satisfied demand visits to pools being by car in 2023.
- R.33 The reason for the limited changes is based on the 2011 Census findings on the percentage of the population who have access to a car and projecting the impact of the projected population growth has on the changes in this percentage. Given there is a low increase in total population then the projected change in percentage of the population with access to a car are also small changes.

Retained demand

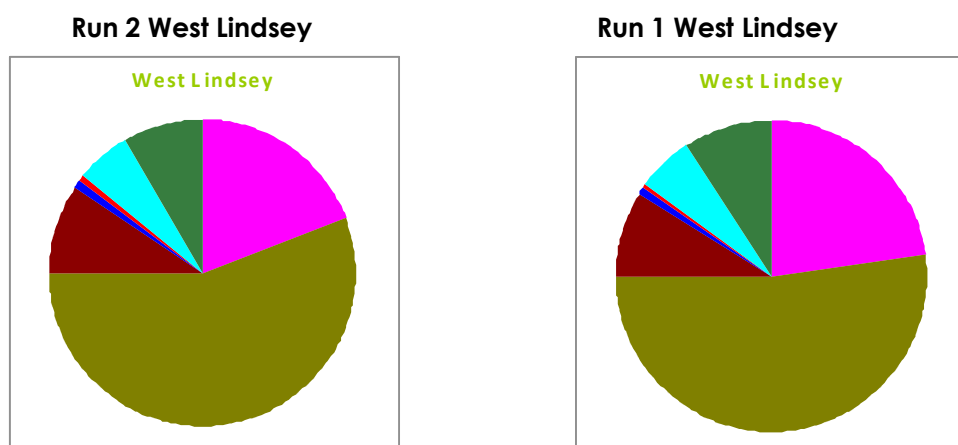
- R.34 Retained demand is how much of the total satisfied demand from one particular area is met by the swimming pools in that area. For example how much of the North Kesteven demand for swimming is met by the pools in North Kesteven?
- R.35 Once the retained demand is established the model is then able to identify how much of each area's own demand is met outside their area. This is the exported demand.
- R.36 The level of retained demand and exported demand in 2022 are virtually unchanged from 2013 for Central Lincolnshire and for each of the District's. The variations are less than 1%. Given this finding the findings for both are summarised in Table 5 below.
- R.37 The only bigger change is that West Lindsey is retaining an additional 3.6% of its own demand for swimming in 2022 than it was in 2013. The new total is 55.9% of the total West Lindsey satisfied demand for swimming is retained at pools in West Lindsey. This also means that West Lindsey is exporting 3.6% less of its own demand outside the district and this decreases to 44.1% of the West Lindsey satisfied demand being exported and met outside the authority in 2022.

Table R7: Changes in retained and exported demand for swimming for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2002

Authority	% of Retained Demand 2013	% of Retained Demand 2022	% of Exported Demand 2013	% of Exported Demand 2022
Central Lincolnshire	95.3%	95.4%	4.7%	4.6%
City of Lincoln	67.9%	66.6%	32.1%	33.4%
North Kesteven	86.1%	86.1%	13.9%	13.9%
West Lindsey	52.3%	55.9%	47.1%	44.1%

- R.38 Given the small changes in retained and exported demand set out in the pie charts for run 1 then the charts for run 2 for all the authorities, excepting West Lindsey are not set out. The West Lindsey charts are included because of the 3.6% change in retained and exported demand for the authority. These findings are set out in the pie charts for runs 2 and 1 in Chart R1 below.
- R.39 The reduction of 3.6% in exported demand results from some 19% of the West Lindsey demand being exported to Lincoln in run 2 and it was 23% (rounded) in run 1. This shows in the pie chart for run 2 below as a slightly smaller purple slice of the pie for Lincoln than in the pie chart for run 1.
- R.40 The reason for the change despite no changes in swimming pool the locations of the new housing growth means that the nearest pool for these areas is located in West Lindsey, leading the authority to retain more of its own demand for swimming.

Chart R1: Retained and exported demand for swimming West Lindsey and study area map Runs 2 and 1.



Study Area

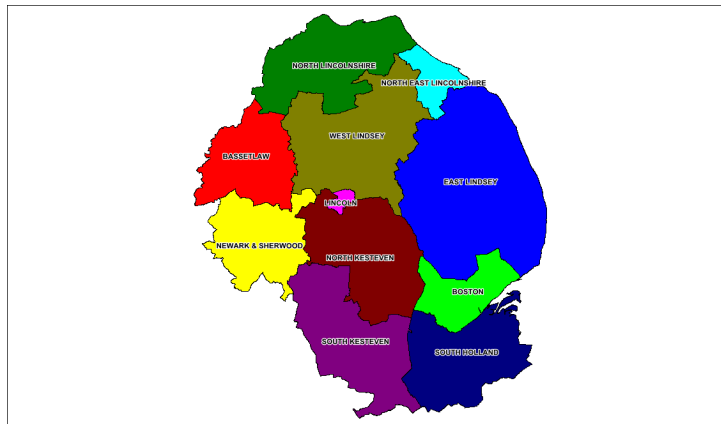


Table R8: Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	2818	3095	564	597	751	823	1502	1675
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	15	15.2	9.2	9.5	10.8	10.7	26.3	26.1
Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	464.44	510.24	93	98.43	123.8	135.7	247.63	276.11
% of Unmet Demand due to:								
Lack of Capacity	7.0	8.1	18.9	22.4	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.9
Outside Catchment	93.0	91.9	81.1	77.6	95.5	95.8	96.2	95.1
Outside Catchment	93.0	91.9	81.1	77.6	95.5	95.8	96.2	95.1
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	46	45.3	76.3	73	50.5	50.9	32.4	32.7
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	46.9	46.6	4.8	4.6	45	44.9	63.7	62.4
Lack of Capacity	7.0	8.1	18.9	22.4	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.9
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	3.9	4.4	16.9	19.8	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.5
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	3.1	3.7	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.4	4.4

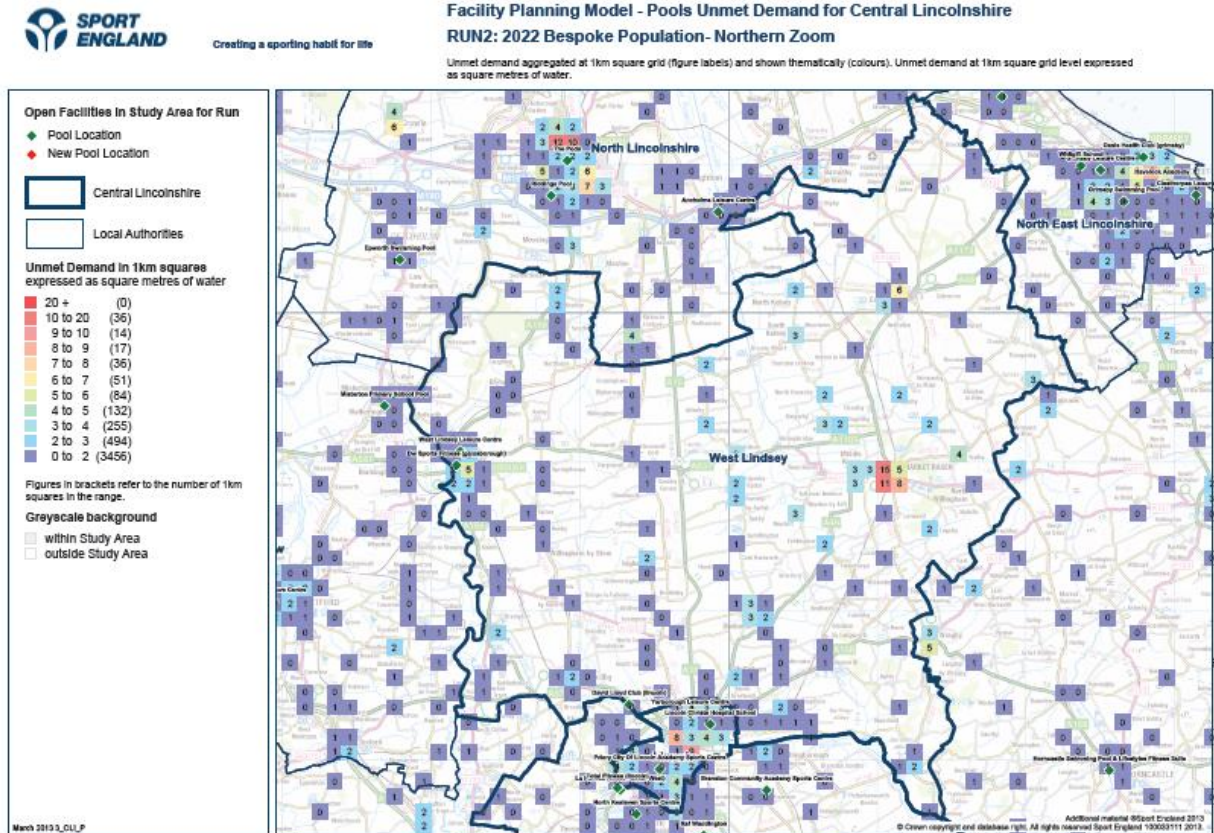
- R.41 To repeat, unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for swimming which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- R.42 Across Central Lincolnshire the total unmet demand in run 2 is 3,095 visits. This is a small increase of 277 visits over the run 1 total is 2,818 visits. Unmet demand equates to 15.2% of total demand and is 85 sq metres of water. In run 1 unmet demand was 15% of total demand. In water area the total unmet demand equates to 510 sq metres of water based on the pools full comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used. This is an increase of 46 sq metres of water over the run 1 and 2013 total of 464 sq metres of water.
- R.43 In effect, there is a slight increase in the level of unmet demand for swimming pools between 2013 and 2022. This is despite a 9.7% increase in population and an 8% increase in total demand for swimming between the two years.

Why is unmet demand for swimming unchanged between 2013 – 2022?

- R.44 The reason as to why unmet demand does not change between 2013 and 2022 is because there is capacity across the existing 20 swimming pools to absorb more demand (details of this are set out under used capacity). In summary, however, the used capacity of the total 20 swimming pools increases to 65.9% of total pool capacity in 2022. This is an increase over the 2013 used capacity percentage of 61.1%. So an increase of 4.8% in the use of the total capacity of the pools which is used.
- R.45 The demand which cannot be absorbed because of lack of swimming pool capacity is only 8% so it is only 247 visits. The vast majority of the unmet demand and which is 92% of the total or 2,847 visits is because it is located outside the catchment area of an existing swimming pool. In 2013 some 93% of the total unmet demand for swimming was located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool.
- R.46 So the growth in population and the increase in total demand for swimming can be absorbed by the capacity of the existing pools. Most of this demand increase lives within the catchment area of an existing pools and some 85% of all visits to pools are by car. So lots of access to pools and there is enough capacity to absorb this demand increase.
- R.47 There remains a stubborn residual 2,818 visits in 2013 which increases to 3,095 visits in 2022 which is unmet demand and the vast majority of this some 92% is located outside the catchment area of any swimming pool – and defined as unmet demand therefore. The 8% of unmet demand which cannot be absorbed because of lack of capacity is virtually all located in City of Lincoln. The total unmet demand for swimming pools in City of Lincoln is 98 sq metres of water, based on the 70% of pool capacity used.
- R.48 The unmet demand in North Kesteven is 823 visits in run 2 and increase of 72 visits over the run 1 figure of 751 visits. In North Kesteven 96% of the unmet demand is because of it being located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool and 4% is because of lack of capacity. In water area it is a slight increase of 12 sq metres of water in run 2 to 135 sq metres of water. However to underline some 96% of this total is because of location – outside the catchment area of a pool and only 4% because of lack of swimming pool capacity.

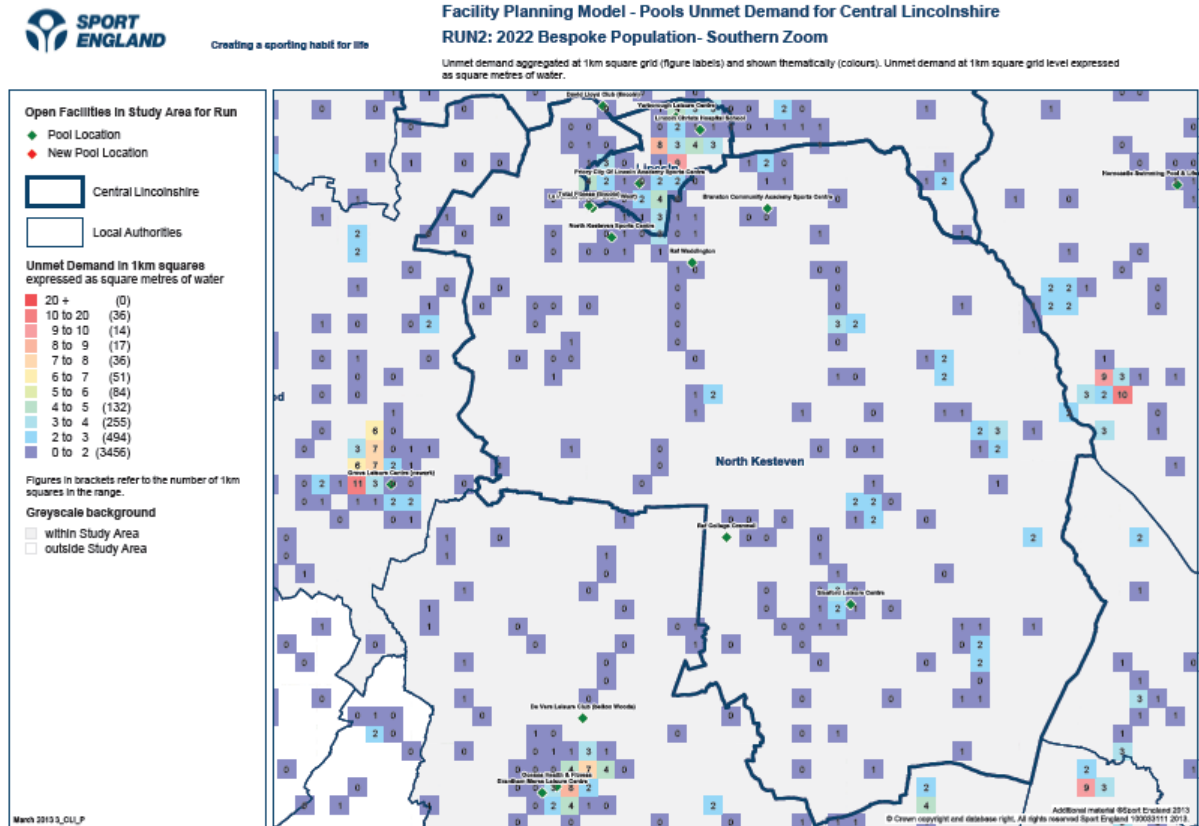
- R.49 The unmet demand in West Lindsey is 1,675 visits in run 2 and increase of 173 visits over the run 1 figure of 1,502 visits. In West Lindsey 95% of the unmet demand is because of it being located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool and 5% is because of lack of pool capacity. In water area it is a slight increase of 29 sq metres of water in run 2 to 276 sq metres of water. However and again to underline some 95% of this total is because of location – outside the catchment area of a pool and only 5% because of lack of swimming pool capacity.
- R.50 Given there is little changes in the levels of unmet demand in total and its distribution across Central Lincolnshire then the mapping of this information will show little change from the Northern and Southern zooms in run 1. The maps of unmet demand for run 2 for the Northern and Southern zoom areas are set out as Maps R1 and R2 overleaf. The maps illustrate the in 1 kilometre grid squares where unmet demand is located. The values in the squares represent the amount of unmet demand in square metres of water.
- R.51 For West Lindsey the majority of the colour coded squares remain as purple and in these locations there is an unmet demand for up to 2 sq metres of water. The light blue squares are locations for between 2 - 5 sq metres of water. Whilst the pink squares are locations for between 7 – 20 sq metres of water. (Note: the key for the colour coding is on the left hand side of the map).
- R.52 The only changes are a very slight increase in the amount of unmet demand in the pink squares in Market Rasen from 14 and 10 square metres of water to 15, 11 and 8 square metres of water. Whilst in Gainsborough a green squares increases from 4 to 5 sq metres of water and some of the blue squares in this cluster also increase by 1 sq metre of water. So for Market Rasen there is now a total of around 48 sq metres of water as unmet demand and around Gainsborough the unmet demand totals around 20 sq metres of water. The reminder is in the purple and blue locations squares/locations.
- R.53 In Gainsborough it will be outside the walk to catchment area of the 2 pools in Gainsborough. Whilst in Market Rasen it will be outside the 20 minutes drive time of Market Rasen.
- R.54 For City of Lincoln there is a small increase in the pink squares plus small increases in some of the blue squares. In total in 2022 there is around 98 sq metres of water as unmet demand across the city. In run 1 in 2013 it is around 93 sq metres of water.
- R.55 In Lincoln in 2022 there is more unmet demand which is because of lack of pool capacity, this being 22% or 21 sq metres of water. Whilst unmet demand because of location and outside the walk to catchment area of a pool is 77% or 75 sq metres of water. However both are still low levels of unmet demand for swimming pools in 2022.

Map R1: Location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN zoom Run 2.



- R.56 Turning to North Kesteven and the Central Lincolnshire Southern zoom which is Map R2; this remains unchanged in locations with the same dispersed pattern of unmet demand due to it being located outside the catchment area of an existing pool. The only change is that the values of a few of the purple squares with 1 sq metre of water change to blue squares with 2 sq metres of water. This totals around 10 individual squares.
- R.57 The total unmet demand for swimming pools across North Kesteven based on the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used is 135 sq metres of water. In run 1 in 2013 it is 123 sq metres of water.
- R.58 There remain the five clusters/locations of unmet demand with the amount of unmet demand in each cluster ranges between 8 – 13 sq metres of water. The highest cluster is still around Sleaford and totals around 12 sq metres of water. This will be unmet demand due to it being located outside the walk to catchment area of the Sleaford pool (Note: the map and squares identify the demand in the centroid of the output area and the actual area of the output area, especially in rural areas is large and so the location of the unmet demand could spread much wider than the area of the square itself). The other cluster areas will be outside the drive time catchment area of a pool – but to repeat these are very low levels of unmet demand.

Map R2: Location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN zoom Run 2.



- R.59 Lastly on unmet demand is to consider the unmet demand category of pools which do not have enough capacity to absorb all the demand. This only totals 41 sq metres of water of the total unmet demand of 510 sq metres of water across Central Lincolnshire in run 2.
- R.60 Given this level of unmet demand due to lack of pool capacity, it is difficult to identify which of the 20 individual pools are experiencing capacity problems. However, the data does suggest that it is the same pools as in run 1, namely Lincoln Christ's Hospital School and Priory City of Lincoln Academy Sports Centre pool both in Lincoln which are under capacity pressure. These pools were refurbished in 2006 and 2010 respectively and it may well be that the modernisation of these pools is attracting more usage to them.
- R.61 The other pool which appears to be experiencing capacity issues is Branston Community Academy Sports Centre in North Kesteven, again an old pool built in 1980 but modernised in 2005.
- R.62 So in summary on the findings on unmet demand in run 2 are:

- unmet demand does not increase significantly between 2013 and 2022. it increases to a Central Lincolnshire total of 510 sq metres of water from 464 sq metres of water in 2013. Both figures are based on the comfort level of 70% of pool capacity being used;
- some 92% of the total unmet demand is under the category of it being located outside the drive to car or walk to catchment area of 20 minutes. In 2013 this was estimated to be the source of 93% of unmet demand;
- this unmet demand does not change locations and in West Lindsey it is Market Rasen based on demand located outside the drive to location of a pool and in Gainsborough where it is demand outside the walk to catchment area of a pool. In City of Lincoln it is all demand outside the walk to catchment area of a pool and across the city. Whilst in North Kesteven there are 4 -5 clusters/areas outside the drive to catchment area of a pool and a small area of Sleaford outside the walk to catchment area of the pool; and
- only 8% of the total unmet demand for swimming pools is under the category of lack of pool capacity and this represents a total of 41 sq metres of water.

Table R9: Used Capacity

Used Capacity	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Total number of visits used of current capacity	16475	17757	5393	5338	8076	8829	3006	3591
% of overall capacity of pools used	61.1	65.9	86.3	85.4	58.3	63.7	43.9	52.5
% of visits made to pools by walkers	7.8	7.6	11.7	11.6	5.2	5.2	7.8	7.9
% of visits made to pools by road	92.2	92.4	88.3	88.4	94.8	94.8	92.2	92.1
Visits Imported:								
Number of visits imported	1205	1295	1601	1558	2728	2935	797	942
As a % of used capacity	7.3	7.3	29.7	29.2	33.8	33.2	26.5	26.2
Visits Retained:								
Number of Visits retained	15270	16463	3791	3780	5348	5894	2209	2648
As a % of used capacity	92.7	92.7	70.3	70.8	66.2	66.8	73.5	73.8

R.63 Used capacity is the measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. To remind the Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of swimming pools, the pools are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

- R.64 The total number of visits expressed as used capacity at the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 17,757 visits and this represents 65.9% of the pools total capacity. In run 1 in 2013 it is estimated to be 16,475 visits and this represents 61.1% of the pools total capacity.
- R.65 So by 2022 it is estimated the pools are getting closer to the pools full level of 70% of capacity used and there is little spare capacity or headroom of 4% of capacity before the pools full level is reached.
- R.66 As in run 1 the Central Lincolnshire average however does vary across each district. In City of Lincoln the estimate is that 85.4% of the capacity of the 5 pools, assessed on the amount of time available for public use is used capacity. In run 1 the estimate is for 86.3% of pool capacity being used. So it has decreased very slightly because of the population changes and locations meaning that some of the demand can now be absorbed by other pools. However it remains well in excess of the pools full comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used.
- R.67 The estimate is that for Yarborough Leisure Centre 79% of the pool capacity is used capacity, this is a decrease of 1% over the 2013 estimate. However still very much in excess of the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.
- R.68 In North Kesteven the estimate of pool capacity used for the 10 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that in 2022 some 63.7% of the pool capacity is used. This is an increase over the 2013 estimate of 58.3% of pool capacity being used capacity. So now getting much closer to the 70% level and with some headroom but not much.
- R.69 It is estimated that the North Kesteven Sports Centre pool is estimated to have 76% of the pool capacity used which is still well above the 70% pools full level but a decrease from the 84% estimate in 2013.
- R.70 The Sleaford pool increases its used capacity as a result of the complete modernisation of the pool. The estimate is that by 2022 some 93% of the total pool capacity is being used – so a very busy pool. In 2013 the estimate is 81% of pool capacity used – so for North Kesteven both public pools are well above the pools full level of 70% of capacity used.
- R.71 In West Lindsey the estimate of pool capacity used for the 5 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that 52% of the pool capacity is used. This is an increase over the 2013 figure of 43.9% of pool capacity being used. Again however, the estimate is that the public pools and the West Lindsey Leisure Centre are much more used and the estimate is that 71% of the pool capacity of this centre is used in 2022. In 2013 the estimate is that 67% of the capacity is used. So the West Lindsey centre now has no headroom of spare capacity by 2022 and is above the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.
- R.72 Table 6 below sets out the used capacity for each of the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire. The final two columns are the estimates for used capacity in 2013 and 2022.
- R.73 As can be seen it is the public pools which have very high levels of used capacity reflecting they operate on a full public access basis and provide for the full range of swimming programmes: - casual swimming; lane and fitness swimming; schools programmes; learn to swim programmes; swimming clubs and development programmes for swimming.

- R.74 It is the more limited private and commercial pools and some pools on school sites which have amore narrow programme of use with restricted hours for pubic use. Plus some operate on a membership system. So the pools capacity used is lower and this is reflected in the averages for used capacity across each Council.

**Table R10: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used for all pools in Central Lincolnshire
Runs 1 for 2013 and run 2 for 2022.**

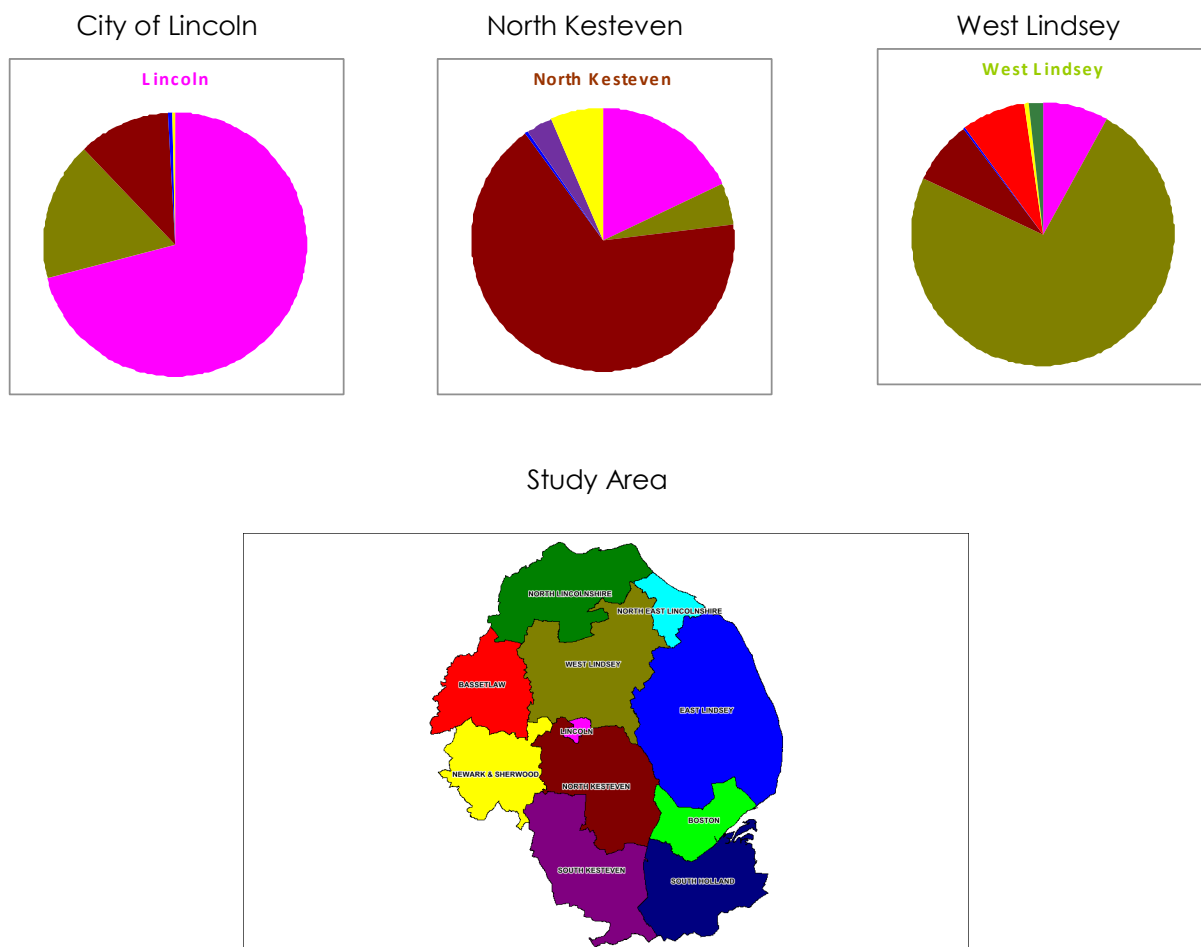
Name of facility	Type of pool	Water area	Community hours available	% of Capacity used 2013	% of Capacity used 2022
City of Lincoln				86%	85.4%
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	Main/General	225	45	100%	100%
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY	Main/General	213	20	100%	100%
SPORTS CENTRE					
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	106	80%	79%
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	131	72		
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	94	72		
West Lindsey				44%	52.5%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Main/General	325	110	34%	34%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (LINCOLN)	Learner/Teaching/Training	21	110		
DW SPORTS FITNESS					
(GAINSBOROUGH)	Main/General	160	102	24%	37%
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	313	103	67%	71%
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	55	92		
North Kesteven				58%	63.7%
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY					
SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	140	34	100%	100%
LA FITNESS (LINCOLN SOUTH WEST)	Main/General	180	96	39%	50%
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	313	65	84%	76%
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	80	40		
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	Main/General	320	51	37%	41%
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	Learner/Teaching/Training	100	51		
RAF WADDINGTON	Main/General	230	10	52%	60%
SLEAFORD LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	270	94	81%	93%
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	Main/General	300	99	39%	51%
TOTAL FITNESS (LINCOLN)	Learner/Teaching/Training	100	99		

Imported demand for swimming

- R.75 The level of demand for swimming which is imported into Central Lincolnshire is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because for residents outside of Central Lincolnshire their nearest pool to where they live could be located in Central Lincolnshire and so the model distributes this demand to the Central Lincolnshire pools. It then becomes part of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire pools.
- R.76 The level of imported demand into Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is unchanged from 2013 at 7.3% of the total used capacity of the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire. It does increase by a small number of visits to 1,295 up from 1,205 in 2013.

- R.77 The reason there is no change is because the swimming pool supply is unchanged between 2013 and 2022. If the pool numbers and locations changed then this would re-distribute demand based on the demand going to the nearest pool location. The other thing that would change imported demand if there was a big increase in the used capacity of pools creating more full pools. Then demand which could not be met at one pool would be redistributed and this could change the levels of unmet demand. However as has been set out, the used capacity of pools full only represents some 8.1% of the total unmet demand across Central Lincolnshire.
- R.78 The levels of imported demand in each of the districts do change very marginally and by less than 0.1%, resulting from the few pools which are full and demand being redistributed. In Lincoln City imported demand is estimated to be 29.2% of total used capacity, and is 29.7% in run 1. In North Kesteven it is 33.8% of used capacity and in 2013 it is 33.2%. Finally in West Lindsey it is 26.2% and in 2013 it is 26.2%.
- R.79 So whilst there are virtually no changes there are quite high percentages of imported demand across the authorities. In effect the nearest pool location for many residents is outside of the authority in which they live. This is not a surprise given the concentration of population in and around Lincoln itself but in each of the three districts. Plus the 20 minute drive time as the predominate travel mode to pools means that there is wide travel area and distance that can be covered by residents in smaller rural areas but whose nearest pool is located in one of the Central Lincolnshire districts in which they do not live.
- R.80 The clearest way to present this interaction is to set out the pie chart for imported demand for each district and see how much imported demand is within the three districts and how much imported demand is from outside Central Lincolnshire. This is set out in Chart R2 overleaf. This shows that the vast majority of the imported demand is traded across the Central Lincolnshire districts with only around 10% coming from outside.
- R.81 The first pie chart is for Lincoln City and it shows that all of the imported demand is from either North Kesteven (area of the pie shaded brown) or from West Lindsey (area shaded sage green).
- R.82 For North Kesteven it is also importing most of its total 32% of imported demand from the other two districts. With 18% being imported from Lincoln (shaded pink) and 5% from West Lindsey. There is also 6% imported from Newark and Sherwood (shade yellow) and 3% imported from South Kesteven (shaded purple).
- R.83 Finally for West Lindsey of its total 26% of used capacity of its pools which is imported, some 8% comes from each of North Kesteven, Lincoln City and Bassetlaw (shaded red). After that 1% of its used capacity is imported from each of North Lincolnshire (shaded green) and Newark and Sherwood (shaded yellow).

Chart R2: Imported demand for swimming in each of the three Central Lincolnshire Districts run 2



- R.84 The final part of the used capacity assessment is to bring together the combined figures for retained exported and imported demand for swimming in Central Lincolnshire and for each district and this is expressed in visits. This is presented in table 7 below and expressed as visits in the normal weekly peak period.
- R.85 As reported from the pie charts, the vast majority of exported and imported visits are internal transfers between the Central Lincolnshire authorities. The most significant column therefore is the amount of demand each authority is retaining ie, demand from within the authority met at the authority's pools.
- R.86 As Table R11 shows there are net export of visits by City of Lincoln and West Lindsey. Central Lincolnshire itself and North Kesteven are net importers and North Kesteven is the largest of either imports or exports in terms of visits, with a net import of 1,980 visits. It imports 32% of its pool capacity used with 18% coming from City of Lincoln and 5% from West Lindsey.

Table R11: Number of visits for retained, exported and imported demand across Central Lincolnshire Run 2

	Retained visits	Exported visits	Imported visits	Net Import/Export
Central Lincolnshire	16,463	801	1,295	Net import of 494 visits
City of Lincoln	3,780	1,894	1,558	Net export of 336 visits
North Kesteven	5,894	955	2,935	Net Import of 1,980 visits
West Lindsey	2,648	2,092	942	Net export of 1,150 visits

Table R12: Relative Share

Relative Share	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Score - with 100 = Average share	104	100	92	83	117	122	101	89
+/- from National share	4	0	-8	-17	17	22	1	-11

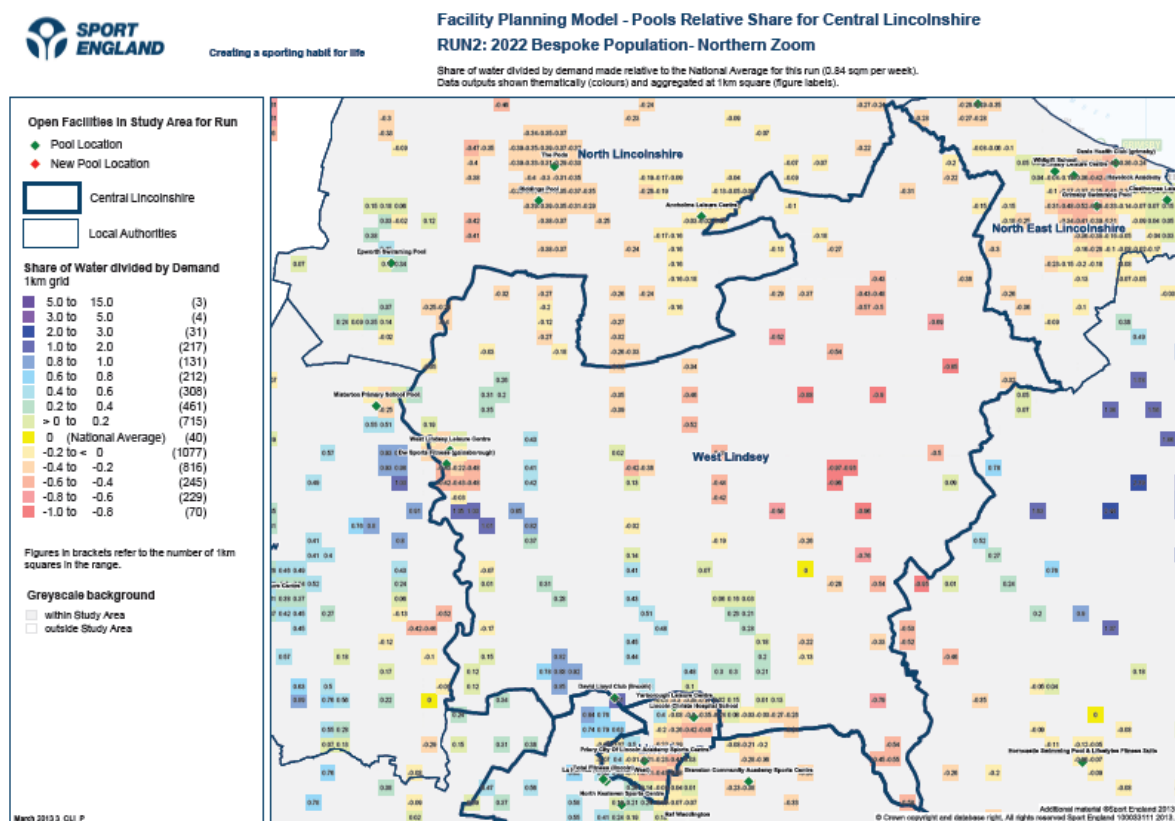
- R.87 To set out again in addition to the supply and demand assessment above, the Sport England facility planning model also analyses the relative share of swimming pools – i.e. it takes into account the location of the population with the size and availability of facilities. It then assesses whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100).
- R.88 A simple analogy is to consider swimming pool provision as a cake, its size being proportional to the facility's catchment and its slices divided among the users within the catchment.
- R.89 The changes from the run 1 2013 assessment are small. Central Lincolnshire moves from a +4 value to the England wide share of access to pools to being the same value as England North Kesteven increases to + 22 from + 17 in 2013 of its positive relative share of access to pools when compared to the England wide share based on 100%.
- R.90 City of Lincoln has a negative value in 2022 and this increases to – 17 from – 8 in 2013 compared to the England wide value of 100. Finally West Lindsey goes from a positive value of + 1 in 2013 to a negative value of – 11 in 2022 to the England wide value of 100.
- R.91 The maps for relative share do show a variation in the areas of each authority. These findings are presented in Maps R3 and R4 overleaf for the Central Lincolnshire Northern and Southern zooms. The colour coded key for each 1 kilometre grid square shows the areas with the highest access to swimming pools (shaded blue) through to the areas with the lowest access to pools but still with a value above the national average (shaded lightest green). Areas with

a value below the England national value are shaded cream through to light and dark pink for the lowest values. The colour coded key is on the left of the map itself.

