

# **Rutland's Leisure and Wellbeing Needs**

## **An Analysis and Options Appraisal**

**November 2021**



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## Executive Summary

- i. Rutland County Council is undertaking a review of the County's leisure and wellbeing needs. The purpose of the review is to inform options for the shape of the leisure and wellbeing offer beyond 2022. RCC has commissioned RPT Consulting to undertake this work, and specifically to deliver a Leisure and Wellbeing Needs Analysis and Options Appraisal.
- ii. This report is intended to present options for the County. The Council recognises that leisure and wellbeing needs are met by a range of different partners delivering services and managing facilities. It is not desirable or affordable for the Council to attempt to meet all of the needs and aspirations of the community.
- iii. The options appraisal element of this document specifically focuses on the future of facilities under the Council's control, and provides options for the Council to consider. The Council needs to agree and implement an option in time for the end of the present leisure contract in March 2023.

### Approach

- iv. The methodology undertaken for the assessment follows Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) four stage approach.
- v. Sport England have a demand measurement model for Sports Halls and Swimming Pools, the Facility Planning Model (FPM). This approach provides a theoretical demand for facilities, but on its own does not fully account for differences in localities. In order to express the needs and local perspective more completely the FPM has been supplemented with consultations and collation of research including:
  - **Rutland Conversation** – a survey was undertaken which sought to identify views of users and non-users. 573 people responded to the survey on leisure and recreation
  - **Stakeholder Consultation** – a series of consultations have been undertaken across Rutland with over 45 organisations given the opportunity to provide their views
  - **Facility Audit** – existing facilities were identified and their quality assessed (2016 Sport and Recreation Facilities Strategy)  
<https://rutlandcounty.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=133&MId=1358>
- vi. This work has formed the evidence base against which the future needs and opportunities have been identified. The approach brings together demand modelling, supported by local research and consultation to ensure the findings are based on the local conditions.

### Needs Analysis Key Findings

- vii. In considering the assessment of leisure and wellbeing provision, consideration has been given to the following dimensions:
  - **The Need** – what is required to meet the wellbeing and leisure activity needs of the existing and future community of the County
  - **The Opportunity** – how the offer can proactively improve the wellbeing of the community, reduce long term ill-health costs, and deliver other

benefits (such as economic, employment and social improvements – Social Value)

- **Financial Impact** – financial impact and risk on the local authority
- **Feasibility** – how readily each option can be delivered, taking into account the market, stakeholders and other non-financial issues

### **The Need**

- viii. Whilst overall the health of Rutland's population is better than the national average, there are significant underlying long term health issues and increasing levels of inactivity. Rutland's population is older than the national average and projected to continue ageing. There is a higher prevalence of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic kidney disease and heart failure in Rutland than in England as a whole. Maintaining levels of activity can benefit all of these aspects of health.
- ix. Overall, Rutland residents self-report high levels of participation in sport and leisure activities. However inequalities in physical activity present at a national level are replicated in Rutland for older people (who are less active) and lower socio-economic groups (who are less active). People in Rutland with long-term illnesses or disability are less physically active than those at a national level.
- x. Active lives are not purely about provision of facilities. Many activities can take place in non-specialist multi-purpose spaces, and the development of active environments makes it easier for people to be physically active. However such benefits require long term changes to the way our settlements are planned, built and used.
- xi. The facility assessment finds that the existing supply of facilities is sufficient to meet the needs of the population, as long as:
- Community access to a 20m pool or larger in Oakham is available and secure
  - Community access to school facilities is protected and, ideally, enhanced
  - Facilities in Stamford, Corby and Melton continue to operate and deliver to the residents of Rutland.
- Without all three of these areas of supply being met, there would continue to be insufficient provision to meet the needs of residents.
- xii. The key issue in terms of built facilities is to secure community access to a pool within Rutland. This is needed to ensure equality of access, enabling those groups who are less active (including those with disabilities) to have access to suitable facilities.

### **The Opportunity**

- xiii. Access to leisure can proactively improve the wellbeing of the community, reduce long term ill-health costs, and deliver other benefits such as economic, employment and social improvements. Considering the way leisure can support these Social Value enhancements demonstrates the opportunities that provision can deliver.
- xiv. The Council's Corporate Plan expresses a vision of "High Quality of Life in Vibrant Communities". Two of Council's Strategic Aims are to:
- Explore new and improved cultural and leisure opportunities for Rutland

- Protect, maintain, enhance and conserve what makes Rutland great
- xv. Beyond the Local Authority, the community and other stakeholders also have aligned ambitions:
- “We want to be the most active place in England building a healthy and vibrant future for our communities” (Leicestershire & Rutland Sport Physical Activity Strategy)
  - “Keeping the people of Rutland healthy and well and remaining one of the healthiest and happiest places to live is our goal” (Rutland Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy)
  - “It is vitally important that we build physical activity back into the environment, re-engineer physical activity back into our lives, to make physical activity an easier choice for travel and leisure, and to ensure physical activity is something that all families can achieve” (Leicestershire & Rutland Director of Public Health Annual Report 2019)
- xvi. By developing the active environment it is possible to boost residents’ levels of physical activity, by encouraging and making it easy for people to be active. The active environment includes:
- Dedicated sports and physical activity facilities, such as pools, leisure centres, pitches and courts
  - Community spaces, such as parks and open spaces, village halls, community centres and schools
  - The wider built environment, such as streets, housing estates, squares and footpaths and bridleways
- xvii. Stakeholder engagement identified an opportunity to explore the potential for improved Health and Wellbeing provision within Rutland, either within an existing facility or in a new location.

### **Future Options**

- xviii. There are a range of options open to the Council to meet the leisure and wellbeing needs of the community. These options are not all mutually exclusive – some may be progressed together to create the optimum mix to meet the community’s needs.
- xix. In considering the future leisure and wellbeing offer, the Council must consider whether it wishes to provide community facilities, deliver swimming facilities, or rely on the network of facilities provided by other organisations (such as schools, colleges, and neighbouring authorities) and open spaces.
- xx. Continuing to invest in Rutland’s network of footpaths, rights of way, open spaces and play areas is essential to ensure long term opportunities for residents to be active in their locality. It is vital that these aspects are built in to local planning policies (see the draft Local Plan policies EN13, EN14 and SC2). The local authority can also invest in these elements through use of developer contributions and direct use of its own resources. This option (Option A below) can be pursued in parallel with other options.
- xxi. It is recommended that the Local Sports Alliance (LSA) is engaged to develop its strategic role, and to enable it to inform the development of options and represent the network of community provision and users. There may be the potential for the LSA to have a formal role within any future provision.

xxii. The table below outlines the options open to the Council:

**Table A Future Options**

Option	Description
A. Open Spaces and Community Provision	Invest in open spaces and community provision
B. Improve Access to other existing Pool Facilities	Improve community access to other pool facilities in the County
C. Cease LA Wet & Dry provision	Return Catmose Sports facilities to Catmose College with no community use agreement
D. Dry-side only provision at Catmose Sports	Commission operation of dry-side facilities only at Catmose Sports Centre with refreshed contract
E. Wet & Dry provision at Catmose Sports	Improve provision at Catmose Sports Centre through new or refurbished pool and fitness facilities
F. Wet & Dry provision at a new site	Develop a new wet & dry leisure and wellbeing facility in a location to be determined
G. New Wet Only facility at a new site	Develop a new wet leisure and wellbeing facility in a location to be determined
H. New Dry Only facility at a new site	Develop a new dry leisure and wellbeing facility in a location to be determined

xxiii. The management of Catmose Sports prior to pandemic was designed to have nil revenue cost to the Council. A strengthened focus on nil revenue costs would be a key objective of the design of any future provision if Options D – H are pursued.

xxiv. In order to evaluate the options, the scoring scales shown in Table B below have been used:

**Table B Scoring Scale for Evaluation**

0	<b>Unacceptable</b> - the option raises major concerns; is potentially highly detrimental and does not represent a satisfactory approach
1	<b>Poor</b> - the option has significant shortcomings; is likely to impact adversely and have longer term poorer results / cost implications
2	<b>Acceptable</b> - the option has minor shortcomings; there may be impacts to a small extent / relatively small cost implications
3	<b>Good</b> - the option raises no concerns; there is a moderate outcome benefit / cost reduction
4	<b>Very Good</b> - the option has clear benefits; there are tangible improvements beyond acceptable standards or expectations / clear cost reductions
5	<b>Excellent</b> - the option is completely relevant and excellent overall; option is comprehensive and innovative / represents a significant cost reduction

xxv. An evaluation of the options, informed by comments from the Council's Scrutiny Panel, is provided in Table C below:

**Table C Options Evaluation**

Scoring 1-5	Weight %	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
		Open Spaces & Comm. Provision	Improve Access to other Existing Pool Facilities	Cease LA Wet & Dry provision	Dry Side Only at Catmose	Wet & Dry at Catmose	Wet & Dry at new site	New Wet only facility	New Dry Only Facility								
		Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score
Needs	10	1	10	2	20	1	10	1	10	4	40	5	50	3	30	1	10
Opportunities	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	1	10	3	30	5	50	2	20	1	10
Financial	70	3	210	3	210	3	210	3	210	1	70	1	70	1	70	1	70
Feasibility	10	4	40	2	20	1	10	3	30	1	10	2	20	3	30	2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>/20</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>Weighted Total</b>	<b>/500</b>		<b>270</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>230</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>150</b>		<b>190</b>		<b>150</b>		<b>110</b>
<b>Rank</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>=2</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>=2</b>		<b>=5</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>=5</b>		<b>6</b>

Option A will not meet the full range of needs of the community, but has low financial risk, and could be pursued with other options

Option B may meet an extent of community needs but has not previously been achieved

Option C will not meet the needs of the community but delivers the lowest long term financial risk

Option D will only partially meet the needs of the community. The lack of swimming provision will increase inequalities and will have a negative impact of the wellbeing of the sections of the community unable to easily travel outside of the county

Options E and F are more likely to meet the needs of the community but would require greater financial investment and risk

Option G would meet the need for pool access but would require initial financial investment and would be likely to require ongoing subsidy without a dry side offer

Option H would meet the need for dry provision but would not address the deficit in pool access. It would also require initial financial investment.

xxvi. No site has been identified at this time for options F, G and H. If the Council determines to invest capital funds at the Catmose College site it is important to note that the asset will remain the property of Catmose College and will not be in the ownership of Rutland County Council.

xxvii. If the Council arrives at Options E, F, G or H delivering the capital investment could take 5 years or more to complete. In the interim, provision could be continued at Catmose Sports through a provider selected with the capacity to implement the capital works in partnership with the Local Authority.

## Section 1: Background

- 1.1 RCC is undertaking a review of the current sport and leisure provision in the local authority area. The purpose of undertaking the review is to inform options for future provision of council services from 2022 and beyond.
- 1.2 RCC have commissioned RPT Consulting to undertake this work and specifically deliver a Leisure Needs Analysis and Options Appraisal for Rutland.
- 1.3 The Council currently directly commissions two leisure and wellbeing facilities:
  - Catmose Sports Centre (CSC) – which is operated by Stevenage Leisure Limited (SLL), under contract until 31 March 2023
  - The Active Rutland Hub (ARH) – which is operated by the Council's in-house Active Rutland Team (ART).
- 1.4 The assessment has been undertaken in line with Sport England's Assessing Opportunities and Needs Guidance (ANOG), which is recognised by the industry as the most effective method to assess the needs for sport and leisure facilities.

### Purpose

- 1.5 This leisure needs analysis provides a baseline for current and future supply and demand for leisure and wellbeing facilities in Rutland. In addition the Options Appraisal identifies the future options for RCC in its delivery of the facilities.
- 1.6 More specifically, this work delivers the following objectives
  - To review the existing and provide an options appraisal for future leisure and wellbeing provision.
  - Provide a headline procurement and management model options appraisal, for future council commissioned leisure and wellbeing facilities *if required*. The model should provide an optimal balance between meeting sport and physical activity market demands, providing sufficient capacity, generating net revenue and addressing local sport and wellbeing development needs including social prescribing / exercise referral.
  - To report on the wider supply and demand for provision in the Rutland area and identify a mixed model of provision (public private voluntary) capable of meeting future demand for leisure and wellbeing activity.
  - Identify opportunities for allocating capital resources (council owned or third party) to achieve better outcomes for people in relation to health, social and economic inclusion.

### Scope

- 1.7 The scope of the study is based on the geographical area of Rutland County, although it is recognised that the bordering provision within neighbouring authorities will be taken into account.
- 1.8 The following facility types are considered within this review

- Swimming Pool
- Larger Accessible Sports Halls (at least 2 badminton courts or minimum 300m<sup>2</sup>)
- Synthetic Sports Pitches
- Fitness Gyms and Studios
- Indoor Tennis Centres
- Other purpose built indoor sports facilities

1.9 Whilst the scope of this needs analysis focuses on indoor sports, we do consider the relationship with other aspects of leisure provision such as outdoor sport and links to the natural environment (particularly as a result of the consultation and stakeholder engagement).

1.10 The analysis builds on previous assessment of needs and strategies prepared by the Council.

### Presenting this Analysis

1.11 The analysis is intended to be a plan for Rutland and not for any specific organisation within the County. The Council recognises that leisure and wellbeing needs are met by a range of different partners.

1.12 The options appraisal specifically focuses on the future of facilities the Council owns and provides options for the Council to consider.

1.13 The methodology undertaken for the assessment and plan reflects industry best practice and follows Sport England's ANOG, with a four stage approach as set out in the table below.