R.92 Map R3 for 2022 for West Lindsey does not show any different areas of relative share just a change and increase in the negative values. The area with the highest negative relative share values are in the east of the authority and around Gainsborough. The areas of the authority which in 2022 still retain a positive value and are shaded green through to blue remain in the area just above the City of Lincoln North boundary.

R.93 For City of Lincoln the eastern side of the authority has the lowest relative share values and is shaded cream and light pink. There are few areas on the west side of the authority which are shaded blue and these areas retain a value of relative share above the England wide value.

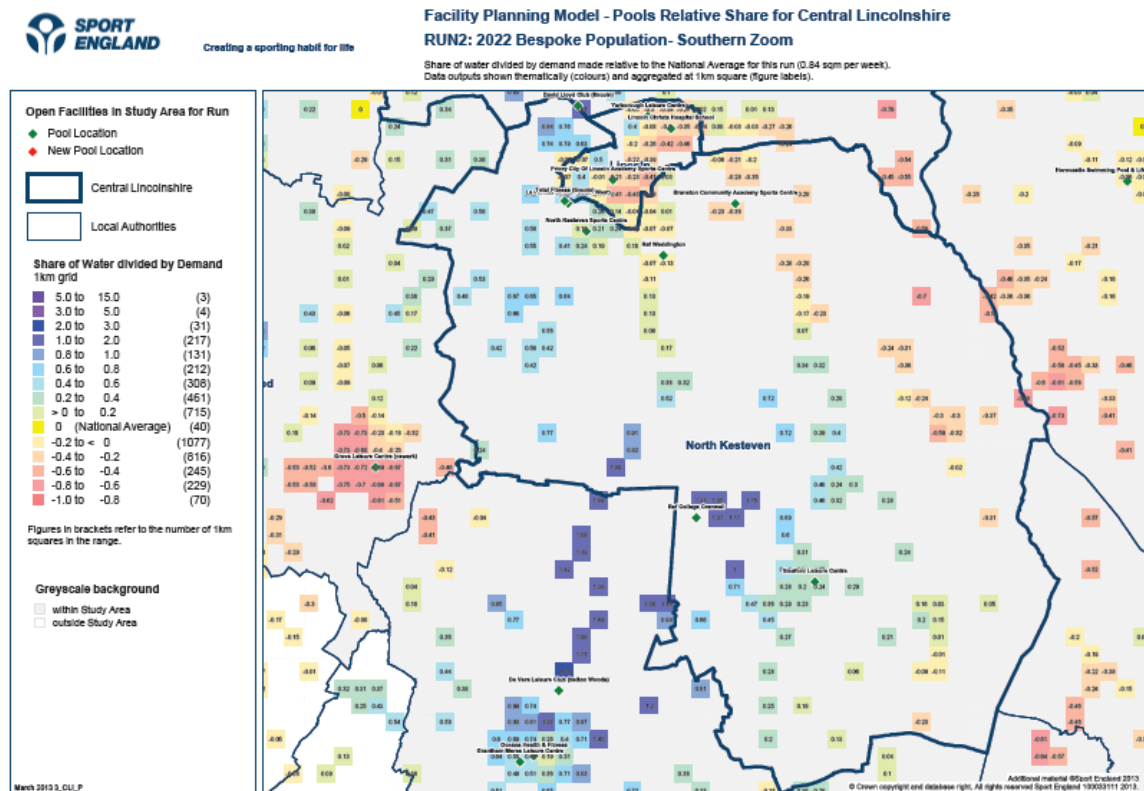
Map R3: Relative Share for Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN zoom Run 2



R.94 The findings for North Kesteven on relative share are set out in Map R4 overleaf. Again the map shows the authority wide average of a relative share which is above the England wide average and is +22 does vary across the authority. In the NE of the authority there are areas shaded light and dark pink and in these areas the values of relative share are below the England wide average. This is also the areas where the residents live outside the 20 minutes drive time catchment area of any pool and this is the main reason for low relative share to pools.

R.95 The area to the west and south of the authority has the highest relative share of access to pools, with this being above the England wide average and remains highest in the area north east of Sleaford.

Map R4: Relative Share for Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN zoom Run 1



R.96 This ends the reporting of the main findings on the provision for swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 run 2. The summary of main findings is set out next.

Summary of Main Findings on Provision for Swimming Pools 2022 (Run 2)

Introduction

- S.1 Run 2 is the strategic assessment of what the future supply and demand for swimming pools could be in Central Lincolnshire and across the wider study area based on the projected changes in demand for swimming by the population growth between 2013 – 2022.
- S.2 The findings reported in run 2 follow the same sequence as for run 1 - total supply, accessibility to swimming pools, total demand, satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity. The full report sets out the maps, charts and tables to support the evidence base findings.

Total Supply

- S.3 There are no changes in the supply of swimming pools in this strategic 2013 – 2022 assessment. So the run 1 2013 findings remain unchanged.
- S.4 The key headlines findings on total supply are:
- there are 20 swimming pools across Central Lincolnshire and 13 swimming pool sites, so an average of 1.5 pools per site. All the pools will obviously age between 2013 – 2022;
 - North Kesteven has the most pools with 10 in total and City of Lincoln and West Lindsey have 5 pools each;
 - there is mixed economy of pool locations and operations. Of the 13 pool SITES, 4 sites are District Council locations and public pool operations. 3 are school locations and without extensive community use. 4 are commercial sites and are membership based operations. 2 are private pools on RAF sites which have some community use but on a membership/bookings access, which is restricted;
 - the District Council pools provide for a full range of swimming programmes - Yarborough Leisure Centre, North Kesteven Sports Centre, Sleaford Swimming Pool and West Lindsey Leisure Centre. These pools were built in the 1973 – 1976 period. All have been refurbished between 2006 – 2008 and the Sleaford swimming pool completely modernised in 2012 – 2013;
 - access to pools by car is good, across Central Lincolnshire some 68% of the Central Lincolnshire population lives within the drive time of at least 2 swimming pools. It is 100% of the City of Lincoln population;
 - car is the dominate travel mode to pools and some 85% of all visits to pools across Central Lincolnshire are by car; and

- based on the population measure of waterspace per 1,000 population, Central Lincolnshire has 13 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. This is in line with the rest of Lincolnshire and East Midlands Region's provision. North Kesteven has the highest provision at 18.2 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. For City of Lincoln it is 10.3 and for West Lindsey it is 9.5 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.

Total Demand

- S.5 Changes in total demand for swimming are the key drivers of changes in provision for swimming across Central Lincolnshire between 2013 and 2022. These are driven by two factors. (1) changes in the total population between 2013 – 2022. In run 2 the total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is estimated to be 325, 562 people. This is an increase of 28, 798 people, or, a 9.7% increase over the total Central Lincolnshire population of 296,764 people in 2013.
- S.6 (2) aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022. The age structure of the population, the participation rate and frequency of swimming by the resident population will change between 2013 – 2022. It could be the 10 year aging of the resident population means that in 2022 there are less people in the most popular age ranges for swimming and who swim less frequently, (or vice versa). (Note: the Sport England participation rates and frequency of swimming participation for five age bands and for both sexes are set out in Appendix 2 of the report).
- S.7 The tables below summarise the changes in total population and total demand between 2013 – 2022.

Table S1: Population totals for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2022

Authority	Total Population 2022	Total Population 2013	Total Increase in Population 2013 - 2022	% Increase in Total Population 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	325,562	296,764	28,798	9.7%
City of Lincoln	97,201	93,889	3,312	3.5%
North Kesteven	124,048	111,255	12,793	11.4%
West Lindsey	104,312	91,619	12,693	13.8%

Table S2: Changes in total demand for swimming for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2022

Authority	Total Demand 2022	Total Demand 2013	Increase in Total Demand 2013 - 2022	% Increase in Total Demand 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	20,359	18,834	1,525	8%
City of Lincoln	6,271	6,148	123	2%
North Kesteven	7,672	6,964	708	10.1%
West Lindsey	6,416	5,723	693	12.1%

- S.8 In summary, a 9.7% increase in population is generating an 8% increase in total demand for swimming across Central Lincolnshire – not a significant increase in total demand. In City of Lincoln the population increase is 3.5%, creating a 2% increase in total demand. In North Kesteven an 11.4% increase in population and a 10.1% increase in total demand; for West Lindsey a 13.8% increase in population and a 12.1% increase in total demand for swimming.
- S.9 These changes in total numbers and percentage increases in total demand will have knock on effects in the changes in satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of pools.
- S.10 If there had been a much bigger increase in total demand in any one authority of say a 20+ % difference this would have impacted with big changes not only in their own levels of satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of pools but also in changes in how much demand for pools is retained, how much demand is exported and how much demand is imported.
- S.11 Given this has not happened, the findings under the subsequent headings are going to follow a consistent trend and pattern of increases, albeit they will not be large because the total increase in the number of visits is quite small between 2013 – 2022.

Satisfied Demand

- S.12 Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a pool.
- S.13 Across Central Lincolnshire in 2022, 85% of the total demand for swimming is satisfied demand. There is an increase in the total number of satisfied demand visits from run 1 of 1,247 visits. However, the level of satisfied demand in percentage terms decreases but only by 0.2% to 84.8% of total demand. The percentage decrease is because of the bigger population in 2022 than in 2013.
- S.14 The same pattern is followed in each of the three districts. City of Lincoln satisfied increases by 90 visits to a total of 5,674 visits, up from 5,584 in 2013. The percentage of satisfied demand decreases 0.3% to 90.5% from 90.8% of total demand in 2013.
- S.15 In North Kesteven satisfied demand increases by 636 visits to a total of 6,849 visits, up from 6,213 visits in 2013. The percentage of satisfied demand is virtually unchanged at 89.2% of total demand in 2022.
- S.16 In West Lindsey satisfied demand increases by 521 visits to a total of 4,741 visits, up from 4,220 visits in 2013. The percentage of satisfied demand is virtually unchanged at 73.9% of total demand in 2022.

Retained demand

- S.17 Retained demand is how much of the total satisfied demand from one particular area is met by the swimming pools within the same area.
- S.18 The level of retained demand (and exported demand) in 2022 are virtually unchanged from 2013 for Central Lincolnshire and for each of the District's. The variations are less than 1%.

- S.19 The only exception is that West Lindsey is retaining an additional 3.6% of its own demand for swimming in 2022 than in 2013. In 2022 some 56% of the total West Lindsey satisfied demand for swimming is retained at pools in West Lindsey.
- S.20 This also means that West Lindsey is exporting 3.6% less of its own demand to 44% in total and 19% from 23% (rounded) in 2013 to Lincoln. The reduction is created by the housing growth being located closer to pools in West Lindsey than elsewhere and so it is retaining more of its own demand in West Lindsey.

Unmet Demand

- S.21 Unmet demand is (1) demand for swimming which cannot be met because there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- S.22 Across Central Lincolnshire total unmet demand in 2022 is 3,095 visits and equates to 15.2% of total demand. This is a small increase of 277 visits over the 2013 total of 2,818 visits.
- S.23 In water area, the total unmet demand in 2022 equates to 510 sq metres of water based on the pools full comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used. This is an increase of 46 sq metres of water over the run 1 and 2013 total of 464 sq metres of water.

Why is unmet demand for swimming unchanged between 2013 – 2022?

- S.24 The reason as to why unmet demand does not change between 2013 and 2022 is because there is capacity across the existing 20 swimming pools to absorb more demand (details of this are set out under used capacity). In summary, however, the used capacity of the total 20 swimming pools increases to 65.9% of total pool capacity in 2022. This is an increase over the 2013 used capacity percentage of 61.1%. So an increase of 4.8% in the use of the total capacity of the pools and which is absorbing much of the increase in total demand.
- S.25 The demand which cannot be absorbed because of lack of swimming pool capacity is only 8%, so it is only 247 visits. This is virtually all located in City of Lincoln.
- S.26 The vast majority of the unmet demand and which is 92% of the total is because it is located outside the catchment area of an existing swimming pool. In 2013 some 93% of the total unmet demand for swimming was located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool.
- S.27 In summary, the growth in population and the increase in total demand for swimming can be absorbed by the capacity of the existing pools. Most of this demand increase lives within the catchment area of an existing pool and some 85% of all visits to pools are by car. So lots of access to pools and there is enough capacity to absorb this demand increase.
- S.28 There remains a stubborn residual 2,818 visits in 2013 which increases to 3,095 visits in 2022 which is unmet demand located outside the catchment area of any swimming pool – and defined as unmet demand therefore.
- S.29 In terms of where unmet demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool, there are no clear hot spots – it is all pretty widely dispersed. In West Lindsey Market Rasen has a total of

around 48 sq metres of water as unmet demand and around Gainsborough the unmet demand totals around 20 sq metres of water. This is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a pool.

- S.30 In North Kesteven there is demand equating to around 12 sq metres of water located outside the walk to catchment area of the pool in Sleaford. There is also some unmet demand outside the drive to catchment area of any pool which is NE of Sleaford but this only equates to around 10 sq metres of water – very small.

Used Capacity

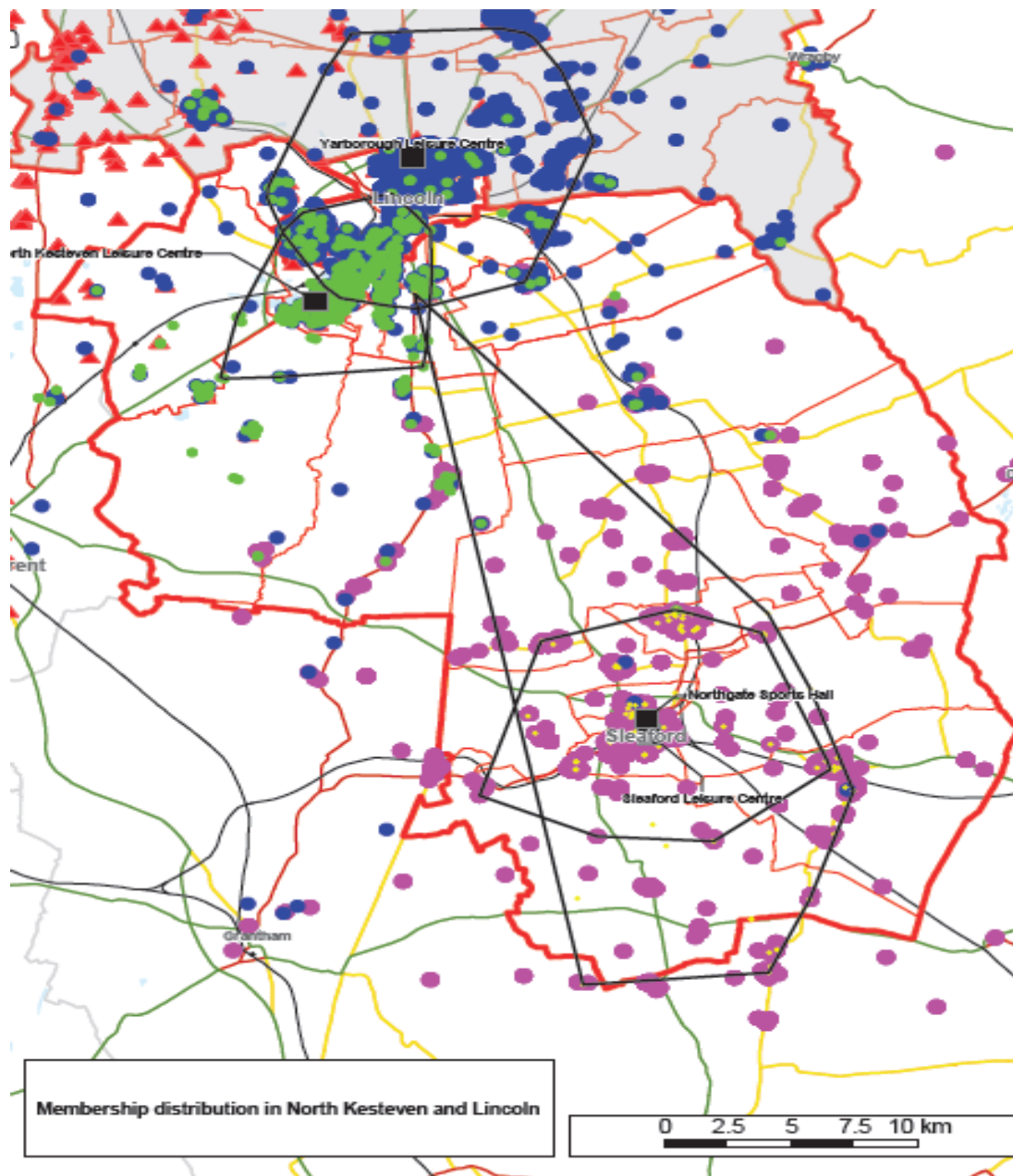
- S.31 Used capacity is the measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the pools are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- S.32 The used capacity at the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 represents 65.9% of the pool total capacity. In 2013 it is estimated to be 61.1% of the pools total capacity.
- S.33 So by 2022 it is estimated the pools are getting closer to the pools full level of 70% of capacity used. The spare capacity or headroom is 4% of capacity before the pools full level is reached.
- S.34 The Central Lincolnshire average however does vary across each district. In City of Lincoln the estimate is that 85.4% of the capacity of the 5 pools, assessed on the amount of time available for public use is used capacity. In 2013 the estimate is for 86.3% of pool capacity being used. So it has decreased very slightly because of the population changes and locations meaning that some of the demand can now be absorbed by other pools. However it remains well in excess of the pools full comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used.
- S.35 The estimate is that at Yarborough Leisure Centre 79% of the pool capacity is used capacity; this is a decrease of 1% over the 2013 estimate. However still very much in excess of the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.
- S.36 In North Kesteven the estimate of pool capacity used for the 10 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that in 2022 some 63.7% of the pool capacity is used. This is an increase over the 2013 estimate of 58.3% of pool capacity used. So now getting much closer to the 70% level and with little headroom but not much.
- S.37 However it is estimated the North Kesteven Sports Centre pool is estimated to have 76% of the pool capacity used in 2022.
- S.38 The Sleaford pool increases its used capacity as a result of the complete modernisation of the pool. The estimate is that by 2022 some 93% of the total pool capacity is being used – so a very busy pool. So for North Kesteven both public pools are well above the pools full level of 70% of capacity used.
- S.39 In West Lindsey the estimate of pool capacity used for the 5 pools on the basis of time available for public use is that 52% of the pool capacity is used. In 2013 the estimate is 43.9% of pool capacity being used. Again however, the estimate is that the West Lindsey Leisure

Centre is much more used and the estimate is that 71% of the pool capacity of this centre is used in 2022. In 2013 the estimate is that 67% of the capacity is used. So by 2022 the West Lindsey centre now has no headroom/spare capacity and is above the pools full comfort level of 70% of capacity used.

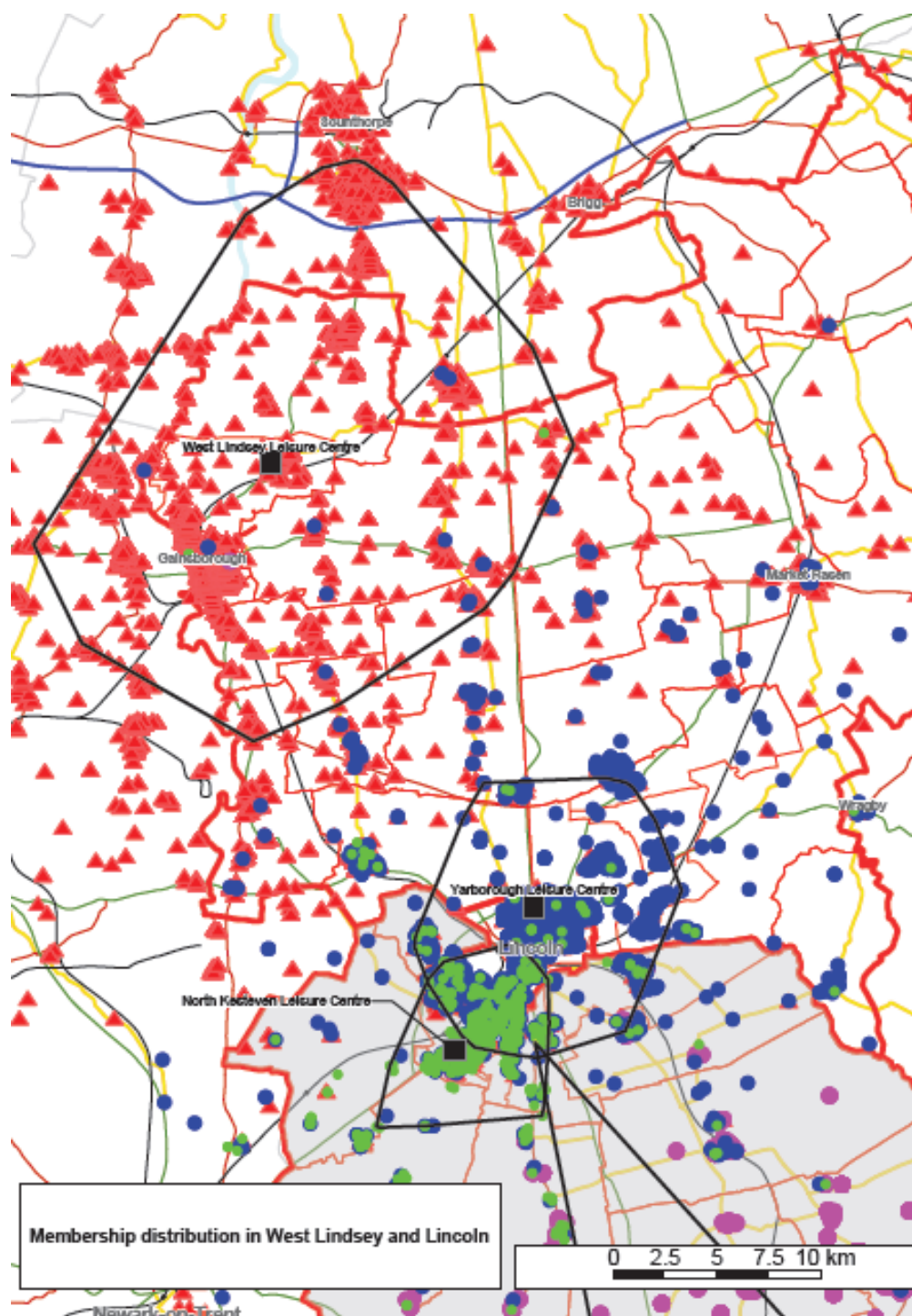
Imported demand for swimming

- S.40 The level of imported demand for swimming is reported under used capacity. This is because for residents outside of Central Lincolnshire the nearest pool to where they live could be located in Central Lincolnshire and so the model distributes this demand to the Central Lincolnshire pools. It then becomes part of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire pools.
- S.41 The level of imported demand into Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is unchanged from 2013 at 7.3% of the total used capacity of the 20 pools across Central Lincolnshire. It does increase by a small number of visits to 1,295 up from 1,205 in 2013.
- S.42 The reason there is no change is because the swimming pool supply is unchanged between 2013 and 2022. If the pool numbers and locations changed then this would re-distribute demand based on the demand going to the nearest pool location. The other thing that would change imported demand if there was a big increase in the used capacity of pools creating more full pools. Then demand which could not be met at one pool would be redistributed and this could change the levels of imported demand.
- S.43 The levels of imported demand in each of the districts does change very marginally and by less than 0.1%, resulting from the few pools which are full and demand being redistributed from them to other pools, resulting in these very small changes.
- S.44 The options for developing swimming pool provision in the future are set out in section 9 of the report.
- S.45 Finally under the assessment of need for swimming pools are two maps setting out the location of the registered memberships for each of the three major indoor leisure centres. Map S1 shows the home location of the registered members for Yarborough Leisure Centre and North Kesteven Leisure Centre. Map S2 sets out the home location for the registered membership of West Lindsey Leisure Centre. The two maps are then followed by the map key.

Map S1: Yarborough Leisure Centre and North Kesteven Leisure Centre. Location of Registered Membership



Map S2: West Lindsey Leisure Centre. Location of Registered Membership



Key for Maps S1 and S2

-  LA boundary
-  Ward
-  West Lindsey Leisure Centre members
-  Sleaford Leisure Centre members
-  Yarborough Leisure Centre members
-  North Kesteven Leisure Centre members
-  Northgate Sports Hall members
-  Membership distribution 75 percentile
-  Leisure centres

6. Sports Facility Supply and Demand Analysis for Sports Halls

- 06
- 6.1 This section considers the supply and demand for sports halls utilising Sport England's facility planning model. The reasons for developing the evidence base for this facility type in much more detail is because it is a facility type which contributes most to the community infrastructure needs for Central Lincolnshire.
- 6.2 As such it is essential to develop an evidence base which can set out future needs for inclusion in the Central Lincolnshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan and which meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework paragraphs 73 and 74
- 6.3 To reiterate the reasons sports halls along with sports halls are most important are:
- sports halls provide for around 15 individual and team sports in one facility type. Also they provide a space for physical activity which is for dance, exercise and fitness (as distinct from dedicated equipment gyms). Consequently they are a multipurpose flexible space for all these activities. Again the sports participation profile for each District has shown that more informal activity in health and fitness (including gyms) to be important activities across all age ranges and both sexes, more so for informal and recreational activities, than for dedicated sports; and
 - together sports halls and swimming pools are the two facility types which account for between 60% - 70% of the total indoor sport and physical activity adult participation – they are the bedrock of provision. They are also the mainstay of public sector leisure provision, in some authorities a swimming pool(s) can be the only type of indoor provision which the local authority provides.
- 6.4 For all these reasons they are the two facility types where it is most important to develop a detailed current and future needs assessment. For these reasons the Sport England planning technique known as the facility planning model has been applied for these two facility types. The options which emerge from this needs assessment are set out as part of Section 9 of this report. A full description of the fpm is set out in appendix xx to this report.

Introduction

- 6.5 This report presents the findings and provides the evidence base for the assessment of the current and future supply and demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire. The assessment for the evidence is based on the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) analysis to test the implications of changes in sports halls supply and demand in Central Lincolnshire and across a wider study area, which includes all the neighbouring authorities to Central Lincolnshire. The purposes of the analysis are to assess and set out as an evidence base:
- The extent to which the existing supply of sports halls meets current levels of demand from the resident population in 2013 in Central Lincolnshire and the surrounding study area
 - The extent to which changes in the projected population between 2013 and 2022 across Central Lincolnshire and the wider study area has on the projected demand for sports halls and supply of sports halls in 2022.
- 6.6 The analysis is based on two separate analysis/runs which have been modelled. This report presents the findings. The specific runs which have been modelled are:
- Run 1 – existing provision of sports halls as at 2013 in Central Lincolnshire which are available for public use for all or part of the weekly peak period and in the local authorities which make up the wider study area; and
 - Run 2 - future provision of sports halls in Central Lincolnshire in 2022, based on the projected population change between 2013 – 2022 in Central Lincolnshire and population change across the wider study area.
- 6.7 This application this analysis and report are intended to provide:
- a strategic assessment of the current and future need for sports halls in 2013 and 2022 scale and location based on the current rates and frequencies in participation for indoor hall sports. This will be based on the location and catchment area of sports halls and applying three catchment areas for travel by modes of car, walking and public transport. These findings will assist the three district councils which make up Central Lincolnshire and the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit in their assessment of the changes which need to be made in sports hall provision to meet the projected changes in demand. For example, is there a need to provide additional sports halls to meet projected demand and if so where and at what scale? Or, alternatively can the existing number, scale and location of sports halls meet the projected changes in demand up to 2022? In effect, the current stock could meet the strategic need based on population change and rates of participation but there could be requirements to modernise some existing sports halls to increase capacity and improve the quality of the existing sports halls. The outputs from this assessment will provide the evidence base for the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit to incorporate into the development planning documents for the strategic planning, provision and funding of sports facilities; and
 - an evidence base of future need for sports hall provision focusing on the quantitative, qualitative and accessibility findings from the analysis undertaken. In particular the

analysis will focus on the impact of the projected increase in population across Central Lincolnshire between 2013 - 2022 and how this changes the demand for sports halls both in quantity and the spatial impacts.

Report structure, sequence content and reporting of findings

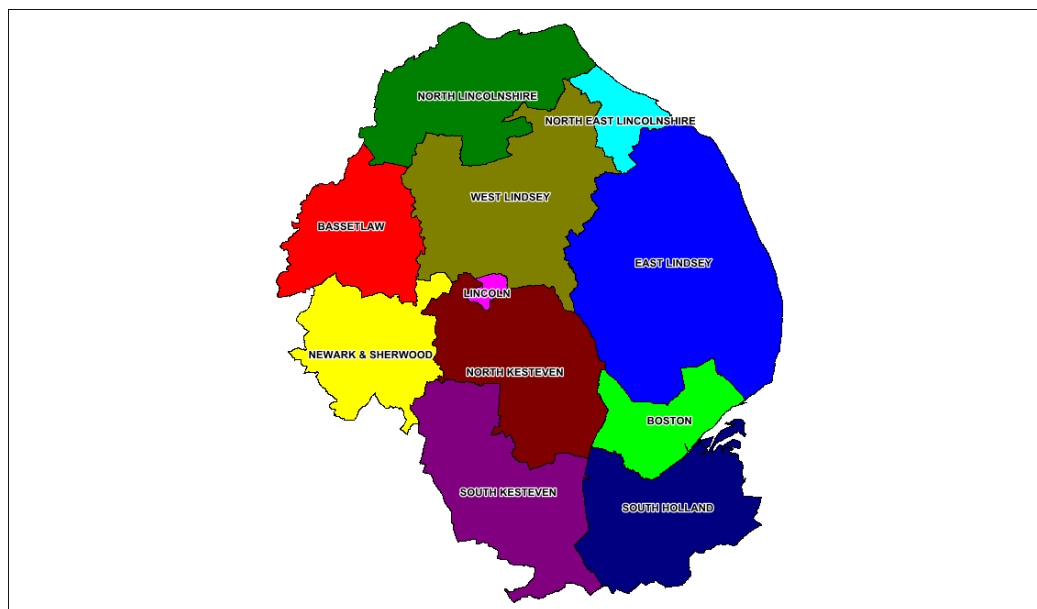
- 6.8 Runs 1 and 2 are assessed separately and then the findings compared because this represents the strategic assessment of the current and future supply and demand for sports halls. Run 1 is what supply and demand looks like now in 2013 and run 2 is what it could look like in 2022 based on the projected changes in population. Run 2 in its demand assessment does include the aging of the core resident population in 2013 to the age and gender profile in 2022 and what the demand for sports halls in 2022 will be based on that core resident profile.
- 6.9 The study report analysis the findings for both runs under the headings of: total supply; total demand; supply/demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity of sports halls; and relative share of sports halls.
- 6.10 For run 1 the report sets out a table of findings for each heading and for Central Lincolnshire followed by each of the three districts in the order of City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The findings under each heading for the neighbouring authorities as well as for the rest of Lincolnshire County and East Midlands Region are also set out in the tables for run 1. This allows (where valid to do so) the findings for Central Lincolnshire to be compared with the other authorities and commented on.
- 6.11 For run 2 the same tables in the same sequence of headings are set out with the run 1 findings for Central Lincolnshire and each district council followed by the column for the run 2 findings. This allows a read across to identify the changes for each individual item changes between 2013 and 2022.
- 6.12 At the end of the detailed reporting of findings for each run is a summary of key findings and policy issues arising. This is the Executive Summary of the overall report.

The Study Area

- 6.13 Describing the study area provides some points of explanation and a context for the report's findings.
- 6.14 Customers of sports halls do not reflect local authority boundaries and whilst there are management and pricing incentives (and possibly disincentives) for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which sports halls people will choose to use.
- 6.15 These are based on: how close the sports hall is to where people live; the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness; other facilities within/on the site such as a fitness suite; personal and family choice; and reasons for using a particular facility, such as a particular activity scheduled, or a particular instructor or coach.

- 6.16 Consequently, in determining the position for Central Lincolnshire it is very important to take full account of the sports halls in all the neighbouring local authorities to Central Lincolnshire. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities located in Central Lincolnshire and those located outside the authority. The nearest facility for some Central Lincolnshire residents may be located outside Central Lincolnshire (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest sports hall is inside Central Lincolnshire (known as imported demand).
- 6.17 Taking account of all these import and export effects is done by **establishing a study area** which places Central Lincolnshire at the centre of the study and assesses the import and export of demand into and out of the authority and reflects the location, age, condition and content of all the sports halls.
- 6.18 In addition, this approach does embrace the National Planning Policy Framework approach of taking account of neighbouring authorities when assessing locally derived needs and development of a local evidence base for provision of services and facilities.
- 6.19 The study area for this assessment is the Warwick District Council area and the four neighbouring authorities. A map of the study area is set out below as Map 6.1.

Map 6.1: Study area for Central Lincolnshire and bordering local authorities



National Planning Policy Framework

- 6.20 This analysis and report does provide an evidence base which is consistent with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework paragraphs 73 and 74.

Paragraph 73

Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.

Paragraph 74

Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- *an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
- *the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
- *the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.*

- 6.21 The assessment applies the Sport England facilities planning model to generate the data which is set out in this report. The evidence base generated by this report does provide the basis for developing planning policies which meet the requirements of paragraphs 73 and 74 of the NPPF. A full description of the Sport England facilities planning model, the parameters applied on sports participation and frequency rates and sources of research for the data applied in the model are set out in Appendix 2 of this report

Definition and listing of sports halls in the assessment

- 6.22 Before reporting the findings from the study, there are three points to note on definitions and terms.
- 6.23 Firstly, is the term for expressing both the demand and supply (supply is also referred to as capacity in this report) for sports halls is known as “visits per week in the weekly peak period”. From now on this lengthy term is expressed as visits. The weekly peak period for sports halls is 40.5 hours per week and it is estimated that 60% of the total weekly sports hall throughput occurs in these hours.
- 6.24 Secondly, there is what is known as a “comfort factor” which is applied to the assessment of demand for sports halls. In essence, if sports halls were full to their theoretical capacity, then there would simple not be the space to participate comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of people changing and teams on and off inside the sports hall itself. So there is this circulation of participants as well as the actual use of the sports hall at any one time to take into account how full a sport is at any one time.
- 6.25 To account for all these factors therefore the capacity of a sports hall is reduced to 80% of its theoretical total capacity and this is the level at which a sports hall is determined to be full. This 80% full level is referred to as the “comfort factor”.

- 6.26 Thirdly, all existing indoor sports halls of at least 3 badminton courts size and which are available for community use, for all or part of the weekly peak period, are included in this assessment. All sports halls which have no access for community use are excluded.
- 6.27 The database of sports halls to be included in the study has been verified by officers of the local authorities who make up Central Lincolnshire. The data base for neighbouring authorities has also been reviewed and checked with these authorities by the Central Lincolnshire authorities.
- 6.28 Appendix 1 to this report contains is a full description of the sports halls which have been included in the assessment, together with those sports halls exclude and reason for exclusion.

Run 1: The Current Situation

- R.1 The first run of the model is intended to describe and assess the current situation in the supply and demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire and the wider study area in 2013. It is based on the population in Central Lincolnshire and the rest of the study area in 2013.
- R.2 The first heading is total supply and incorporates the most up to date audit of sports halls in the area, including those sports halls which are under construction or otherwise committed to development. Run 1 provides the baseline assessment of the supply and demand for sports hall provision in 2012.

Table R1: Total Supply Findings

Total Supply	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Number of halls	31	13	9	9	39	506
Number of hall sites	24	11	7	6	31	357
Supply of total hall space in courts	122.6	54.9	38.3	29.4	144.3	1882
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	85.95	35.39	28.75	21.81	114.13	1490.14
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	17405	7166	5822	4417	23111	301754
Courts per 10,000	4.13	5.85	3.44	3.21	3.32	4.07

- R.3 In run 1 there is a total of 31 sports halls in Central Lincolnshire on 24 sites. So there is an average of just over one sports hall per site. The supply listing includes all sports halls in the statement of supply. However when supply is analysed it only includes those sports halls which have public access and the hours of public use.
- R.4 How this works is illustrated by the supply table above and the row which sets out supply of sports hall space in badminton courts and this totals 112.6 courts across Central Lincolnshire. The row below sets out the number of badminton courts available for public use at peak times and this 86 badminton courts (rounded).The supply assessment is based on these 86 courts. The reason for including the total number of courts is because this represents the total potential supply if all courts become available for public use.
- R.5 City of Lincoln has the highest number of sports halls at 13 halls on 11 sites. North Kesteven has 9 sports halls on 7 sites and West Lindsey has 9 sports halls on 6 sites.