**Table 1.2 - Methodology**

Stage (ANOG)	Description
<b>A: Prepare &amp; Tailor Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing the approach to the assessment, agreeing the scope and the research and surveying technologies</li> <li>• Commissioning the FPM from Sport England</li> </ul>
<b>B: Gather Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaking the research and consultation to include               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Facility Audits – visits to facilities to assess the quality, accessibility and availability</li> <li>○ Rutland Conversation – online survey to assess views on leisure and recreation</li> <li>○ Consultation – with key stakeholders in Rutland</li> <li>○ Strategic Review – of key documents and background data such as Sport England Market Segmentation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>C: Bringing the Information together</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the data and preparation of this assessment report to include               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Data Analysis</li> <li>○ Supply &amp; demand for facilities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>D: Applying the Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of the Leisure Needs Analysis and Options Appraisal as a draft for consultation.</li> <li>• Consultation on the draft assessment and plan prior to adoption by the Council</li> </ul>

1.14 For Sports Halls and Swimming Pools there is a well-established demand model, the Facility Planning Model (FPM), which Sport England have developed. The

model establishes the need for new facilities by identifying the likely levels of participation from the population and comparing this with existing provision.

1.15 However this approach only provides a theoretical demand for the key facilities and other facility types do not have such a demand model. In order to identify the needs and future ambitions for the area we have supplemented and informed the FPM with other research and consultation including;

- **Facility Audit** – the existing facilities have been identified and the quality of these facilities has been assessed.
- **Rutland Conversation** – a survey was undertaken which sought to identify views of users and non-users. 573 people responded to the survey on leisure and recreation
- **Consultation** – a series of consultations have been undertaken across Rutland with over 45 organisations given the opportunity to provide their views. These include a range of organisations, such as
  - Universities and other Higher Education Colleges;
  - Local Community Groups;
  - Community Sports Clubs;
  - Professional Sports Clubs;
  - Facility Providers;
  - Schools;
  - Third Sector organisations;
  - Town and Parish Councils;

1.16 These consultations form the evidence base against which the future priorities and needs have been identified. This approach brings together demand modelling, supported by local research and consultation to ensure the priorities and findings are based on the local market conditions.

1.17 The results of the needs analysis and subsequent options appraisal are set out in this document based on the following sections:

- **Section 2 – Strategic Context**, setting out the analysis of the present and future demographics of Rutland, including trends in participation and the strategic context in which leisure and wellbeing sits (recognising the national and local situation)
- **Section 3 – Supply and Demand** analysis for different types of facilities, incorporating the various types of indoor leisure provision (particularly the swimming pool and sports halls)
- **Section 4 – Needs and Opportunities Summary** – building on the needs analysis we set out an overarching summary of the position in Rutland.
- **Section 5 – Options Analysis** through identification and review of the various options open to the Council
- **Section 6 – Options Evaluation** – consideration of how well the options meet the needs analysis and overall evaluation of the options against defined criteria

- 1.18 Throughout the analysis consideration has been taken of the impact of Covid pandemic and potential changes in behaviours that may impact on the future leisure needs.
- 1.19 This work is supported with a number of key appendices, which provide the evidence base for the key conclusions and assessment.

## **Section 2: Strategic Context**

2.1 Within this section we seek to identify the context and market for leisure and wellbeing in Rutland. This includes the following key areas, which have been reviewed,

- Strategic Context – an overview of the strategic framework for leisure
- Local Context and Catchment Analysis

2.2 We summarise the key findings from each of these areas over the following paragraphs.

2.3 We also complete the section with an overview of why leisure and wellbeing provision is important, and the rationale for investment.

### **Strategic Context**

2.4 Leisure and wellbeing facility provision in Rutland is influenced by a number of key strategies and plans at a national, regional and local level including,

- Sporting Futures – A New Strategy For An Active Nation – HM Government
- Sport England: Uniting the Movement (10 year strategy – 2021 – 2031)
- Start Active – Stay Active 2011
- Changing Behaviours, Changing Outcomes (Dept of Health)
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - 2012
- Leicestershire and Rutland Physical Activity Strategy (2017 – 2021)
- Rutland Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2018)
- Rutland County Council Corporate Plan (2019 – 2024)
- Rutland Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy (2016 – 2036)

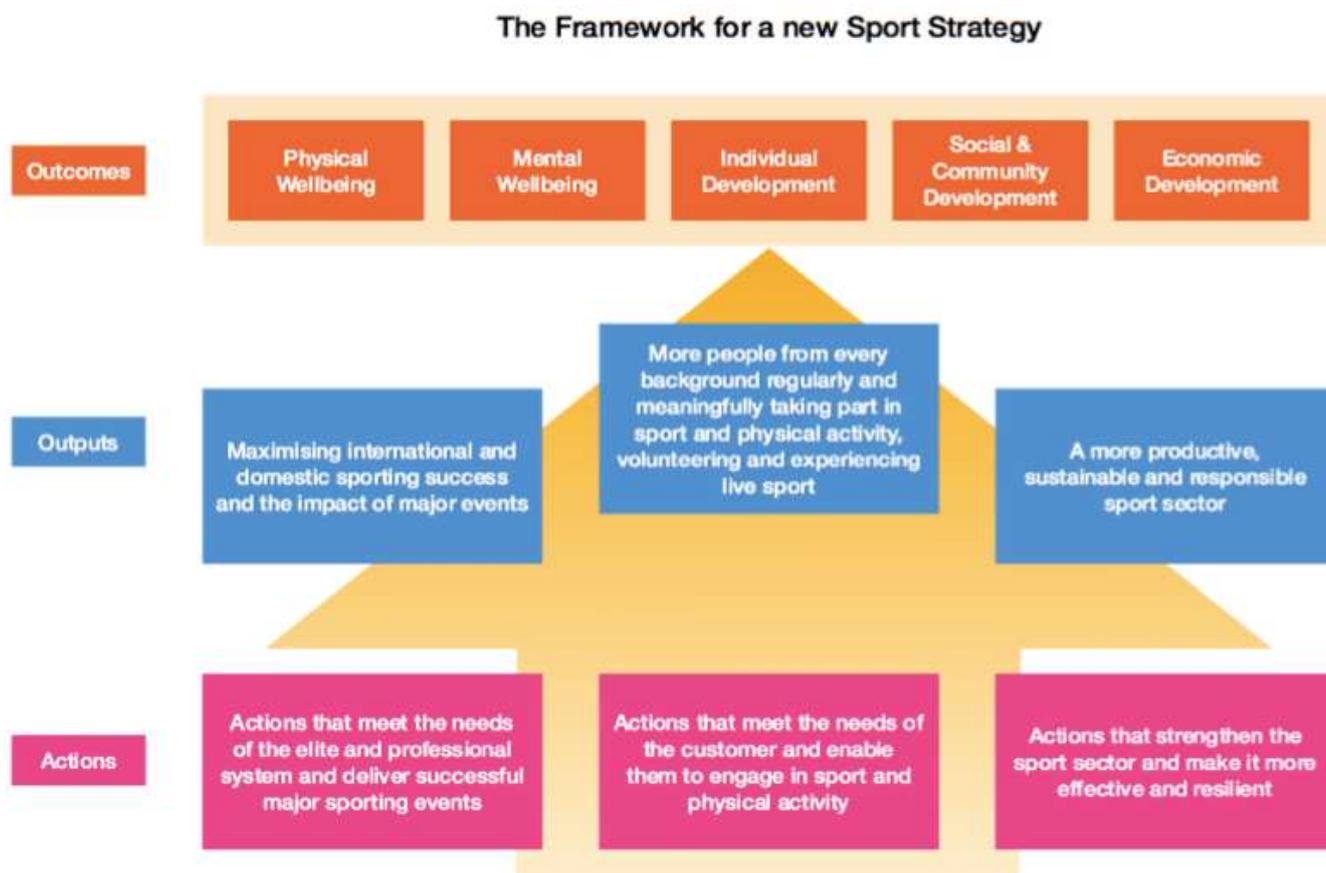
2.5 We present an overview of the various strategies and plans which impact on future provision over subsequent paragraphs the key themes. In particular the outputs and framework at a national level and the new Sport England Strategy, which builds on the recovery from Covid and also the regional and local assessments undertaken to provide the more local context.

2.6 The government strategy (Sporting Futures – A New Strategy for an Active Nation) sets out a framework for the sport strategy (see Figure 2.1 overleaf) which identifies outcomes for physical and mental wellbeing, individual development, social & community development and economic development.

2.7 We will illustrate later in this section why the delivery of robust leisure and wellbeing infrastructure and actions are important, but it should be recognised that within this strategy and the overall framework it is a combination of programmes and facilities which will deliver an active environment to encourage and sustain physical activity and sport to deliver the outcomes.

2.8 These present some opportunities for the facilities in Rutland to focus on key outcomes and deliver to these programmes.

Figure 2.1 – Sporting Futures – A framework for an active nation



2.9 Of particular relevance to the future leisure needs is the new Sport England strategy “**Uniting the Movement**” which has been developed with the backdrop of the Covid pandemic and is focused on the recovery from Covid.

2.10 The vision of the Sport England Strategy is:

***A nation of more equal, inclusive and connected communities  
A country where people live happier, healthier and more fulfilled lives***

2.11 Their three key objectives are:

- Advocating for movement, sport and physical activity
- Joining forces on the 5 big issues
- Creating Catalysts for Change

2.12 We illustrate below the 5 big issues and the catalysts for change which are particularly relevant to set the context for any future provision in Rutland

**Figure 2.2 – Sport England Strategy (5 big issues and Catalysts for Change)**

Five Big Issues	Catalysts for Change
 <p><b>RECOVER AND REINVENT</b></p> <p>Recovering from the biggest crisis in a generation and reinventing as a vibrant, relevant and sustainable network of organisations providing sport and physical activity opportunities that meet the needs of different people.</p>	 <p><b>EFFECTIVE INVESTMENT MODELS</b></p> <p>The right kinds of investment, timed well and delivered skilfully can stimulate demand, provide opportunities to get active, enable innovation, encourage collaboration, reduce inequalities and enable greater sustainability.</p>
 <p><b>CONNECTING COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p>Focusing on sport and physical activity's ability to make better places to live and bring people together.</p>	 <p><b>REALISING THE POWER OF PEOPLE AND LEADERSHIP</b></p> <p>The people who spend their time helping others to be active are our most precious resource and their potential is limitless. They're the key to adopting and achieving the ambitions in this strategy.</p>
 <p><b>POSITIVE EXPERIENCES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE</b></p> <p>An unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundations for a long and healthy life.</p>	 <p><b>APPLYING INNOVATION AND DIGITAL</b></p> <p>Times are changing, and so are people's expectations. In the face of significant opportunity and change, it's critical innovation, including digital, is applied to the big issues that are holding many more people back from being active.</p>
 <p><b>CONNECTING WITH HEALTH AND WELLBEING</b></p> <p>Strengthening the connections between sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing, so more people can feel the benefits of, and advocate for, an active life.</p>	 <p><b>HIGH-QUALITY DATA, INSIGHT AND LEARNING</b></p> <p>Key to collaborative action is a shared understanding of the opportunities and the challenges that we face together.</p>
 <p><b>ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTS</b></p> <p>Creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active.</p>	 <p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE</b></p> <p>Good governance, and a commitment to positive, effective, safe delivery of opportunities at every level is how intentions and ambitions are enshrined into ways of working.</p>

2.13 Of particular relevance to future provision in Rutland are a number of points which include

- Recognising the need to reduce inequalities which have been widened as a result of Covid, with certain groups becoming more inactive
- Building good governance and enshrining the intentions and in particular ambition into the ways of working, through building on the power of people and leadership
- The creation and protecting of places and spaces to make it easier for people to be active will be particularly important. The development of the Active Environment which is considered by Sport England to include
  - Dedicated sports and physical activity facilities, such as pools, leisure centres, pitches and courts.
  - Other Community Spaces, such as parks and open spaces, village halls, community centres and schools. Not designed exclusively for sport and physical activity but much can or does take place there.
  - The wider built environment, such as streets, housing estates, squares and tow paths.
- In addition to these spaces identified in the Active Environment, consideration to natural resources and cycleways and footpaths should be taken into account

- 2.14 We explore some of these issues which the Council and its partners can take forward to encourage participation, but also may offer opportunities to bring in external funding or resources to help deliver a sustainable future locally.
- 2.15 The other key aspect of the strategic context is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which includes guidance on sport, leisure and open space.
- 2.16 The NPPF sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England and is based on the principle of sustainable development. One of the key strands of the policy is to promote healthy communities and to facilitate social interaction, creating healthy, inclusive communities.
- 2.17 The themes of these national frameworks are established within the regional strategies and plans which include the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and the Leicestershire and Rutland Physical Activity Strategy.
- 2.18 Within Rutland there has been a number of plans and strategies prepared over recent years which include
- Rutland County Council Corporate Plan (2019 – 2024)
  - Rutland Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy (2016 – 2036)
  - Rutland Open Space Assessment (2015)
- 2.19 The Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy in particular has been built on an assessment of need for the facilities within Rutland and this leisure needs analysis draws upon this needs. The key findings which arise from the local strategies above include
- The overall vision of RCC is *'High Quality of Life in Vibrant Communities'*. With particular objectives which are relevant to leisure including
    - Protect, Maintain & Enhance what makes Rutland great
    - Explore new leisure and cultural opportunities
  - The ambition within the LRS Sport and Physical Activity Strategy is *'to be the most active place in England building a healthy and vibrant future for our communities'*
  - The key findings from the Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy were
    - Secure Community Use to Sports Halls at Colleges
    - Undertake feasibility study for replacement swimming pool at Catmose Sports
    - Continue to develop safe running and cycling routes
    - Consider the development of a compact athletics facility
- 2.20 The previous work that has been undertaken and the overall strategic position of RCC illustrate the ambition for the development of a high quality of life and the promotion and development of communities. The previous work has also identified that there are no major deficiencies in leisure facility provision, but that there is a need for replacement of the pool at Catmose Sports Centre.

2.21 In addition to this there are some clear ambitions within the regional and local documents which seek to develop the most active communities and build a high quality of life in vibrant communities.

2.22 These key documents provide the framework for the Leisure Needs Analysis and are the basis for which future standards and development of facilities are set against.

### **Local Context and Catchment for Rutland**

2.23 We set out over the following paragraphs the key population characteristics for the area, in particular the health and sporting profile of the population.