- R.6 The sports hall stock – across all providers – is quite old. Table R2 below sets out the size, year each sports hall was built and the year of any major refurbishment. As can be seen from the table there are distinct building periods for the sports halls.
- R.7 7 sites were built in the 1970's and then only 1 site in the 1980's, which was the Robert Pattinson Sports Hall in North Kesteven. Then 6 sites were built in the 1990's and the 2000 decade. Post 2010 there have been 4 sites built and these are ALL in City of Lincoln.
- R.8 In terms of major refurbishment 9 of the 24 sites have had a major refurbishment. Not surprisingly 5 of the 7 buildings from the 1970's have been refurbished. The others are: the 1985 Robert Pattinson School Sports Hall built refurbished in 2004; the West Lindsey Leisure Centre refurbished in 2009; St George's Academy Sleaford site refurbished in 2010; and finally the William Farr C of E School sports hall refurbished in 2012.
- R.9 This does leave 5 sites built between 1976 – 1999 which have not had a major refurbishment, the oldest being Yarborough Leisure Centre built in 1976.
- R.10 Older stock also tends to be less attractive and appealing to users. Older pre 1990's sports halls have a tendency to be functional in design and appearance and may lack a sprung timber floor which is much more appealing to sports hall users who wish to improve team or individual performance. The combination of all these features, or, a lack of them does detract from their appeal and usage and this may well be reflected in lower user numbers than for modern and balanced provision of a comparable size of sports hall at a comparable location.

Table R2: Name, size, age and year of any major refurbishment of sports halls located in Central Lincolnshire Run 1

Name of facility	Dimensions	Number of badminton courts	Year built	Year refurbished
City of Lincoln				
BIRCHWOOD LEISURE CENTRE		3	1974	2006
BISHOP GROSSETESTE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	33 x 18	4	2005	
DEANS SPORT AND LEISURE		7	2012	
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	35 x 20	4	1970	2007
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL				
LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL		4	2010	
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE		4	2011	
ST PETER & ST PAUL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL		4	2000	
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	33 x 18	4	2011	
THE PRIORY WITHAM ACADEMY		4	1970	1985
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN SPORTS CENTRE (BRAYFORD)	37 x 33	8	2000	
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	35 x 18	4	1976	
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	21 x 12			
West Lindsey				
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	33 x 16	3	1996	
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	18 x 12			
CHERRY WILLINGHAM COMMUNITY SCHOOL	34 x 18	4	2001	
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 17	4	1970	1988

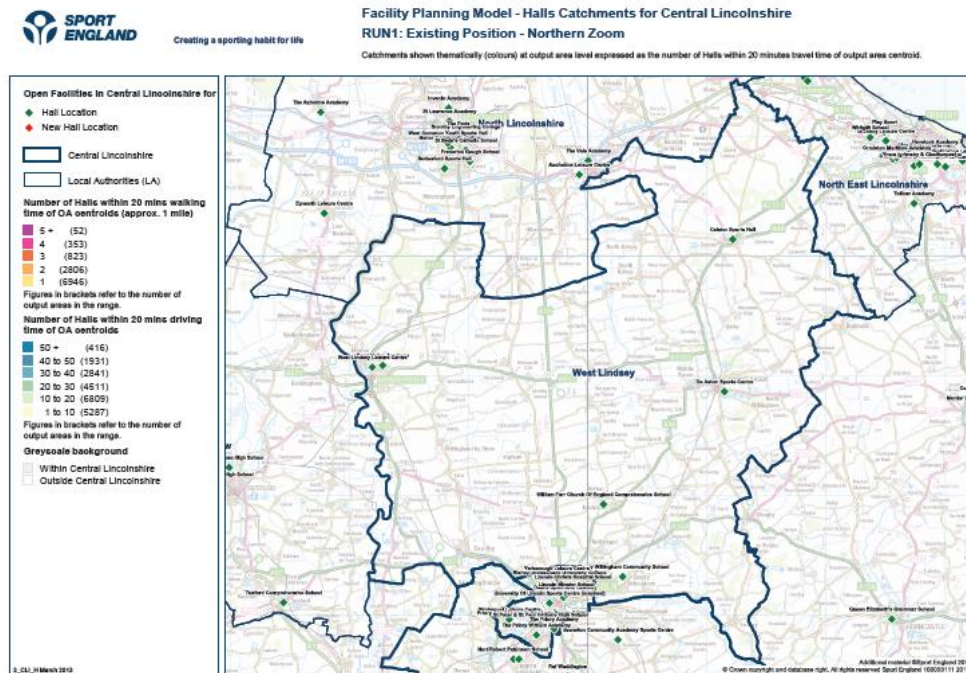
Name of facility	Dimensions	Number of badminton courts	Year built	Year refurbished
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE				
TRENT VALLEY ACADEMY	33 x 18	4	2009	
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	33 x 17	4	1990	2009
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	1995	2012
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	18 x 10			
North Kesteven				
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 17	4	1974	
NORTH KESTIVEN SPORTS CENTRE	35 x 20	4	1974	2008
NORTH KESTIVEN SPORTS CENTRE	20 x 15			
NORTHGATE SPORTS HALL	33 x 18	4	1997	
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL		6	1999	
RAF WADDINGTON	33 x 27	6	2003	
ROBERT PATTINSON SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	1985	2004
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	33 x 18	4	1998	2010
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)		3		

- R.11 A comparative standard for sports hall provision is number of badminton courts per 10,000 population. Applying this standard shows that across Central Lincolnshire there are 4.1 courts per 10,000 population. In City of Lincoln it is 5.8 badminton courts per 10,000 population; North Kesteven has 3.4 and West Lindsey has 3.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population.
- R.12 The standard of provision in the rest of Lincolnshire County is 3.3 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for East Midlands Region it is 4 badminton courts per 10,000 population. So City of Lincoln has the highest provision, whilst North Kesteven is above the rest of Lincolnshire County but below East Midlands Region and West Lindsey is below both.
- R.13 The location of sports hall in Central Lincolnshire and those in the rest of the study area are set out in 2 maps. Given the large area of Central Lincolnshire especially from north to south the area has been divided into two areas for mapping purposes. The first is termed the Central Lincolnshire Northern Zoom which includes West Lindsey and City of Lincoln. The second is the Southern Zoom which also includes City of Lincoln and North Kesteven. The findings for City of Lincoln are always reported on in the Northern Zoom
- R.14 Map R1 overleaf shows the location of the sports halls in West Lindsey and City of Lincoln (Note: it is acknowledged that the small land area of Lincoln City relative to the remainder of Central Lincolnshire does lead to a clustering of the sports hall names in the map in Lincoln. Plus mapping such a large land area as Central Lincolnshire does not provide as much clarity and detail when the maps are presented in the report. A full set of maps have been made provided to each local authority to view alongside the report itself.)
- R.15 As Map R1 shows there is very large cluster of sports halls in Lincoln and in a smallest local authority land area. This scale of provision in a small area is going to influence access to sports halls – very high for Lincoln – as well as the import and export of demand across the local

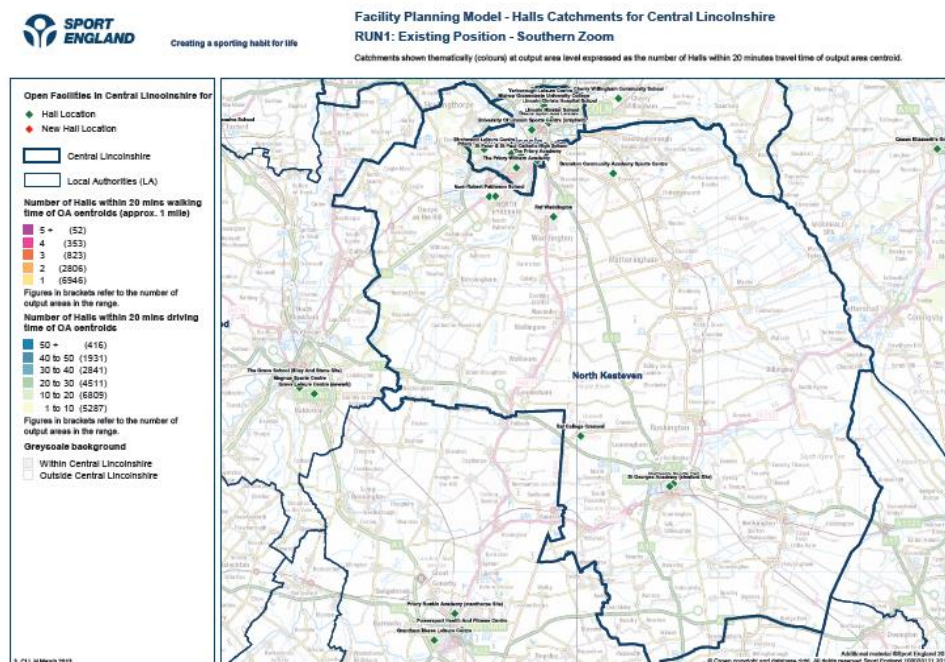
authority boundaries (reported on in the sections on satisfied and used capacity of sports halls).

R.16 Map R2 for the Central Lincolnshire Southern Zoom follows on and again includes the City of Lincoln sports halls and those in North Kesteven.

Map R1: Location of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls NORTHERN ZOOM run 1.



Map R2: Location of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls SOUTHERN ZOOM run 1.



Access to sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area

- R.17 Accessibility to sports halls is an important part of the evidence base. Accessibility is an important evidence base measure in the National Planning Policy Framework and in addition to measuring the supply and demand for it is also important to measure how accessible they are by the travel modes of car, walking and public transport.
- R.18 Map R3 overleaf shows for the Northern Zoom area of West Lindsey and City of Lincoln the number of sports halls which are accessible based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the sports hall across Central Lincolnshire and the wider study area. The drive time catchment areas for the sports halls are shaded blue, green and cream and the different colours represent the number of sports halls which are accessible to the population across the study area. (The colour coded key is on the left hand side of the map and the drive time colour codings/key is the bottom one of the two keys).
- R.19 So for the areas shaded cream it means that residents have access to between 1 – 10 sports halls base on a 20 minute drive time of the catchment area of the sports halls. Not all these sports halls will be in Central Lincolnshire.
- R.20 Residents living in the area shaded the lighter blue have access to between 30 – 40 sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area. Whilst residents in the areas shaded the darker green have access to between 20 – 30 sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of sports halls. Residents in the area shaded light green which is City of Lincoln and the southern part of West Lindsey shows that residents in these areas have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls based on the drive time catchment area. Finally there are few areas in West Lindsey which have no shading and in these area residents are outside the catchment area of any sports halls. Surprisingly one of these areas in the SW of the authority is immediately adjacent to an area shaded green. The only explanation can be the road network in this area (or lack of residents) means that it takes residents longer than 20 minutes to drive to any a sports hall location.
- R.21 The analysis of the accessibility data identifies that 82.7% of visits to sports halls in 2013 are by car. So it is by far the dominate travel mode to sports halls and there is extensive access to a high number of sports halls for most of the West Lindsey population and all of the City of Lincoln population.

SPORT ENGLAND
Creating a sporting habit for life

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for Central Lincolnshire
RUN1: Existing Position - Northern Zoom

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

Open Facilities in Central Lincolnshire for

- Hall Location
- New Hall Location

Central Lincolnshire
Local Authorities (LA)

Number of Halls within 20 mins walking time of OA centroid (approx. 1 mile)

5+	(52)
4	(353)
3	(823)
2	(2806)
1	(6546)

Figures in brackets refer to the number of output areas in the range.

Number of Halls within 20 mins driving time of OA centroid

50+	(416)
40 to 50	(1931)
30 to 40	(2841)
20 to 30	(4511)
10 to 20	(6809)
1 to 10	(5287)

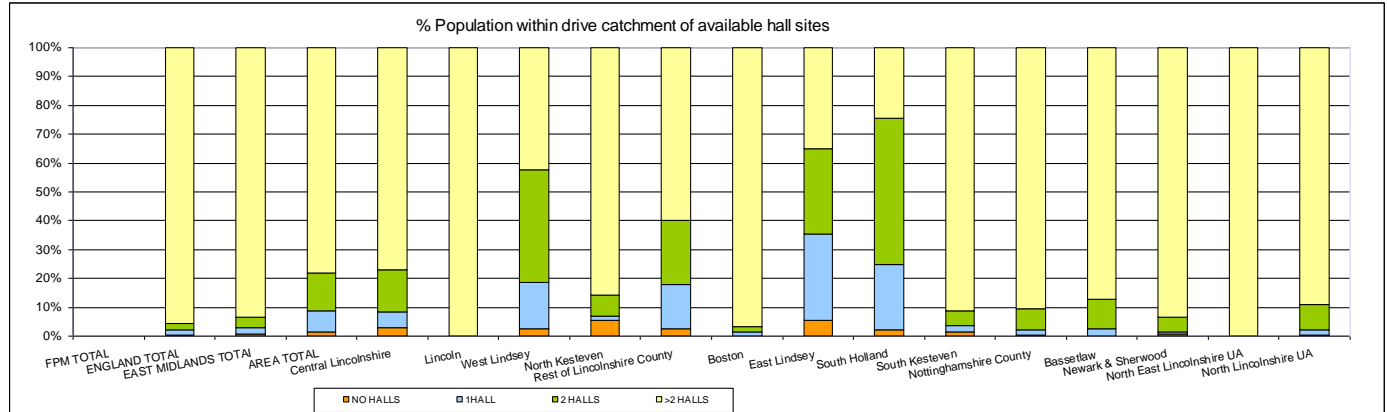
Figures in brackets refer to the number of output areas in the range.

Greyscale background

- Within Central Lincolnshire
- Outside Central Lincolnshire

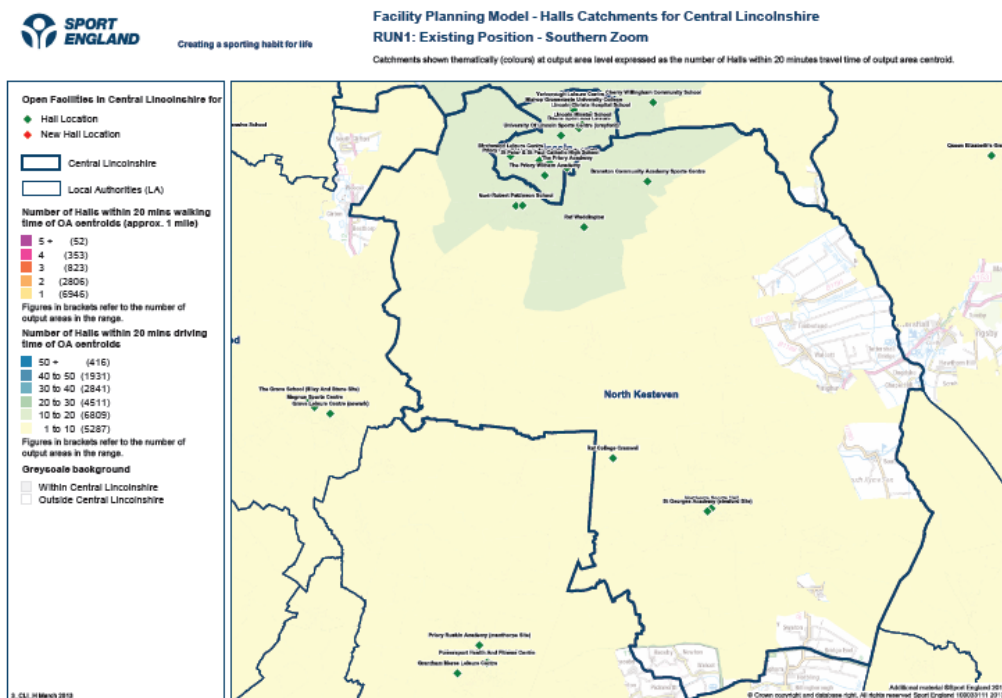
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Chart R1: Percentage of the Central Lincolnshire and study area population who have access to between zero and 2+ sports halls



R.25 The same map information is presented for the central Lincolnshire Southern zoom area for North Kesteven, set out in Map R4 below. This shows a similar pattern as for West Lindsey in that residents in the northern part of North Kesteven around the City of Lincoln have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls (areas shaded green) because of the number and close proximity of the 13 sports halls in Lincoln. For the majority of North Kesteven residents (areas shaded cream) they have access to between 1 – 10 sports halls. Whilst for residents in a few areas, (unshaded) and which totals 5,990 residents or 5.3% of the North Kesteven residents in 2013 (chart 1 above column 7).

Map R4: Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN access to sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area



Access to sports halls based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area

- R.26 The same mapped information can be presented for the WALK TO catchment area of a sports hall. The walk to catchment area is defined by Sport England through their research as 20 minutes or 1 mile.
- R.27 Map R5 overleaf shows the areas of Central Lincolnshire Northern zoom which have access to sports halls based on a 20 minutes/1mile walk to catchment area. Not surprisingly the walk to catchment area is very contained and is the immediate area of the existing centres. The vast majority of the Northern Zoom is outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall site.
- R.28 In West Lindsey some 6% of all visits to sports halls are estimated to be on foot, so not a high percentage of visits. In the areas shaded beige residents have access to one sports hall. In West Lindsey this represents 22,264 people or 24% of the West Lindsey population. Some 67,863 residents are outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall and this is 74% of the West Lindsey population.
- R.29 So, in essence, 74% of the West Lindsey population live outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall but only 6% of all visits to sports halls are by walking. Big population but very low pattern of visits.
- R.30 For City of Lincoln some 23% of visits to sports halls are estimated to be on foot. In large part this is because there are so many but more importantly it is because there are 28% of the Lincoln population who do not have access to a car, compared with 12% in North Kesteven and 14% in West Lindsey. So more people will walk to sports halls.
- R.31 In the areas of Lincoln shaded beige there are 43,174 residents who have access to 1 sports hall based on the walking catchment area of the sports halls site. This represents 46% of the Lincoln population in 2013. In the areas shaded orange in map 6 residents have access to 2 sports halls. This represents 19,095 residents or 20% of the Lincoln population in 2013.
- R.32 So overall City of Lincoln has a high number of sports hall and a small land area. It has a high percentage of the population without access to a car and so the visit rate to sports on foot is high. In total some 64% of the Lincoln population have access to at least 1 sports hall based on walking to them.



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

- R.33 Finally regarding North Kesteven and Map R6 overlaid shows the areas of Central Lincolnshire Southern zone which have access to sports halls based on the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area.
- R.34 In North Kesteven some 6.3% of all visits to sports halls are estimated to be on foot, so again not a high percentage of visits. The areas shaded beige represents the areas where residents have access to one sports hall. In West Lindsey this represents 16,848 people or 15.1% of the North Kesteven population in 2013. However as Map R6 shows it is the vast majority of the North Kesteven land area. Some 83,556 residents of North Kesteven live outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall and this is 74.2% of the population.
- R.35 In summary drawing this together 74.2% of the North Kesteven population live outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall but only 6.3% of all visits to sports halls are by walking. Big population but very low pattern of visits. This is a very similar profile as to West Lindsey.

Map R6: Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN ZOOM access to sports halls based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area

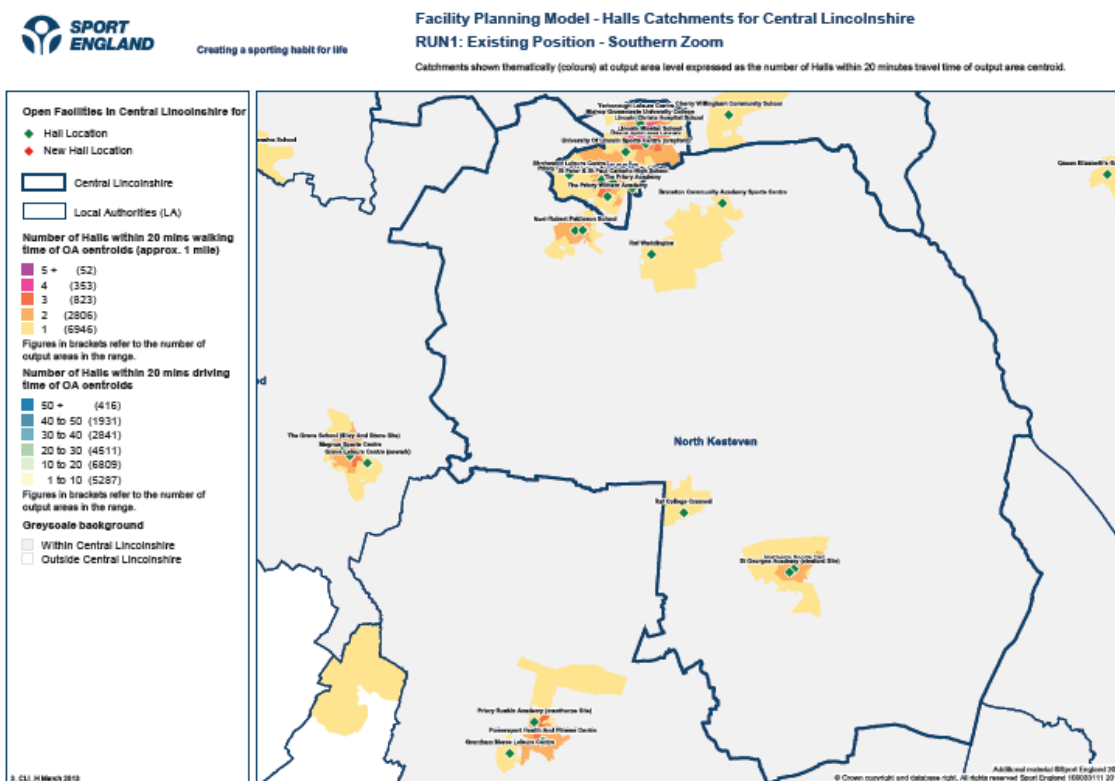


Table R3: Total Demand Findings

Total Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Population	296764	93889	111255	91619	434959	4620650
Visits demanded – vpwpp	13141	4439	4809	3894	18597	207745
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	81.13	27.4	29.69	24.04	114.8	1282.38
% of population without access to a car	18	28.6	12.2	14.4	16.7	21.3

R.36 In run 1 the total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 296,764 people. It is 93,889 people in City of Lincoln, 111,255 people in North Kesteven and 91,619 people in West Lindsey.

R.37 Population totals are the start point for then determining the percentage of the population who swim and how frequently. Given the quite narrow range of population totals in each authority it is reasonable to assume variations in the total demand for hall sports played in

sports halls and the subsequent levels of satisfied and unmet demand for sports halls. This is especially true for West Lindsey and North Kesteven where the sporting profiles of sports participation are very very similar, in terms of age bands, gender and sports/physical activities undertaken.

- R.38 In terms of the total demand generated for sports halls and based on the visits per week in the weekly peak period, the total demand across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 13,141 visits. In City of Lincoln it is 4,439 visits, 4,809 visits in North Kesteven and 3,894 visits in West Lindsey. So total demand across the three districts is within a range of 3,984 – 4,809 – quite a narrow range.
- R.39 As shown under the supply heading there is very good access to sports halls based on the drive time catchment area with only a few areas of West Lindsey and North Kesteven which are outside the drive time catchment area of any sports hall.
- R.40 Again as reported under supply car is the predominate choice of travel mode to sports halls with over 82% of all visits to sports halls by car in Central Lincolnshire. In Lincoln City it is a lower 68.1% and Lincoln has a much higher percentage of the population without access to a car. It is 28.6% in Lincoln compared with 18% across Central Lincolnshire and 16.7% across the rest of Lincolnshire. So in Lincoln City access to sports by foot and the walking catchment is much more important. Again as reported under the supply heading there is very good access to sports halls across Lincoln by foot.
- R.41 In North Kesteven 91% of all visits to sports halls are by car and a much lower 12.2% of the population do not have access to a car. The figures for West Lindsey are 90.4% of all visits to sports halls by car with 14.4% of the population not having access to a car.
- R.42 Putting everything together on the demand and access findings shows;
- high access to sports halls pools based on the 20 minute drive time catchment, with 68% of the Central Lincolnshire population having access to at least 2 sports halls and in most areas between 5 – 10 sports halls based on the location and drive time catchment area of sports halls;
 - some 83% of all visits to sports halls in Central Lincolnshire are by car – it is the dominate travel mode; and
 - there is reasonably high accessibility to cars by the Central Lincolnshire population, except in City Of Lincoln where 28.6% of the population do not have access to a car. However 44% of the Lincoln population live within the walking catchment area of a sports hall and so the low car access is compensated by a high number of 13 sports halls in a small land area and which are accessible on foot.

Table R4: Supply and Demand Balance Findings

Supply/Demand Balance	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	85.95	35.39	28.75	21.81	114.13	1490.14
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	81.13	27.4	29.69	24.04	114.8	1282.38
Supply / Demand balance	4.82	7.99	-0.94	-2.23	-0.67	207.76

What is supply and demand balance?

- R.43 It is important to set out the same explanation about supply and demand balance that was set out in the swimming pools report. Namely, that the supply and demand balance section of the report only provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares total demand generated for sports halls **within Central Lincolnshire** with the total supply of sports halls **within Central Lincolnshire**. This therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in Central Lincolnshire is met by ALL the supply of sports halls in Central Lincolnshire. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area.
- R.44 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the sports halls are located and their catchment area extension into other authorities. Nor, does it consider the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Central Lincolnshire. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- R.45 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls. So supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- R.46 The supply and demand balance findings are reported as the total supply and total demand based in numbers of badminton courts available for public use. For all areas the range between the supply and demand balance is within a very narrow range. This does suggest that when the findings for supply and demand for sports halls are reported based on the catchment area of the sports halls that a lot of the demand for sports halls will be met in the same authority – known as retained demand and reported on under the satisfied demand heading.
- R.47 Across Central Lincolnshire there is a positive supply and demand balance in 2013. (Note: figures are rounded from the total set out in the supply and demand balance table above).

This means that total supply for sports halls is more than total demand. Central Lincolnshire has a total supply of badminton courts for public use of 86 badminton courts, whilst total demand is for 81 courts, so a positive balance of supply exceeding demand by 4 badminton courts.

- R.48 City of Lincoln also has a positive supply and demand balance of total supply being 35 courts and total demand being 27 badminton courts so a positive balance of 8 badminton courts.
- R.49 Both North Kesteven and West Lindsey have negative balances. The figures being for North Kesteven a total supply of 29 courts and a total demand for 30 courts, so a negative balance of 1 badminton court. For West Lindsey there is a total supply of 22 court and a total demand for 24 courts, so a negative balance of 2 badminton courts.
- R.50 The rest of Lincolnshire has a negative balance of less than 1 badminton court, with total supply being 114.1 courts and total demand being 114.8 courts. For East Midlands Region it is a positive balance of 207 badminton courts.

Table R5: Satisfied Demand Findings

Satisfied Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Total number of visits which are met	12046	4244	4336	3466	16351	192866
% of total demand satisfied	91.7	95.6	90.2	89	87.9	92.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	82.7	68.1	90.9	90.4	87.1	79.3
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.1	23	6.3	6	8.6	13.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	5.2	8.9	2.9	3.6	4.3	6.8
Demand Retained	11627	3694	3238	2408	15068	188439
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	96.5	87	74.7	69.5	92.1	97.7
Demand Exported	419	550	1098	1058	1284	4427
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	3.5	13	25.3	30.5	7.9	2.3

- R.51 Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. In run 1 in 2013 some 12,046 visits or, 91.7% of the total demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire is satisfied demand.
- R.52 This is a significant finding and it starts to bring together findings across a number of headings. Firstly the supply total, location and access to sports halls by each travel mode and then comparing these findings secondly with the total demand and based on the catchment area of the sports halls is showing that the combination of all these variables means that 91.7% of the total demand for sports halls can be met and is satisfied demand.
- R.53 Putting all features together this finding in bullet point form shows that:

- the number, 31 sports halls in total, their location and the catchment area of the sports halls;
- plus the dominate travel mode to sports halls which is by car and is 82.7% of all visits;
- compared with the total demand for sports halls which is 13,141 visits, where this is located and how much is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall means that; and
- 91.7% of the total demand for sports halls by Central Lincolnshire residents can be met by the supply and location of the sports halls.

R.54 As mentioned car travel is the predominate choice of travel mode to sports halls, with 82.7% of all visits to sports halls by Central Lincolnshire residents being by car. 12.1% of all visits to sports halls are by foot and 5.2% of all visits are by public transport.

R.55 These Central Lincolnshire travel patterns for each travel mode vary little in North Kesteven and West Lindsey but are quite different for City of Lincoln. The percentages for each travel mode in each area are set out in Table R6 below. As can be seen the lower percentage of the Lincoln population who do not have access to a car does impact with a higher public transport and walk to percentage of visits to sports halls.

Table R6: Percentage of visits to public sports halls by car, public transport and walking Run 1

Name of centre	% of visits by car	% of visits by public transport	% of visits by walking
Central Lincolnshire	82.7%	5.2%	12.1%
City of Lincoln	68.1%	8.9%	23%
North Kesteven	90.9%	2.9%	6.3%
West Lindsey	90.4%	3.6%	6%

Retained demand

R.56 Retained demand is defined as how much of the total satisfied demand is met by sports halls located in Central Lincolnshire and in each of the three districts BASED ON THEIR CATCHMENT AREA and where the demand in each of the three districts is met is the sports halls located in each of the three districts.

R.57 The facilities planning model sends demand to the nearest sports hall and can therefore assess how much demand is sent to a Central Lincolnshire located sports hall (retained demand) and how much of the demand is exported because the nearest sports hall to where residents live is located in another local authority. So how much demand is exported and where does it go.

R.58 The Central Lincolnshire retained demand is 91.7% of the total Central Lincolnshire satisfied demand for sports halls. This is a very high level of demand which is retained and reflects the location of the sports halls, their capacity and their catchment areas are all extensive across Central Lincolnshire – so much so that the nearest sports hall for 91.7% of the total demand for

sports halls is located within Central Lincolnshire and there is enough capacity at the sports hall to absorb this level of demand.

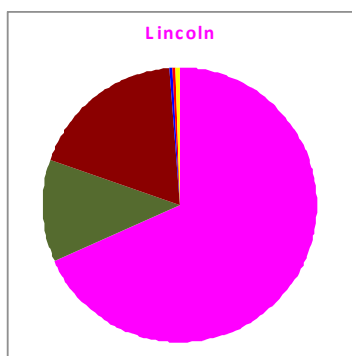
- R.59 Retained demand is highest in City of Lincoln at 95.6% of total satisfied demand. Retained demand is 90.2% of total satisfied demand in North Kesteven and it is 89% in West Lindsey.

Exported demand

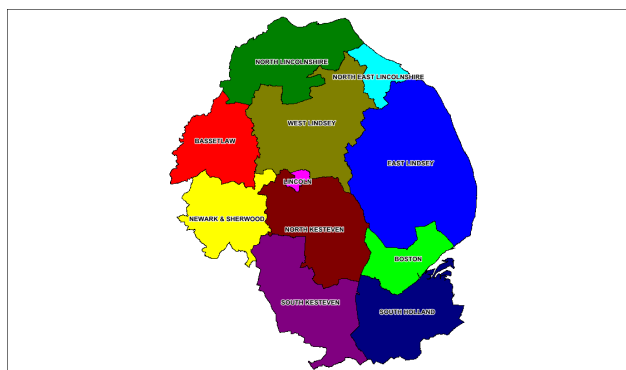
- R.60 Exported demand is the residual of the total satisfied demand, after retained demand has been accounted for. In 2013 it is estimated that Central Lincolnshire is exporting some 419 visits which is 3.5% of the total satisfied demand being met/satisfied at sports halls in local authorities outside Central Lincolnshire.
- R.61 Chart R2 below which is a pie chart sets out how much demand is exported and where it goes to. The retained demand is the area shaded green in the pie chart and the remaining parts of the pie is the amount of demand which is exported and where it goes to.
- R.62 Charts R2 – R4 below illustrate the amount of retained and exported demand and where it goes to for each of the three Central Lincolnshire districts, this in pie charts. Chart R2 is for City of Lincoln and this shows that 68% of the pie is retained in the City of Lincoln (shaded turquoise), whilst 19% of the City of Lincoln demand goes to North Kesteven (shaded brown) and 12% goes to West Lindsey (shaded sage green). So all of the City of Lincoln demand which is met outside the authority is still within Central Lincolnshire

Chart R2: Retained and exported demand for sports halls for City of Lincoln

Run 1 City of Lincoln



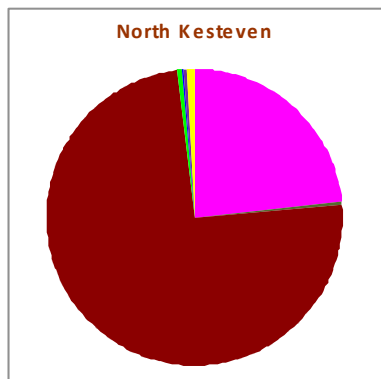
Study Area



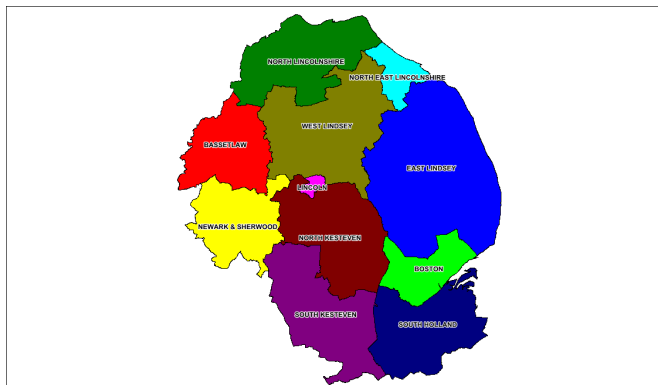
- R.63 Chart R3 overleaf sets out the same information for North Kesteven and this shows that 75% of the total North Kesteven satisfied demand is retained in North Kesteven, with 23% exported to City of Lincoln (shaded turquoise), then 1% is exported to each of Newark and Sherwood (shaded yellow) and Boston (shaded green).

Chart R3: Retained and exported demand for sports halls for North Kesteven

Run 1 North Kesteven



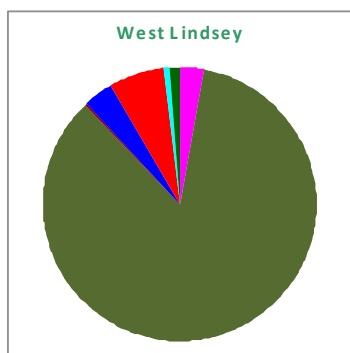
Study Area



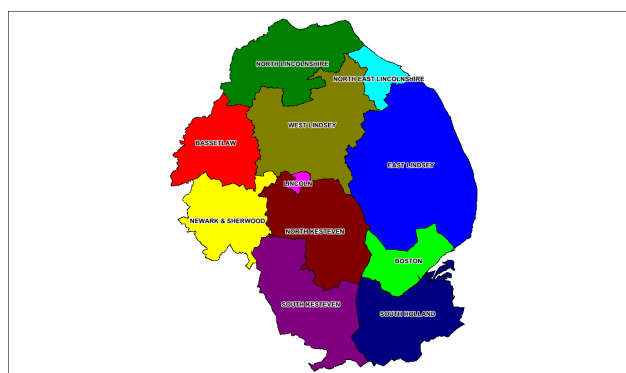
R.64 Finally there is the same information for West Lindsey and this is set out in Chart R4 below. This chart shows that 85% of the West Lindsey satisfied demand is met in West Lindsey. After that 7% of the West Lindsey demand is met in Bassetlaw (shaded red) then 3% is met in each of East Lindsey (shaded blue) and Lincoln (shaded turquoise) and 1% in each of North Lincolnshire (shaded green) and North East Lincolnshire (shade light blue)

Chart R4: Retained and exported demand for sports halls for West Lindsey

Run 1 West Lindsey



Study Area



R.65 Overall, there are very high levels of retained demand in each of the three Central Lincolnshire districts. The demand which is exported is in the case of Lincoln all exported to the two other Central Lincolnshire districts. Whilst in the other two authorities there is a small but dispersed export of demand outside of Central Lincolnshire and a small amount traded between themselves.