2.24 In considering the health profile and the levels of participation in sport, there are a number of sources of information have been used which include

- The JSNA undertaken for Rutland in 2018
- Sport England Local Insight Report, which brings together a range of sources to identify the key characteristics for Rutland
- Active Lives Survey – a national survey which assesses the activity levels across the Country (including Rutland specific data)

2.25 These reports bring together a range of data and we have focused in this section on the key indicators and factors relevant to participation in sport and physical activity.

2.26 The total population is currently 40,476 (2020 mid-year estimates from ONS) and is projected to be 46,522 in 2043 (ONS), a growth of 15%.

2.27 The age profile suggests that the population of Rutland is in general older than the national average and the number of older people will continue to grow. The highest level of growth in population will be amongst the over 65's

2.28 The difference in age profiles across Rutland should be recognised in considering any future facility provision and when designing and developing activity programmes.

2.29 The overall demographics of the population can also impact on activity levels with areas of deprivation, ethnicity, disability, and gender all impacting on general physical activity levels.

2.30 Some of the key indicators in comparison to the national picture are summarised below

- 7% of children are living in poverty compared with 17% across England
- 18% of people have no qualifications in Rutland as compared with 22% across England
- 38% of people aged 16 -74 are in full time employment in Rutland compared to 39% across England
- 12% of households have no car in Rutland compared with 26% across England
- The overall crime rate is lower than the average across England
- 91.6% of people are satisfied with their neighbourhood compared to 79.3% across England

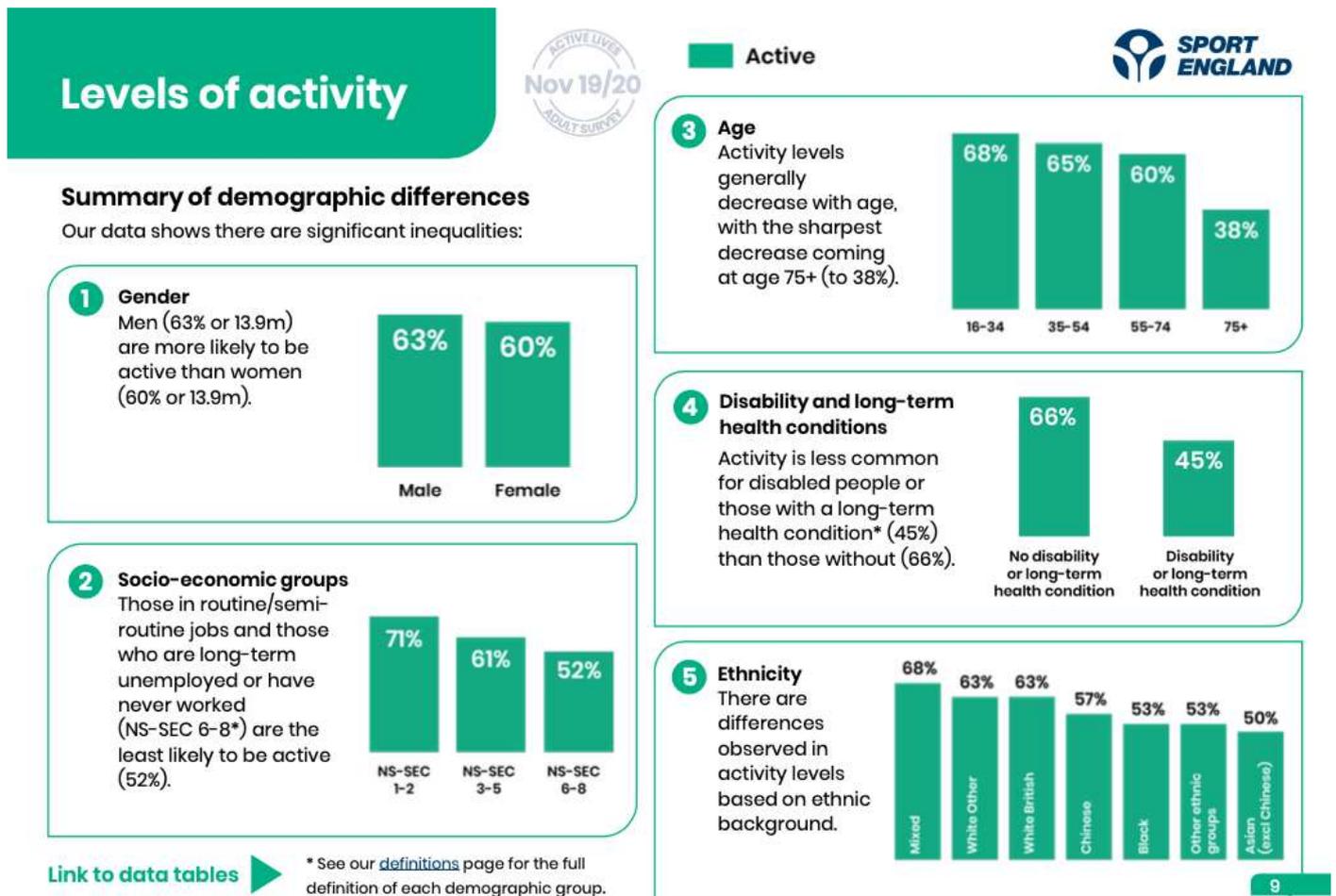
- 15% of people have a limiting long-term illness in Rutland compared with 18% across England

2.31 These indicators suggest a population that in general is performing well in comparison to England (for example with high car ownership, low numbers of children in poverty and satisfaction levels high), however areas such as full time employment and limiting long term illnesses suggest that the performance is similar to England and potentially present some issues to be considered in any future leisure provision.

2.32 Whilst overall the health of Rutland’s population is better than the national average, there are significant underlying long term health issues and increasing levels of inactivity. Rutland’s population is older than the national average and projected to continue ageing. There is a higher prevalence of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic kidney disease and heart failure in Rutland than in England as a whole. Maintaining levels of activity can benefit all of these aspects of health.

2.33 There are key differences in participation and physical activity which can be impacted on by key demographic factors. For example, the most recent active lives survey (2019/20) undertaken by Sport England has illustrated that there are inequalities in physical activity as illustrated below.

**Figure 2.2 – Inequalities in Physical Activity**



2.34 This illustrates that demographic differences generate different activity levels, for example nationally females are less active than males. We consider in the tables and charts below how Rutland compares to these national differences in the key areas. It should be noted these figures are self-reported by respondents.

**Table 2.1 – Physical Activity by Gender**

	Rutland		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
% Inactive (less than 30 mins per week)	23.7%	23.9%	24.8%	25.9%
Active (at least 150 minutes per week)	65.6%	65.4%	64.6%	61.3%

(Source: Active Lives Survey 2019/20)

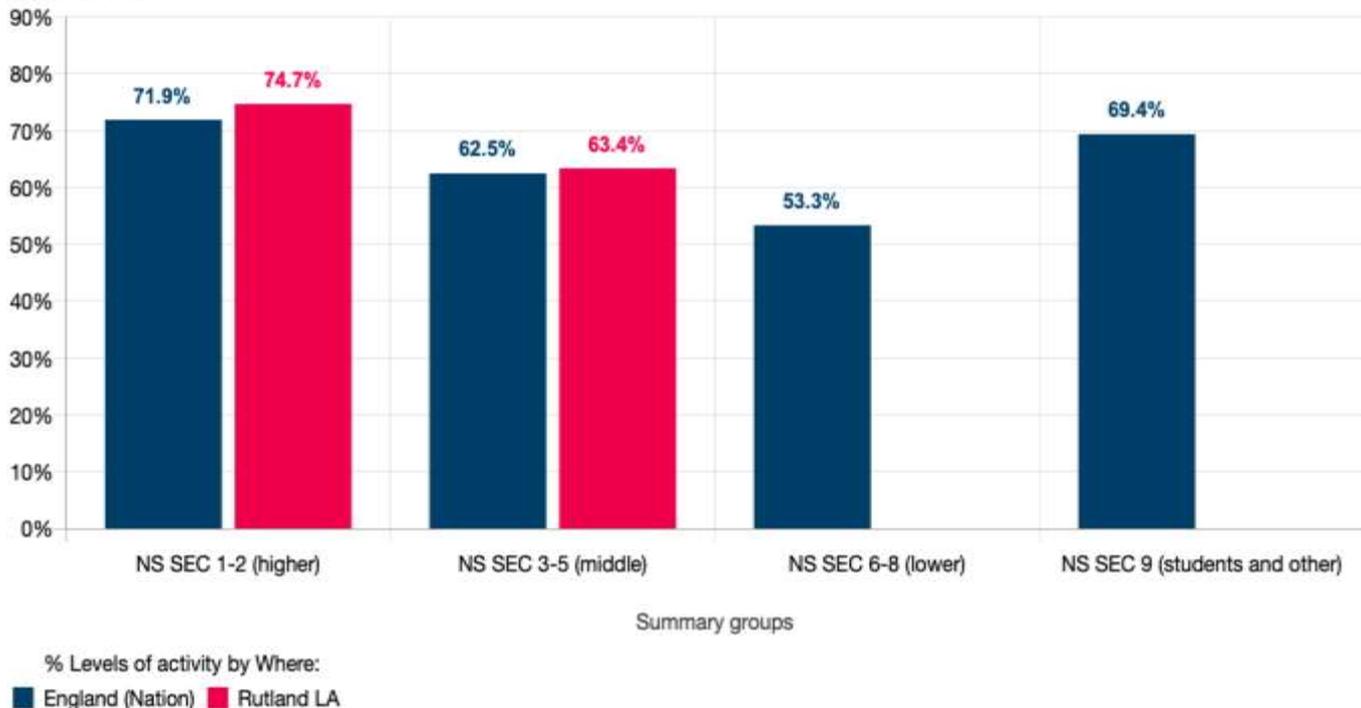
2.35 The table above illustrates that in contrast to the National picture the activity levels of males and females are similar and are both better than England as a whole.

**Figure 2.2 – Activity by Socio-Economic Group**

Levels of activity : Active: at least 150 minutes a week

Social status

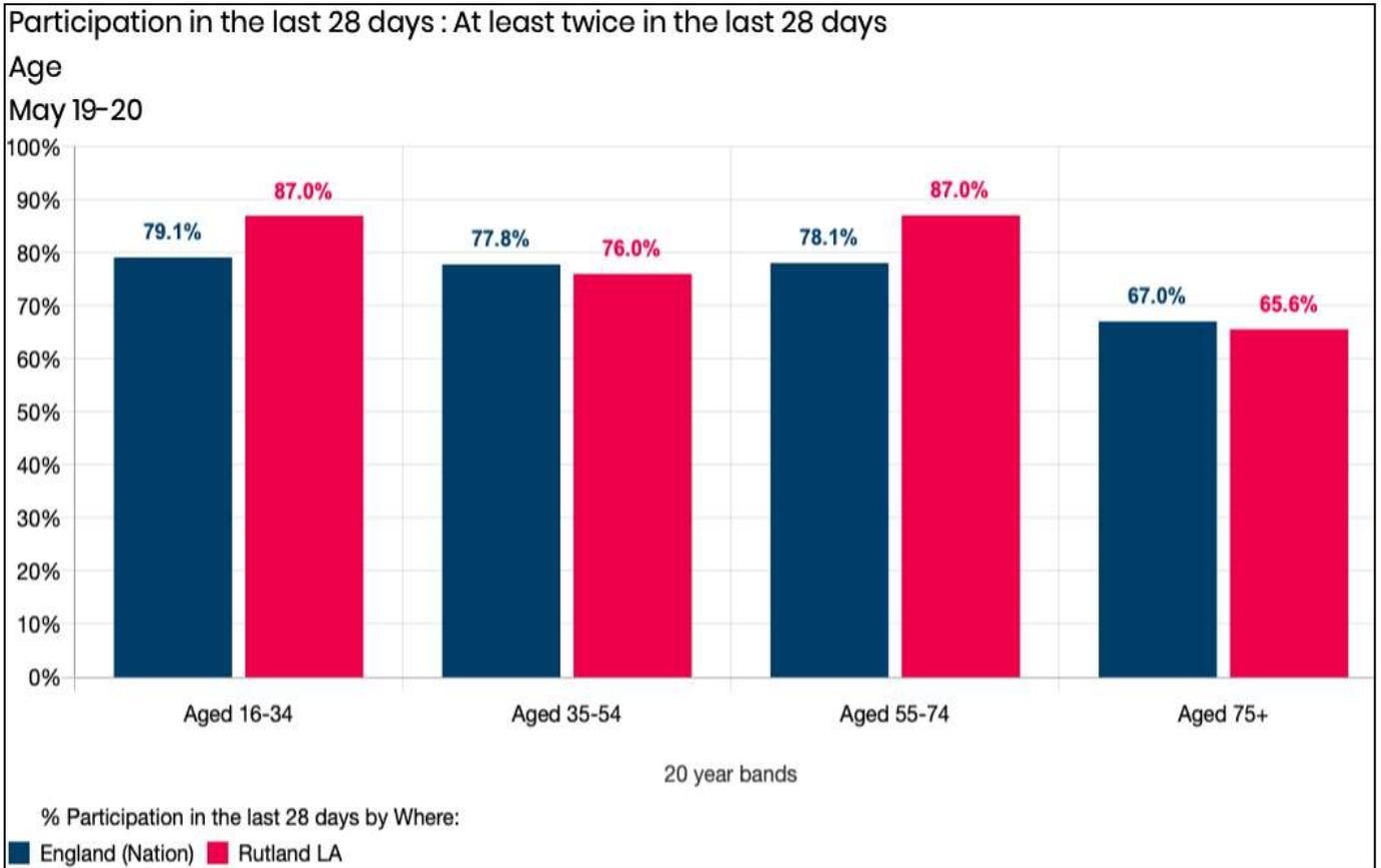
May 19-20



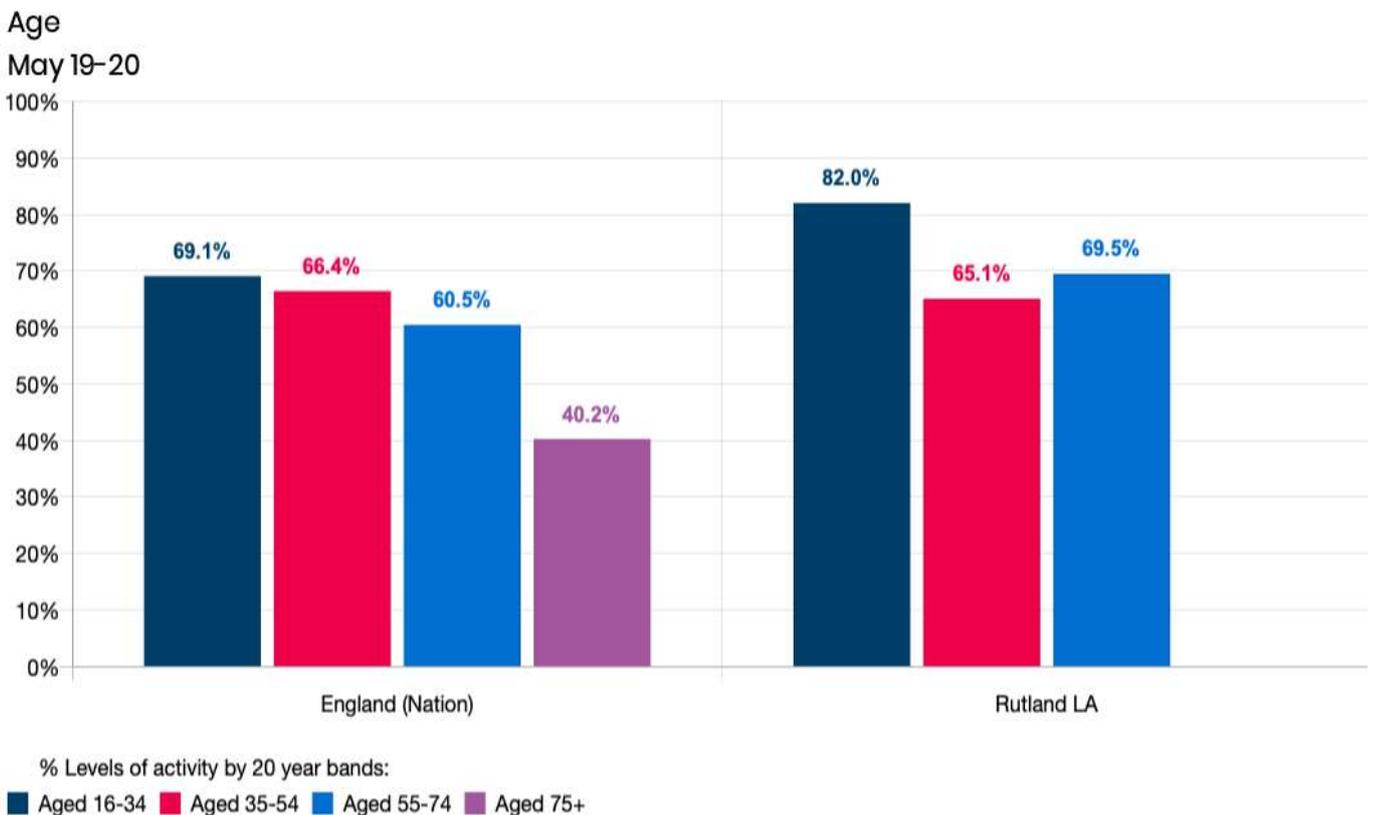
2.36 Whilst there is insufficient data for the lower socio economic groups for Rutland itself, it does suggest that Rutland follows the national pattern, through the higher and middle groups.

2.37 The impact of age on physical activity levels in Rutland is illustrated below.

**Figure 2.3 – Activity by Age Groups**



Levels of activity : Active: at least 150 minutes a week



2.38 As can be seen from the table above both the 16-34 year olds and the 55-74 year olds show higher levels of physical activity than England, but the 35-54 year olds are slightly less physically active than England.

2.39 Similarly when participation in activity and sport over the last 28 days is considered the levels of participation amongst the 16-34 year olds and the 55-74 year olds are higher than England but the other age groups are lower.

2.40 This suggests that the 35-54 year old group tend to be less active and then activity increases as people get older in Rutland, although they are still less active than 16-34 year olds.

2.41 The projections suggest the number of people who are older (over 65) will grow at a faster rate, so this is particularly relevant.

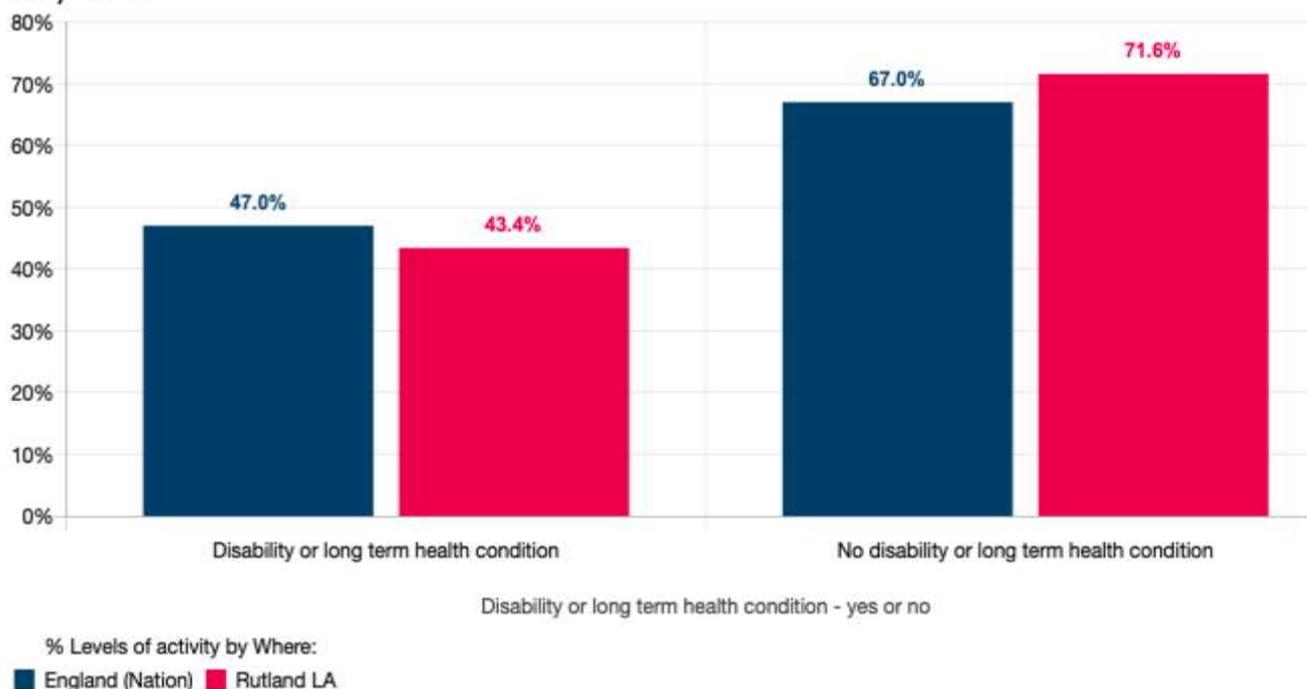
2.42 The figure below illustrates the physical activity by long term illness in Rutland compared to England as a whole.

**Figure 2.4 – Physical Activity by Long Term Illness**

Levels of activity : Active: at least 150 minutes a week

Disability or long term health condition

May 19-20



2.43 The position in Rutland suggests there is greater disparity between those with long term illnesses and those without, in that the difference in activity levels is 20% for England but 28.2% for Rutland. This is particularly relevant as 15% of the population in Rutland have a long term illness or disability.

2.44 The other area of inequality around ethnicity is not specifically identified in Rutland due to the levels of response. This may be due to the low levels of ethnicity in

Rutland where 94.3% of the population are White British in Rutland compared to 74.3% nationally.

2.45 Thus when considering inequalities in physical activity and the factors which impact on the inequality, within Rutland there are a number of key factors to consider.

- Females are as physical active as Males, suggesting that gender is not a major inequality
- Socio economic levels appear to follow the National picture suggesting that those in lower socio economic groups are less active.
- Within Rutland the key age groups where activity appears to be less are the 35-54 and 75+ year olds.
- There appears to be a wider inequality between those with and without long term health illnesses or disability within Rutland as compared to the national picture.

2.46 It should be recognised that the variability of the results for Rutland compared with the national picture maybe higher as there is a smaller sample size.

2.47 There are also a number of factors which can influence the health and wellbeing of the population and we consider some of the indicators below for the population of Rutland which can provide an indication of the general health of the population. In particular life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are illustrated below

**Table 2.1 – Life Expectancy**

Years	Males		Females	
	Rutland	England	Rutland	England
Life Expectancy	81	79	85	83
Healthy Life Expectancy	69	63	70	65

(Source: Sport England Insight Tool)

2.48 As can be seen from the table the life expectancy (including healthy life expectancy is higher than England across both males and females.

2.49 The JSNA identified a number of indicators for health and wellbeing which are summarised below for Children (0-5 years), Children & Young People (5 – 15 years), Working Age Population (18 – 64 years) and older people (65+)

- Children (0-5 years)
  - There are proportionally fewer children known to social care in Rutland than in other local authorities in England.
  - 75.7% of children in Rutland achieved a good level of development for school readiness at the end of Reception stage in comparison to 70.7% in England.
- Children and Young People (5-15 years)
  - The proportion of Year 6 (10-11 year olds) who are overweight is better than the National position, however Reception pupils is similar to the national position has increased year on year.
- Working Age Population

- 60.2% of the population were classified as overweight or obese which is similar to England (61.3%), however this has increased since 2015/16 (58.0%)
  - Rutland has a significantly higher prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke and diabetes as recorded on GP registers
  - In 2014-16 a higher proportion of deaths from cardiovascular diseases are considered preventable in Rutland than nationally.
  - In Rutland the prevalence of smoking has remained significantly better than the national average, at 12.3% compared to 15.5%
- Older People
    - The rate of emergency hospital admissions due to falls has declined year on year and is better than the national average.

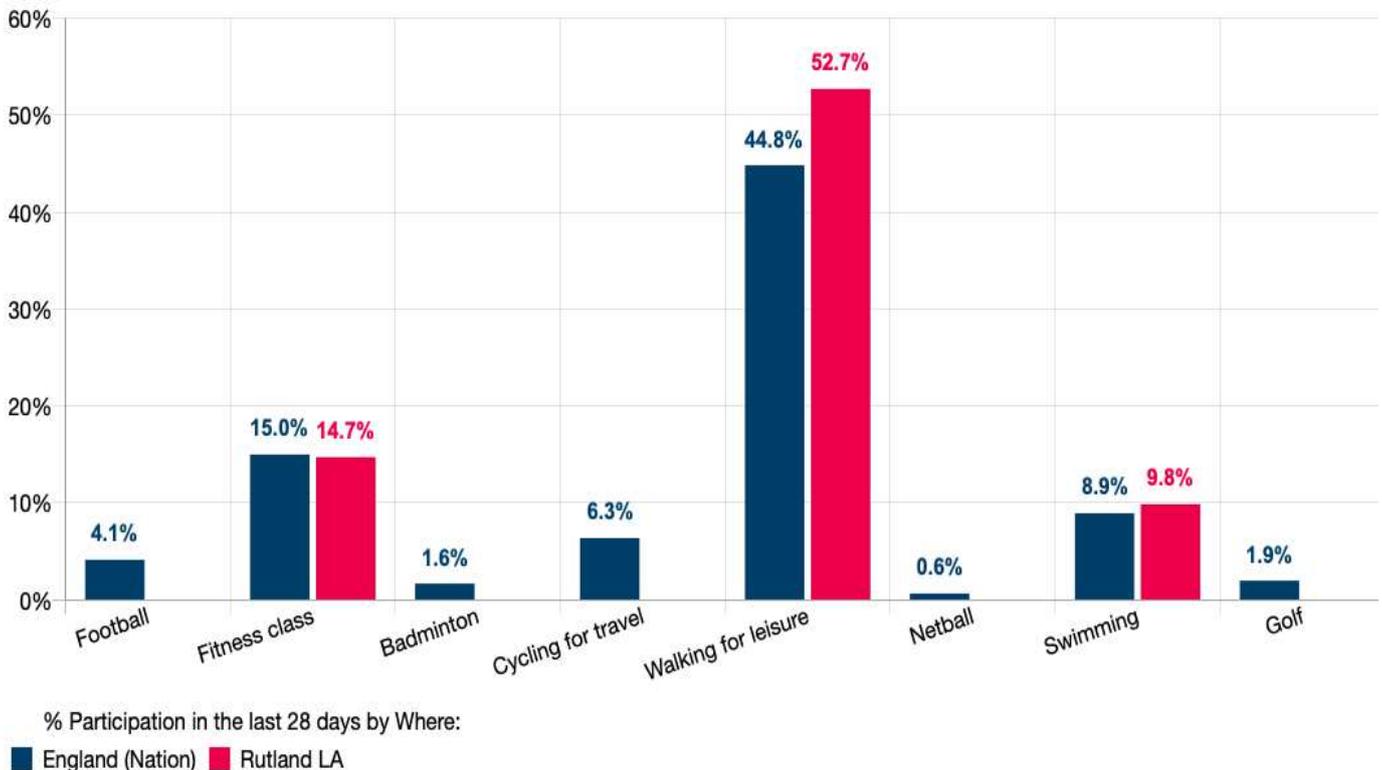
2.50 Overall the general picture of health in Rutland is that of a healthy and active population but with some concerning inequalities in health and wellbeing.

### Sports Participation

2.51 The figures below illustrate some of the most participated sports in England and how the participation in these sports within Rutland compares.