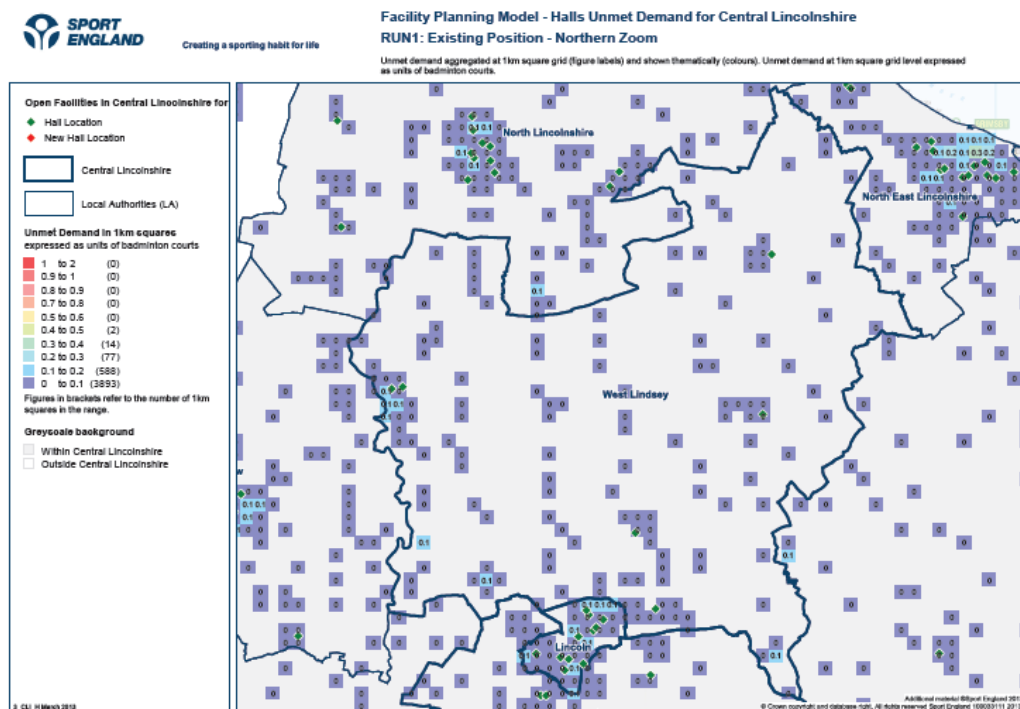
Table R7: Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	1095	195	472	428	2246	14879
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.3	4.4	9.8	11	12.1	7.2
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	6.76	1.2	2.91	2.65	13.86	91.85
% of Unmet Demand due to;						
Lack of Capacity	3.2	2.4	5	1.6	12	6.8
Outside Catchment	96.8	97.6	95	98.4	88	93.2
Outside Catchment;	96.8	97.6	95	98.4	88	93.2
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	65.7	94.3	55.1	64.3	57.5	79.3
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	31.1	3.3	40	34.1	30.5	13.9
Lack of Capacity;	3.2	2.4	5.0	1.6	12.0	6.8
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.9	4.8
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.9	0.1	3.6	0.8	10.1	2

- R.66 Unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- R.67 As reported the total Central Lincolnshire supply of sports halls exceeds the total demand for sports halls by 4 badminton courts. So unmet demand because of lack of capacity will be small and confined to where there are individual sports halls which because of the total demand in its catchment cannot absorb all the demand.
- R.68 Under the second definition of unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sport hall, there are 56% of the Central Lincolnshire population who live outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. There are also 16,546 people or 5.5% of the 2013 Central Lincolnshire population who live outside the drive to catchment area of a sports hall. So there will be some unmet demand for sports halls under this definition.
- R.69 The total unmet demand for sports halls in 2013 across central Lincolnshire is estimated to be 1,095 visits which represent 8.3% of the total demand for sports halls. Or put another way the total unmet demand equates to just under 7 badminton courts. In Central Lincolnshire in 2013 there are 122 badminton courts available for public use - so by these comparisons it is shown that unmet demand is low.
- R.70 Of this total unmet demand some 3.2% is due to lack of capacity at the sports halls whilst 96.8% is due to the demand being located outside the catchment area of any sports hall.

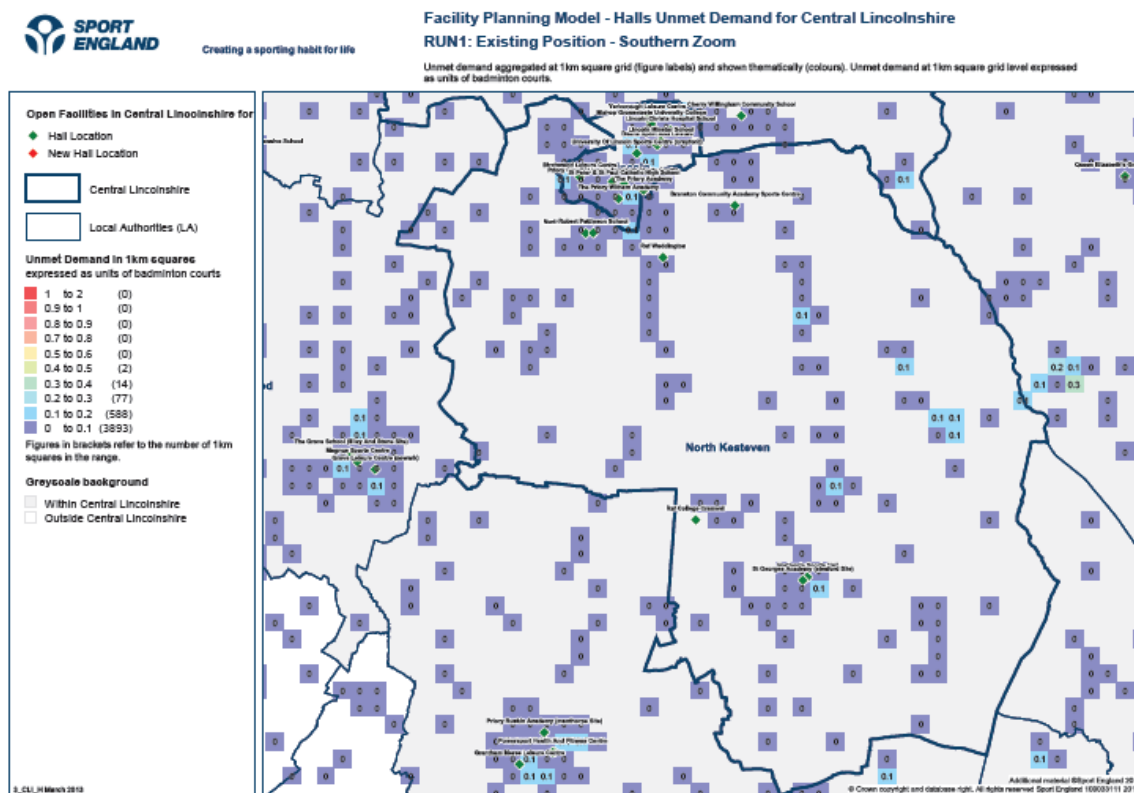
- R.71 Maps R7 – 10 show the areas of Central Lincolnshire which are located inside the drive to and walk to catchment area of a sports hall.
- R.72 In terms of locations of this unmet demand and the scale, this is illustrated in Map R7 for the Central Lincolnshire Northern Zoom areas of West Lindsey and City of Lincoln. The map represents the scale and location of the unmet demand in 1 kilometre grid squares and is expressed in terms of numbers of badminton courts. Where there is no colour square there is no unmet demand or there is no population or a combination. Purple, is the lowest value of unmet demand and which the vast majority of squares across West Lindsey and Lincoln City. The value of the purple squares is between 0 – 0.1 of one badminton court – so very low values indeed. Most of the squares have a 0 figure and this is because whilst there is some unmet demand there is not enough to even get to the value of this square which is 0.1 of a badminton court.
- R.73 The next higher value is light blue and there are only 5 of these squares around Gainsborough and represent a very low level of unmet demand of around 0.3 of one badminton court which is located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. The total unmet demand for sports halls across West Lindsey is 2.6 badminton courts and there are 22 badminton courts available for public use in West Lindsey in 2013. So overall very low levels of unmet demand and no one location where most of this low unmet demand is located.
- R.74 In City of Lincoln there are 6 light blue squares which each have a value of 0.1 of one badminton court, so a total unmet demand of 0.6 of one badminton court. The total unmet demand in Lincoln City from all sources is only 1.2 badminton courts and Lincoln has 35 badminton courts for public use in 2013. So again very low unmet demand in total and no evident location for this unmet demand.

Map R7: Location and scale of unmet demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire Northern Zoom Run 1.



- R.75 In terms of North Kesteven the map showing the scale and location of unmet demand for sports halls is set out in Map R8 below. Where there is no colour square there is no unmet demand or there is no population or a combination. Again purple, is the lowest value of unmet demand and which the vast majority of squares across North Kesteven. The value of the purple squares is between 0 – 0.1 of one badminton court – so very low values indeed. Most of the squares have a 0 figure and this is because whilst there is some unmet demand there is not enough to even get to the value of this square which is 0.1 of a badminton court.
- R.76 There are 8 light blue squares in 6 different locations across North Kesteven and which add up to around 1 badminton court. The total unmet demand for sports halls across North Kesteven is just under 3 badminton courts and there are 29 badminton courts available for public use in 2013. So as with the other two authorities overall very low levels of unmet demand and no one location where most of this low unmet demand is located.

Map R8: Location and scale of unmet demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire Southern Zoom Run 1.



- R.77 The other definition of unmet demand is where a sports hall cannot absorb all of the demand within its catchment area. This only represents 3.2% of the total unmet demand. The sports halls across Central Lincolnshire are set out in Table R8 overleaf. The sports halls which are estimated to be full to capacity are the ones shown in red typeface and the amount of demand which cannot be absorbed and is unmet is shown as visits in the final column as a minus.

R.78 The sports halls which have insufficient capacity are Birchwood Leisure Centre and Deans Sport and Leisure Centre in Lincoln, West Lindsey Leisure Centre and Northgate Sports Hall in Sleaford in North Kesteven, with this centre having the highest level of unmet demand. These are however very low numbers in the final column for the number of visits which cannot be accommodated.

Table R8: Central Lincolnshire sports halls and halls which have lack of capacity Run 1.

Name of facility	Number of courts	Year built	Hours in peak period	% of capacity used	% of capacity not used	Demand redistributed after initial allocation
City of Lincoln						
BIRCHWOOD LEISURE CENTRE	3	1974	38	100%	0%	-18
BISHOP GROSSETESTE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	4	2005	9.5	100%	0%	11
DEANS SPORT AND LEISURE	7	2012	38	100%	0%	-218
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	4	1970	33	65%	35%	41
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL			33			
LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL	4	2010	3	100%	0%	-2
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4	2011	13	93%	7%	11
ST PETER & ST PAUL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	4	2000	38	82%	18%	25
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	4	2011	38	91%	9%	37
THE PRIORY WITHAM ACADEMY	4	1970	32.5	35%	65%	8
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN SPORTS CENTRE (BRAYFORD)	8	2000	11.5	100%	0%	-14
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	4	1976	33	55%	45%	40
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE			33			
West Lindsey						
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	3	1996	20	58%	42%	1
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL			26			
CHERRY WILLINGHAM COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4	2001	31.75	59%	41%	15
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE	4	1970	34	48%	52%	5
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE			32.5			
TRENT VALLEY ACADEMY	4	2009	35.5	100%	0%	-5
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	4	1990	36	100%	0%	-97
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	4	1995	24.5	64%		13
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL			24.5		36%	
North Kesteven						
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4	1974	28	71%	29%	24
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	4	1974	38	85%	15%	28
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE			38			
NORTHGATE SPORTS HALL	4	1997	38	100%	0%	-296
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	6	1999	38	48%	52%	58
RAF WADDINGTON	6	2003	13	66%	34%	9
ROBERT PATTINSON SCHOOL	4	1985	33	45%	55%	7
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	4	1998	26.25	90%	10%	191
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	3		26.25			

Table R8: Used Capacity

Used Capacity	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Total number of visits used of current capacity	12308	5399	4079	2829	15827	192850
% of overall capacity of halls used	70.7	75.3	70.1	64	68.5	63.9
% of visits made to halls by walkers	11.8	18.1	6.6	7.3	8.9	13.9
% of visits made to halls by road	88.2	81.9	93.4	92.7	91.1	86.1
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	680	1706	841	421	760	4410
As a % of used capacity	5.5	31.6	20.6	14.9	4.8	2.3
Visits Retained;						
Number of Visits retained	11627	3694	3238	2408	15068	188439
As a % of used capacity	94.5	68.4	79.4	85.1	95.2	97.7

- R.79 Used capacity is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of sports halls the halls are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- R.80 The total used capacity of Central Lincolnshire's sports halls in run 1 is 12,308 visits and this represents 70.7% of the overall sports hall capacity used. In effect, this means the sports halls across Central Lincolnshire are estimated to very full but there is still just fewer than 10% of capacity before the used capacity comfort level of 80% is reached.
- R.81 In terms of each district the visits numbers and percentages for used capacity are: City of Lincoln 5,399 and 75.3% of sports hall capacity used. For North Kesteven it is 4,079 visits and 70.1% of sports hall capacity used. Finally in West Lindsey it is 2,829 visits and 64% of sports hall capacity used. So there is some variation across each of the Districts with Lincoln being close to the halls full comfort level and West Lindsey have most headroom before this level is reached.
- R.82 Under the used capacity heading the assessment of the projected annual throughput for each centre is assessed. This is set out in Table R9 overleaf and the model is an assessed theoretical throughput based on the planning model's assumptions described in Appendix 2.

Table R9: Estimated annual throughput for all sports halls in Central Lincolnshire run 1.

Name of facility	Number of Courts	Year Built	Year refurb	Hours in peak period	Annual thro'put
City of Lincoln					
BIRCHWOOD LEISURE CENTRE	3	1974	2006	38	53,061
BISHOP GROSSETESTE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	4	2005		9.5	8,180
DEANS SPORT AND LEISURE	7	2012		38	90,559
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	4	1970	2007	33	43,551
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL				33	
LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL	4	2010		3	2,737
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4	2011		13	11,265
ST PETER & ST PAUL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	4	2000		38	32,618
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	4	2011		38	29,709
THE PRIORY WITHAM ACADEMY	4	1970	1985	32.5	11,158
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN SPORTS CENTRE (BRAYFORD)	8	2000		11.5	24,922
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	4	1976		33	38,323
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE				33	
West Lindsey					
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	3	1996		20	15,876
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL				26	
CHERRY WILLINGHAM COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4	2001		31.75	17,469
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE	4	1970	1988	34	24,839
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE				32.5	
TRENT VALLEY ACADEMY	4	2009		35.5	38,756
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	4	1990	2009	36	74,927
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	4	1995	2012	24.5	23,072
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL				24.5	
North Kesteven					
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4	1974		28	20,069
NORTH KESTIVEN SPORTS CENTRE	4	1974	2008	38	81,997
NORTH KESTIVEN SPORTS CENTRE				38	
NORTHGATE SPORTS HALL	4	1997		38	39,854
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	6	1999		38	29,285
RAF WADDINGTON	6	2003		13	29,065
ROBERT PATTINSON SCHOOL	4	1985	2004	33	16,419
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	4	1998	2010	26.25	35,534
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	3			26.25	

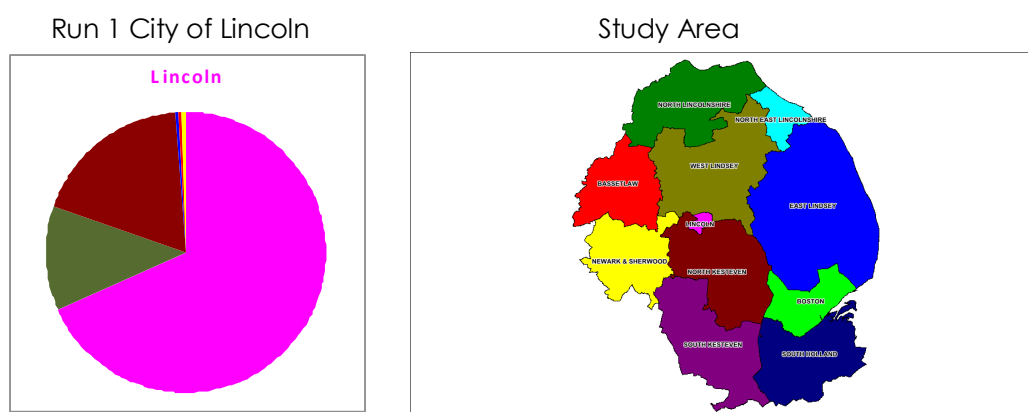
Imported demand for sports halls

R.83 The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Central Lincolnshire is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because it is based on the catchment area of the Central Lincolnshire extending beyond the Central Lincolnshire boundary. For residents outside of Central Lincolnshire but who live in the catchment area of a Central Lincolnshire sports hall and this is their nearest sports hall to where they live, the model distributes this

demand to the Central Lincolnshire sports hall. In this way the demand becomes part of the used capacity of a Central Lincolnshire sports hall.

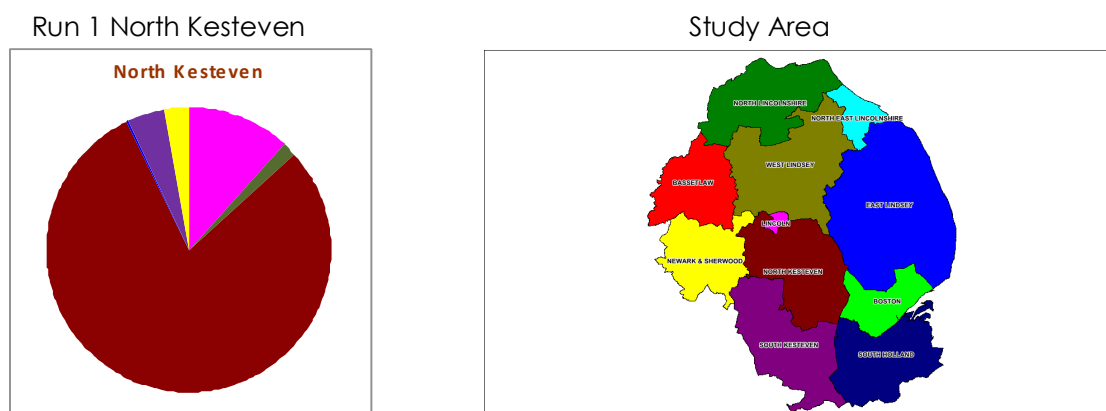
- R.84 In run 1 Central Lincolnshire is importing a very small amount of visits at 680 visits and this represents 5.5% of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls. This is not a high level of imported demand and reflects that the location and catchment area of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls are well placed to retain demand within Central Lincolnshire. This is confirmed by the reporting under satisfied demand that Central Lincolnshire and each district some 90% of the total satisfied demand is met.
- R.85 In terms of where the imported demand comes from and how much is from each authority this is set out in Charts R5 - R7 for each district. For City of Lincoln some 31% of the used capacity of the Lincoln sports halls is imported. However this is ALL from the other two districts, with 19% being imported from North Kesteven (shaded brown in chart 2) and 12% from West Lindsey (shaded sage green).

Chart R5: Imported demand for sports halls for City of Lincoln



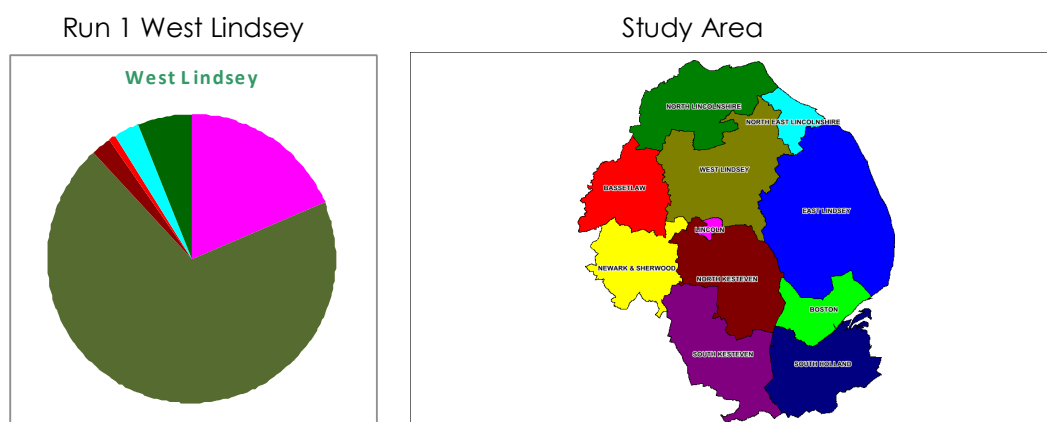
- R.86 Chart R6 overleaf sets out the same information for North Kesteven and this shows that 21% of the total North Kesteven used capacity of sports halls is imported. Some 12% is imported from City of Lincoln (shaded pink), 4% is imported from South Kesteven (shaded purple), 3% is imported from Newark and Sherwood (shaded yellow) and 2% is imported from West Lindsey (shaded sage green).

Chart R6: Imported demand for sports halls for North Kesteven



R.87 Finally there is the same information for West Lindsey and this is set out in Chart R7 below. This chart shows that 31% of the West Lindsey used capacity of sports halls is imported. Some 19% is imported from Lincoln (shaded pink), 6% is imported from NE Lincolnshire (shaded turquoise), 3% is imported from N Lincolnshire (shaded dark green) 2% is imported from North Kesteven (shaded brown) and 1% is imported from Bassetlaw (shaded red).

Chart R7: Imported and exported demand for sports halls for West Lindsey



Retained, exported and imported demand

R.88 Finally under this heading it is possible to bring together the combined figures for retained, exported and imported demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire and for each district in run 1 and this is expressed in visits. This is presented in Table R10 overleaf.

R.89 As can be seen from Table R10 the big influence is the 11 sports halls in Lincoln which is creating a draw and City of Lincoln is a net importer of 1,156 visits. West Lindsey is the biggest exporter with most of its exported demand going to City Lincoln. Similarly with North Kesteven but with lower numbers.

Table R10: Number of visits for retained, exported and import demand for sports halls in Central Lincolnshire and for each District Run 1

Authority	Retained visits	Exported visits	Imported visits	Net Import/Export
Central Lincolnshire	11,627	419	680	Net importer of 261 visits
City of Lincoln	3,694	550	1,706	Net importer of 1,156 visits
North Kesteven	3,238	1,098	841	Net exporter of 257 visits
West Lindsey	2,408	1,058	421	Net exporter of 637 visits

Table R11: Relative Share Findings

Table 7 - Relative Share	Central Lincolnshire	Lincoln	North Kesteven	West Lindsey	Rest of Lincolnshire County	EAST MIDLANDS TOTAL
Score - with 100 = national share	91	80	86	107	89	106
+/- from National share	-10	-20	-14	7	-11	6

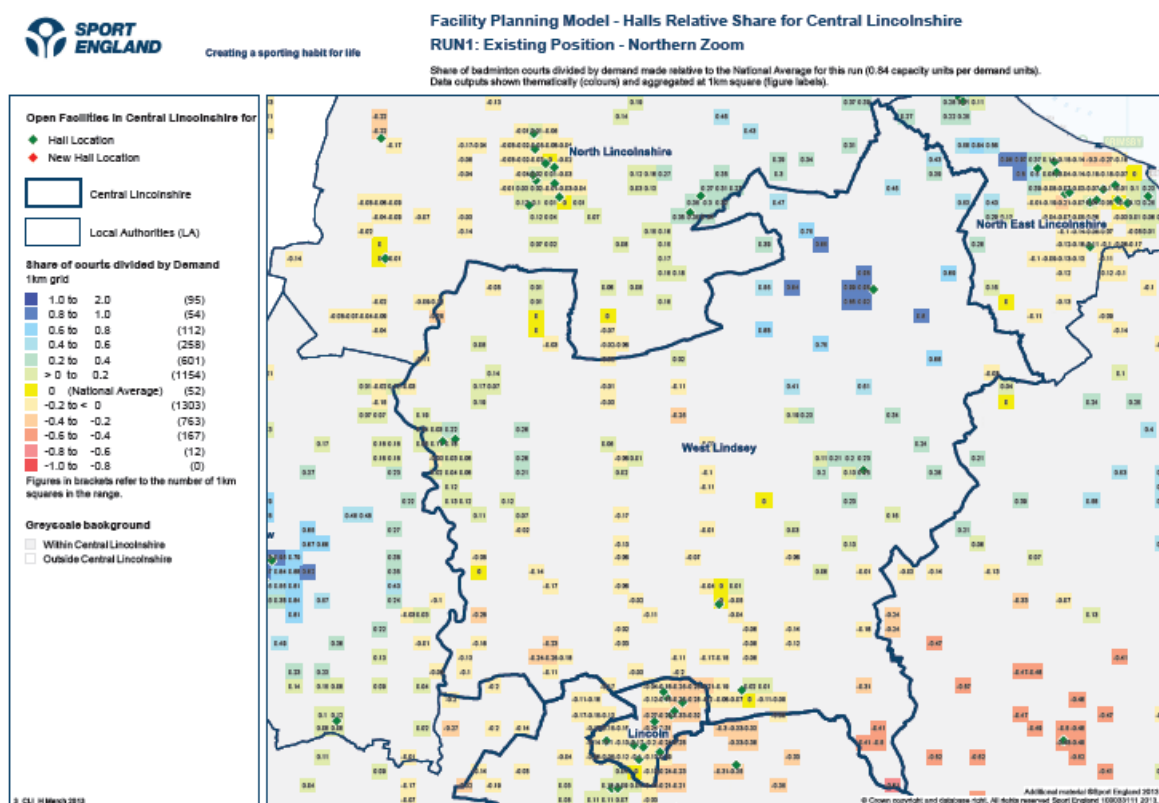
- R.90 Relative share is different to the supply and demand analysis reported on so far. The planning model also analyses the relative share of sports halls – i.e. it takes into account the location of the population with the size and availability of facilities. It then assesses whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100).
- R.91 A simple analogy is to consider sports hall provision as a cake, its size being proportional to the facility's catchment and its slices divided among the users within the catchment.
- R.92 For Central Lincolnshire there is a negative relative share of access to facilities when compared to the England wide share based on 100%. Across Central Lincolnshire the relative share is 91 and this means Central Lincolnshire has -9% worse off share of sports halls than the England wide average set at 100%.
- R.93 City of Lincoln and North Kesteven also have negative relative shares at 80% and 86% respectively. So they have a 20% and 26% lower relative share of sports halls to the England wide average.
- R.94 West Lindsey has a positive relative share at 107 and so 7% better off relative share to the England wide average. Finally East Midlands Region also has a positive relative share at 106 and so 6% better off than the England wide average.
- R.95 It is possible to show in map form, the relative share variations across both the authorities and this is set out as Map R9 for the Northern zoom and Map R10 for the Southern zoom. The colour coded key for each 1 kilometre grid square shows the areas with the highest access to sports

halls (shaded blue) through to the areas with the lowest access to sports halls but still with a value above the national average (shaded lightest green).

R.96 For the Northern zoom and City of Lincoln the areas of lowest relative share are shaded the darker yellow and the areas with the lowest relative share of access to sports halls are located in the NE of the authority.

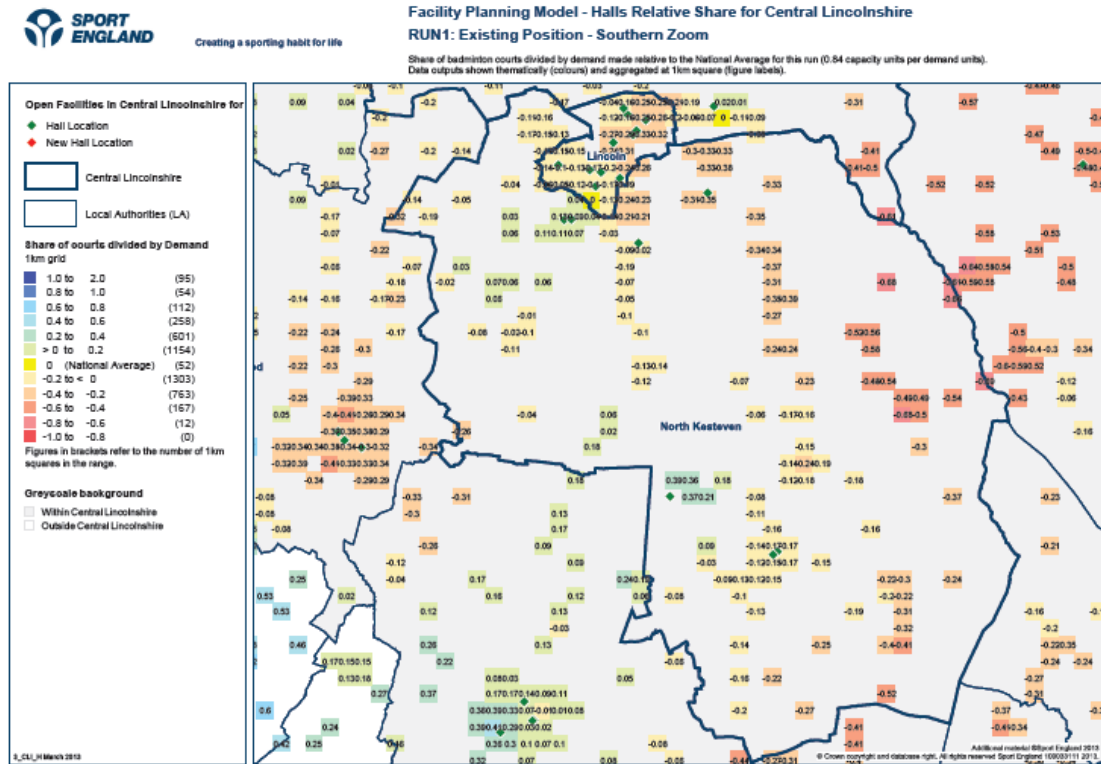
R.97 For West Lindsey the positive value across the authority of 7% relative share to the England wide average shows variation. In the eastern side of the authority and around Gainsborough there are higher values of relative share and these are the areas shaded green and blue – highest. Whilst in the western and southern areas of the authority there are lower values shaded yellow and cream and in these areas there is a relative share of access to sports halls which is below the West Lindsey average.

Map R9: Relative Share for Northern Zoom Run 1



R.98 The relative share map for North Kesteven is set out below as Map R10. Again this shows that the authority average of a relative share of – 14% to the England wide average of 100 has variations across the authority. The areas in the eastern side of the authority (shaded dark brown) have the lowest relative share whilst relative share is higher in the areas shaded (yellow). Whilst in Sleaford there is a positive relative share of access to sports halls in the areas shaded green and blue.

Map R10: Relative Share for Southern Zoom Run 1



R.99 This ends the reporting on the run 1 assessment of the findings for sports halls. The summary of key findings is set out next.

Summary of Main Findings on Provision for Sports Halls 2013 (Run 1)

Introduction

- S.1 Run 1 provides the baseline assessment of the supply and demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire and in each of the three districts in 2013. This summary sets out the key findings on: supply of sports halls; total demand for sports halls; satisfied demand; unmet demand; and sports hall capacity used. The summary is in text form but references the key maps, charts and tables in the main report.

Total Supply

- S.2 In 2013 there is a total of 31 sports halls in Central Lincolnshire on 24 sites, so an average of just over one sports hall per site. The supply listing includes all sports halls in the statement of supply. However when supply is assessed, it only includes those sports halls which have public access and for the hours of public use.
- S.3 There are a total of 112 badminton courts across Central Lincolnshire. There are 86 badminton courts available for public use at peak times. The supply assessment is based on these 86 courts. The reason for setting out the total number of badminton courts is because this represents the total potential supply if all courts become available for public use.
- S.4 City of Lincoln has the highest number of sports halls at 13 halls on 11 sites. North Kesteven has 9 sports halls on 7 sites and West Lindsey has 9 sports halls on 6 sites.
- S.5 The sports hall stock – across all providers – is quite old and built in distinct periods:
- 7 were built in the 1970's;
 - 1 was built in the 1980's, which was the Robert Pattinson Sports Hall in North Kesteven;
 - 6 were built in the 1990's and the 2000 decade; and
 - Post 2010 there have been 4 built and these are ALL in City of Lincoln.
- S.6 In terms of major refurbishment, 9 of the 24 sports halls have had a major refurbishment. Not surprisingly 5 of the 7 buildings from the 1970's have been refurbished. The others are: the 1985 Robert Pattinson School Sports Hall refurbished in 2004; the West Lindsey Leisure Centre refurbished in 2009; St George's Academy Sleaford site in 2010; and finally the William Farr C of E School sports hall refurbished in 2012.
- S.7 This does mean 5 sites built between 1976 – 1999 have not had a major refurbishment, the oldest being Yarborough Leisure Centre built in 1976
- S.8 Older stock also tends to be less attractive and appealing to users. Older pre 1990's sports halls have a tendency to be functional in design and appearance and may lack a sprung timber floor which is much more appealing to sports hall users who wish to improve team or

individual performance. The combination of all these features, or, a lack of them, does detract from their appeal and usage and this may well be reflected in lower user numbers than for modern and comparable size of sports hall.

- S.9 The location of sports hall in Central Lincolnshire and those in the rest of the study area are set out in 2 maps in the main report maps 2 and 3. Given the large north to south area of Central Lincolnshire, the area has been divided into two areas for mapping purposes. The first is termed the Central Lincolnshire Northern Zoom which includes West Lindsey and City of Lincoln. The second is the Southern Zoom which also includes City of Lincoln and North Kesteven. The findings for City of Lincoln are always reported on in the Northern Zoom.

Access to sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area

- S.10 Accessibility to sports halls is an important part of the evidence base. Accessibility is an evidence base measure in the National Planning Policy Framework. It is important to measure how accessible sports halls are by the dominate travel modes of car and walking.
- S.11 Based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the sports halls all residents in the City of Lincoln have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls based on a 20 minute drive time – so very high accessibility (set out in map 2 in the main report).
- S.12 For West Lindsey residents in the southern part of the authority, surrounding City of Lincoln there is also between 10 – 20 sports halls which are accessible by car. For the majority of the West Lindsey area, residents have access to between 1 – 10 sports halls based on car travel.
- S.13 Car travel is the dominate travel more to sport halls with 82.7% of visits to sports halls in 2013 by car. This creates the extensive access to a high number of sports halls for most of the West Lindsey population and all of the City of Lincoln population.
- S.14 The very few areas of West Lindsey outside the 20 minute drive time of any sports hall, (map 4 in the main report) can be considered in terms of population numbers and it represents 2,394 people in West Lindsey. This is around 2.6% of the West Lindsey population in 2013, so a very low total.
- S.15 In North Kesteven, residents in the northern part of authority around the City of Lincoln also have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls when travelling to sports halls by car. In 2013 some 91% of all visits to sports halls are by car, so again it is the dominate travel mode. Access is high because of the NK Leisure Centre but also the because of the close proximity to the 13 sports halls in Lincoln.
- S.16 For the majority of the remainder of North Kesteven area residents have access to between 1 – 10 sports halls. Whilst for some residents in the east side of the authority and which totals 5,990 residents or 5.3% of the North Kesteven population in 2013 there is no access to a sports hall based on the 20 minute drive time (all findings in map 5 in the main report).

Access to sports halls based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area

- S.17 Not surprisingly the walk to catchment area is very contained and is the immediate area of the existing centres. In West Lindsey some 6% of all visits to sports halls are estimated to be on

foot, so not a high percentage of visits. However this does represent 22,264 people or 24% of the West Lindsey population who live within the walking catchment area of one sports hall.

- S.18 For City of Lincoln some 23% of visits to sports halls are estimated to be on foot. So a very high percentage. In large part this is because there are 13 sports halls and the City is a small geographical area. More importantly it is also because 28% of the Lincoln population do not have access to a car, compared with 12% in North Kesteven and 14% in West Lindsey. So more people will walk to sports halls.
- S.19 In City of Lincoln 43,000 residents have access to 1 sports hall based on the walking catchment area of a sports hall. This represents 46% of the Lincoln population in 2013.
- S.20 So overall, City of Lincoln has a high number of sports hall and a small land area. It has a high percentage of the population without access to a car and so the visit rate to sports on foot is high. (map 6 in the main report).
- S.21 In North Kesteven some 6.3% of all visits to sports halls are estimated to be on foot. Some 16,848 people or 15.1% of the North Kesteven population in live within the walking catchment of a sports hall in 2013.

Total Demand Findings

- S.22 Population totals are the start point for then determining the participation numbers for a range of hall sports. The total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2013 is 296,764 people, with 93,889 in City of Lincoln, 111,255 in North Kesteven and 91,619 in West Lindsey, so quite a narrow range of population across the three districts.
- S.23 Given the quite narrow range of population totals in each authority it is reasonable to assume variations in the total demand for hall sports and the subsequent levels of satisfied and unmet demand for sports halls will also be within a narrow range. This is especially true for West Lindsey and North Kesteven because as set out in the section of the report on the sporting profiles of adult participation they are very very similar, in terms of age bands, gender and sports/physical activities undertaken.
- S.24 Based on the visits per week in the weekly peak period, the total demand across Central Lincolnshire for sports halls in 2013 is 13,141 visits. In City of Lincoln it is 4,439 visits, 4,809 visits in North Kesteven and 3,894 visits in West Lindsey. So total demand across the three districts is within a range of 3,984 – 4,809 – quite a narrow range.

Satisfied Demand

- S.25 Satisfied demand is the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.
- S.26 In 2013 some 12,046 visits or, 91.7% of the total demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire is satisfied demand.
- S.27 This is a significant finding and it starts to bring together findings across a number of headings; putting these findings together in bullet point form shows that:

- the 31 sports halls in total, their location and the catchment area of the sports halls;
 - plus the dominate travel mode to sports halls, which is by car and represents 82.7% of all visits;
 - compared with the total demand for sports halls which is 13,141 visits, where this demand is located and how much is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall, means that; and
 - 91.7% of the total demand for sports halls by Central Lincolnshire residents can be met by the supply and location of the sports halls.
- S.28 As mentioned car travel is the predominate choice of travel mode to sports halls, with 82.7% of all visits to sports halls across Central Lincolnshire being by car. 12.1% of all visits to sports halls are by foot and 5.2% of all visits are by public transport.

Retained demand

- S.29 Retained demand is defined as how much of the total satisfied demand located in each district is met by the sports halls located in the same district.
- S.30 The Central Lincolnshire retained demand is 91.7% of the total Central Lincolnshire satisfied demand for sports halls. This is a very high level of demand which is retained and reflects the location of the sports halls, their capacity and their catchment areas are all extensive across Central Lincolnshire – so much so that the nearest sports hall for 91.7% of the total demand for sports halls is located within Central Lincolnshire and there is enough capacity at the sports hall to absorb this level of demand.
- S.31 Retained demand is highest in City of Lincoln at 95.6% of total satisfied demand. In North Kesteven it is 90.2% of total satisfied demand and it is 89% in West Lindsey. All very high percentages

Exported demand

- S.32 Exported demand is the residual of total satisfied demand, after retained demand has been accounted for. In 2013 it is estimated that Central Lincolnshire is exporting some 419 visits which is 3.5% of the total satisfied demand being met/satisfied at sports halls in local authorities outside Central Lincolnshire. So a very low total of exported demand for sports halls OUTSIDE Central Lincolnshire.
- S.33 In terms of each district the movement is very much of “trading sports hall demand” within the three districts and little demand being exported and met at districts outside Central Lincolnshire.
- S.34 For City of Lincoln 19% of the City of Lincoln demand goes to North Kesteven and 12% goes to West Lindsey. So all of the City of Lincoln demand which is met outside the authority is still within Central Lincolnshire (chart 2 in the main report)

- S.35 For North Kesteven 23% of its satisfied demand is exported to City of Lincoln, then 1% is exported to each of Newark and Sherwood and Boston. So very little exported demand outside of Central Lincolnshire (Chart 3 in the main report).
- S.36 For West Lindsey 7% of the West Lindsey demand is met in Bassetlaw then 3% is met in each of East Lindsey and Lincoln and 1% in each of North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire. So West Lindsey has more dispersed pattern of exported demand than the other two districts with some 12% of the total exported demand going outside Central Lincolnshire. (Chart 4 in the main report).

Unmet Demand

- S.37 Unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for sports halls which cannot be met because: (1) there is too much demand for any particular facility within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- S.38 As already reported under total supply, the total Central Lincolnshire supply of sports halls exceeds total demand by 4 badminton courts. So unmet demand because of lack of capacity will be small and confined to individual sports halls where the total demand in its catchment exceeds the capacity of the sports hall.

Unmet demand lack of capacity

- S.39 Unmet demand because of lack of capacity represents 3.2% of the total unmet demand. The sports halls which have insufficient capacity are in City of Lincoln, Birchwood Leisure Centre with around 18 visits which cannot be accommodated and Deans Sport and Leisure Centre with a larger 220 visits which cannot be accommodated.
- S.40 In West Lindsey the estimate is that the West Lindsey Centre cannot accommodate around 100 visits. Whilst in North Kesteven the estimate is that Northgate Sports Hall in Sleaford cannot accommodate the highest around at 300 visits.
- S.41 So overall there are very low levels of unmet demand because of lack of capacity and which relates to with 4 individual centres and totals around 2 badminton courts.

Unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall

- S.42 Under the second definition of unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall, some 56% of the Central Lincolnshire population live outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. There is also 5.5% of the 2013 Central Lincolnshire population who live outside the drive to catchment area of a sports hall. So there will be some unmet demand for sports halls under this definition.
- S.43 Some 96.8% of the total unmet demand is under this definition. Maps 4 – 7 in the main report show the areas of Central Lincolnshire which are located inside the drive to and walk to catchment area of a sports hall. This total demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall only totals around 5 badminton courts across Central Lincolnshire.

- S.44 In West Lindsey there is a very low level of unmet demand of around 0.3 of one badminton court located in Gainsborough which is outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. The total unmet demand for sports halls across West Lindsey is 2 badminton courts and there are 22 badminton courts available for public use in West Lindsey in 2013. So overall very low levels of unmet demand and no one location where most of this low unmet demand is located.
- S.45 In City of Lincoln there is a total unmet demand of 1.2 badminton courts and Lincoln has 35 badminton courts for public use in 2013. So again very low unmet demand in total and no evident location for this unmet demand.
- S.46 In North Kesteven Map 9 in the main report shows the scale and location of unmet demand for sports halls. The total unmet demand for sports halls across North Kesteven is just under 3 badminton courts and there are 29 badminton courts available for public use in 2013. So as with the other two authorities overall very low levels of unmet demand and no one location where most of this low unmet demand is located.

Used Capacity

- S.47 Used capacity is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of sports halls the halls are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- S.48 The total used capacity of Central Lincolnshire's sports halls in 2013 is estimated to be 70.7% of the overall sports hall capacity used. In effect, this means the sports halls across Central Lincolnshire are estimated to very full with around 9% of unused capacity before the "halls full level" of 80% is reached.
- S.49 The percentages for used capacity in each district are: City of Lincoln 75.3%; North Kesteven 70.1%; West Lindsey 64% of sports hall capacity used. So there is some variation across each of the Districts with Lincoln being close to the halls full comfort level and West Lindsey have most headroom before this level is reached.
- S.50 The District averages do however mask some variations across sites. Of importance and significance is that the public leisure centres because they offer the full range of sports hall programmes and activities and have full public access have much higher used capacity and, in effect, have no spare capacity. The estimate is that Yarborough Leisure Centre and West Lindsey Leisure Centre have 100% of their sport hall capacity used and at North Kesteven Leisure Centre it is 92%.
- S.51 So the main public centres despite their age are very well used centres and there is no growth to absorb more use. The smaller and school based sports halls because they have restricted hours of public use have more capacity to absorb demand and growth in participation.

Imported demand for sports halls

- S.52 The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Central Lincolnshire is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because it is based on the catchment area of

the Central Lincolnshire sports halls extending beyond the boundary. For residents outside of Central Lincolnshire their nearest sports hall to where they live could be inside Central Lincolnshire, so the model distributes this demand to the Central Lincolnshire sports hall. In this way the demand becomes part of the used capacity of a Central Lincolnshire sports hall.

- S.53 In run 1 Central Lincolnshire is importing a very small amount of visits at 680 visits and this represents 5.5% of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls. This is not a high level of imported demand.
- S.54 In terms of where the imported demand comes from in City of Lincoln this is ALL from the other two districts, with 19% of the used capacity of the Lincoln sports hall being imported from North Kesteven and 12% from West Lindsey (Chart 5 in the main report).
- S.55 In North Kesteven 21% of the total North Kesteven used capacity of sports halls is imported; 12% is imported from City of Lincoln, 4% is imported from South Kesteven, 3% from Newark and Sherwood and 2% from West Lindsey. So amore dispersed pattern but most being transfers between the other two Central Lincolnshire authorities. (Chart 6 in the main report).
- S.56 In West Lindsey some 19% is imported from Lincoln, 6% is imported form NE Lincolnshire, 3% is imported from N Lincolnshire, 2% is imported from North Kesteven and 1% is imported from Bassetlaw. So West Lindsey has the most dispersed pattern of imported demand but again most is transfers between the other two Central Lincolnshire authorities (Chart 7 in the main report).
- S.57 This ends the summary of main findings on the run 1 supply and demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire in 2013.

Run 2: is based on the supply and demand for sports halls in 2022. It includes the projected population change across Central Lincolnshire and the wider study area between 2013 and 2022.

Overview

- R.1 The 2022 assessment is a comparative and strategic assessment of what the future supply and demand for sports halls in Central Lincolnshire and across the wider study area based on the projected changes in demand from hall sports by the population growth and change between 2013 – 2022. The detailed population projections have been provided by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit based on the projected housing growth areas and allocations.
- R.2 In the run 2 assessment the sports hall supply between 2013 – 2022 has not been changed and it remains as at 2013. However the sports halls will obviously age between 2013 – 2022.
- R.3 So run 2 is about assessing the impact from the scale and location of demand changes created by population change. In short how does sports hall supply now have to change to meet these demand changes? For example is there a need for additional sports halls in areas of previously no unmet demand?
- R.4 The report of findings for run 2 are in the same sequence and for the same headings/categories of - total supply, accessibility to sports halls, total demand, satisfied demand, unmet demand, used capacity and relative share. With the same mapped outputs included and a summary of the main findings at the end of the report on run 2.
- R.5 In order to be able to compare the run 1 findings with the run 2 findings for each set of tables, the findings for both runs 1 and 2 for each area are set out in columns alongside each other. For example, total supply has the Central Lincolnshire findings for run 1 column followed by the column reporting on run 2 and so on for each district. The run 2 findings for each area are blue columns. The width of this table does mean that the comparator columns for the rest of Lincolnshire and for East Midlands Region are not included. However the text will include comments for these areas, where relevant.

Table R1: Total Supply

Total Supply	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Number of halls	31	31	13	13	9	9	9	9
Number of hall sites	24	24	11	11	7	7	6	6
Supply of total hall space in courts	122.6	122.6	54.9	54.9	38.3	38.3	29.4	29.4
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in pp)	85.95	85.95	35.39	35.39	28.75	28.75	21.81	21.81
Supply of total hall space in VPWPP	17405	17405	7166	7166	5822	5822	4417	4417
Courts per 10,000	4.13	3.77	5.85	5.65	3.44	3.09	3.21	2.82

R.6 As set out in the overview to the reporting of findings, there are no changes in the supply of sports halls across Central Lincolnshire in this strategic 2013 – 2022 assessment. So the findings on the total supply of sports halls in the table above remains unchanged in run 2 from the run 1 findings.

R.7 The key headlines findings are:

- there are 31 sports halls Central Lincolnshire and 24 sports hall sites, so an average of 1.3 sports halls per site;
- City of Lincoln has the most sports halls with 13 in total and North Kesteven has 9 sports halls in each authority;
- sports halls are owned/managed by the public sector – schools, further/higher education or district councils. There are no commercially provided sports halls;
- there is distinct building periods for the sports halls. The 1970's saw 7 provided, whilst in the 1980's there was only 1 at Robert Pattinson School in North Kesteven. Then in the 1990's 6 more sports halls were provided. In the 2000's there were also 6 constructed and since 2010 a further 4 sports halls have been built;
- in terms of refurbishment some 5 of the 7 1970's sports halls have been refurbished, the exceptions being Branston Community Academy Sports Centre and north Kesteven Sports Centre. The 1980's sports hall has been refurbished and 3 of the 1990's 6 sports halls have been refurbished. None of the buildings post 2000 have been refurbished;

- overall the sports hall stock is old with over half of the stock built before 2000. There has been a reasonable programme of refurbishment but 5 of the pre 2000 sports halls out of 14 have not been refurbished;
- access to sports halls by car is good, across Central Lincolnshire with some 78% of the Central Lincolnshire population living within the drive time of at least 2 sports halls. It is 100% of the City of Lincoln population;
- car is the dominate travel mode to sports halls and some 83% of all visits to sports halls across Central Lincolnshire are by car; and
- based on the population measure of number of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Central Lincolnshire has 4.1 badminton courts. This compares with 3.3 for the rest of Lincolnshire and 4 badminton courts per 10,000 populations in East Midlands Region. So in terms of supply comparators the provision in Central Lincolnshire is above these levels.

R.8 As the supply and accessibility to sports halls findings remain unchanged to the full findings and detailed reporting set out under run 1 they are not repeated here.

Table R2: Total Demand

Total Demand	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Population	296764	325562	93889	97201	111255	124048	91619	104312
Visits demanded – vpwpp	13141	14068	4439	4482	4809	5253	3894	4333
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	81.13	86.84	27.4	27.66	29.69	32.43	24.04	26.75
% of population without access to a car	18	18	28.6	28.6	12.2	12.2	14.4	14.4

R.9 The changes in the total demand for sports halls will be the key driver of the changes in provision for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire between 2013 and 2022. The changes in total demand are driven by two factors. The first is the changes in the total population between 2013 – 2022. In run 2 the total population across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is estimated to be 325, 562 people. This is an increase of 28,798 people, or, a 9.7% increase over the total Central Lincolnshire population of 296,764 people in 2013.

R.10 The second factor is the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022. The age structure of the population and the participation rate and frequency of participation in hall sports by the resident population will change between 2013 – 2022. It could be the 10 year aging of the resident population means that in 2022 there are less people or more people in the most popular age ranges for sports halls participation. So any increase in total population and the rate and frequency of their participation could be offset by a reduced total demand for sports halls by the aging of the core resident population.

- R.11 The 2022 total demand figure for sports halls includes both the growth in population and the demand for sports halls from the impact of the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2002. (Note: the Sport England participation rates and frequency of participation in hall sports for five age bands and for both sexes are set out in Appendix 2 of the report).
- R.12 The quite narrow range of population totals in each authority in 2013 does expand by 2022, with North Kesteven and West Lindsey having much bigger total and percentage increase in population than City of Lincoln.
- R.13 Table R3 below summaries the population changes between 2013 – 2002. This is followed by Table R4 below that which then sets out the impact of these changes and aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022 has on the changes in total demand for sports halls in 2022.

Table R3: Population totals for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2002

Authority	Total Population 2022	Total Population 2013	Total Increase in Population 2013 - 2022	% Increase in Total Population 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	325,562	296,764	28,798	9.7%
City of Lincoln	97,201	93,889	3,312	3.5%
North Kesteven	124,048	111,255	12,793	11.4%
West Lindsey	104,312	91,619	12,693	13.8%

Table R4: Changes in total demand for sports halls for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2002

Authority	Total Demand 2022	Total Demand 2013	Increase in Total Demand 2013 - 2022	% Increase in Total Demand 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	13,141	13,141	927	7%
City of Lincoln	4,482	4,439	43	1%
North Kesteven	4,809	5,253	444	9.2%
West Lindsey	3,894	4,333	439	11.2%

- R.14 In summary a 9.7% increase in population is generating a 7% increase in total demand across Central Lincolnshire for sports halls – not a significant increase in total demand. In City of Lincoln the population increase is 3.5% creating only a 1% increase in total demand. sports halls. In terms of number of visits the increase is negligible at 43 visits only. In North Kesteven an 11.4% increase in population creates a 9.2% increase in total demand for sports halls between the two years. Finally in West Lindsey there is a 13.8% increase in population and a 12.1% increase in total demand for sports halls which is the biggest percentage increase of the three district councils.
- R.15 As can be seen these findings on the total demand are not high and only total 927 across the whole of Central Lincolnshire. The total demand increases will have knock on effects in the

changes/increases in satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of sports halls, in effect there will be small changes. So given that finding, the scale and geographic distribution of the increases in total demand will very much follow the baseline position in run 1 in 2013 and this will be continued in run 2 to 2022.

- R.16 If there had been a much bigger total increase in demand in any one authority of, say a 25% difference in total demand, from both population increase and the aging of the resident population creating more sports hall participants in 2022 than in 2013, then this would have impacted with big changes in satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of sports halls, as well as changes in how much demand for sports halls is retained, how much demand is exported and how much demand is imported.
- R.17 Given this has not happened, the findings under the subsequent headings are going to follow a consistent trend and pattern of small scale change.
- R.18 Finally under total demand the percentage of the population without access to a car is not estimated to change between 2013 – 2022. It remains across Central Lincolnshire 18% of the population who do not have access to a car, 28.6% in Lincoln, 12.2% in North Kesteven and 14.4% in West Lindsey.

Table R5: Supply and Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	85.95	85.95	35.39	35.39	28.75	28.75	21.81	21.81
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	81.13	86.84	27.4	27.66	29.69	32.43	24.04	26.75
Supply / Demand balance	4.82	-0.89	7.99	7.73	-0.94	-3.68	-2.23	-4.94

- R.19 To reiterate, supply and demand balance is the ONLY heading which does not report the findings based on the catchment area of sports halls. Supply and demand balance provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares total demand generated **within Central Lincolnshire and in each of the districts** with the total supply of sports halls within **Central Lincolnshire and in each of the districts**. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in Central Lincolnshire is met by ALL the supply of sports halls in Central Lincolnshire. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- R.20 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- R.21 Supply and demand balance findings are reported as the number of badminton courts. There are some quite big changes in supply and demand balance between runs 1 and 2. Across Central Lincolnshire it moves to a negative balance with total demand exceeding total supply in 2013 by just under 5 badminton courts – so a positive balance. In 2022 there is a shift

to total demand exceeding total supply by just under 1 badminton court - so a negative balance.

R.22 In City of Lincoln there is virtually no change with supply and demand balance remaining a positive balance of just under 8 badminton courts.

R.23 North Kesteven has quite a big increase in its negative balance with it increasing to just under 4 badminton courts, from 1 badminton court in 2013. Whilst in West Lindsey the negative balance increases to just under 4 badminton courts from just over 2 courts in 2013.

R.24 So overall some shifts in the negative balance increasing in North Kesteven by around 3 badminton courts and Central Lincolnshire moving to a negative balance of just under 1 badminton court. The growth in total demand with total supply remaining constant is not making big changes in the overall supply and demand balance.

Table R6: Satisfied Demand

Satisfied Demand	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Total number of visits which are met	12046	12824	4244	4281	4336	4731	3466	3812
% of total demand satisfied	91.7	91.2	95.6	95.5	90.2	90.1	89	88
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	82.7	83.3	68.1	68.3	90.9	90.9	90.4	90.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.1	11.6	23	22.8	6.3	6.2	6	5.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	5.2	5	8.9	8.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.4
Demand Retained	11627	12363	3694	3771	3238	3476	2408	2687
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	96.5	96.4	87	88.1	74.7	73.5	69.5	70.5
Demand Exported	419	461	550	509	1098	1255	1058	1126
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	3.5	3.6	13	11.9	25.3	26.5	30.5	29.5

- R.25 To define again, satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. Across Central Lincolnshire in run 2 some 12824 visits or, 91.2% of the total demand for sports halls across the area is satisfied demand. This very small decrease of some 778 visits is because some of the growth in demand means some of the sports halls cannot now absorb this increase resulting in an increase in unmet demand and a decrease in satisfied demand. Details are reported under the unmet demand and used capacity findings.
- R.26 Overall across Central Lincolnshire the changes in satisfied demand are very small though and it remains at an impressive 91.2% of the total demand for sports halls is within the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough sports hall capacity to absorb this demand.
- R.27 The same pattern of small change is followed in each of the three districts. In City of Lincoln and West Lindsey satisfied demand decreases by 1% between 2013 – 2022 to 95.5% in City of Lincoln and 88% in West Lindsey respectively. Whilst in North Kesteven satisfied demand is unchanged at 90.1%.
- R.28 As mentioned under the total supply findings, car travel is the predominate choice of travel mode to sports halls. This changes very little and there is no increase in North Kesteven, it remains at 91% of all visits to sports halls are by car. Across Central Lincolnshire it increases by 0.5% to 83.3% of all visits to sports halls being by car in 2022.
- R.29 City of Lincoln has a 0.2% increase to 68.3% of all visits to sports halls by car and in West Lindsey it is a 0.4% increase to 90.8% of all visits to sports halls by car.

Retained demand

- R.30 Retained demand is how much of the total satisfied demand from one particular area is met by the sports halls in the same area but BASED on the catchment area of sports halls and where the demand is located in any authority. Once the retained demand is established the model is then able to identify how much of each area's own demand is met outside their area. This is the exported demand.
- R.31 The changes level of retained demand and exported between 2013 – 2022 are within a range of 0.5% - 1.5% across Central Lincolnshire and the District's. Given these small changes the findings for both are summarised in Table R7 overleaf. As the table shows the biggest increase in retained demand is in City of Lincoln and West Lindsey at 1% and 1.1% respectively. The only increase in exported demand is in North Kesteven at a 1.2% increase in the export of North Kesteven's demand which is exported and met outside the authority in City of Lincoln. The pie charts for North Kesteven for runs 1 and 2 for retained and exported demand are overleaf in Table R7 at Chart R1 and this shows a slightly bigger slice of the pie for City of Lincoln (shaded pink).

Table R7: Changes in retained and exported demand for sports halls for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2022

Authority	% of Retained Demand 2013	% of Retained Demand 2022	% change between 2013 - 2022	% of Exported Demand 2013	% of Exported Demand 2022	% change between 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	96.5%	96.4%	+ 0.1%	3.5%	3.6%	+ 0.1%
City of Lincoln	87%	88.1%	+ 1.1%	13%.	11.9%	- 1.1%
North Kesteven	74.7%	73.5%	- 0.8%	25.3%	26.5%	+ 1.2%
West Lindsey	69.5%	70.5%	+ 1%	30.5%	29.5%	- 1%

Chart R1: Retained and exported demand for sports halls North Kesteven 2013 and 2022

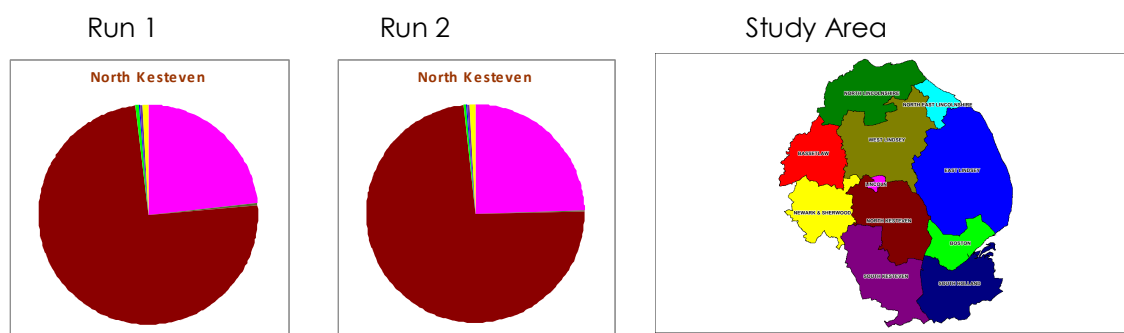


Table R8: Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	1095	1244	195	201	472	521	428	521
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8.3	8.8	4.4	4.5	9.8	9.9	11	12
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	6.76	7.68	1.2	1.25	2.91	3.21	2.65	3.21
% of Unmet Demand due to ;								
Lack of Capacity -	3.2	7.3	2.4	5.1	5	6.2	1.6	9.3
Outside Catchment -	96.8	92.7	97.6	94.9	95	93.8	98.4	90.7
Outside Catchment;	96.8	92.7	97.6	94.9	95	93.8	98.4	90.7
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	65.7	62.9	94.3	91.7	55.1	54.5	64.3	60.2
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	31.1	29.7	3.3	3.2	40	39.3	34.1	30.5
Lack of Capacity;	3.2	7.3	2.4	5.1	5.0	6.2	1.6	9.3
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	1.3	3.8	2.3	4.9	1.4	1.8	0.8	5.3
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	1.9	3.6	0.1	0.2	3.6	4.5	0.8	4

- R.32 Unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- R.33 Across Central Lincolnshire the total unmet demand in run 2 is 1,244 visits. This is a small increase of 149 visits over the run 1 total 1,095 visits. Unmet demand in run 2 equates to 8.3% of total demand and is just under 7 badminton courts, when assessed on courts available for public use. In run 2 Central Lincolnshire has 86 badminton courts available for public use. In run 1 unmet demand is 8.8% of total demand and in badminton courts it is just under 8 badminton courts. So in summary, unmet demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire increases by 1 badminton court between 2013 – 2022.

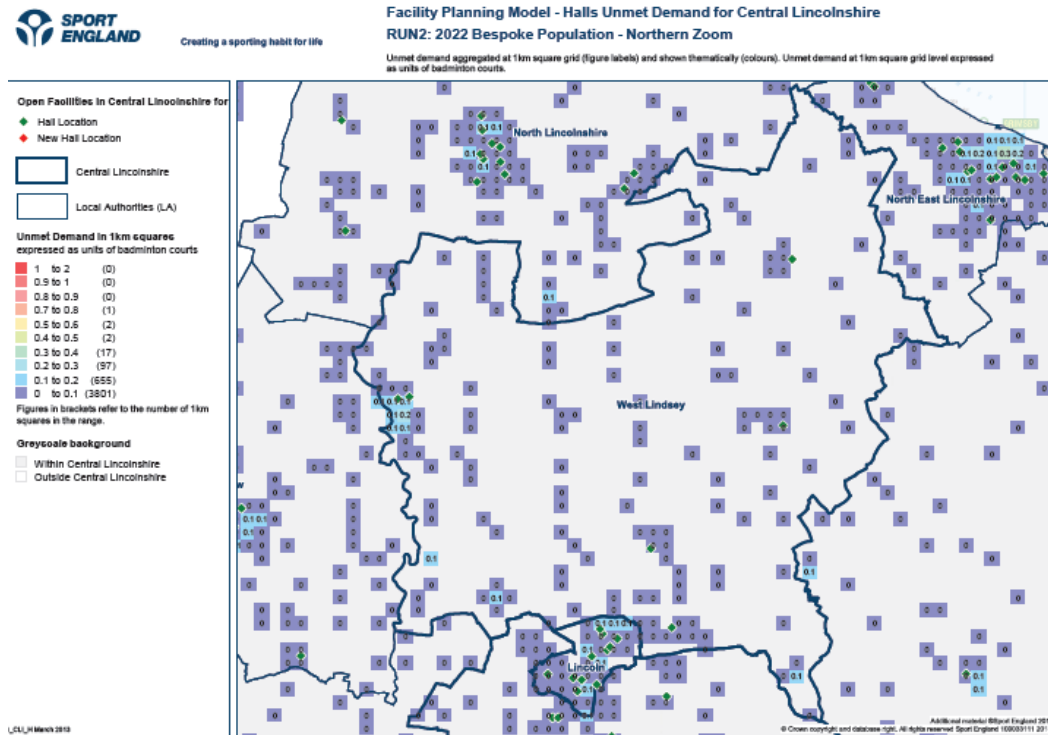
Why does unmet demand for sports halls increase so little between 2013 – 2022?

- R.34 The reason as to why unmet demand increases by only 1 badminton court between 2013 and 2022 is because there is capacity across most of the existing 31 sports halls to absorb the total demand increase of 927 visits or 7% between 2013 – 2002. The total supply of sports halls is greater than total demand in both 2013 and 2022, with a few exceptions reported on under the used capacity heading.
- R.35 The demand which cannot be absorbed because of lack of sports hall capacity does increase but in 2022 it still only represents 109 visits out of the total unmet demand of 1,244 visits. In run 1 the figures were 3.2% of total unmet demand or 35 visits.
- R.36 The majority of the unmet demand and which is 92.7% of the total or, 1,153 visits are because it is located outside the catchment area of an existing sports hall. In 2013 96.8% of the total unmet demand for sports halls, some 1059 visits was located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.
- R.37 So in summary the growth in population and the increase in total demand for sports halls can be absorbed by the capacity of the existing sports halls. Most of this demand increase lives within the catchment area of an existing sports hall and some 83.3% of all visits to sports halls are by car. So ease of car access to sports halls and there is enough capacity to absorb this demand increase.
- R.38 The critical focus is not QUANTITY but the QUALITY of the sports halls. All will have aged by 10 years and the building condition. Costs of maintaining and managing will have increased and the customer experience is participating in stock which was old in 2013 and there are several of the 1970's sports halls unmodernised.
- R.39 So whilst there is not a requirement to meet increases in demand for sports halls by new provision there could well be case for replacement of existing sports halls to maintain the supply and demand balance on the grounds of age, condition of buildings. There is a need to maintain this level of supply to meet demand in 2022 and this could be through modernisation of existing buildings, or replacement with new buildings and with a different configuration and facility mix – suited to the changes in demand and use of sports halls since they were constructed. For example more provision of dance studio space and increased health and fitness provision.

Residual unmet demand

- R.40 There does remain a residual 1,153 visits in 2022 as unmet demand located outside the catchment area of any sports hall. This scale of unmet demand is not in itself however of a sufficient scale in total or in any one area of sufficient scale to warrant new provision of sports halls.
- R.41 The unmet demand in City of Lincoln 201 visits in run 2 and increase of 6 visits over the run 1 figure of 195 visits. 95% of the unmet demand is because of it being located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and 5% is because of lack of capacity.
- R.42 The unmet demand in North Kesteven is 521 visits in run 2 and increase of 49 visits over the run 1 figure of 428 visits. In North Kesteven 94% of the unmet demand is because of it being located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and 6% is because of lack of capacity.
- R.43 The unmet demand in West Lindsey is also 521 visits in run 2, an increase of 93 visits over the run 1 figure of 428 visits. In West Lindsey 91% of the unmet demand is because of it being located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and 9% is because of lack of sports hall capacity.
- R.44 Given the scale of change in the levels of unmet demand in total and its distribution across Central Lincolnshire is so low between runs 1 and 2 then the mapping of this information will show little change from the maps for the Northern and Southern zooms in run 1.
- R.45 However for summary and reference the unmet demand in West Lindsey is located mainly Gainsborough and represent a very low level of unmet demand which is located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall.
- R.46 In City of Lincoln there is a very small amount of unmet demand less than one badminton court which is outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall. These findings for both West Lindsey and City of Lincoln are shown in the Northern Zoom map of unmet demand for sports halls run 2 overleaf.

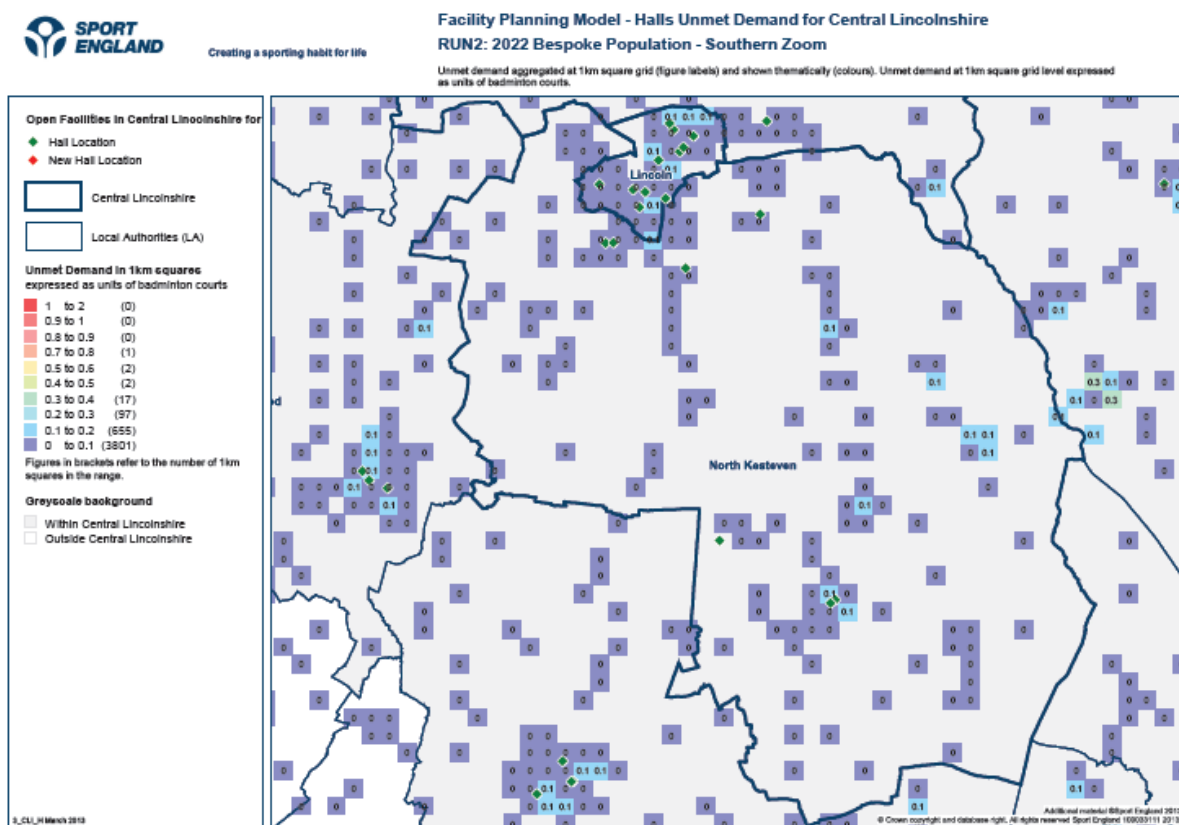
Map R1: Location and scale of unmet demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire



Northern Zoom Run 2

R.47 In terms of North Kesteven there are 6 different locations (shaded light blue) across North Kesteven which add up to around 3 badminton courts of unmet demand located outside the catchment area of any sports hall and there are 29 badminton courts available for public use. So as with the other two authorities overall very low levels of unmet demand of which the vast majority is locational, in being outside the catchment area of a sports hall. These findings are set out in Map R2 overleaf.

Map R2: Location and scale of unmet demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire Southern Zoom Run 2



Unmet demand due to lack of capacity

- R.48 The other definition of unmet demand is where a sports hall cannot absorb all of the demand within its catchment area. This only represents 7.3% of the total unmet demand in 2022; in 2013 it is 3.2%. So an increase of 4% of the total unmet demand from lack of capacity between the two years. However this total unmet demand from lack of capacity only represents half of one badminton court. Across Central Lincolnshire there are 86 badminton courts available for public use.
- R.49 The highest level of unmet demand from lack of capacity is in North Kesteven where it represents 6.2% of the total unmet demand in the authority; this is around a fifth of one badminton court.
- R.50 The sports halls across Central Lincolnshire for run 2 are set out in Table R9 overleaf. The sports halls which are estimated to be full to capacity are the ones shown in red typeface and the amount of demand which cannot be absorbed and is unmet is shown as visits in the final column as a minus.
- R.51 As the table shows the sports halls which have insufficient capacity are Birchwood Leisure Centre Bishop Grosseteste University College (which did not have a full capacity in run 1)

Deans Sport and Leisure Centre and University of Lincoln Sports centre (again not in run 1). In West Lindsey it is West Lindsey Leisure Centre and Trent Valley Academy. Whilst in North Kesteven it is Northgate Sports Hall in Sleaford. To reiterate however the numbers in the final column the number of visits which cannot be accommodated are low.

Table R9: Central Lincolnshire Sports Halls and Halls which have lack of capacity Run 2

Name of facility	Number of courts	Year built	Hours in peak period	% of capacity used	% of capacity not used	Demand redistributed after initial allocation
City of Lincoln						
BIRCHWOOD LEISURE CENTRE	3	1974	38	100%	0%	-18
BISHOP GROSSETESTE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	4	2005	9.5	100%	0%	11
DEANS SPORT AND LEISURE	7	2012	38	100%	0%	-218
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	4	1970	33	65%	35%	41
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL			33			
LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL	4	2010	3	100%	0%	-2
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4	2011	13	93%	7%	11
ST PETER & ST PAUL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	4	2000	38	82%	18%	25
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	4	2011	38	91%	9%	37
THE PRIORY WITHAM ACADEMY	4	1970	32.5	35%	65%	8
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN SPORTS CENTRE (BRAYFORD)	8	2000	11.5	100%	0%	-14
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	4	1976	33	55%	45%	40
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE			33			
West Lindsey						
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	3	1996	20	58%	42%	1
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL			26			
CHERRY WILLINGHAM COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4	2001	31.75	59%	41%	15
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE	4	1970	34	48%	52%	5
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE			32.5			
TRENT VALLEY ACADEMY	4	2009	35.5	100%	0%	-5
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	4	1990	36	100%	0%	-97
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	4	1995	24.5	64%		13
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL			24.5		36%	
North Kesteven						
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4	1974	28	71%	29%	24
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	4	1974	38	85%	15%	28
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE			38			
NORTHGATE SPORTS HALL	4	1997	38	100%	0%	-296
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL	6	1999	38	48%	52%	58
RAF WADDINGTON	6	2003	13	66%	34%	9
ROBERT PATTINSON SCHOOL	4	1985	33	45%	55%	7
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	4	1998	26.25	90%	10%	191
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	3		26.25			

R.52 In overall summary the findings on unmet demand in run 2 are:

- in run 2 Central Lincolnshire has 86 badminton courts available for public use, unmet demand is 8.8% of total demand and in badminton courts it is just under 8 badminton courts. Unmet demand for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire increases by 1 badminton court between 2013 – 2022;
- some 93% of the total unmet demand is under the category of it being located outside the drive to car or walk to catchment area of 20 minutes. In 2013 this was estimated to be the source of 97% of unmet demand; and
- unmet demand due to sports hall not having enough capacity is only 7% of the total unmet demand in 2022. This total unmet demand from lack of capacity represents half of one badminton court.