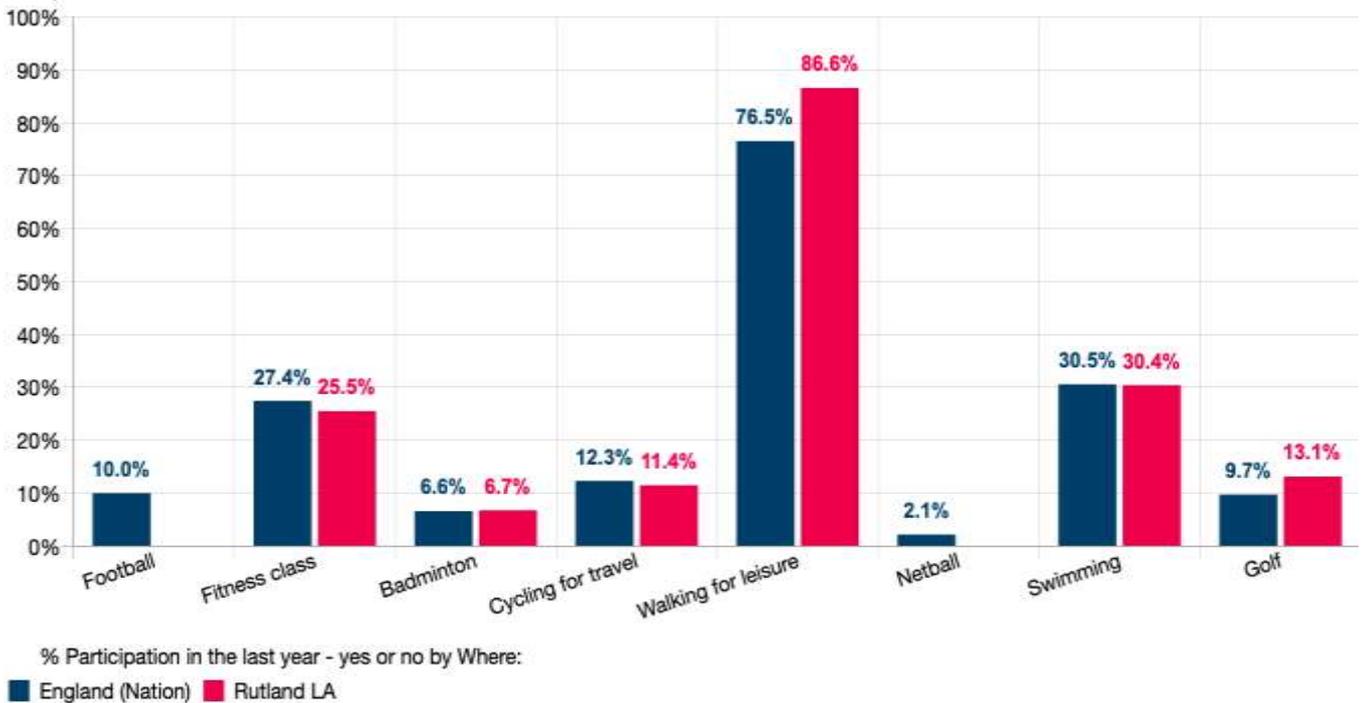
**Figure 2.4 – Sports Participation**

Participation in the last 28 days : At least twice in the last 28 days by activity  
May 19-20



Participation in the last year - yes or no : Participated in the last year by activity

May 19-20



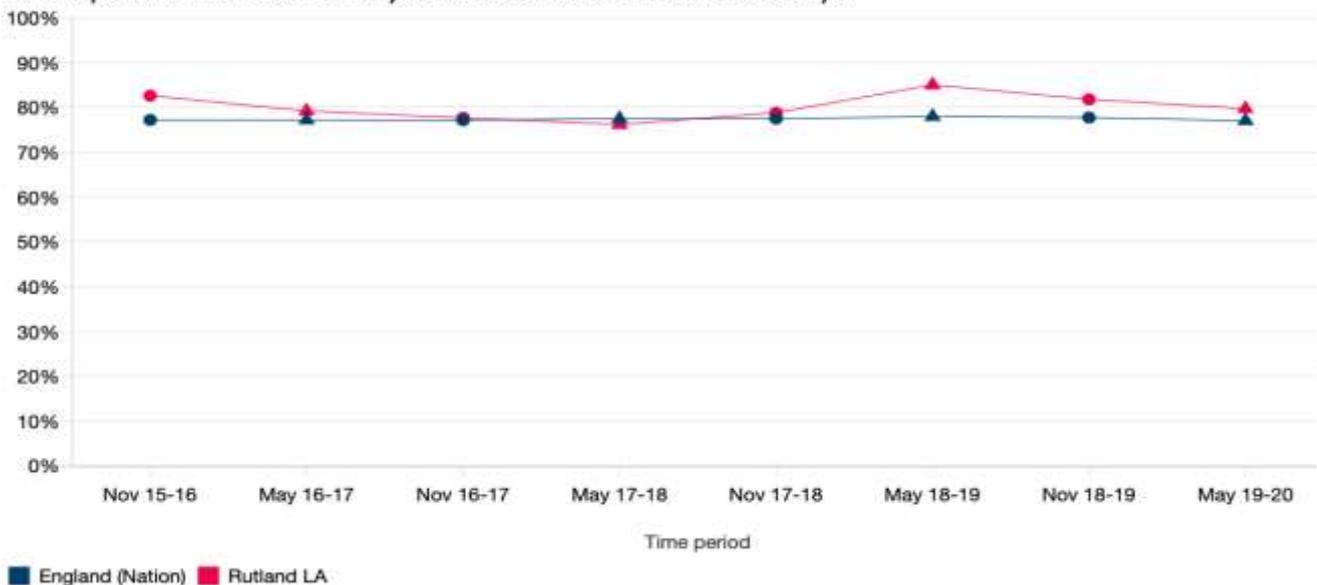
2.52 The graphs illustrate that participation in Walking for Leisure is the highest participation, with Fitness Classes and Swimming the next highest. Both fitness and swimming are comparable with the national picture.

2.53 Golf is higher than the national position when looking at more long term participation.

2.54 Overall the participation in sport has been constant since 2015/16 as illustrated below from the Active Lives survey

**Figure 2.5 – Sports Participation over Time**

Participation in the last 28 days : At least twice in the last 28 days



2.55 Although participation has remained fairly constant over time it has declined slightly in recent years, although this was from a particularly high position in 2018/19.

### **Impact of Covid**

2.56 There is also increasing evidence from the Covid Recovery and the analysis of physical activity through the Moving Communities data analysis which suggests that the inequalities in physical activity are increasing rather than reducing.

2.57 Moving Communities is the monitoring tool which is utilised by Sport England and the National Leisure Recovery Fund to analyse the data of people returning to sport and physical activity following the reopening of venues after the national lockdown and takes data from over 1,000 sites and over 24,000 user surveys to date.

2.58 Emerging data from the Moving Communities programme (although still early in the recovery programmes) suggests that:

- Lower percentages of older people (generally the less active) are returning to leisure centres and participating
- People in higher areas of deprivation are less likely to be returning to participation in physical activity

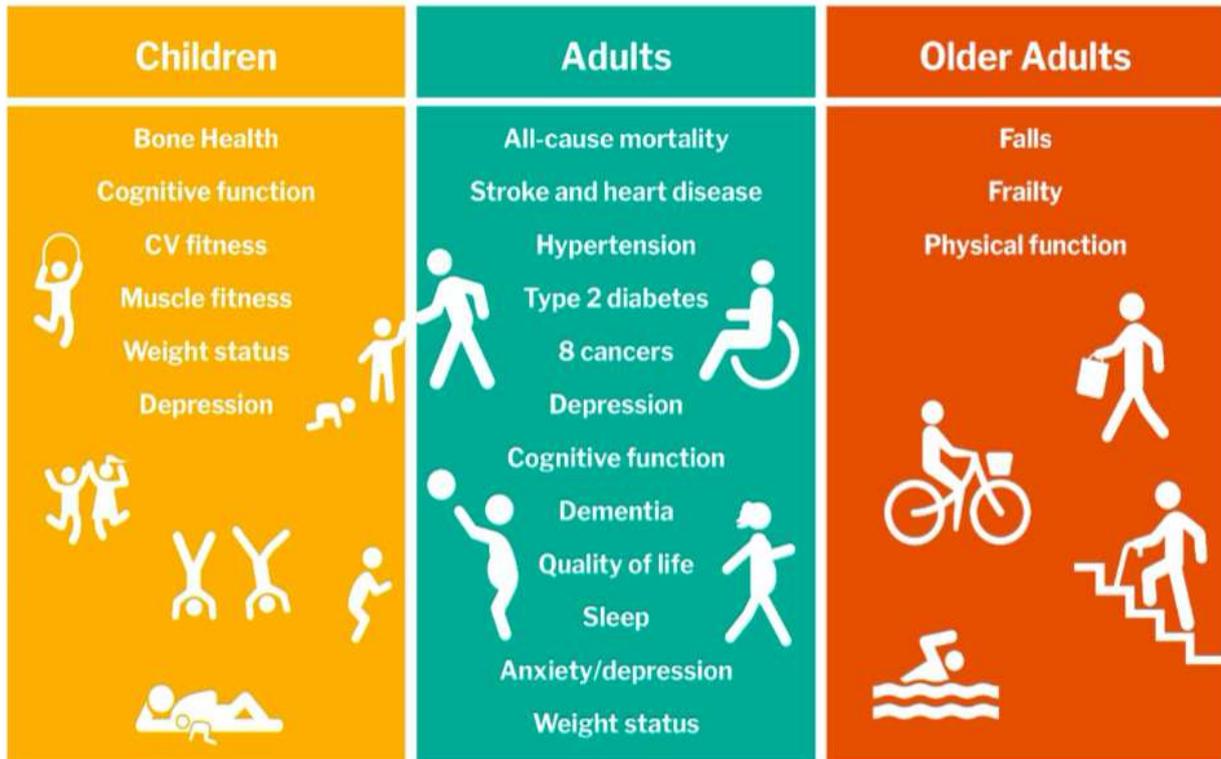
2.59 Whilst these are still early results it illustrates that there is the potential for greater inequalities in sport and physical activity.

### **The Importance of Sport and Leisure**

2.60 In considering the Leisure Needs analysis for Rutland it is important to consider why sport and physical activity is so important. The UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines published in 2019 provide evidence of health benefits in both children and adults as illustrated below

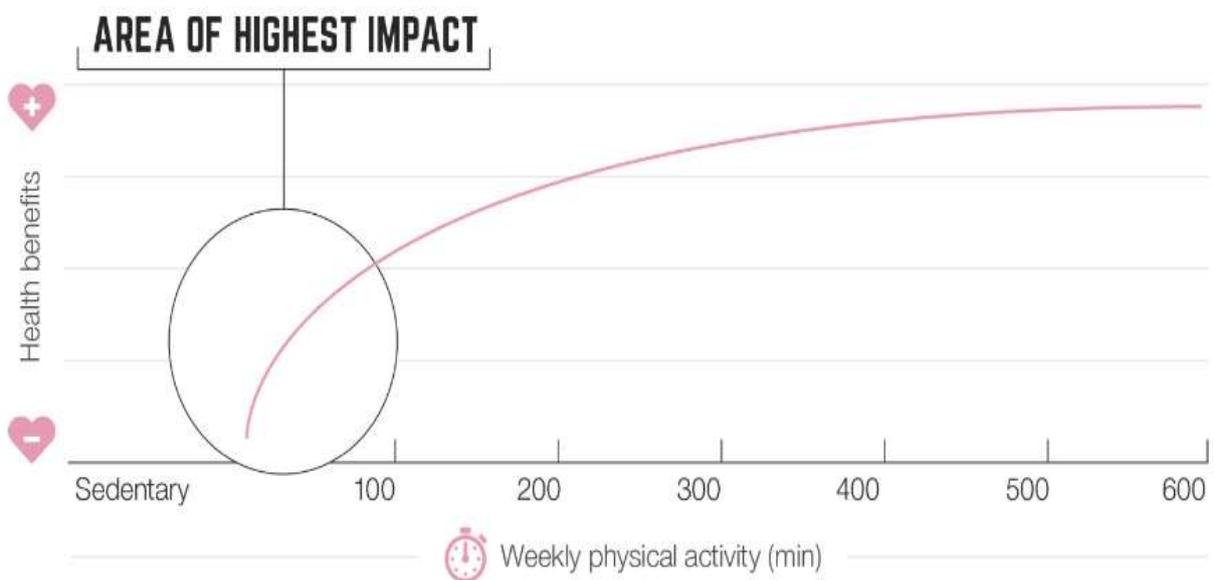
Figure 2.3 – Health Benefits from Physical Activity

**Moderate or strong evidence for health benefit**



2.61 In particular the greatest impact in people’s health is amongst those currently doing less than 30 minutes activity per week, as illustrated below