Table R10: Used Capacity

Used Capacity	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Total number of visits used of current capacity	12308	13045	5399	5662	4079	4267	2829	3116
% of overall capacity of halls used	70.7	74.9	75.3	79	70.1	73.3	64	70.5
% of visits made to halls by walkers	11.8	11.4	18.1	17.3	6.6	6.8	7.3	7
% of visits made to halls by road	88.2	88.6	81.9	82.7	93.4	93.2	92.7	93
Visits Imported:								
Number of visits imported	680	682	1706	1891	841	791	421	430
As a % of used capacity	5.5	5.2	31.6	33.4	20.6	18.5	14.9	13.8
Visits Retained:								
Number of Visits retained	11627	12363	3694	3771	3238	3476	2408	2687
As a % of used capacity	94.5	94.8	68.4	66.6	79.4	81.5	85/1	86.2

R.53 Used capacity is the measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. To remind, the Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of sports halls, the halls are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

R.54 The total number of visits expressed as used capacity at the 24 sports halls across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is 13,045 visits and this represents 74.9% of the sports halls total capacity. In run 1 in 2013 it is estimated to be 12,308 visits and this represents 70.7% of the sports halls total

capacity. So there is an increase of 4.2% in the used capacity of the sports halls between the two years. By 2022 the estimate is that there is around 5% of sports hall capacity before the halls full comfort level of 80% is reached.

- R.55 There is a little variation in the Central Lincolnshire used capacity average across the districts. In City of Lincoln the estimate is that 79% of the capacity of the sports halls is used – so effectively virtually no spare capacity, assessed on the amount of time available for public use.
- R.56 In North Kesteven the estimate for used capacity is that 73.3% of the district's sports halls are used capacity, so around 6% of headroom before the halls full level is reached. It is estimated that the North Kesteven Sports Centre sports hall is estimated to have 85% of the hall capacity used so above the 80% hall full level.
- R.57 In West Lindsey the estimate of sports hall capacity used on the basis of time available for public use is that 70.5% of the capacity is used. This is an increase over the 2013 figure of 64% of the sports hall capacity being used. Again however, the estimate is that the public sports halls and the West Lindsey Leisure Centre is much more used and the estimate is that 100% of the capacity of this centre is used in 2022.
- R.58 Table R11 overleaf sets out the used capacity for each of the 31 sports halls across Central Lincolnshire. The final two columns are the estimates for used capacity in 2013 and 2022. As can be seen from the table it is the big main public sports halls for all types of sports hall use – pay and play and club development which have the very high levels of used capacity reflecting they operate on a full public access basis and provide for the full range of programmes.
- R.59 However some of the school sites, notably in Lincoln which a more narrow programme of use with block booking and for club use predominately there is also high levels of used capacity.

Table R11: Percentage of sports hall capacity used for all sports halls in Central Lincolnshire Run 1 2013 and Run 2 for 2022

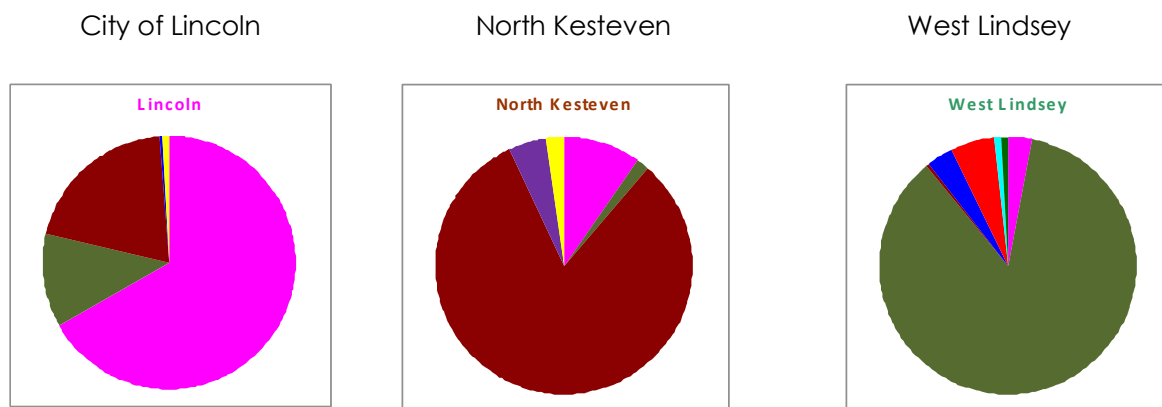
Name of facility	Dimensions	Number of courts	% of Capacity used Run 1	% of Capacity used Run 2
City of Lincoln			75%	79%
BIRCHWOOD LEISURE CENTRE		3	100%	100%
BISHOP GROSSETESTE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE	33 x 18	4	83%	91%
DEANS SPORT AND LEISURE		7	100%	100%
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL	35 x 20	4	72%	65%
LINCOLN CHRISTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL				
LINCOLN MINSTER SCHOOL		4	91%	100%
PRIORY CITY OF LINCOLN ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE		4	76%	93%
ST PETER & ST PAUL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL		4	71%	82%
THE PRIORY ACADEMY	33 x 18	4	75%	91%
THE PRIORY WITHAM ACADEMY		4	31%	35%
UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN SPORTS CENTRE (BRAYFORD)	37 x 33	8	96%	100%
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	35 x 18	4	55%	55%
YARBOROUGH LEISURE CENTRE	21 x 12			
West Lindsey			64%	71%
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	33 x 16	3	52%	58%
CAISTOR SPORTS HALL	18 x 12			
CHERRY WILLINGHAM COMMUNITY SCHOOL	34 x 18	4	50%	59%
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 17	4	46%	48%
DE ASTON SPORTS CENTRE				
TRENT VALLEY ACADEMY	33 x 18	4	86%	100%
WEST LINDSEY LEISURE CENTRE	33 x 17	4	100%	100%
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	55%	64%
WILLIAM FARR CHURCH OF ENGLAND COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	18 x 10			
North Kesteven			70%	73%
BRANSTON COMMUNITY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	33 x 17	4	64%	71%
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	35 x 20	4	92%	85%
NORTH KESTEVEN SPORTS CENTRE	20 x 15			
NORTHGATE SPORTS HALL	33 x 18	4	100%	100%
RAF COLLEGE CRANWELL		6	42%	48%
RAF WADDINGTON	33 x 27	6	56%	66%
ROBERT PATTINSON SCHOOL	33 x 17	4	41%	45%
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)	33 x 18	4	76%	90%
ST GEORGES ACADEMY (SLEAFORD SITE)		3		

Imported demand for sports halls

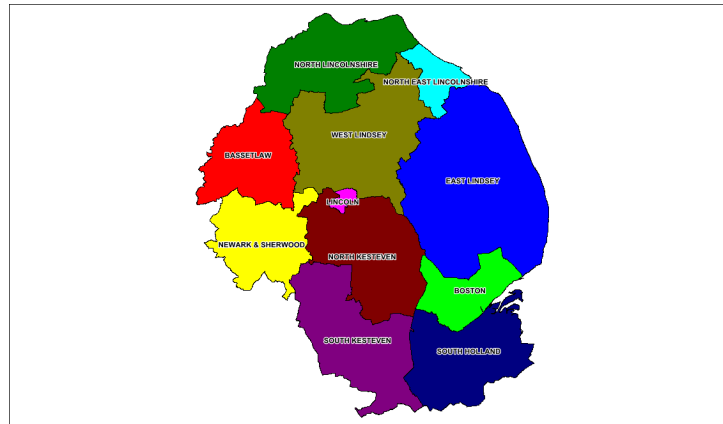
- R.60 The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Central Lincolnshire and within each district is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because for residents outside of Central Lincolnshire the nearest sports hall pool to where they live could be located in Central Lincolnshire and so the model distributes this demand to the Central Lincolnshire facility. It then becomes part of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls.

- R.61 The level of imported demand into Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is virtually unchanged from 2013 and in 2022 at 5.2% of the total used capacity of the sports halls across Central Lincolnshire; in 2013 it was 5.5%.
- R.62 The reason there is no change is because the sports hall supply is unchanged between 2013 and 2022. If the numbers and locations changed then this would re-distribute demand based on the demand going to the nearest sports hall location.
- R.63 The levels of imported demand in each of the districts does change slightly because of the new population growth/housing locations. In Lincoln City imported demand is estimated to be 33.4% of total used capacity in 2022 and is 31.6% in run 1. In North Kesteven it is 18.5% of used capacity in 2022 which is imported and in 2013 it is 20.6%. Finally in West Lindsey it is 13.8% of used capacity which is imported in 2022 and in 2013 it is 14.9%.
- R.64 Again the clearest way to present these findings is to set out the pie chart for imported demand for each district and see how much imported demand is within the three districts and how much imported demand is from outside Central Lincolnshire. This is set out in Chart R2 below. This shows that the vast majority of the imported demand is traded across the Central Lincolnshire districts with only around 10% coming from outside.
- R.65 The first pie chart is for Lincoln City and it shows that all of the imported demand is from either North Kesteven (area of the pie shaded brown) or from West Lindsey (area shaded sage green).
- R.66 For North Kesteven it is also importing most of its total 18.5% of imported demand from the other two districts. With 10% being imported from Lincoln (shaded pink) and 5% from South Kesteven (shaded purple) and 2.5% from Newark and Sherwood (shade yellow).
- R.67 Finally for West Lindsey of its total 13.8% of used capacity of its sports halls which is imported, some 5 comes from Bassetlaw (shaded red). After that it is 3% from each of East Lindsey (shaded blue) and City of Lincoln (shaded pink). Finally 1% of its used capacity is imported from each of North Lincolnshire (shaded green) and NE Lincolnshire (shaded turquoise).

Chart R2: Imported demand for sports halls in each of the three Central Lincolnshire Districts for 2022 run 2



Study Area



- R.68 The final part of the used capacity assessment is to bring together the combined figures for retained exported and imported demand for sports halls in Central Lincolnshire and for each district and this is expressed in visits. This is presented in table 10 below and expressed as visits in the normal weekly peak period.
- R.69 The most significant column therefore is the amount of demand each authority is retaining i.e., demand from within the authority met at the authority's sports halls. As Table R12 shows there are high levels of retained demand in each authority - it is by far the biggest part. Import and export of demand are small scale by comparison. There is a net import of visits to City of Lincoln which is not a surprise given it has the most sports halls at 13 in total. It is drawing in demand from the net exports of North Kesteven and West Lindsey.

Table R12: Number of visits for retained, exported and imported demand across Central Lincolnshire Run 2

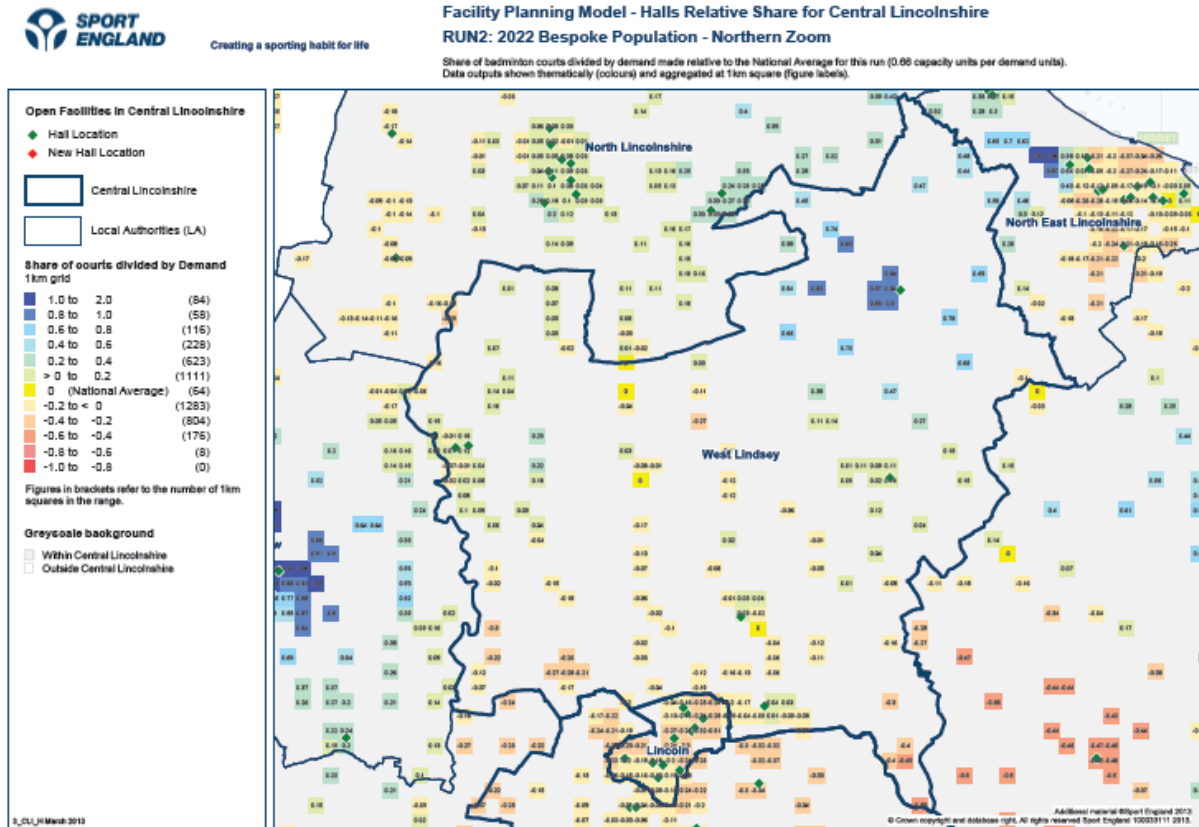
	Retained visits	Exported visits	Imported visits	Net Import/Export
Central Lincolnshire	11,627	419	680	Net import of 261 visits
City of Lincoln	3,694	550	1,706	Net import of 1,156 visits
North Kesteven	3,238	1,098	841	Net export of 257
West Lindsey	2,687	1,126	421	Net export of 705 visits

Table R13: Relative Share

Relative Share	Central Lincolnshire Run 1	Central Lincolnshire Run 2	Lincoln Run 1	Lincoln Run 2	North Kesteven Run 1	North Kesteven Run 2	West Lindsey Run 1	West Lindsey Run 2
Score - with 100 = national share	91	89	80	79	86	85	107	106
+/- from National share	-10	-11	-20	-21	-14	-15	7	6

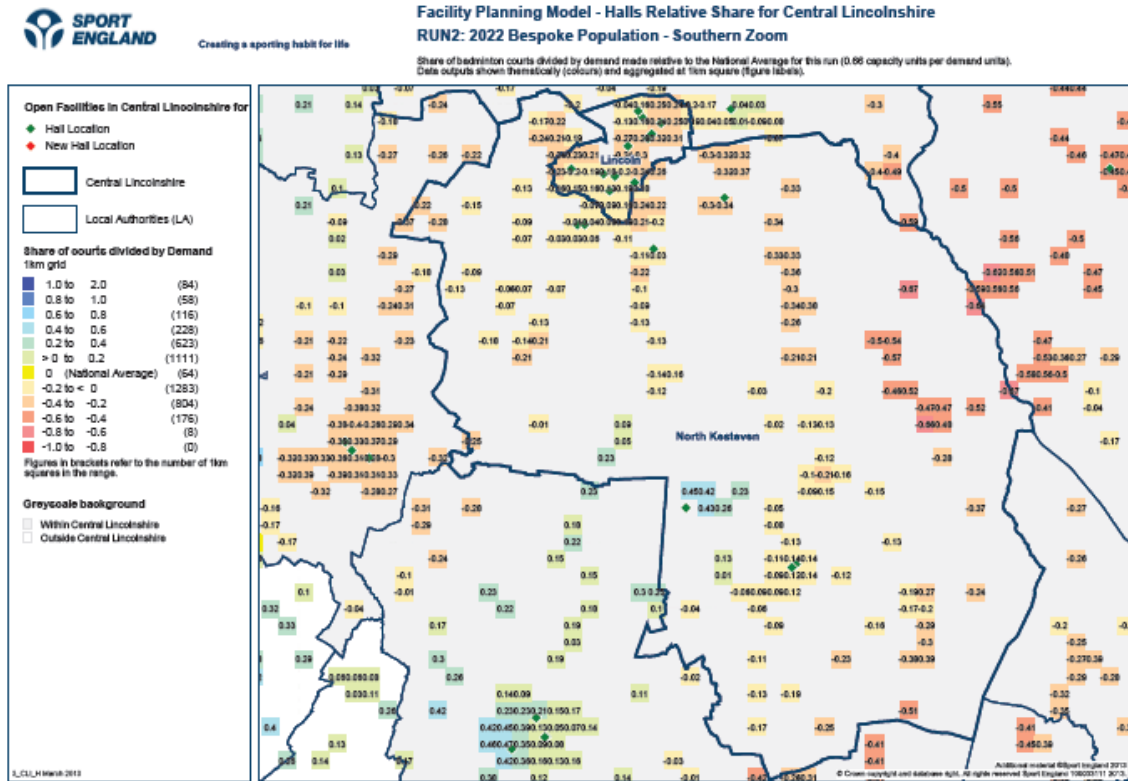
- R.70 To set out again in addition to the supply and demand assessment above, the Sport England facility planning model also analyses the relative share of access to sports halls – i.e. it takes into account the location of the population with the size and availability of facilities. It then assesses whether residents in one area have a greater or lesser share of provision than other areas, when compared against a national average (100). Any value above 100 means the area has a greater relative share of access to sports halls than the England wide average – i.e. the area is better off. If the value is below 100 then the area has a lower than the England wide national average for access to sports halls.
- R.71 The analogy is to consider sports hall provision as a cake, its size being proportional to the facility's catchment and its slices divided among the users within the catchment.
- R.72 The changes from the run 1 2013 assessment are small. Central Lincolnshire moves from a - 10 value to the England wide share of access to sports halls in 2013 to - 11. City of Lincoln and North Kesteven also have negative values which increase by 1. The City of Lincoln value in 2022 is - 21 and for North Kesteven it is - 15. West Lindsey has a positive value which is +7 in 2022 which is an increase of one over the 2013 relative share value.
- R.73 The maps for relative share are presented in Maps R3 and R4 below for the Central Lincolnshire Northern and Southern zooms. The colour coded key for each 1 kilometre grid square shows the areas with the highest/positive access to sports halls (shaded blue) through to the areas with the lowest access to sports halls but still with a value above the national average (shaded lightest green).
- R.74 Areas with a value below the England national value are shaded cream through to light and dark pink for the lowest values. The colour coded key is on the left of the map itself
- R.75 Map R3 for 2022 for West Lindsey does not show any different areas of relative share just slight increases in the positive values but only by one. The area of highest relative share is around Caistor and the NE of the authority where there are a cluster of dark blue squares.
- R.76 For City of Lincoln the eastern side of the authority has the lowest relative share values and is shaded light pink. There are few areas on the west side of the authority which are shaded cream and these have a slightly higher relative value but all areas are below the England wide average.

Map R3: Relative Share for Central Lincolnshire NORTHERN zoom Run 2



- R.77 The findings for North Kesteven on relative share are set out in Map R4 overleaf. Again the map shows the authority wide average of a relative share which is below the England wide average and is - 15 does vary across the authority. In the NE of the authority there are areas shaded light and dark pink and in these areas the relative share of access to sports halls is lowest. This is also the areas where the residents live outside the 20 minutes drive time catchment area of any sports hall pool (shown in map 3 for run 1) and this is the main reason for low relative share to sports halls.
- R.78 The area to the centre, west and south of the authority which are shaded cream have the highest relative share of access to sports halls in North Kesteven but this is still below the England wide average. The only area above the England wide average is the area shaded blue around Sleaford and in this area there is a value above the England wide average.

Map R4: Relative Share for Central Lincolnshire SOUTHERN zoom Run 2



R.79 This ends the reporting of the main findings on the provision for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire in 2022 run 2. The summary of main findings is set out next.

Summary of main findings on Provision for Sports Halls 2022 (Run 2)

Introduction

- S.1 The 2022 assessment is a comparative and strategic assessment of what the future supply and demand for sports halls in Central Lincolnshire and across the wider study area based on the projected changes in demand from hall sports by the population growth and change between 2013 – 2022. The detailed population projections have been provided by the Central Lincolnshire Joint Planning Unit based on the projected housing growth areas and allocations.
- S.2 In the run 2 assessment the sports hall supply between 2013 – 2022 has not been changed and it remains as at 2013. However the sports halls will obviously age between 2013 – 2022.
- S.3 So run 2 is about assessing the impact from the scale and location of demand changes created by population change. In short how does sports hall supply now have to change to meet these demand changes? For example is there a need for additional sports halls in areas of previously no unmet demand?
- S.4 The report of findings for run 2 are in the same sequence and for the same headings/categories as for run 1 of - total supply, accessibility to sports halls, total demand, satisfied demand, unmet demand, used capacity and relative share. With the same mapped outputs included and a summary of the main findings at the end of the report on run 2.

Total Supply

- S.5 The supply of sports halls across Central Lincolnshire in this strategic 2013 – 2022 assessment. So the findings on the total supply of sports halls from run 1 remain valid. There are minor changes in the sports hall supply in the wider study area with changes in opening hours for public use of existing buildings. These changes are very minor. None of the surrounding authorities were scheduled to make significant changes in provision and which are commitments.
- S.6 The key headlines findings on total supply are:
- there are 31 sports halls Central Lincolnshire and 24 sports hall sites, so an average of 1.3 sports halls per site;
 - City of Lincoln has the most sports halls with 13 in total and North Kesteven has 9 sports halls in each authority;
 - sports halls are owned/managed by the public sector – schools, further/higher education or district councils. There are no commercially provided sports halls;

- there is distinct building periods for the sports halls. The 1970's saw 7 provided, whilst in the 1980's there was only 1 at Robert Pattinson School in North Kesteven. Then in the 1990's 6 more sports halls were provided. In the 2000's there were also 6 constructed and since 2010 a further 4 sports halls have been built;
- in terms of refurbishment some 5 of the 7 1970's sports halls have been refurbished, the exceptions being Branston Community Academy Sports Centre and North Kesteven Sports Centre. The 1980's sports hall has been refurbished and 3 of the 1990's 6 sports halls have been refurbished. None of the buildings post 2000 has been refurbished;
- overall the sports hall stock is old with over half of the stock built before 2000. There has been a reasonable programme of refurbishment but 5 of the pre 2000 sports halls out of 14 have not been refurbished; and
- based on the population measure of number of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Central Lincolnshire has 4.1 badminton courts. This compares with 3.3 for the rest of Lincolnshire and 4 badminton courts per 10,000 populations in East Midlands Region. So in terms of supply comparators the provision in Central Lincolnshire is above these levels.

Access to sports halls by car and walking

S.7 Access to sports halls based on their catchment areas and travel distance of 20 minutes by car and 1 mile/20 minutes by walking will change, if the number of sports halls changes and in particular if there are new locations for sports halls. As the supply base remains unchanged between 2013 – 2022 this means accessibility to sports halls findings remain unchanged from the full findings set out under run 1. The headlines are

- access to sports halls by car is good, across Central Lincolnshire with some 78% of the Central Lincolnshire population living within the drive time of at least 2 sports halls. It is 100% of the City of Lincoln population;
- car is the dominate travel mode to sports halls and some 83% of all visits to sports halls across Central Lincolnshire are by car, this increases by 0.6% between runs 1 and 2;
- access to cars is very high in North Kesteven and West Lindsey with 88% and 86% respectively of the population having access to a car, unchanged from run 1. In City of Lincoln it is a lower 71% of the population and so access to sports halls by walking and public transport is more important in Lincoln;
- visits to sports halls by walking decreases by 0.5% to 11.6% of all visits across Central Lincolnshire by 2022;
- in City of Lincoln it is a higher 23% of all visits to sports halls are by walking and so location/access to a network of sports halls is more important in City of Lincoln; and
- in North Kesteven and West Lindsey sports halls visits by walking represent 6% of all visits, unchanged from run 1.

Total Demand

- S.8 The changes in the total demand for sports halls will be the key driver of the changes in provision for sports halls across Central Lincolnshire between 2013 and 2022. These changes are driven by two factors. The first is the changes in the total population across Central Lincolnshire between 2013 – 2022. Total population is estimated to be 325, 562 people, an increase of 28,798 people. Put another way a 9.7% increase over the total Central Lincolnshire population of 296,764 people in 2013.
- S.9 The second factor is the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022. The age structure of the population and the participation rate and frequency of participation in hall sports by the resident population will change between 2013 – 2022. It could be the 10 year aging of the resident population means that in 2022 there are less or more people in the most popular age ranges for sports halls participation. So any increase in total population and the rate and frequency of their participation could be offset by a reduced or increased total demand for sports halls by the aging of the core resident population.
- S.10 As the sporting population profile for each district shows, the core resident population is very much an aging population. In effect, there will be a decrease in the total numbers of the population in the 16 – 35 age range and which is the main age range for the majority of sports hall participants in 2022 compared with 2013. (Note: the Sport England participation rates and frequency of participation in hall sports for five age bands and for both sexes are set out in Appendix 2 of the report). The 2022 total demand figure for sports halls includes both the growth in population and the demand for sports halls from the impact of the aging of the core resident population between 2013 – 2022.
- S.11 Overall a 9.7% increase in population in Central Lincolnshire between 2013 – 2022 is generating a 7% increase in total demand – not a significant increase in total demand.
- S.12 In City of Lincoln the population increase is 3.5% creating only a 1% increase in total demand for sports halls.
- S.13 In North Kesteven an 11.4% increase in population creates a 9.2% increase in total demand for sports halls between the two years.
- S.14 Finally, in West Lindsey there is a 13.8% increase in population and a 12.1% increase in total demand for sports halls which is the biggest percentage increase of the three district councils.
- S.15 These findings on the total demand increases are not high and total 927 visits across the whole of Central Lincolnshire. The total demand increase will have knock on effects in the changes/increases in satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of sports halls, in effect there will be small changes.
- S.16 So given that finding, the scale and geographic distribution of the increases in total demand will very much follow the baseline position in run 1 in 2013 and this will be continued in run 2 to 2022.
- S.17 If there had been a much bigger total increase in demand in any one authority of, say a 25% difference in total demand, from both population increase and the aging of the resident population creating more sports hall participants in 2022 than in 2013, then this would have

impacted with big changes in satisfied demand, unmet demand and used capacity of sports halls, as well as changes in how much demand for sports halls is retained, how much demand is exported and how much demand is imported.

- S.18 Given this has not happened, the findings under the subsequent headings are going to follow a consistent trend and pattern of small scale change.

Satisfied Demand

- S.19 Satisfied demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall. Across Central Lincolnshire in run 2 some 12824 visits or, 91.2% of the total demand for sports halls across the area is satisfied demand. In run 1 it was slightly higher at 91.7% of total demand.
- S.20 So in effect, the very high level of satisfied demand is maintained to the extent that 92% of the total demand for sports halls is located within the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity to absorb this level of demand. The same pattern of small change is followed in each of the three districts. In City of Lincoln and West Lindsey satisfied demand decreases by under 1% between 2013 – 2022 to 95.5% in City of Lincoln and 88% in West Lindsey respectively. Whilst in North Kesteven satisfied demand is unchanged at 90.1%.
- S.21 The overall Central Lincolnshire 0.5% decrease which is some 778 visits is because some of the growth in demand means there is a very minor capacity issue at some specific sites resulting in an increase in unmet demand and a decrease in satisfied demand.

Retained demand

- S.22 Retained demand is how much of the total satisfied demand from one particular area is met by the sports halls in the same area BASED on the catchment area of sports halls and where the demand is located in any authority.
- S.23 The changes in level of retained demand between 2013 – 2022 are within a range of 0.5% - 1.5% across Central Lincolnshire and the District's. The findings for retained and the reciprocal of exported demand are summarised in Table S1 overleaf.
- S.24 The table shows the biggest increase in retained demand is in City of Lincoln and West Lindsey at 1% and 1.1% respectively. The only increase in exported demand is in North Kesteven at a 1.2% increase in the export of North Kesteven's demand.

Table S1: Changes in retained and exported demand for sports halls for Central Lincolnshire and for each District Council 2013 - 2002

Authority	% of Retained Demand 2013	% of Retained Demand 2022	% change between 2013 - 2022	% of Exported Demand 2013	% of Exported Demand 2022	% change between 2013 - 2022
Central Lincolnshire	96.5%	96.4%	+ 0.1%	3.5%	3.6%	+ 0.1%
City of Lincoln	87%	88.1%	+ 1.1%	13%.	11.9%	- 1.1%
North Kesteven	74.7%	73.5%	- 0.8%%	25.3%	26.5%	+ 1.2%
West Lindsey	69.5%	70.5%	+ 1%	30.5%	29.5%	- 1%

Unmet Demand

S.25 Unmet demand is defined in two ways: demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.

S.26 Across Central Lincolnshire the total unmet demand in run 2 is 1,244 visits. This is a small increase of 149 visits over the run 1 total 1,095 visits. Unmet demand in run 2 equates to 8.3% of total demand and is just under 8 badminton courts, when assessed on courts available for public use. In run 2 Central Lincolnshire has 86 badminton courts available for public use.

Why does unmet demand for sports halls increase so little between 2013 – 2022?

S.27 The reason why the unmet demand increase is small is because there is capacity across most of the existing 31 sports halls to absorb the total demand increase between 2013 – 2002, with a few exceptions reported on under the used capacity heading.

S.28 The majority of the unmet demand at 92.7% of the total is because it is located outside the catchment area of an existing sports hall. In 2013 this was 96.8% of the total unmet demand for sports halls.

S.29 The demand which cannot be absorbed because of lack of sports hall capacity does increase but in 2022 it still only represents 7.3% of the total unmet demand, or, 109 visits out of the total unmet demand of 1,244 visits. In run 1 the figure was 35 visits.

S.30 So in summary, the growth in population and the increase in total demand for sports halls can be absorbed by the capacity of the existing sports halls. Most of this demand increase lives within the catchment area of an existing sports hall and some 83.3% of all visits to sports halls are by car. So there is ease of car access to sports halls and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to absorb the demand increase.

S.31 The critical focus of the changes in demand between 2013 – 2022 across all the categories assessed is not QUANTITY but the QUALITY of the sports halls. All will have aged by 10 years and the building condition, costs of maintaining and managing will have increased. Plus the

customer experience in participating in sports halls which were quite old in 2013 (and there are several of the 1970's sports halls unmodernised) will have decreased further.

- S.32 The need is investment in improving the quality of the sports hall stock. So whilst there is not a requirement to meet increases in demand for sports halls by new provision, there is a strong case for replacement of existing sports halls to maintain the supply and demand balance on the grounds of age condition and a continuing very high level of demand for sports halls.
- S.33 There is a need to maintain this level of supply to meet demand in 2022 and this could be through modernisation of existing buildings, or replacement with new buildings and with a different configuration and facility mix – suited to the changes in demand and use of sports halls since they were constructed. For example more provision of dance studio space and increased health and fitness provision.
- S.34 In short, right number and right locations for sports halls but decreasing quality and requiring investment to meet the demand by 2022.

Unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall

- S.35 In 2022 there does remain a residual 1,153 visits which is as unmet demand located outside the catchment area of any sports hall. This unmet demand is not in itself however of a sufficient scale in total, or, in any one area to warrant new provision of sports halls.
- S.36 The unmet demand in City of Lincoln in 2022 due to lack of capacity represents 5% of the total unmet demand. In North Kesteven it is 6% of the total unmet demand which is due to lack of capacity. Whilst in West Lindsey it is 9% of the total unmet demand due to lack of sports hall capacity.
- S.37 In terms of locations for these small amounts of unmet demand these are set out in maps 12 and 13 in the main report. For reference the unmet demand in West Lindsey is mainly in Gainsborough and located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. In City of Lincoln there is a very small amount of unmet demand, less than one badminton court which is outside the walk to catchment area of any sports hall.
- S.38 In North Kesteven there are different locations which add up to around 3 badminton courts of unmet demand. In Sleaford it is demand located outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall, plus areas in the eastern side of the authority which is outside the drive to catchment area of a sports hall.

Unmet demand due to lack of capacity

- S.39 The other definition of unmet demand is where a sports hall cannot absorb all of the demand within its catchment area. This only represents 7.3% of the total unmet demand in 2022; in 2013 it is 3.2%. However this total unmet demand from lack of capacity only represents half of one badminton court. Across Central Lincolnshire there are 86 badminton courts available for public use.
- S.40 There are however several sports halls running very close to full and these are: Birchwood Leisure Centre, Bishop Grosseteste University College, Deans Sport and Leisure Centre and University of Lincoln Sports Centre.

S.41 In West Lindsey it is West Lindsey Leisure Centre and Trent Valley Academy. Whilst in North Kesteven it is Northgate Sports Hall in Sleaford.

S.42 In overall summary the findings on unmet demand in run 2 are:

- Central Lincolnshire has 86 badminton courts available for public use, unmet demand is 8.8% of total demand and in badminton courts it is just under 8 badminton courts;
- some 93% of the total unmet demand is under the category of it being located outside the drive to car or walk to catchment area of 20 minutes. In 2013 this was estimated to be the source of 97% of unmet demand; and
- unmet demand due to sports hall not having enough capacity is 7% of the total unmet demand in 2022. There are in addition some 7 sports halls which are already working at or very close to their full capacity.

Used Capacity

S.43 Used capacity is the measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. To remind, the Sport England facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of sports halls, the pools are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

S.44 In 2022 the estimate is some 74.9% of the sports halls total capacity is being used. In run 1 in 2013 the estimate is 70.7% of the sports halls total capacity being used. So there is an increase of 4.2% in the used capacity of the sports halls between the two years. By 2022 the estimate is that there is around 5% of "spare" sports hall capacity before the halls full comfort level of 80% is reached.

S.45 There is a little variation in the Central Lincolnshire used capacity average across the districts. In City of Lincoln the estimate is that 79% of the capacity of the sports halls is used – so effectively virtually no spare capacity, assessed on the amount of time available for public use.

S.46 In North Kesteven the estimate for used capacity is that 73.3% of the district's sports halls are used capacity, so around 6% of headroom before the halls full level is reached. It is estimated that the North Kesteven Sports Centre sports hall is estimated to have 85% of the hall capacity used so above the 80% hall full level.

S.47 In West Lindsey the estimate of sports hall capacity used is 70.5%. This is an increase over the 2013 figure of 64%. Again however, the estimate is that the public sports halls and the West Lindsey Leisure Centre is much more used and the estimate is that 100% of the capacity of this centre is used in 2022.

S.48 It is the big main public sports halls which programme and provide for all types of sports hall use – pay and play and club development which have the very high levels of used capacity reflecting they operate on a full public access basis and provide for the full range of programmes.

- S.49 However some of the school sites, notably in Lincoln, which have a narrower programme of use with block booking and for club use predominately also, have high levels of used capacity.
- S.50 So whilst there is not a driver to increase sports hall capacity to meet unmet demand. There is a driver to increase sports hall capacity to drive down the percentage level of sports hall capacity used from the 75% in 2022 to a lower say 65% and create some spare headroom and capacity for growth in participation.

Imported demand

- S.51 The level of demand for sports halls which is imported into Central Lincolnshire and within each district is reported in the used capacity category of findings. This is because for residents outside of Central Lincolnshire the nearest sports hall pool to where they live could be located in Central Lincolnshire and so the model distributes this demand to the Central Lincolnshire facility. It then becomes part of the used capacity of the Central Lincolnshire sports halls.
- S.52 The level of imported demand into Central Lincolnshire in 2022 is virtually unchanged from 2013. The reason is because the sports hall supply is unchanged between 2013 and 2022. If the numbers and locations changed then this would re-distribute demand based on the demand going to the nearest sports hall location.
- S.53 The levels of imported demand in each of the districts do change slightly because of the new population growth/housing locations. In Lincoln City imported demand is estimated to be 33.4% of total used capacity in 2022 and is 31.6% in run 1. So a very high level of imported demand, mainly because Lincoln has 13 sports halls the highest of any district.
- S.54 In North Kesteven 18.5% of the used capacity in 2022 is imported and in 2013 it is 20.6%. Finally in West Lindsey it is 13.8% of used capacity which is imported in 2022 and in 2013 it is 14.9%. So again quite high levels of imported demand.
- S.55 However the analysis shows that much of this imported demand is internal transfers between the three authorities, with only around 15% coming from outside. For Lincoln City all of the imported demand is from either North Kesteven or from West Lindsey. (chart 8 in the main report)
- S.56 In North Kesteven of the 18.5% imported demand, some 10% is from Lincoln, 5% from South Kesteven and 2.5% from Newark and Sherwood
- S.57 Finally for West Lindsey of its total 13.8% of imported demand, 5% comes from Bassetlaw, 3% from each of East Lindsey and City of Lincoln. Then 1% of its used capacity is imported from each of North Lincolnshire and NE Lincolnshire.

7. Village and Community Halls

Introduction

- 07
- 7.1 Village and community halls are an important local recreational resource. They can be venues for local sports and recreation clubs, or places to meet and socialise. In rural areas that lack immediate access to purpose built sports hall they often represent a vital hub for the community.
- 7.2 It is recognised that the Central Lincolnshire supply and demand assessment of the need for sports halls will not be able to meet all the demand for sports halls in rural areas and therefore the provision of village and community halls in meeting some of the demand and providing a supply base for indoor sports and more so for physical activity is an important resource.
- 7.3 So it is important to understand the SCALE and the LOCATION of this demand for sports halls in rural areas which cannot be met and how the supply and scale of village and community halls can meet some of this demand for sports halls and part plug the gap.

Context for the supply and demand for village halls

- 7.4 The facility planning model assessment of the level of unmet demand for SPORTS HALLS did not identify high levels of unmet demand.
- 7.5 The key findings from the 2013 assessment of supply and demand for sports halls were
- the total demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall in 2013 totals around 5 badminton courts across Central Lincolnshire.
- 7.6 In West Lindsey there is a very low level of unmet demand of around 0.3 of one badminton court located in Gainsborough which is outside the walk to catchment area of a sports hall. The total unmet demand for sports halls across West Lindsey is 2 badminton courts and there are 22 badminton courts available for public use in West Lindsey in 2013. So overall very low levels of unmet demand and no one location where most of this low unmet demand is located.
- 7.7 In City of Lincoln there is a total unmet demand of 1.2 badminton courts and Lincoln has 35 badminton courts for public use in 2013. So again very low unmet demand in total and no evident location for this unmet demand.
- 7.8 In North Kesteven there is a total unmet demand for sports halls of just under 3 badminton courts and there are 29 badminton courts available for public use in 2013. So again overall very low levels of unmet demand and no one location where most of this low unmet demand is located.

7.9 The assessment of the supply and demand for sports halls in 2022 does not change the findings from the 2013 assessment and the key findings are:

- across Central Lincolnshire the total unmet demand in 2022 is estimated to be 1,244 visits. This is a small increase of 149 visits over the 2013 total 1,095 visits. Unmet demand in 2022 equates to 8.3% of total demand and is just under 8 badminton courts, when assessed on courts available for public use.

7.10 So overall the “gap” that village and community halls can play in meeting a demand for sports and physical activity which cannot be provided by sports halls is very low.

Accessibility to sports halls (and role played by village halls)

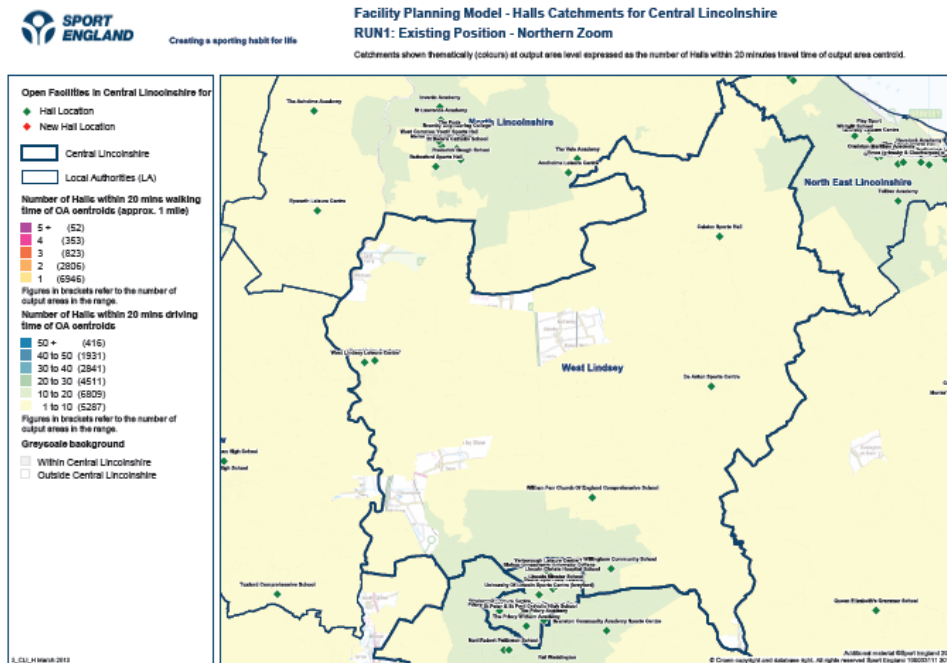
7.11 As important as the supply and demand assessment is the ACCESS to sports halls based on where people live and the location of the sports halls based on walking and (more importantly for rural areas) drive time catchments. The 2013 facility planning model assessment on access showed that:

- all residents in the City of Lincoln have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls based on a 20 minute drive time – so very high accessibility;
- for West Lindsey residents in the southern part of the authority, surrounding City of Lincoln there is also between 10 – 20 sports halls which are accessible by car. For the majority of the West Lindsey area, residents have access to between 1 – 10 sports halls based on car travel;
- car travel is the dominate travel mode to sport halls with 82.7% of visits to sports halls in 2013 by car. This creates the extensive access to a high number of sports halls for most of the West Lindsey population and all of the City of Lincoln population;
- 2,394 people in West Lindsey, around 2.6% of the West Lindsey population in 2013, are outside the 20 minute drive time of any sports hall;
- in North Kesteven, residents in the northern part of authority around the City of Lincoln also have access to between 10 – 20 sports halls when travelling to sports halls by car. For the majority of the remainder of North Kesteven residents have access to between 1 – 10 sports halls; and
- 5,990 people in North Kesteven around 5.3% of the North Kesteven population in 2013 are outside the 20 minute drive time of a sports hall.

7.12 The most important finding from the fpm assessment is that 2.6% of the West Lindsey population and 5.3% of the North Kesteven population live outside the drive time catchment area of a sports hall. This is the SCALE of the population lacking access to a sports hall and the role that village and community halls can play in “plugging this gap”.

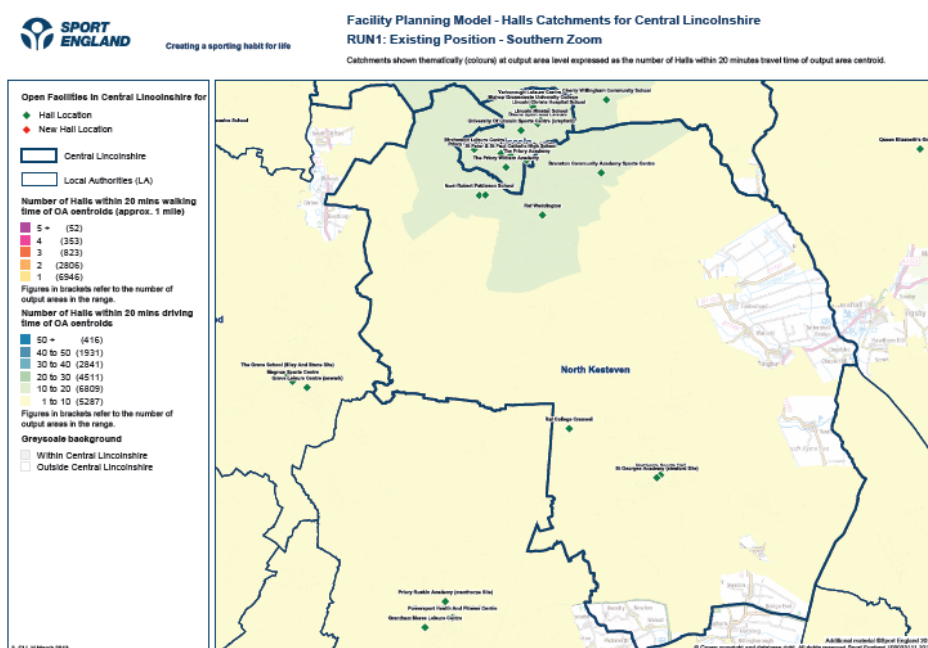
7.13 In terms of where this population is located that live outside the drive time catchment area of a sports hall this was identified in the fpm assessment and Maps 7.1 and 7.2 overleaf show these areas of West Lindsey and North Kesteven. It is the areas shaded grey and showing the base layer map.

Map 7.1: West Lindsey access to sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area



7.14 For North Kesteven Map 7.2 below shows the land area for this 5.3% of the population located outside the 20 minutes drive time of a sports hall is quite an extensive area to the eastern side of the authority.

Map 7.2: North Kesteven access to sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area



Audit of Village and Community Halls

- 7.15 NAA has completed and compiled an audit of the supply of village halls across Central Lincolnshire. This was undertaken between December 2012 and February 2013.
- 7.16 In effect, this is an audit of supply across North Kesteven and West Lindsey as the City of Lincoln has purpose built community centres which the City Council operates so there is a different supply source. Also the City of Lincoln does not have Town or Parish Councils which are the main providers and operators of village and community halls. Finally for City of Lincoln the fpm findings show all of the residents have access to a sports hall based on car travel and 50% of the population have access based on the walking catchment of a sports hall – so very good access.
- 7.17 The audit has collected the following information:
- Name of the hall and parish in which the hall is located (within North Kesteven or West Lindsey)
 - Address and postcode of the village hall
 - Contact person name/e mail/telephone
 - Dimensions of the village hall
 - Internet connection yes/no
 - Whether used for sport or physical activity yes/no
 - Types of activity undertaken
 - Hours of use
 - Mapping of the current supply/location of village and community halls.

Audit methodology

- 7.18 The source of the village and community halls supply listing is the 2008 Lincolnshire Audit of Sports Facilities undertaken by Lincolnshire Sports Partnership. This supply list has been updated and added to through this survey.
- 7.19 A copy of the full set of information collected by the audit is set out as [Appendix xxx](#) to this report.
- 7.20 The methodology for the audit was a telephone survey based on a pre determined questionnaire to extract the key information listed in the bullet points. A copy of the questionnaire is attached at appendix xx to this report.
- 7.21 The telephone survey sought to add/amend to the information on the existing database and the results are included in the updated spreadsheet, some 20 new village halls were identified and 9 no longer existed.
- 7.22 Difficulty was experienced in contacting many facility representatives and each centre received at least four calls over different times of the day and evening to make contact. Messages were left with the appropriate representatives albeit the reason for requesting a conversation may have influenced their reluctance to respond.

- 7.23 The spreadsheet at appendix xx has entries for 144 venues and this includes the 6 community centres located in the City of Lincoln. Responses were received from 116 of the 138 venues (excluding the City of Lincoln community centres), so a response rate of 84%). The information obtained is not comprehensive across all the categories/headings which were sought.
- 7.24 There can also be village halls which are not provided by town or parish councils and are not included in our audit, ranging across: church halls: including Salvation Army, Church of England, Baptist and Methodist and church-related halls where hired out for general public use; social clubs and sport related halls: i.e. sports-related hall/pavilion or sports and social club with a hall and/or rooms for hire; Other halls and premises: i.e. where hired to the general public, WI halls and scout halls.
- 7.25 The purpose of including this audit in this report is simply to provide a profile of the current supply of village and community halls (with as much detail as possible) so that an assessment can be made by the District Councils as to the role they can play in plugging the gap in meeting the identified need for sports halls and which is the main evidence base developed in the Central Lincolnshire Sports Study.

Supply of Halls

Overview of existing facilities

- 7.26 There is a large range and variety of community and village halls across Central Lincolnshire, in terms of size, quality and range of activities possible. It is estimated that the audit of a total of 144 halls is accurate because the telephone survey was used to establish if there are other venues in the village/area and responses were checked against the existing supply list. Any identified new venue was contacted if a telephone number could be obtained.
- 7.27 It would seem most villages have some form of facility albeit this can range from a purpose built village hall which can cater for a whole host of village activities including sport and recreation, to a very modest village hall which has meeting rooms and social areas.
- 7.28 Halls were built to meet the needs of a different age, and many are now too small, have limited facilities like changing or otherwise inadequate to meet contemporary demands. Sizes of hall range from 55m² to purpose built facilities of up to 750m² gross floor space.
- 7.29 The supply of village and community halls across each district is set out in Table 7.1 below. West Lindsey has the majority of village halls at 84 of the total 138 halls (excluding City of Lincoln community centres).

Table 7.1: Number and percentage of village and community halls by District

	Total number of halls	% of total
North Kesteven	54	39.1%
West Lindsey	84	60.9%
Total	138	100%

Dimensions of halls

- 7.30 Most halls are in the range of between 15m x 10m but there is quite a high supply of village halls which are at the two extremes, of less than 10m x 5m and over 20m x 10m. The biggest category of village hall size is up to 15m x 10m of which there is a total of 33 halls from the responses received.
- 7.31 A breakdown of all the village hall dimensions across 5 categories is set out in Table 7.2 below. This includes a total of 122 of the 138 venues and there was no response to this question from 16 venues.
- 7.32 For reference a badminton court measures 20ft (6.1m) width by 44ft (13.4m) length, with an assumption that about 3ft 3ins (1 metre) of additional space would be required at each end plus slightly less along each side to provide for safe play.
- 7.33 Whether a badminton court could be accommodated does depend upon the shape and layout of a hall and its sufficient length and breadth to allow for the provision of at least a badminton court and/or a carpet bowls rink. Also the height dimensions and cleared unrestricted height level could restrict the playing of badminton.
- 7.34 Carpet bowls – a popular activity for village halls – has dimensions for a rink of a minimum length requirement of 40ft (12.2m) and width of 6ft (1.83m), the length being the determining factor here.

Table 7.2: Dimensions of Village Halls

	Below 10m x 5m	Up to 15m x 5m	Up to 15m x 10m	Up to 20m x 10m	Over 20m x 10m
Total number of halls.	28	21	33	25	15

Use for sport and or physical activity and main activities played

- 7.35 The survey identified that the balance of the activity is for physical activity with formal sports being the smaller range of activities. This is not surprising given the dimensions of the buildings which means, in effect badminton is the main sport which could be played but only in around 30% of the total halls (assuming there is height clearance) in some of the halls.
- 7.36 It is a moot point as to whether there is “facility led” constraints on sports participation and the size of the halls is restricting sports participation and if the halls were larger more formal sport would be played. To counter this view however the estimate is that in 2013 the unmet demand for sports halls is only 5 badminton courts across the whole of Lincolnshire and in 2022 this has increased to only 8 badminton courts.
- 7.37 This does suggest that sports hall supply and access which is shown to be very good across most of Central Lincolnshire is not a constraint on participation in hall sports. So even if more purpose built sports halls were located in the rural areas the range of activities played is likely to increase in the physical activity range – rather than the playing of formal sport.

- 7.38 The range of activities played is set out in Table 7.3 below. This includes all the venues that identified their activities programme, which was around 75% of all respondents. As the table shows, the most popular activities are dance (which includes zumba), fitness classes and short mat bowls. This does suggest that village halls are providing activities across a wide age range and that activities which females do are predominating. Again it is a moot point as to the extent to which the survey reflects popular activities now and in past times village halls might have been used more for passive activities such as bridge.
- 7.39 To counter that however, most respondents reported an increase rather than a replacement of activity - reflecting the popularity of dance and fitness classes. The other category included archery, kick boxing and snooker.

Table 7.3: Activities Programme in Village Halls

	Badminton	Circuit Training	Dance	Fitness Classes	Martial Arts	Short mat Bowls	Spinning	Table tennis	Yoga & Pilates	Other
Total Number of venues	14	3	47	45	26	43	5	3	11	16

Hours of use

- 7.40 The hours of use for sport and physical activity were on balance low with the major category being under 5 hours a week. Again this is consistent with the finding that there a low level of unmet demand for sports halls.
- 7.41 Of the 83 venues that answered this question some 56% of all the venues had hours of use for sport and physical activity below 5 hours a week. The next biggest category was between 6 – 10 hours a week which represents some 25% of all venues that responded. The breakdown of hours of use is set out in Table 7.4 below.

Table 7.4: Hours of weekly use for sport and physical activity

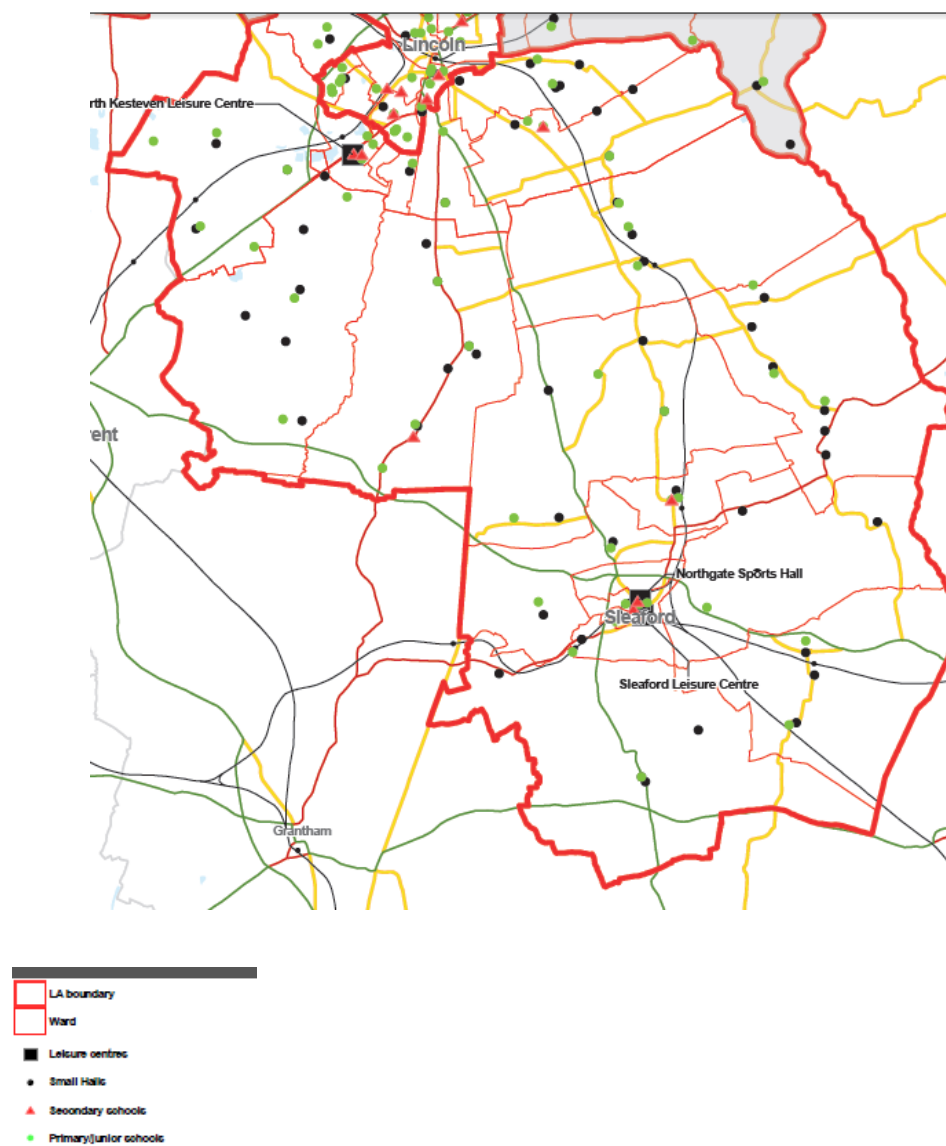
	Under 5 hours	6 – 10 hours	11 – 15 hours	Over 15 hours
Total number of weekly hours	47	21	10	5

Mapping of sports halls and village hall locations.

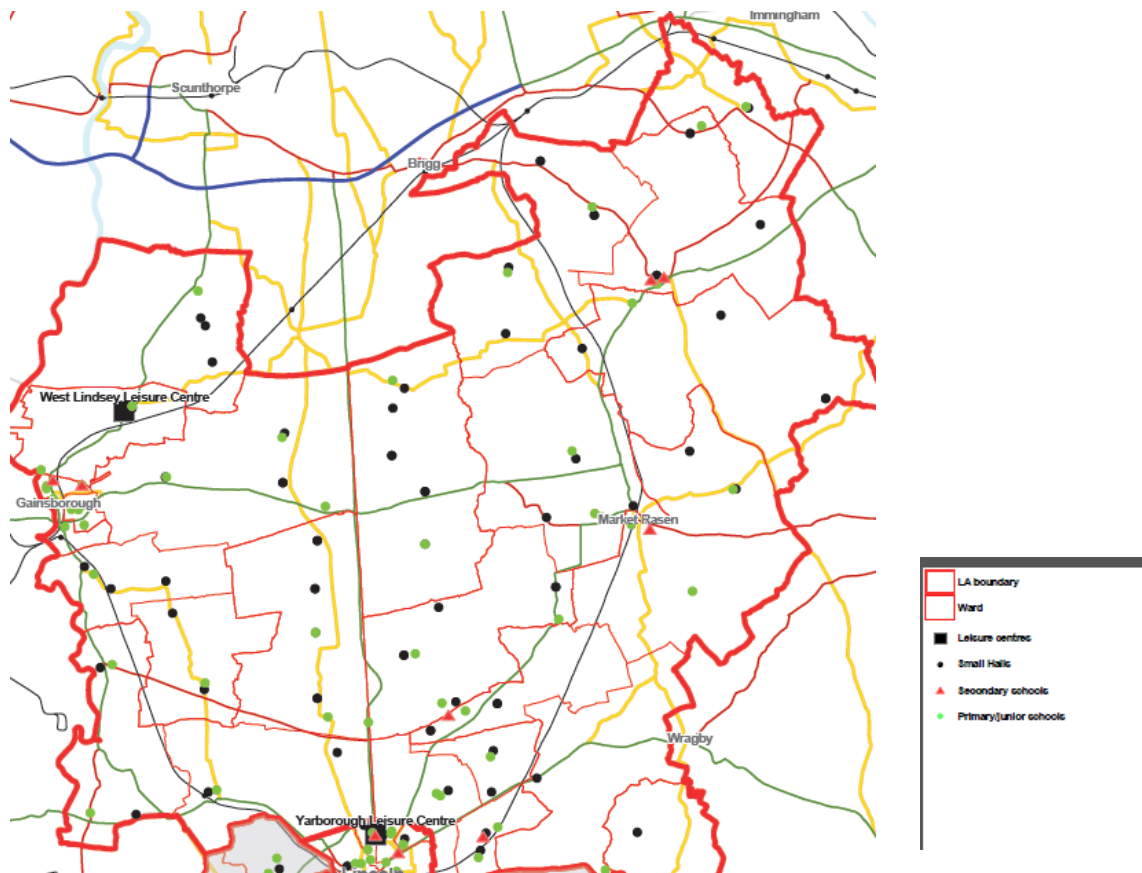
- 7.42 Independent of the village hall survey we have mapped the location of all indoor sports halls across all providers at all sizes of hall in Central Lincolnshire. The reason for doing this is because the Sport England facility planning model assessment has a cut off minimum size of sports hall of 3 badminton courts and sports halls below this size are excluded from the analysis. Also the Sport England assessment excludes sports halls which do not have public use, so the Sport England sports hall mapping does not provide this all round location of all sports halls.

- 7.43 Set out below are Maps 7.3 which show the spot location of all sports halls and village halls, irrespective of size and level of public access by all providers, public, education commercial and voluntary sector. The maps are more basic than the Sport England maps and show the spot location of the halls with public leisure centres as black squares, small halls (which are the village and community halls) as black circles, secondary school sports halls as red triangles and primary school sports halls as green dots.
- 7.44 Map 7.3 is for North Kesteven and Map 7.4 is for West Lindsey each map is followed by the map key. What is noticeable from the maps is that village and community halls are often located close to primary schools but there are several locations where village halls are the only building in an area.
- 7.45 Also of note for North Kesteven is that the Sport England map showing the areas outside the drive to catchment are of a sports hall (eastern side of North Kesteven) also has no provision of village halls, as shown in this map.

Map 7.3: Location of all sports halls and village halls in North Kesteven



Map 7.4: Location of all sports halls and village halls in West Lindsey



Policy reference and research on village halls

- 7.46 To progress the work the Districts may wish to consider the role that ACRE (Action for Communities in Rural Areas) can play. It is the national umbrella body of the Rural Community Action Network (RCAN), which operates at national, regional and local level in support of rural communities across the country. Its aim is to promote a healthy, vibrant and sustainable rural community sector that is well connected to policy and decision-makers who play a part in delivering this aim.
- 7.47 In 2009 it published 'Rural Community Buildings in England', the key findings of a national survey of village and community halls. Many of the findings are relevant to the Central Lincolnshire audit and findings and some of these are set out below for reflection on the findings from our audit. They provide a more rounded assessment of village halls issues and provision.
- ***"Village Halls are the focal point for developing solutions for provision of essential services."***

In rural areas, community buildings are important as without them, it means that people have to travel out of the area to access activities and services. It is easy to become isolated if there is no access to transport. The elderly and the young and their families/carers are the most vulnerable in this respect. A varied social life and learning opportunities are necessary to keep people involved and healthy

- A variety of buildings provide multi-purpose community facilities in rural areas, be they village halls, parish and town halls, church halls, community centres or sports pavilions. 85% of respondents to the survey used the description 'village hall' or 'memorial hall'. 58% of respondent halls provide the only community meeting place which offers multi-purpose use
- There is a correlation between population and number of facilities in the community. 42% are very small communities with a population under 600 and 73% have a population under 2,000. Villages of over 2,000 population are more likely to have more than one meeting places. 25% have either no bus service or one bus a day, so residents without their own transport, predominately the old and the young, are particularly reliant on local community-based facilities and service
- **Population served by village halls**

301-600	42
601-2,000	31
2,001-4,000	15
More than 4,000	12
- 90% of respondent halls were registered charities. 88% had volunteer management committees that included representatives of users. 5% were run by community associations and 5% by parish or town councils. 73% of halls owned the freehold and 20% had a lease, in the main from local authorities or private landlords. 7% responded they did not know the details of their tenure
- Difficulty recruiting hall trustees was cited as a major problem regularly affecting 39% of respondents and impacting on another 34% occasionally. Halls were reliant on volunteers to maintain viability in serving their communities. Each hall benefited from, on average, 18.5 hours per week of volunteer time, a saving of £6,734 per hall p.a., at a notional £7 per hour
- 93% had no paid management staff at all. The majority had one or two part time staff such as a cleaner, booking secretary or contractors to cut grass. A small number employed a range of staff but only 2% of halls employed a full time member of staff to manage the hall
- The research showed that hall use trebled over the last twenty years. The average use was currently 36 hours per hall, a rise from 20 hours per week in 1998 and 11 hours per week in 1988. This scale of use may appear small compared with urban community buildings, but it should be remembered that a significant proportion of rural community buildings consist of only a single large room with a kitchen and facilities attached
- Since 1988 activities which had become less widespread included baby clinics, pre-schools and nurseries, youth clubs and senior citizen's groups, all of which have

particular relevance for local people who are disadvantaged by lack of private transport. It is worthy of note that these activities have all become highly regulated in the last 20 years. This impacts on volunteer helpers, recruitment of appropriate personnel and in some cases the ease with which Ofsted requirements for the facilities can be met. 30% of halls reported activities moving to other larger venues, potentially at some distance away since most halls were the only such venue in the community. In such cases, the loss of activities or services appears to be more supply led rather than demand led. 60% recorded new activities in the past five years and 37% of activities had grown more popular

- 75% of all halls provided a focus for local democratic engagement. 72% provided a venue for supporting local community groups and 50% provided a venue for supporting health needs of residents. Without the hall, these outcomes were unlikely to be achieved to the same degree by alternative, more distant venues. 17% of hall management committees found it difficult to adequately meet users' needs due to the age of the building. Buildings built before 1930 were less likely to be fit for modern purposes or expectations. Storage facilities were cited as a significant problem followed by too many users wanting to hire the hall at the same time. No car park (23%) and lack of volunteers (6%) impacted on use of the hall
- 11% would like to develop more services delivered from the hall. These were mainly health and wellbeing services such as medical, chiropody or day centre facilities but also included community shops, post office services, farmers markets, youth centres, local authority services, pre-schools and Children's Centres
- 56% of respondent halls were over 60 years old and 33% over 90 years old. Those built before 1914 were most likely to have building works planned. 7% are in a conservation area and 7% are listed buildings. 10% of respondent halls needed urgent repairs, mainly to the roof, toilets, heating or kitchen. This was consistent with previous surveys, indicating a steady demand for modernisation and improvement commensurate with an ageing stock of buildings
- The average insurance value was in the region of £345,000. Taking into account the 9,828 halls contacted through this survey, this would indicate a total asset value tied up in rural community buildings of over £3 billion, significantly, in excess of previous estimates available to ACRE. The average valuation is more than double 10 years ago, potentially reflecting inflation in building costs and improvements to meet legislative requirements
- Accessibility of halls improved but gaps in provision were widespread. 77% now had buildings fully accessible to wheelchair users, a significant increase on the 48% which did in 1988, but less than half had parking for disabled people. Only 32% had a hearing loop and 12% had measures to assist the partially sighted. Lack of funding was the principle reason preventing more halls becoming fully accessible, but 36% cited lack of space or listed building status
- This research showed that 65% of hall committees had carried out improvement or rebuilding work in the last five years, costing £63.5 million. This included up to £7 million in irrecoverable VAT. Of these, 78% were fairly small scale works costing less than £50,000. 31% cost under £10,000. Routine building management, inadequate condition

of facilities and health and safety requirements accounted for most of this work. Fewer than 10% embarked on major works costing more than £200,000. 61% of respondent halls carrying out improvement work said this had directly resulted in new activities and higher usage

- 60% of respondents were planning major improvements or repairs in the next five years (a slight fall from 64% in 1998). 85% of these were planning to apply for a grant. 25% had already applied. Most of the rest planned to do so within two years. The total sum to be sought in grants was around £65 million (using the midpoint of each range). Over two thirds, 69%, were planning works under £50,000. 8% were planning works in excess of £200,000 (the current cost ceiling for the Big Lottery Fund open grants programme Reaching Communities).

Summary of findings on village and community hall provision

- 7.48 Village and community halls will never replace the need for purpose built facilities for indoor sport. However in Central Lincolnshire this appears to be less of an issue.
- 7.49 The facilities planning model assessment of supply and demand has shown there is a low level of unmet demand for sports halls of 5 badminton courts in 2013 and increasing to 8 badminton courts by 2022. So the scale of unmet demand is low now and in the future.
- 7.50 Access to sports halls by car travel is good and the same analysis has shown that only;
- 2.6% of the West Lindsey population in 2013, are outside the 20 minute drive time of any sports hall; and
 - 5.3% of the North Kesteven population in 2013 are outside the 20 minute drive time of a sports hall.
- 7.51 So the scale of the issue in terms of access to sports halls is very low.
- 7.52 The potential role of village and community halls is in meeting its OWN local village demand for sport and more so physical activity than contributing to plugging this unmet demand for sports halls.
- 7.53 The main findings from the audit of village and community halls are:
- the audit identified 144 venues including the 6 community centres located in the City of Lincoln. Responses were received from 116 of the 138 venues (excluding the City of Lincoln community centres), so a response rate of 84%;
 - West Lindsey has the majority of village halls at 84 of the total 138 halls and North Kesteven has a supply of 54 halls;
 - the biggest size category of village halls is up to 15m x 10m with 33 venues, followed by 28 venues which are below 10m x 5m. Halls over 20m x 10m is the smallest category but there are still 15 venues of this size;

- there are 11 types of different activities played in the halls and badminton is the only formal sport (size and height restrictions is a big constraint in playing sport). Dance classes, health and fitness classes and short matt bowls are the most popular activities played at 47, 45 and 43 venues respectively;
- 56% of all the venues had below 5 hours of use a week, this is the biggest hours of use category. The next biggest category was between 6 – 10 hours a week which represents some 25% of all venues that responded;
- in both North Kesteven and West Lindsey village and community halls are very often located close to primary schools but there are several locations where village halls are the only building in an area; and
- the eastern area of North Kesteven which has no purpose built sports halls within a 20 minute drive time catchment area also has no village or community halls.

Issues relating to village and community hall provision

- 7.54 As the unmet demand for sports halls is low in total and in rural areas there are not issues of locating areas where there are hot spots for unmet demand for sports halls and assessing the extent to which the supply and location of village and community halls can meet this unmet demand. It is much more looking at whether there are issues of village and community halls in their own right.
- 7.55 These are much more about management and access and promoting activities – not about provision per se.
- 7.56 There appears to be an increasing demand and use of these halls but the level of use for sport and physical activity is low – for the majority it is less than 5 hours a week. Are there issues of not getting the access for sport and physical activity because of competing with other uses?
- 7.57 Size of village halls and possibly age and condition is limiting the amount of formal sport which can be played and badminton which only happens in 14 venues is the only activity played. Dance and fitness are the main activities and this does suggest programming does reflect popularity of activities. So physical activity could wane with popularity of dance especially – is there a need for intervention and promotion/support of physical activity programmes to maintain the level of use?

8. Strategic Direction and Relationships

Introduction

- 8.1 A remit of the project brief is to review the findings from the development of the evidence base and consultations and set out views on the findings for the strategic direction and delivery of sport, recreation and leisure across Central Lincolnshire. This is the content of this section of the report.
- 8.2 It sets out themes and issues relating to strategic role and identifies how application of the evidence base now compiled can provide direction and a way forward.

Emerging Key Themes

- 8.3 A number of key strategic themes have emerged in the course of undertaking the project and these are both contrasting and contradictory. Given the preceding sections are full of data, facts, figures and evidence, this section does not repeat that but describes each theme and how the evidence base can be applied to address each theme. The way forward is set out in a boxed summary.
- 8.4 The themes can be summarised and not in any particular order or priority as:

Theme one – growth agenda and the sporting population

- 8.5 The first theme is the growth agenda and the changing make up of the total population and the sporting profile. Some key findings and contrasts are:
 - the growth agenda – taking a 10 year horizon to 2022 the total population across Central Lincolnshire is estimated to be 325,562 people. This is an increase of 28,798 people, or, a 9.7% increase over the total Central Lincolnshire population of 296,764 people in 2013. This will create new demands for sports and leisure provision. This could attract a younger population to Central Lincolnshire in the next 10 years and beyond;
 - contrast this population trend with a key finding that In North Kesteven and West Lindsey there is only 15% and 16% respectively of the total adult sporting population in the 18 – 25 age group, in City of Lincoln it is a higher 22%. This is the age group which has the highest rate of sports participation and above national rates. So few people playing “sport for sport” now but this may increase with population growth;
 - contrast the “sporting population” with all three districts having much more population in the 35 – 54 age range. This age range has rates of sports participation which are around or below the national average rate of sports participation. Their reasons for playing sport are more social and recreational and family based activities, they are the casual and irregular participant and all three districts are dominated by this age range and sporting profile. The population in this age range (and older) will increase over the period of the core strategy lifespan;

- contrast this finding with more people are participating and it is increasing in each district, with an average of around 23% of the adult population undertaking some form of sport and physical activity at least once a month; and
- contrast this finding with the finding that in each district there is a higher percentage of the population who undertake no activity, in City of Lincoln 59% of the population do no activity, in North Kesteven it is 56% and in West Lindsey it is 60%. Assuming participation continues to increase then these percentages will decrease but in 2013 there are more people doing nothing than those doing something. This has implications for the health and lifestyle of residents.

The way to address this theme is – the current sporting profile of participation sets out which sports are played by which age groups, how many there are, where they live, which sports they play and their motivations and barriers. Applying this evidence base allows for forward planning – it is known how this profile will change by aging of the core resident population and establishing what their demand for sports facilities will be. The evidence base sets out how this compares/contrasts with the numbers of younger people and the sports facilities they require?

Understanding the numbers, the balance between resident population and inward growth of population and how this will change over time allows the strategic direction for the future provision of facilities and as important the programming to anticipate and manage change. The evidence base in the report provides the information to make these strategic interventions and set the direction.

Theme 2 – rationale for the sport, leisure and cultural service, cost of providing and changes.