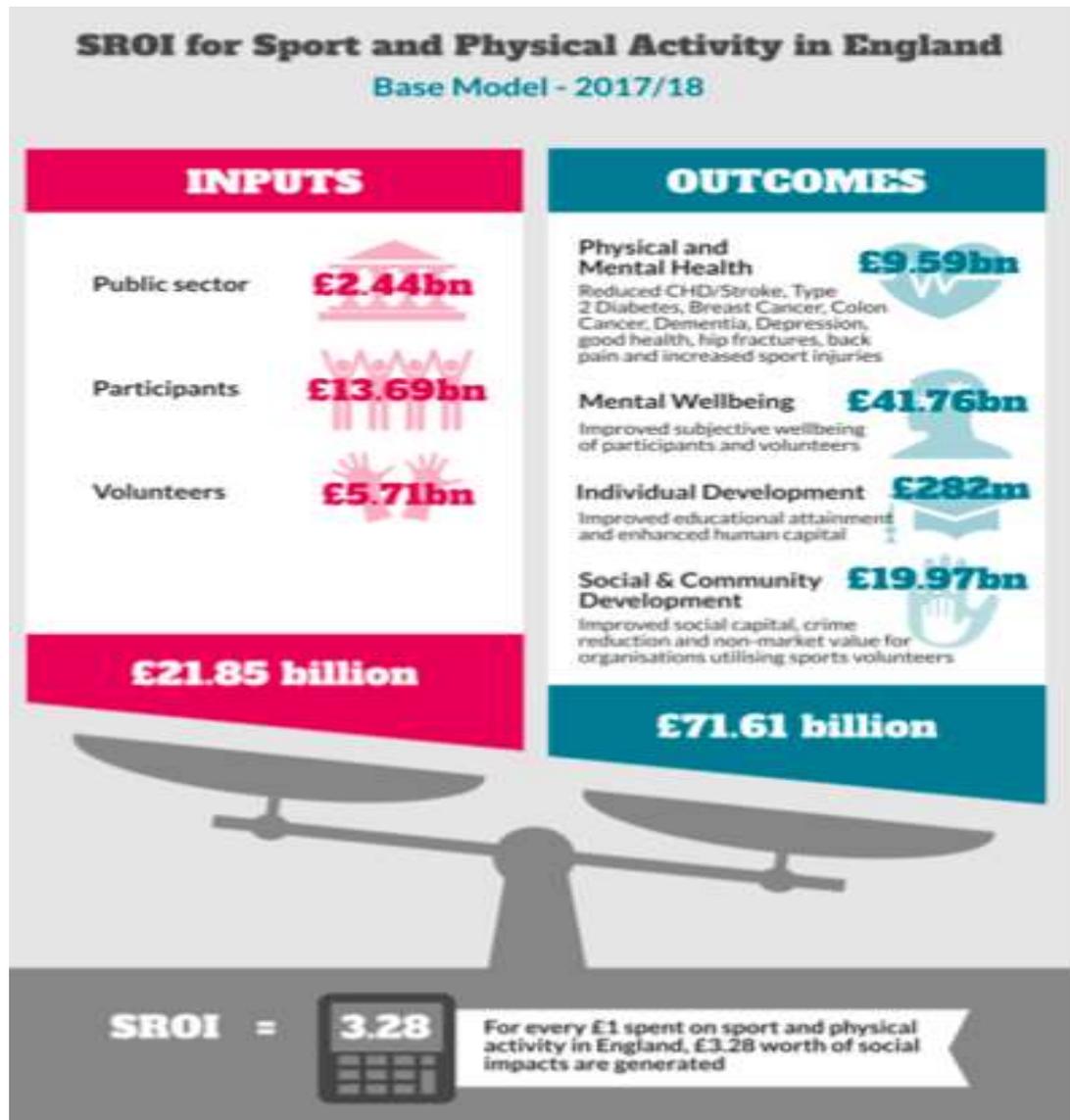
Figure 2.4 – Impact on Health



2.62 Sport and Leisure contributes to the health and wellbeing of the population and this has been recognised by successive governments and national agencies.

2.63 Research by Sheffield Hallam University in 2020 has also considered the social return on investment in sport and physical activity which is summarised below

**Figure 2.5 – Social Return on Investment**



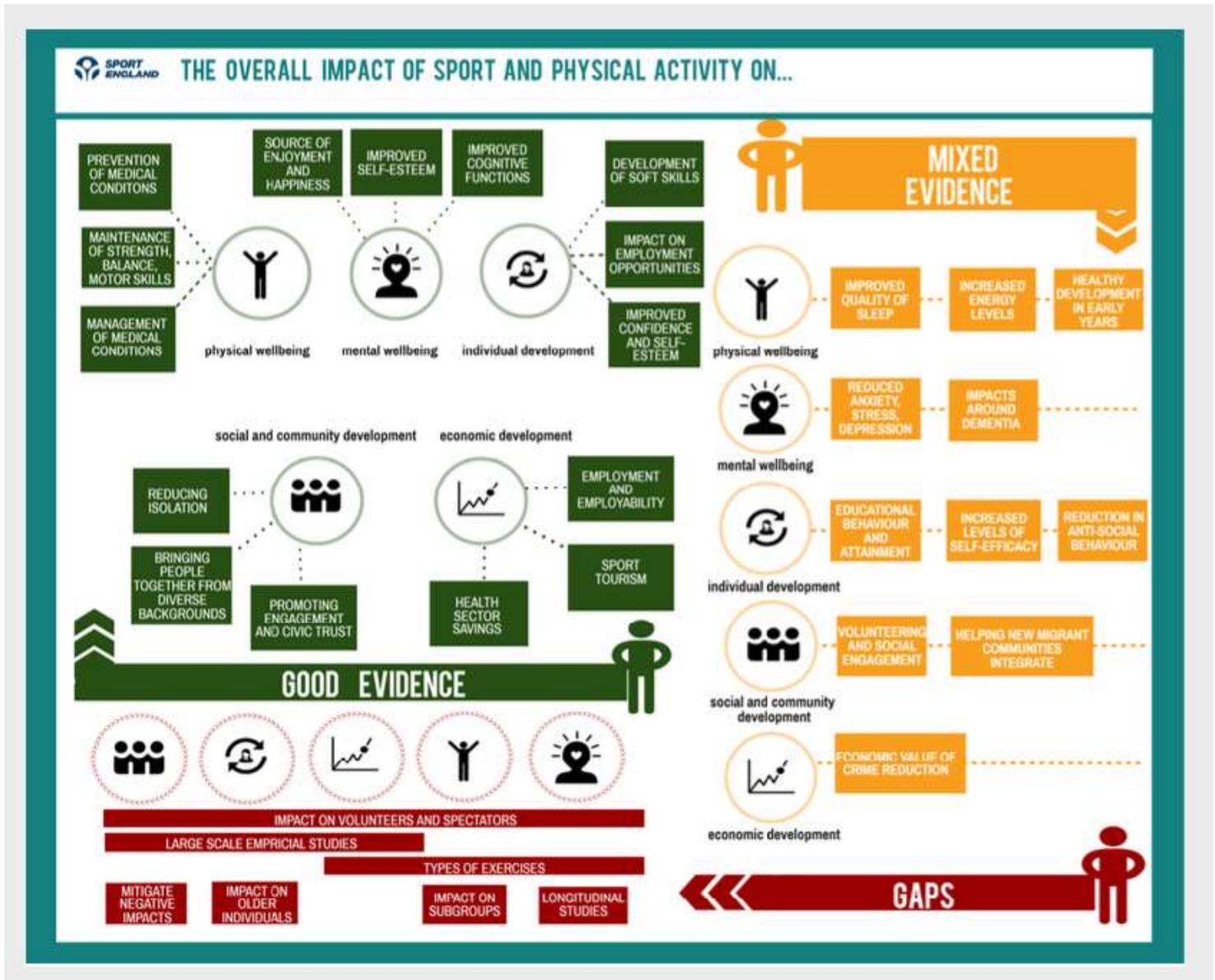
2.64 This illustrates that investment in sport and physical activity support real benefits in reduction in costs to treating physical and mental health, with £3.28 of social impacts generated for every £1 spent on sport and physical activity.

2.65 In 2017 Sport England also undertook an Outcomes Evidence Review which sought to establish the level of evidence which demonstrates delivery against the five core outcomes in the UK Governments Sports Strategy

- Physical Wellbeing
- Mental Wellbeing

- Individual Development
- Social and Community Development
- Economic Development

2.66 The level of evidence is summarised in the diagram below



### Summary

2.67 This section has set out the overall strategic framework that Rutland operates within and some of the key data which sets out an overview of the population and its health and wellbeing.

2.68 In particular the population of Rutland is generally physically active and performs better than the national position for health and wellbeing. There are however a number of areas where the focus should be to address inequalities, such as

- Lower socio economic groups and those with long term illnesses or disabilities are less active than other sectors of the population both nationally and in Rutland. In particular within Rutland the inequality for physical activity for those with long term illnesses and disability is greater than nationally. This is particularly relevant as 15% of the population have long term illnesses or disability.
- Conversely there is little or no gender inequality for physical activity with levels similar for both male and female.
- Within the age groups of 35 - 54 and 75 plus the physical activity levels in Rutland are lower than the national whilst the 16-34 and 55 – 74 age group are higher than the national picture
- Walking for leisure is the most participated in activity by a very large margin. Fitness and Swimming are both the next highest participation levels (with 25.4% and 30.4% participating in the last year respectively).

2.69 It will be important that current facility and service provision is retained to cater for the active segments of the population, while considering plans to engage with the less active population

2.70 In terms of the strategic context, Rutland has set out some clear ambitions which are encapsulated within the Corporate Plan and also the Leicestershire and Rutland Sport and Physical Activity Strategy which seek to deliver high quality of life in vibrant communities and deliver the most active people in the country.

## Section 3: Supply & Demand

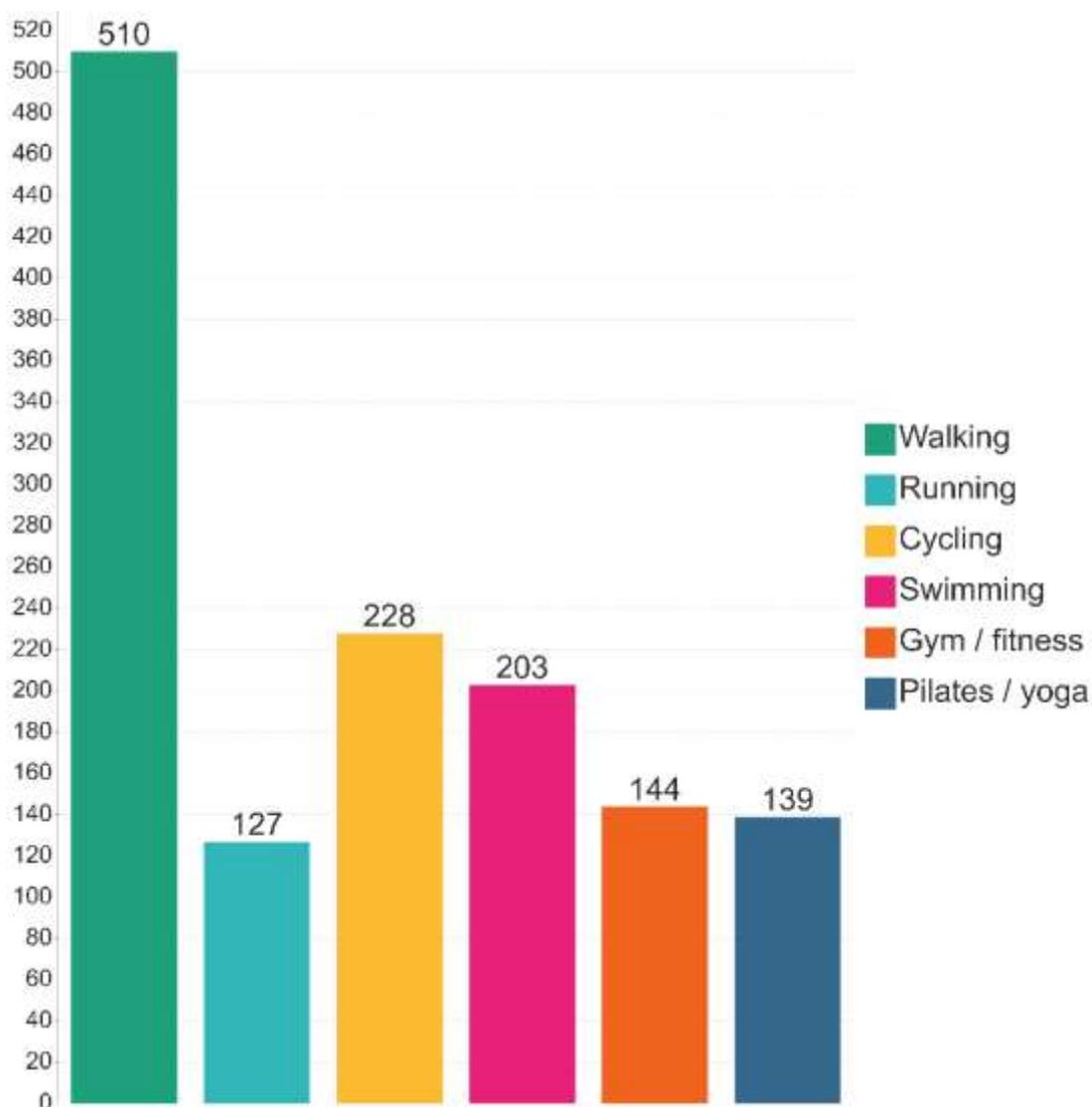
### The Active Environment

- 3.1 The active environment are the facilities and spaces where people participate in physical activity. Sport England's focus is to encourage and make it easy for people to be active, in particular they define the active environment as
- Dedicated sports and physical activity facilities, such as pools, leisure centres, pitches and courts.
  - Other Community Spaces, such as parks and open spaces, village halls, community centres and schools. Not designed exclusively for sport and physical activity but much can or does take place there.
  - The wider built environment, such as streets, housing estates, squares and tow paths.
- 3.2 In addition to these spaces identified above, consideration to natural resources and cycleways and footpaths should be taken into account.
- 3.3 We set out in this section the overall supply and demand analysis for the active environment with a focus on the key indoor facilities as defined for the scope of the brief, utilising a number of key tools including
- Rutland Conversation – results from the survey undertaken in May 2021
  - Facility Audit and Facility Planning Model
  - Stakeholder Engagement
- 3.4 In particular we have identified the overall supply and demand for facilities which consider the following four aspects, in line with Sport England guidance
- Quantity – what facilities are there in the area?
  - Quality – how good they are?
  - Accessibility – where are they located?
  - Availability – how available to the community are they?
- 3.5 The focus of the supply and demand is on the main indoor facilities but we also reference the other aspects of the active environment, but have not undertaken a detailed assessment of supply and demand (for example a playing pitch strategy was not within the scope of our work). Further work on outdoor provision will be undertaken through work on Rutland's Local Plan.
- 3.6 We then summarise the future needs at the end of the section for the main indoor facility types.