8.6 The second theme is the rationale for the sport, cultural and leisure service, the cost of provision and potential changes. Some key findings are:

- the rationale for the sports, leisure and cultural service in each authority is to increase the health and well being of its residents through sporting and physical activity. A healthy lifestyle created by physical activity appears to be a bigger driver for service provision than achieving sports development; and
- the cost of the sports and leisure service is either the 3rd or 4th largest area of budget expenditure for the district councils and is under increasing scrutiny so as to reduce costs. Much of this cost is in the operation and maintenance of major sports and leisure facilities which are aging. These facilities provide predominantly for indoor community sport and recreation. Increasingly provision of these major independent facilities by each district council will come under independent scrutiny because of cost of operation and the need to realign service delivery/rationale and priorities to increase health and well being of its residents by lower cost provision; and

8.7 contrast the capital provision of major centre and their costs with the profile of what people do and which matches the sporting profile, for example walking, cycling and informal recreation all of which are very popular activities and provided at much lower cost of supporting. Participation creates a healthy lifestyle, which is recreational and social in nature

and which are features which match the motivations of the sporting profile of residents. Could there be an expenditure shift from capital and maintaining buildings to revenue programmes to boost participation at a much lower cost? If so who provides the core sporting provision for residents to swim and play indoor sport? An established public service provision role but which may no longer be affordable.

The way to address this theme is to apply the needs and evidence base on the sporting profile, the numbers of people who play indoor sport and where they live. Match these findings with the evidence base findings on the supply and demand for facilities now and how this changes up to 2022. This has identified the catchment area for each facilities, travel patterns how accessible they are the scale of future demand and any unmet demand.

The sports facilities evidence base has identified the scope for addressing the future need for major indoor sports facilities of swimming pools and sports halls. It has identified the provision needs across Central Lincolnshire and provided the scope to plan and more importantly provide on a shared basis across boundaries, with preferred locations identified and the number of users from each district at the locations identified.

More importantly it has identified the current approach of each district providing independent major swimming pools and sports halls on independent sites with independent management contracts is something that can be changed and provided jointly at no loss of access to residents and meeting the current and projected demand for these sports facility types. In short, fewer buildings and at strategic locations to serve residents across boundaries with economies of scale of provision and more critical mass.

The evidence base has provided the basis for setting the future provision needs to meet community recreation across Central Lincolnshire – what is wanted and where. This provides a negotiating agenda for working with other potential partners to incorporate their needs and scale to achieve further critical mass and funding. Finally the evidence base does meet the key objective of evidence to secure contributions from housing growth to meet the needs of community infrastructure. The evidence base can be applied to determine contributions based on what is needed, viable and meets the requirements of the Community Infrastructure levy

Theme three – community recreation changes in providers and competitions/gaps in provision

8.8 The third theme is who provides for community recreation and the gaps now and emerging in how this could change. Some key findings are:

- changes in education and the growth of independent of local authority control Academy schools will impact on the sporting and physical activity opportunities and offer for residents through community use. Independent academy status schools will determine individually what the sporting offer is for community use of sports facilities. There will be renegotiation of community use agreements where these are in place with schools. Schools may choose to offer community use but the type of use will increasingly be for sports club use;

- schools and further and higher education will seek to develop their own sporting offer for educational and academic purposes and be in direct competition with each other. They will seek to maximize their income from wider community use and without cross subsidy from education budgets. This could lead to several providers chasing the same sports club/regular bookings left. Creating more choice for sports clubs but paradoxically reducing individual income to each school as clubs move between venues and negotiate costs;
 - schools and further and higher education are responding to national programmes and funding from Sport England Lottery Funding and National Governing Bodies of Sport investment. They are developing new partnerships, securing new funding and delivering sports development and community participation. County Sport Partnerships are working with schools to deliver specific programmes and projects, many of which are time and funded limited; and
 - contrast this new and emerging provision and delivery with the established community use agreements which local authorities have with specific schools for community use of school sports facilities. Most deliver club based sports activities and programmes. Secondary schools which become Academies may well wish to re-negotiate these community use agreements and reduce community use on the basis of cost and impact on the school's primary responsibility of education.
- 8.9 Other Academy schools may decide to start or increase community use on the basis of it being a perceived income earner, thereby adding to the crowded market of providers.
- 8.10 Overall it is a complicated picture of different providers, existing agreements and now individual negotiations with individual schools to secure existing or develop new community use agreements. In this crowded provision the existing community use agreements with schools could have been overtaken but still providing funds for activities and programmes which are now no longer needed or used.

The way to address this theme is to undertake a strategic review. To use the supply and demand evidence base now compiled for sports halls and artificial grass pitches (which is the vast majority of school based sports facilities) and establish what the overall needs for provision are in an area.

The evidence base does set out the scale of demand for these facility types, where there is unmet demand and where there is surplus supply. The database does contain the hours of use for each school, where there is community use and so it is possible to identify which schools are in and which are out and how much community use is being provided by location. It is possible to review the evidence base at different geographical levels for individual locations up to Central Lincolnshire level.

The hard evidence base provides the basis for discussion with individual schools and to establish what is happening on the ground. Is there duplication of activities at several venues, eg all providing for five a side football but nobody providing for gymnastics? Can existing community use agreements then be tweaked to accommodate a wider range of activities? Is there a continuing need for community use at this school because the evidence base suggests there is over provision – is the evidence on the ground supporting this finding? If so can agreements be reviewed/changed/ended and funding re-directed?

Given the complexity of provider's programmes and initiatives as described for school based sport and community use, nobody has the overall picture of what is happening on the ground. The evidence base provides a dispassionate and stand back quantitative, spatial and demand assessment. Any strategic review using the evidence base should include all providers and especially the Lincolnshire CSP given their role to develop community sport and deliver of Sport England funded projects and NGB programmes. The opportunity to link up these initiatives and projects with longer term development ensures there is a continuation.

Theme four – who does what and why?

8.11 The strategic consultations have identified a mixed economy of who defines, who delivers community sports participation and for what purposes across Central Lincolnshire? This is not an issue in itself, it is a reflection of changing roles and responsibilities to develop and deliver sports participation and physical activity.

- Local authorities have a service role defined by improving the health and well being of its residents through increased participation in sport and physical activity. They are a direct provider of facilities and develop specific programmes based in their facilities and with contracts through clubs and school based sports facilities. None of the local authorities have a direct function to deliver sports development but do this through a network of partnership arrangements
- The Lincolnshire Sports Partnership aim is to increase participation in sport and physical activity. The LSP works with a range of providers of which the local authorities are a key partner. A role of the LSP is to take national programmes of sports development from Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport and define how these can best be delivered locally working with a range of partners, including local authorities but also schools and clubs

The LSP negotiates directly with facility providers and owners to secure access for the programmes it wishes to develop at specific sites and for specific purposes and duration

- The strategic role and definition for the LSP is clear and for the local authorities it appears more fuzzy and more broadly based. The direct provision of facilities role is becoming more costly to maintain and the role of the service is being more narrowly defined because of the need to make cost savings. Increasingly defined as what can we afford to do and at lower/zero cost to the Council. Not continuing direct provision of facilities is an option which maybe considered by some councils. Decreased public sector sports and leisure centre provision reduces the opportunities for pay and play activity. In short finance is increasingly determining the role and scope of the service – not strategic direction
- Contrast this with the local authorities explicitly recognising the value of sports provision as an integral part of community infrastructure and the development of the needs and evidence base and its application in the Core Strategy Infrastructure Delivery Plan to be applied in the securing of inward investment through developer contributions. This is a direct way of providing new sports facilities

- Linked to this is an emerging and changing role of the local authority as to how to provide whatever the service. Is remaining as direct provider, is it commissioning of services provided by others or is it a partnership arrangement of joint provision and shared costs of operation?
 - Contrast this question with the decision to develop a joint core strategy and fund community infrastructure on a shared basis across Central Lincolnshire, potentially leading to shared provision of major facilities across boundaries. Whilst service delivery and programmes within each individual local authority.
- 8.12 In short, there is a clearly defined role for the Lincolnshire Sports Partnership which overlaps the wider role of local authorities in the delivery of sport and physical activity. Increasingly there are other providers of sports facilities (education) some of whom the LSP are working with and this is developing club based sport and new programmes.
- 8.13 This is all placing an increasing reliance on local authority leisure centres to provide for pay and play and the casual participant. Retention of these centres is being challenged because of the increasing cost of aging facilities and the need to reduce the cost of the service. Meantime the local authorities are also reviewing options on how to provide whatever the service is in the future.

The way to address this theme is to undertake a strategic review of the role of the local authority in why it is providing the service, to achieve which outcomes and to work with what partners to deliver its work. To provide clarity on its unique role.

The critical start point in any review is being explicit about what role is based on Central Lincolnshire – and what role is within each individual local authority. This should be cohesive and consistent across authorities so as to maximize critical mass for inward investment. Plus it provides facilities which meet the needs identified in the evidence base by providing across boundaries at the right scale and right locations.

Having defined the strategic role – across authorities - then the delivery model becomes more evident as to if it is direct provider, a commissioning authority(ies) or working in partnership with other providers. Also achieving more cohesion and clarity in the working role with the Lincolnshire Sports Partnership.

Finally having defined the strategic role across authorities it also defines what is the critical mass of the authorities, leading to identifying ways to maximize that critical mass for inward investment. Dovetailing the leisure management contracts for the three major centres to one expiry date to create competition for major new leisure management contract is one very self evident way to gain benefit from the critical mass of a Central Lincolnshire defined service.

The evidence base now compiled does provide information which can inform this strategic review both on sports participation what it is like now and could be in the future. Plus the current and future need for the major sports facility types which are of direct interest to Central Lincolnshire.

9. Way Forward and Options Appraisal

Introduction

- 9.1 This section draws together the key findings across the preceding sections. It then sets out a suggested way forward to apply the evidence base developed to meet the indoor and built sports facility needs identified through the study.

Strategic Context and Scoping Study

- 9.2 The strategic drivers for indoor built facility provision across Central Lincolnshire were set out in the 2012 Central Lincolnshire Scoping Study. The key strategic drivers are:
- long-term sports facility needs to deliver health and improvements in residents lifestyle;
 - meeting the growth agenda and providing sports and recreational facilities based on need, location, scale and planning and providing across boundaries based on the Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy;
 - addressing the needs of aging major sports facilities and taking account of the current condition and projected lifespan of the District Council's major sports facilities; and
 - planning and providing for community sport and recreation taking account of all providers and deliverers of sports facilities. So identifying needs and then considering who provides and where, in particular developing a much more cohesive role on community use of school based sports facilities.

Sports Participation Profile

- 9.3 **Section 2** of the report sets out the analysis of sports participation and is a positive picture across Central Lincolnshire.
- There is a rising population, which is active and has increasing levels of activity. There are however more people who do nothing (circa 50% of the adult population) than do something and so the focus on the health and well being of the population is the most important strategic driver to address
 - The participation profile is generally matched to community recreation and activity based opportunities as opposed to formal sport i.e. it is swimming and health and fitness
 - Looking at the participation numbers, providing accessible community facilities for sport and physical activity clearly helps to cater for this profile and resident needs, while also attracting new participants
 - Facility location does not appear to be a barrier to participation

- The sporting profile of the population identifies that most of the participation is in the mid 30's to late 50's age range and for both genders – across all three Districts and with remarkable consistency in the profile. People in this age range participate for recreational, health benefit and social reasons. Their rates of sports participation are around or below national rates of sports participation. Central Lincolnshire has lots of people in this age range and they do something which is the bulk of the sports participation
 - Central Lincolnshire does not have lots of people in the 16 – 34 age range who participates in sport and physical activity above national rates of participation and where activity is a lifestyle choice and many compete for team or individual performance improvement.
- 9.4 Overall analysing the participation data it therefore seems at present Central Lincolnshire has the right facilities to meet its participation profile.
- 9.5 The challenge going forward is to continue to match this participation profile with facility provision, location and programming to ensure there are the right types of provision at the right scale to meet participation needs and also provide the infra-structure to address wider non participants.
- 9.6 The evidence base and assessment of need does suggest very clearly that there is scope to modernise the major built facilities by planning and providing across boundaries. So fewer and more modern centres serving residents based on the sporting profile and sports facility catchments - not local authority boundaries. The evidence base also sets out the scale of need in rural areas for pools, halls and the role of village and community halls.

Supply and Demand - Hierarchy of Provision and Who Provides?

- 9.7 **Section 4** of the report set out the current and future supply and demand analysis for the 8 individual sports facility types included in the project brief.
- 9.8 The key question is **who provides** and determining the role of Central Lincolnshire and each individual district in providing for each facility type? Set out next is a rationale for the role of Central Lincolnshire authorities as provider or not and using the findings from the evidence base for each facility type.
- 9.9 Ostensibly the report is suggesting that the key Central Lincolnshire provider role going forward is in direct provision of swimming pools and sports halls (with integrated strategic planning for provision with school based sports facilities). The key is – integration - and using the evidence base to plan and provide across Central Lincolnshire.
- 9.10 So one evidence base owned by Central Lincolnshire, progressed as Central Lincolnshire with planning, funding and operation on a Central Lincolnshire basis.
- 9.11 The sporting profile sets out the evidence case for this integrated approach. Whilst the supply and demand analysis identifies the scale and locations for future provision and how to plan and provide based on the catchment area facilities serve across local authority boundaries.

Application of this evidence base in the Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan is one source of funding new development of core community infrastructure.

- 9.12 The next section sets out a bit more detail on the rationale for who provides for each facility type. Each section finishes with in bold *so who should provide*.

Swimming Pools and Sports Halls

- 9.13 Swimming pools and sports halls are based on a rationale of the public sector being the traditional and continuing core provider of the major indoor sports facilities that contribute most to sports participation and physical activity. Plus they are an integral and essential part of community infrastructure.
- 9.14 Swimming pools are the genuine cradle to grave sports facility type for participation and swimming is the most popular activity when considered across both genders and all age bands. It is the sports facility type which embodies and provides sport for all.
- 9.15 Sports halls are multi functional and provide for a range of around 15 individual hall sports as well as catering for dance, exercise and fitness classes. Again, a traditional provision role of local authorities as the core provider.
- 9.16 The future looks different however because a large part of sports hall provision in Central Lincolnshire is on secondary school sites, who increasingly will seek to determine as independent status schools the access and use of school based sports facilities for community use. However each District Council also has major sports halls as an integral part of their community sports buildings and therefore a future stake. So application of the evidence base across all providers to plan strategically for future provision has to be co-ordinated.
- 9.17 **Section 5** and **Section 6** of the report is the very detailed assessment of the current and future need for swimming pools and sports halls. The study brief sets out that these will be continuing core provision by each local authority and a role of this study is to develop the evidence base for meeting future needs, scale and locations and then to progress this evidence base as an integral part of the Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy.
- 9.18 The evidence base in Sections 5 and 6 and the sporting profile findings in Section 3 provide the basis for this to be progressed and to do so across local authority boundaries to plan and provide across Central Lincolnshire. ***So, Central Lincolnshire authorities as a continuing core provider of swimming pools and sports halls.***

Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP's)

- 9.19 The study has produced a 2013 assessment of need for full size AGP's for football and hockey use. This provides the hard evidence base of current and future need for AGP's. This will be overlaid with the NGB strategies for development of their sport and need for AGP's and their investment priorities.
- 9.20 Based on this and local consultations the Playing Pitch Strategy will then set out the scale and type of future needs for AGP's for both sports and with dedicated surfaces for both sports, together with an investment plan based on the NGB programmes. This will determine

potential locations and partners in provision and most likely be a combination of local authorities, schools and clubs. **So Central Lincolnshire authorities as joint provider and in partnership with NGB's and delivered on local authority, school and sports club sites.**

Health and Fitness/Gym, Indoor Bowls, Athletic Tracks, Indoor Tennis and Squash Courts

- 9.21 Section 4 of the report sets out the evidence base for the current and future need for the facility types - health and fitness/gym, indoor bowls, athletic tracks, indoor tennis and squash courts. These facility types are of varying importance across Central Lincolnshire in terms of the sporting participation profile. Indoor bowls is very important and is 4% of the current participation activity which is twice the national average in a local area. Whilst for athletic tracks there are only 2 in Central Lincolnshire both in City of Lincoln and only one of these has full public access which City of Lincoln Council manage and operate.
- 9.22 Central Lincolnshire authorities are direct providers of some of these facility types, for example health and fitness and not in others, for example indoor tennis. Section 4 of the report sets out the scale of future needs with recommendations for each facility type and how to meet them. **So for health and fitness facilities Central Lincolnshire authorities as a direct provider but in competition with the commercial sector.**
- 9.23 For indoor bowls, athletic tracks, indoor tennis and squash courts it is much more of a watching brief and applying the evidence base to possible changes in provision. Indoor bowls is the most important as the facilities are aging and in need of modernisation. They represent core provision for a large part of the sporting participation and this will increase in participation importance. **So for indoor bowls, athletic tracks, indoor tennis and squash courts Central Lincolnshire authorities a watching brief and possibly decreasing role of direct provider for athletics tracks and squash courts but increasing importance/role to support indoor bowls.**

Village and Community Halls

- 9.24 It is recognised that the Central Lincolnshire supply and demand assessment of the need for sports halls will not be able to meet all the demand for sports halls in rural areas and therefore the provision of village and community halls in meeting some of the demand and providing a supply base for indoor sports and more so for physical activity is an important resource.
- 9.25 **Section 7** of the report sets out an evidence base for the provision of village and community halls in North Kesteven and West Lindsey. This is set in the context of the findings from the facility planning model of the supply and demand for sports halls across rural areas and what is the scale of unmet demand.
- 9.26 So in effect Section 7 is setting out what is the gap in provision in scale for sports halls in rural areas, what is the supply of village halls, their location and the type and amount of sport and physical activity which is played in these venues. Then how can village halls plug any gap in provision.
- 9.27 There is mapped output with the spot location of all indoor sports hall venues and village halls across all providers. This we think is the first time the total provision has been mapped. There is also a database of all the village and community hall provision as appendix to this report.

- 9.28 It is recognised Section 7 is not a strategy for determining the role and provision of village and community halls for sport and physical activity. What it does provide is an evidence base of: the scale of unmet demand for sports halls; the scale, location and provision of village halls; the type and volume of use and range of activities played.
- 9.29 Section 7 provides a comprehensive evidence base on which to base interventions in more local areas. For example because there is a proposal for a project and the need to support a funding bid; the need to maintain a venue in risk of closure - is it needed what will be the impact of loss of access and where is the nearest alternative venue and what does it provide; or even asset transfer of school based facilities to community use. ***So for village and community halls each District Council to apply the evidence base in relation to specific interventions to support and create more sustainable and viable provision.***

Strategic Direction and Relationships

- 9.30 A minor part of the project brief (!!) was to comment on findings relating to the strategic role of the individual Central Lincolnshire authorities in the setting of the strategic direction and delivery of sport and physical activity. This has turned out to be a complex and challenging topic.
- 9.31 It is not the role of an independent consultant to “set direction” and comment on existing and often contracted relationships in who does what and why across the Central Lincolnshire authorities. It is however an opportunity for an independent consultancy to stand back and assess dispassionately, detached and comment – as requested.
- 9.32 Section 3 of the report sets out the findings on this topic based on key consultations with senior staff and external organisations. This identifies the common and individual role and rationale for engagement in service definition and delivery of sport and physical activity.
- 9.33 **Section 8** of the report tries to bring together these consultation findings together with findings from the participation profile and the supply and demand analysis sections.
- 9.34 This section sets out 4 strategic themes which seem the most important in making the strategic role and direction for service definition and delivery more cohesive across Central Lincolnshire. Each theme has a suggested way forward and to what could be done and why. It is hoped this is a useful reflection on this topic.

Options Appraisal and way forward.

- 9.35 This just leaves **Section 9** as the options appraisal and way forward. For the facility types other than sports halls and swimming pools this has already been described in this section as the way forward.
- 9.36 The options appraisal for sports halls and swimming pools is set out in more detail because:
- they are the core provision by local authorities and represent the bedrock of community infrastructure;

- the study brief has identified an explicit need for an evidence base for these facility types to be progressed across Central Lincolnshire in the Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan – so as to met the growth agenda and deliver fundamental community infrastructure;
- there is an aging stock of three major wet and dry leisure centres – with very common and consistent issues. The evidence base presents the basis for planning the way out of the issues and providing this type of provision based on need, scale, location and provided jointly to benefit equally the residents of all three local authorities with critical mass that presents sporting and financial benefit to all; and
- the evidence base provides a basis for negotiating with new partners on joint provision – we know what we need, so how can we match this with other partners to secure more investment into a joint project which serves all the needs.

9.37 The centres referred to are Yarborough Leisure Centre, North Kesteven Leisure Centre and West Lindsey Leisure Centre.

Options Appraisal

9.38 Based on the consultation findings with senior staff and review of the evidence base for pools and halls the preferred approach appears to consider planning and providing for these facility types on a future joint commissioning basis. The approach being to apply the evidence base to meet the scale of provision required, at locations which benefit all residents. Then with facilities funded on a joint and proportionate basis and operated under one leisure management contract.

9.39 This appears to be the preferred way forward based on critical mass and sustainability in all respects. So cohesive, needs and evidence defined, strategically planned and delivered with provision funded jointly to meet the sporting, health and physical activity common objectives of the Central Lincolnshire authorities.

Options appraisal next steps

9.40 It is recognised this is a long term way forward and there are some immediate steps which need to be taken to start to develop the evidence base with more flesh to progress the way forward. The immediate requirements are:

- to review the building condition surveys of each of the three local authority centres. What are the phased works which need to be undertaken over what time period to maintain the buildings at what cost and over what time period? To establish together the collective needs and critical time and cost for the life span of each building. In short what are the costs, time span and challenges in developing a joint programme of re-provision of these centres, either as refurbishment or new builds at these locations;
- to review each leisure management contract and establish the pros and cons on reaching a joint end date for each contract, so as to establish the feasibility of developing one new management contract across the existing provision and securing investment to meet new provision based on the evidence base findings. In short can it

be done, what is involved in making it happen and what are the benefits and potential investment contributions from one leisure management contract?

- to progress the evidence base into the Central Lincolnshire Core Strategy and Infrastructure Delivery Plan to ensure it is part of the essential community infrastructure provision and so as to secure inward investment. The work is not so much planning policy based as refining the evidence base to meet the requirements of the Community Infrastructure Levy and determine viability of the projects for securing funding contributions.

Options Appraisal for provision of swimming pools and sports halls

- 9.41 As work on these topics is progressing then further work can be done to develop the feasibility of individual options for providing swimming pools and sports halls based on the evidence base findings and on a joint Central Lincolnshire basis.
- 9.42 The evidence base has identified some clear direction in setting the options. The main points being;
- the present scale of provision and supply in quantity terms meets the demand and this does not increase much at all up to 2022 and it is reasonably to assess beyond. So scale of provision is OK in terms of supply and demand – however next point;
 - the three centres provide for the full range of sporting programmes and serve a day time schools programme of use – so they are very heavily used and the centre occupancy is at very high levels and getting higher. This cannot be sustained because of increased costs in managing and maintaining buildings, conflicting pressures to programme centres for more activities and decreasing customer satisfaction. So there needs to be increased scale of provision NOT to meet unmet demand but to reduce the used capacity of buildings and create some spare capacity to meet growth in participation and provide for all activities;
 - accessibility to centres based on their current locations is very good. This is because the majority of travel is by car and centres are very accessible based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area covered by each centre. Somewhat as a contradiction the majority of the participants live in close proximity to the centres within 2 – 3 miles and they use the centres closest to where they live;
 - the analysis of the trading of import and export of use across local authority boundaries has in large part shown that it evens out. There does not appear to be centre/local authority loyalty to a particular centre (this does need to be reviewed in more detail before being conclusive). It appears as if customers simply use the centre closest to where they live and/or for particular reasons which suit them to use another centre;
 - based on the preceding two bullet points then changing locations of centres will not increase accessibility or make it any worse – if it is still in the greater Central Lincoln area. Simply because of the extensive catchment area of the centres by car travel, that most users live within 2 – 3 miles of the centres and the vast majority of the Central Lincolnshire population is in the same area;

- there does NOT need to be further analysis/option appraisal of site locations based on increasing accessibility. Actual site locations will be determined on costs/benefits of staying where centres are alongside costs/realism of securing new sites and other partners providing sites which are progressed to secure their investment; and
- the quality of the three existing centre is the single biggest challenge. Each centre has been modernised and refurbished but they are now nearly 40 years old and the layout, of the buildings, sports hall surfaces, circulation areas, changing accommodation, mix of facilities are all posing very real and increasing issues in maintaining the quality of the buildings and meeting customer's expectations. The condition survey reports will provide the financial and works appraisal of costs to retain quality and the expected life span of the buildings set against the cost/benefits of measured investment over a time period.

9.43 So in summary the findings are saying the options to meet current and future and based on the principle of shared provision and commissioned jointly across the Central Lincolnshire authorities are:

- **Option 1** Retain and develop all there centres at the same locations based on a refurbishment of the existing buildings
- **Option 2** Retain and develop less than 3 centres on the same sites based on refurbishment of the existing buildings but also with development of new buildings to increase capacity
- **Option 3** Develop less than 3 centres on the same sites but with demolition of the existing buildings and new buildings with increased capacity for both sports halls and swimming pools
- **Option 4** Develop a new masterplan with a hierarchy of provision with possibly a major wet and dry centre at a new location and with new partners. Then develop 1 – 2 smaller based community level centres (possibly at the existing venues) and as a new build but reduced scale. Overall the masterplan in total has to deliver increased capacity in total.

9.44 Table 9.1 overleaf sets out a strengths, weaknesses and challenges of each option. The options have not been scored.

Table 9.1: Options 1 – 4 Strengths, Weaknesses and Constraints of each Option

Option	Strengths	Constraints	Challenges
Option 1 Retain and develop all there centres at the same locations based on a refurbishment of the existing buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most straight forward option • can be implemented quickly based on condition survey findings and progressed as finance allows things to happen • can progress individual leisure management contract to secure increased investment (but does not create critical mass and each contract based on a small market so smaller investment/based on returns) • status quo for the schools and continuation of existing contract and opportunity to redefine as part of new individual contract. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not meet the need to increase the activity areas and thereby reduce the used capacity of the buildings and create spare capacity • difficult to achieve developer contributions across three centres and developers divide and rule – “not what your evidence base says” • inconsistent with project brief to develop provision across Central Lincolnshire • provision is fixed in main areas – pool size and sports hall. Limited scope to create new areas for dance and fitness (but some proposals) • does not engage other providers e.g. schools and so competing providers for the same club market – how does pay and play develop? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will it happen – could become the do nothing option and muddle along with increased costs and declining customer satisfaction • may not define the life span of the building – incremental maintenance and not defining explicitly the life span of the building and consider the cost/benefits of “muddling along” versus radical change • disparate approach - Centres may continue to compete with each other offering the same programmes for the same user profile. So more choice for same users with lower income and narrower profile of use than could be achieved if programming is across 3 centres • difficult to see how each local authority individually can reduce current costs and increase income when competing for ostensibly the same market.
Option 2 Retain and develop less than 3 centres on the same sites based on refurbishment of the existing buildings but also with development of new buildings to increase capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consistent with the evidence base findings – access is OK so location not an issue. Locations are good so stay where you are is OK. Quantity is OK not big unmet demand, just need to increase capacity/size. • opportunity to create a capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing agreements at 2 sites to provide for schools on site, if do not develop on one of these sites how are school needs met? • commitment to plan and provide across boundaries – reality? • does not really bring in new partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to decide which centres to progress/not progress? Evidence base for accessibility says does not really matter – just get the scale of provision right. Could be resolved by condition survey findings – which has highest cost to maintain • Probably still a need for a smaller

Option	Strengths	Constraints	Challenges
	<p>receipt from site sale – who retains/how invested?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning and providing across boundaries. Evidence base supports, opportunity for cost savings by joint provision – customers not bothered where things are will address/create one bigger leisure management contract and competition for it – bigger scale more investment can provide new build as part of the option – improve quality – address lack of capacity. 	<p>– potential for them to still do their own thing and duplicate provision – undermine the rationale of this option.</p>	<p>centre in the area where the big centre is not retained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> who gets the savings from the closed centre? is the option clear or is it muddled think/compromise. Trying to meet the capacity, reduce costs of three individual centres issue but not really biting the bullet and going for new provision. Could become one centre closes two refurbished but where is the improvement/benefit. Bad news projected/reported.
<p>Option 3 Develop less than 3 centres on the same sites but with demolition of the existing buildings and new buildings with increased capacity for both sports halls and swimming pools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consistent with the evidence base findings explicitly address single biggest issues of quality and capacity – both improved and resolved locations good and increased imported demand because of higher quality will boost income more scope for capital investment from contractor and developer contributions – could it be a mixed use commercial development ? (not possible unless do new build) greater potential for external 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capital cost higher and still not engaging other providers so still scope for them to do their own thing potential same issue of existing agreements at 2 sites to provide for schools on site, if do not develop on one of these sites how are school needs met? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to decide which centres to progress/not progress? Again condition survey findings could provide the answers/direction how to project it as good news for area/centre which is not retained. Use of evidence helps to say locations do not really matter but perceptions exist. Is there opportunity to reinvest from any potential land sale?

Option	Strengths	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> grant aid resolves life span issue of existing buildings opportunity to set the facility mix/scale different e.g. bigger pool and smaller sports hall but more dance studios/fitness/gym. 		
Option 4 Develop a new masterplan with a hierarchy of provision with possibly a major wet and dry centre at a new location and with new partners. Then develop 1 – 2 based community level centres (possibly at the existing venues) and as a new build but reduced scale. Overall the masterplan has to deliver increased capacity in total.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it is strategic planning and provision across Central Lincolnshire does resolve capacity, quality issues and opportunity to link new provision with new funding – e.g. teaching, health care. Radical changes and change in ethos of provision does develop the evidence base findings and does consider all providers and potential new partners – creates critical mass sporting and financial mass does create maximum value and benefit for inward investment from new partners opportunity to address the school issue strategically and not individual piecemeal negotiations with individual school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> focus maybe on large scale as events type main centre so as to attract/commit new partners. But sporting profile is for community based recreation. Need to balance big scale provision with programming and management for recreational use /level of activities is there an accessible site and at what cost of securing for a major wet and dry centre. Evidence base says access/location not an issue – so why not develop at the existing venues – but all are constrained by land ownership/site boundary issues cost of financing and delivering and timescale to progress – maybe more realistic to develop at existing venues (but fewer) even with the constraints of the sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> complex to manage and get commitment which meets all needs and deliver widescale change with all partners commitment, funding, phasing, project management, all complex and challenging dimensions.

- 9.45 The next stage of work is to define/refine and select which of these or any hybrid of these options the Central Lincolnshire authorities wish to progress into detailed feasibility. This should be undertaken in conjunction with progressing the bullet points outlined above on: compiling the condition survey findings for each centre; review of the leisure management contracts and potential to progress as one management contract; progressing the evidence base into the Core Strategy.

Costs and Funding

- 9.46 The options described are significant costs both in capital and revenue and appear to fly in the face of financial constraints and the immediate need to reduce costs on this service. Hopefully Section 8 on service definition and strategic role has helped to make the case for retention of the service. To add to this case there are extensive opportunities to finance capital development and secure investment and reduce operating costs by one joint leisure management contract.
- 9.47 The final part of section 9 sets out this financial picture and opportunities to secure investment.
- 9.48 Overall the capital funding picture for municipal leisure facilities is in a state of flux. As reported the leisure service is the 3rd of 4th biggest expenditure head in Central Lincolnshire and it is under pressure to be reduced. Major national funding programmes such as Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Regional Development Agency pots are no longer available.
- 9.49 However, whilst major national strategic pots of money may no longer be in place there are still significant opportunities. Individual school capital grants have replaced BSF and Sport England now has more clearly defined capital available through its *Places to Play* Legacy funding programmes.
- 9.50 Using assets innovatively will be a key feature of the next few years. Working in partnership on a multi-agency approach will be important. The main funding delivery mechanisms for Central Lincolnshire are likely to be:
- Council funding. Including capital, use of capital receipts from the sale of assets and contributions from the developers through S106 and CIL
 - Capital Grant funding from national agencies such as Sport England and the Football Foundation. National Governing Body (NGB) support could also be available to develop specific specialist facilities e.g. England Badminton do wish to invest in a major events centre in Lincoln which will provide for badminton as an integral part of a major facility development
 - Capital financing. Funding capital through the forecast operational surplus, potential does exist to develop financing packages as part of future procurement process – hence the focus on one, unified leisure management contract across Central Lincolnshire. This is in common use, where operators are asked as part of their consideration, to fund developments of health and fitness suites and increasingly larger scale leisure provision

- Prudential Borrowing or 'spend to save'. The local authority may choose to use revenue savings to borrow monies direct for capital development, which is more often than not cheaper than an operator. £1 million in capital generally equates in broad terms to £70-80,000 / year pay back over 25 years.

9.51 The final two options are clearly linked to a fresh management and procurement route being adopted by the Councils. What is evident is that there are part external solutions to deliver a long-term investment strategy, if the authorities are prepared to work hard and use its assets innovatively. The development contributions through growth and planning are an explicit part of the investment strategy.

Capital Grant

9.52 In 2010 Sport England launched the £135m Places People Play initiative which was designed to deliver *'an Olympic and Paralympic legacy of increased sports participation by bringing the magic of a home Games into the heart of local communities.'* Whilst the Games is over the funding is still in place. It is being delivered by Sport England in partnership with the British Olympic Association, the British Paralympic Association, with the backing of The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

9.53 In terms of major capital provision for local authority facilities, the Iconic Facilities programme is perhaps the most relevant, although this has now ceased and it remains to be seen what will take its place. We understand there will be a new programme and with increased levels of capital grants.

9.54 The innovative nature of the Central Lincolnshire authorities developing a joins evidence base applying it in the Core Strategy for inward investment, plus developing projects across boundaries and based on needs and evidence – simply ticks all the Sport England boxes. A very compelling case for Iconic status for the approach developed could be made.

9.55 The Iconic Facilities fund was designed to direct capital investment into a small number of strategic facility projects that will significantly contribute to an increase in participation in sport across England. Typical awards were between £1-3m. As we understand, any new programme will have higher levels of investment.

9.56 Sport England also funds national governing bodies to deliver key outcomes of grow, sustain and excel and provides significant funding support to help them achieve this. National governing bodies of sport (NGBs) are at the heart of Sport England's strategy as it is their networks of community clubs, coaches and volunteers that make sport happen. Sport England is investing £450 million through 46 governing bodies over the next four years to 2017.

9.57 The outcomes of this process were set out in early 2013 when NGBs discovered their funding allocations and WSPs agreed for 2013-17. The plans include only a small element of capital funding however, typically £2-3m over the four year life of the plan for the larger sports. The consultation with NGB's has identified limited interest in investing in Central Lincolnshire. However experience shows that momentum generated by projects does change and create NGB investment – they simply do want to be part of committed projects. So making the case and developing tangible projects will influence NGB funding.

Capital Financing

- 9.58 Capital investment from an operator is a further opportunity to leverage capital into the proposed schemes. This can be on a number of levels – for example, there are leisure facility schemes across the country that have been funded via PPP-type arrangements, with a private sector consortium designing, building, financing and operating the leisure facilities, in return for a Unitary Payment (annual management fee) from the local authority. At a lower level, a number of leisure operators have the balance sheet strength and funding arrangements in place to invest £1-2m in refurbishment projects or as partnership funding in a larger development.
- 9.59 However, the cost of this capital tends to be significantly higher than the cost of capital to a local authority, making it more expensive in terms of revenue repayments and also making the deal more complex in procurement terms. If an operator is using a third party financing arrangement, for example Alliance Leisure or Serco Paisa, then the third party funder will often also require a direct guarantee from the local authority.
- 9.60 In general terms, operator equity investment will require returns in the order of 10-15%, whilst debt financing can be anything between 7 and 10% return required. Also, the period over which the money can be borrowed has become more restricted in recent years, with the majority of funding now spread over 10 years or less.
- 9.61 Alongside direct capital provision, operators can also utilise their existing partnerships to provide new equipment, particularly in relation to health & fitness, which can be on a lease basis and thus reducing the up-front capital cost.

Prudential Borrowing

- 9.62 Finally, the Councils retain the option to utilise its prudential borrowing powers to borrow on a 'spend to save' basis, against anticipated improvements in net revenue from the facilities. The Council will need to confirm their treasury management position and comfort with a 'spend to save' proposition, but essentially this route should provide better value for money than utilising private sector investment, with financing rates in the region of 4-5%, which compares very favorably to the private sector returns noted above. Borrowing £1m on a spend to save basis would normally incur repayments in the order of £70-80,000 per annum, over a 20-25 year period.

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