### Rutland Conversation

- 3.7 As part of the Rutland Conversation a Leisure and Recreation themed survey was undertaken in May 2021, which resulted in 573 responses, which we summarise some of the key feedback and results over the subsequent paragraphs.
- 3.8 A range of questions were asked and responses are provided in in Appendix A, with the key findings below

**Figure 3.1 – What Sport and Leisure Activities do you normally participate in?**

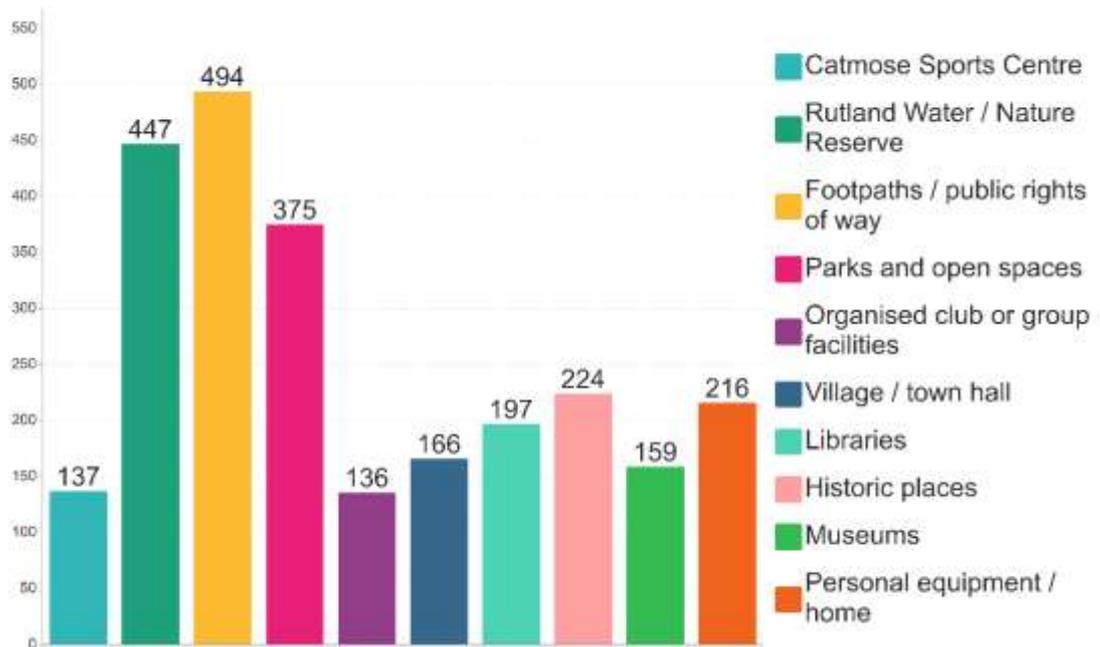


3.9 As can be seen from the graph above the main activities that respondents participate in are as follows

- Walking / Rambling / Hiking 90%
- Cycling 40%
- Swimming 36%

3.10 The highest participation sports and activities shown above are similar to the national picture when looking at participation sports with walking, cycling, gym/fitness and swimming being nationally the highest participation activities.

**Figure 3.2 – Which Facilities do you use?**



3.11 The main facilities and places which people use are footpaths / byways / rights of way, Rutland Water, and parks and open spaces, which would be expected as this links to the participation in walking and the available spaces across Rutland.

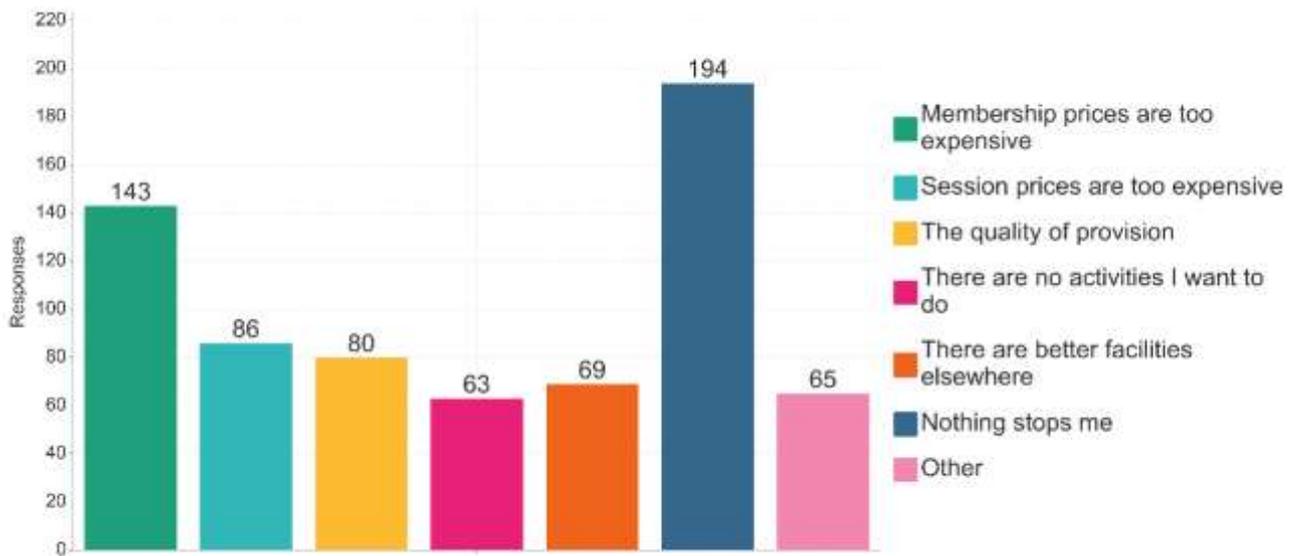
3.12 In addition to this there is also significant use of organised clubs and groups and village & town halls.

3.13 When looking at individual sports facilities the following facilities are the most used by respondents

- Rutland Water 78%
- Catmose Sports Centre 24%
- Uppingham School Sports Centre 16%
- Active Rutland Hub 5%
- Oakham School Sports Centre 5%

3.14 Rutland Water is used by nearly 80% of respondents which is perhaps understandable with the profile and location of it within Rutland. However it does potentially suggest that some of the stakeholder views that Rutland Water is used more by people from outside of the County may not be accurate.

**Figure 3.3 – Barriers to Use**



3.15 One of the key questions asked was what stops people from participating in sport and leisure, of which respondents identified the following key areas as the main reasons for not participating in sport and leisure activities

- Membership/Session prices too high 40%
- Quality of Provision/Better Quality elsewhere 26%

3.16 Thus there appears to be a clear message from the respondents to the survey that the quality of provision and also the prices are too high, which may link to the feedback from stakeholders, suggesting that some school facilities are only accessible through membership as opposed to pay and play sessions.

3.17 Conversely access to the facilities appears not to be a barrier in the fact that only 3% of respondents identified that they couldn't get to facilities.

3.18 Another encouraging message is that of the respondents only 3% said they were not interested in sport and leisure, suggesting that the vast majority of people are keen to participate.

3.19 In addition to the quantitative responses, respondents were asked a number of open ended questions about their approach to activities. The extract from below illustrates some of the key findings

## 7. Change and improvement

As part of the 'Leisure and Recreation' survey, respondents were asked a range of questions about the future of leisure provision in Rutland.

When people were asked what leisure provision they felt Rutland needs in order to maintain or improve the wellbeing of its residents, the top answers (in rank order) were:

1. Swimming
2. Footpaths and cycle paths
3. Cinema
4. Access to facilities for all – low cost and not linked to public schools
5. County or Council owned and run sports facilities

When asked if they had any other comments about the future of leisure and wellbeing provision in Rutland, respondents once again highlighted the following:

- Access to swimming facilities
- The provision of a local cinema
- A perceived lack of council-run facilities and open spaces

3.20 Overall these results illustrate which facilities and activities respondents participate in most and the key barriers.

### Existing Facility Provision

3.21 Across Rutland there is a mix of indoor provision which seeks to deliver leisure and wellbeing facilities. The network of facilities is summarised in the table below against the key categories within the Active Environment.

**Table 3.1 – The Active Environment**

Category	Rutland Provision
Dedicated Sports Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catmose Sports Centre and the Active Rutland Hub provide sports hall provision and community swimming provision</li> <li>• There are also a number of dedicated sports facilities in Stamford, Corby and Melton outside of Rutland Council area but provide facilities which are used by residents.</li> <li>• There are a number of private facilities such as Inspire2Tri, golf clubs, football and rugby and other outdoor sports clubs across the County, including playing pitches</li> </ul>

Category	Rutland Provision
Other Community Spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a number of school sites including Uppingham School and Oakham School which provide access for community use, including swimming pools and sports halls, however these are subject to priority use by the schools.</li> <li>• Other colleges and schools provide access to sports facilities, such as Uppingham College and Casterton College</li> <li>• There is a network of village halls, parks and open spaces across the County which are available for sports bookings and use for sports activities</li> </ul>
Wider Built Environment & Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The County is predominantly rural in nature, with the two principle towns of Uppingham and Oakham providing the main built environment.</li> <li>• There are a range of natural resources in terms of footpaths and cycleways for access to the rural environment</li> <li>• Rutland Water provides for many sport and leisure activities (both on water and in its surrounds) and its location in the centre of the County provides a focal point for access.</li> </ul>

3.22 The main indoor sporting facilities which people access are swimming pools and Sports Halls (which provide for a number of different sports) as well as health and fitness facilities, which deliver facilities to support the participation in fitness and group exercise.

3.23 In addition to this there are a range of multi-functional facilities which can be utilised for sport activities, for example Village Halls and Community Centres.

3.24 The Sport and Recreation Facility in 2016 identified a detailed assessment of the facilities provided across the County and we have as part of this assessment reviewed this provision and identified any changes in provision.

3.25 Due to the Covid pandemic the operation of venues over the last year has been very different with enforced closures and restrictions in capacity. The facility audit has assumed that programmes are based on the pre-covid position and operation.

3.26 The existing provision for facilities across Rutland is summarised below

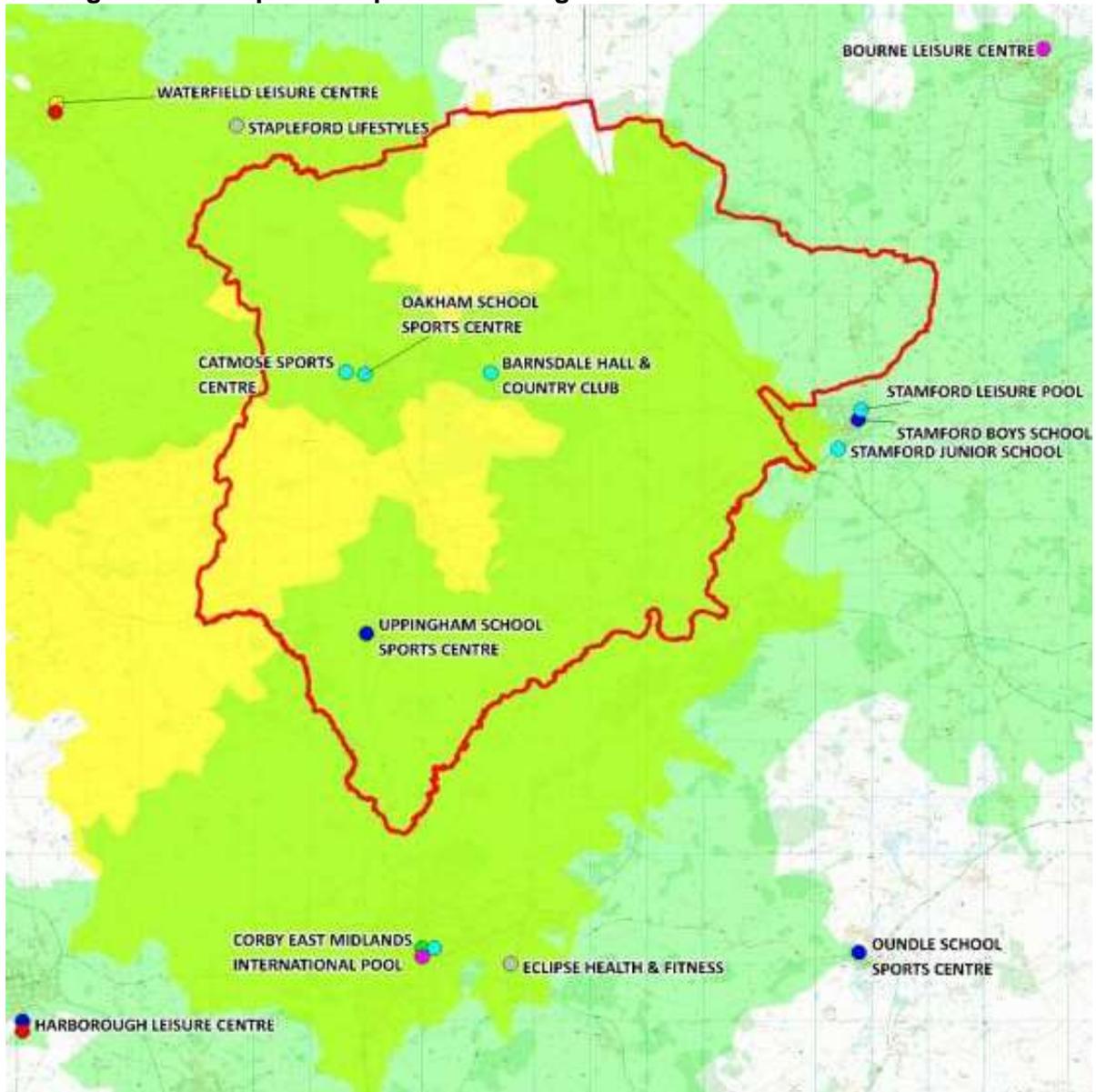
## Swimming Pools

3.27 There are 4 full size swimming pools across the County of which only Catmose Sports Centre has full time community access:

- Catmose Sports Centre (25 metre, 4 lane pool)
- Uppingham School Sports Centre (25 metre, 6 lane pool)
- Oakham School Pool (25 metre, 4 lane pool)
- Barnsdale Hall Hotel (23 metre, 4 lane pool)

3.28 In addition there are full size pools outside the County which serve the County, in particular in Stamford, Corby and Melton Mowbray. We illustrate below the location of the pools across Rutland as illustrated in the Sports and Recreation Strategy which remains relevant.

**Figure 3.4 – Map of 20m plus Swimming Pools**



3.29 In considering existing provision it is also important to note the hours of access to swimming provision which is summarised below in respect of the main pools:

- Catmose Sports Centre 52 hours per week
- Uppingham Sports Centre 11 hours per week
- Oakham School 11.5 hours per week

3.30 As illustrated above, Catmose Sports Centre provides the main access for community use to pools in the County and is the only venue that provides public casual access to swimming.

3.31 To complete the picture of swimming provision, the full list of pools in Rutland is given below:

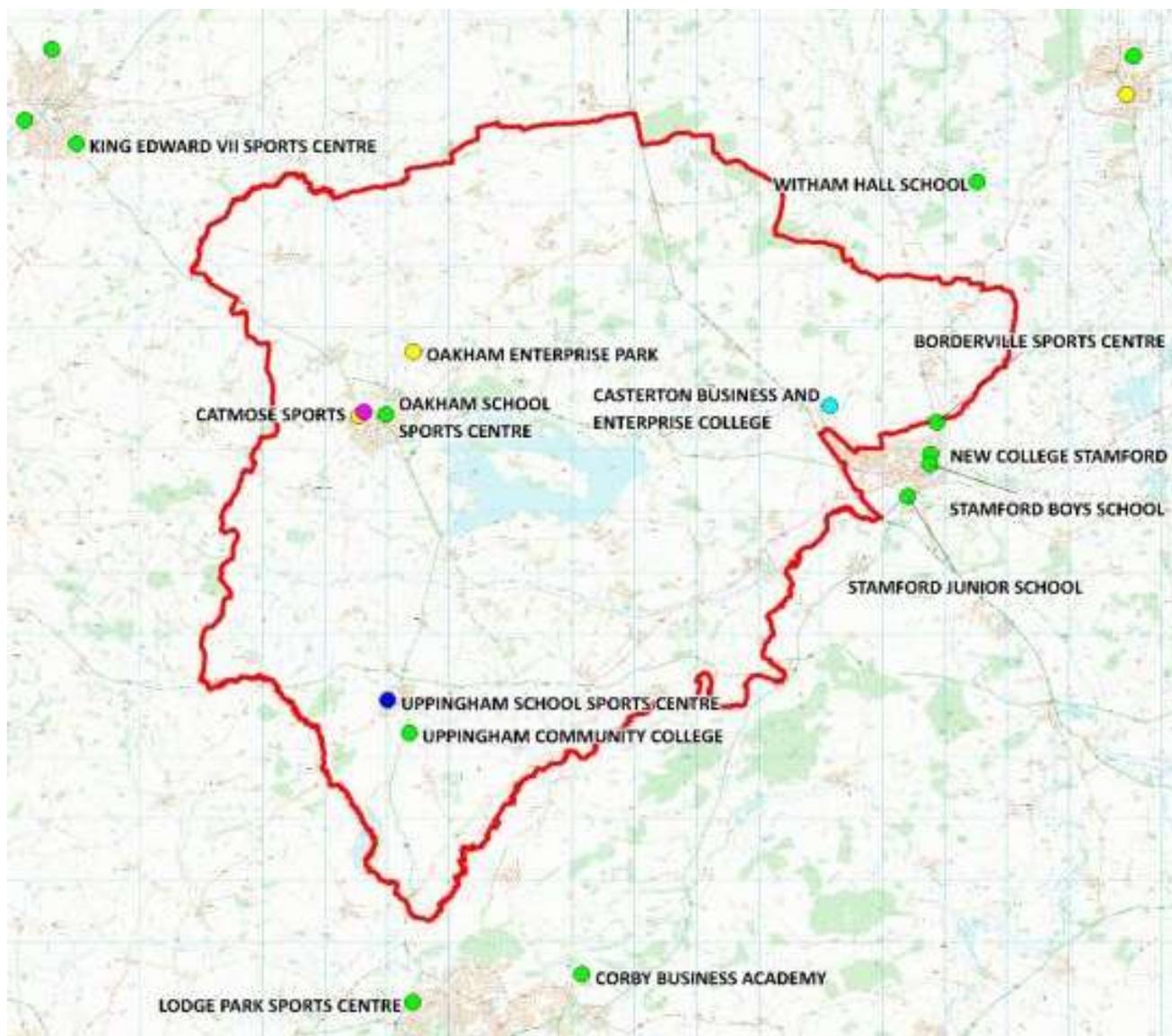
**Table 3.2 – Swimming Facilities in Rutland**

<b>Name of Facility</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Dims. m</b>	<b>Area m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Catmose Sports Centre	Full size	25 x 10	250	Public use / Swimming lessons	Public use available
Oakham School Sports Centre	Full size	25 x 10	250	Pre-booked Public use / Swimming lessons	Public use available
Uppingham School Sports Centre	Full size	25 x 15	375	Pre-booked Public use / Swimming lessons	Public use available
Barnsdale Hall & Country Club	Full size	23 x 9	203	Currently Private Member use	Private use
Hambleton Hall	Outdoor Pool	10 x 4	40	Private seasonal use (May to October)	Private use
St George's Barracks	Full size	20 x 9 1m to 2.5m depth	180	MOD and school hire, Membership, family sessions through Army Welfare Service	Restricted use
Edith Weston Primary School	Learner Pool	TBC 1m deep		Pool hire / parent and child swimming	Hire £35 per hour
Oakham C of E Primary School	Learner Pool	TBC		Learner Pool / Aquatherapy	
Rutland Caravan and Camping Pool, Greetham	Leisure Pool	11 x 6 1.4m deep	66	Pre-booked whole pool hire for public use	£16 per half hour, max 10 people
Inspire2Tri, Manton	Therapy Pool	5 x 5 1.4m deep	25	Hydrotherapy Pool Physio-led coaching, rehab & exercise	Hoist and wheelchair access

## Sports Halls

3.32 There are 6 sites providing 7 Sports Halls across the County (2 at Catmose Sports), as illustrated in the map below from the Sport and Recreation Strategy.

**Figure 3.5 – Sports Hall Provision**



3.33 Except for the Active Rutland Hub at the Oakham Enterprise Park, all of the sites are on education facilities, with Catmose Sports Centre the only facility with a community use agreement and open for casual public use.

## Other Indoor Leisure Provision

3.34 Within the Sport and Recreation Strategy in 2016 the following key findings in terms of indoor leisure provision were identified for a range of sports including

- Indoor Bowls – there is one indoor bowls site in Rutland and a number of sites which are in close proximity to the boundaries and serve Rutland

residents. The strategy identified there is no requirement for additional bowls provision

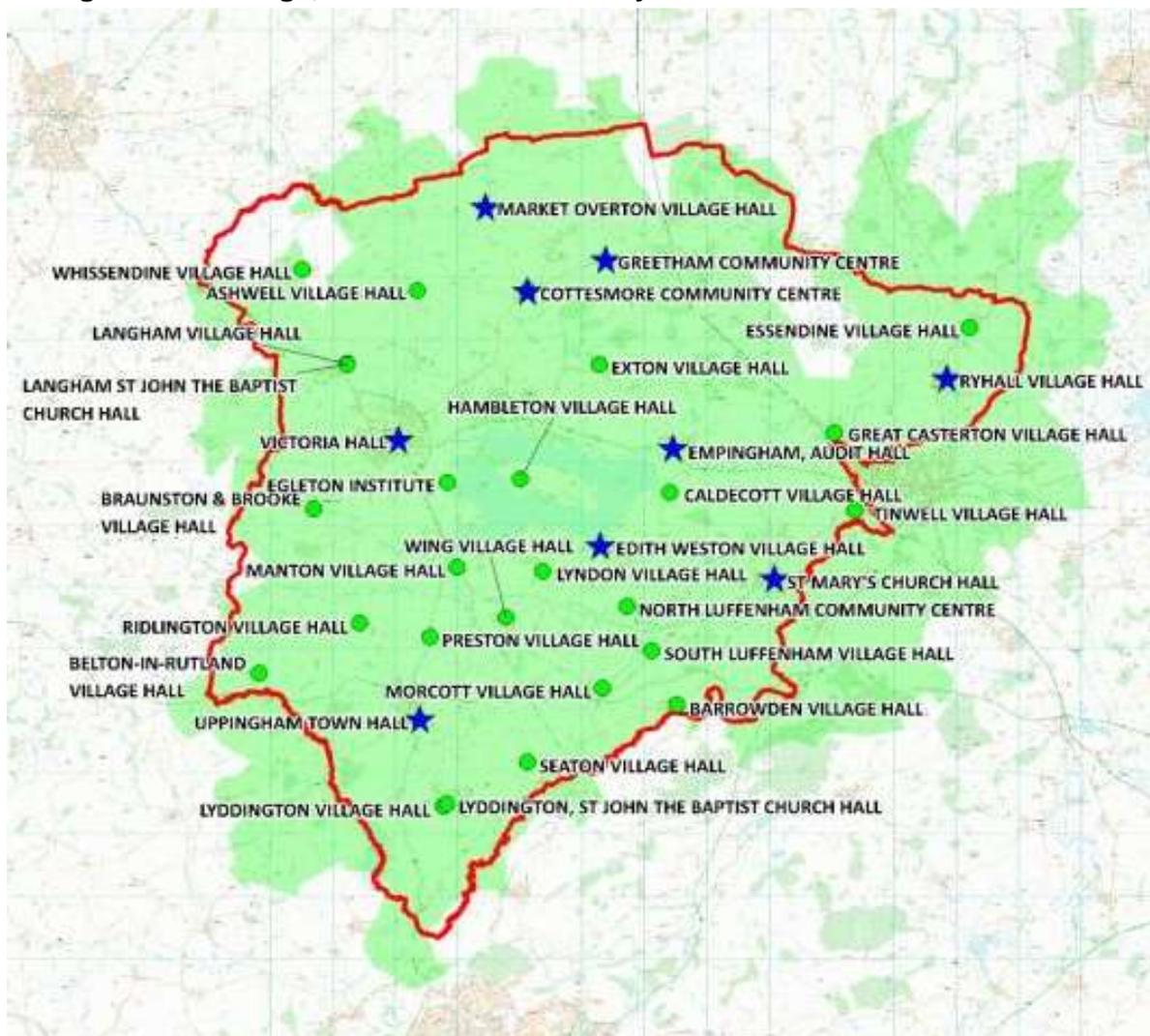
- Indoor Tennis – there are no indoor tennis facilities within Rutland but there are at Corby and Harborough, being the closest. The demand suggests there would be a need for one indoor court, however this is unlikely to be sufficient to provide a priority for public investment
- Squash – there are 8 squash courts in Rutland predominantly in the school provision. Whilst there is some demand for future additional courts, this can be met by Oakham School.

3.35 Overall the analysis of indoor leisure provision undertaken as part of the Sport and Recreation Strategy illustrates there is no overwhelming demand for additional provision for these dedicated sports. Our analysis of the facility audit suggests this is still relevant today.

3.36 The principle other indoor leisure provision is provided through village halls and community centres which are not dedicated spaces but provide a useful network of facilities that can be utilised for a variety of leisure and wellbeing activities.

3.37 The map below from the 2016 Sport and Recreation Strategy illustrates the network of provision across Rutland.

**Figure 3.5 – Village, Church and Community Halls**



3.38 Overall the existing facility provision within Rutland illustrates a good network of facilities across the County and also just over the boundary in Stamford, Corby and Melton Mowbray. The key features of the network is as follows

- The core facilities (Pools / Sports Halls / Health and Fitness) are concentrated within Oakham and Uppingham within the County, of which the majority of facilities are situated in schools, with some community use.
- These facilities are supported by local facilities including a network of village halls and community centres, play areas, playing fields and sports clubs.
- There are a number of facilities in Stamford, Corby and Melton Mowbray outside of the County whose catchment areas include Rutland, in particular within the east of the County and the South of the County.

3.39 While there is a good network of facilities across the County, the facility audit illustrated a number of issues when considering the quality, accessibility and availability of facilities, which include:

- Catmose Pool is currently closed and the condition surveys undertaken indicate that the pool is at the end of life and requires significant investment or replacement if the pool is to continue in use.
- The sports facilities (including pools) at the schools in the County (particularly Uppingham and Oakham) provide limited community use access in that they focus on use by clubs and membership with no public casual access.
- Whilst there is some community use at school facilities as illustrated, the community access to these facilities is in the control of the schools and as such there is no guarantee this will continue.

3.40 These issues suggest that although there is a good network of facilities across the county and in close proximity to the boundaries, there are potential issues in terms of the demand.

### **Facility Planning Model**

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

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

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

- assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional, or national scale.
- helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs.
- helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and

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

3.45 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities.

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

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

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

3.49 Appendices B and C provides the full FPM reports. We summarise below the key findings for Swimming Pools, Sports Halls and AGP's

## **Swimming Pools**

3.50 Based on this one-year assessment, the demand for swimming pools from Rutland County residents can be met by the current supply of swimming pools in the County. This assumes the retention of the Catmose Pool, or provision of another public swimming pool site in Oakham.

3.51 Prior to closure the Catmose Pool provided sufficient hours of access to allow a range of swimming activities, including learning to swim, public recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development by clubs.

3.52 Access for community use at the education swimming pool sites at Oakham School and Uppingham School is determined by (1) the policy of each school on community use, (2) the hours they decide to make the pool available, (3) the type of use, which does not include recreational pay and swim use and (4) residents taking out a membership to be able to access the pool. Any of these factors can change at any time and Rutland County Council has no control of decisions made by the schools towards community use.

3.53 The bullet point findings supporting this strategic assessment are:

### ***Swimming pool supply***

- Catmose Sports Centre provides for community use. The pool is a 25m x 10m 4 lane pool, opened in 1981 and was modernised in 2007.
- There are two education pool sites, Oakham School Sports Centre, also with a 25m x 10m 4 lane pool. It is the oldest swimming pool site in the County, having opened in 1972 and was modernised in 2005. The centre provides for use by Rutland County residents, through a membership system, and is also available for hire by swimming clubs and community groups.
- Uppingham School Sports Centre is the most recent and largest swimming pool site in the County. It has a 25m x 15m six lane pool and was opened in 2010. The centre also provides for use by Rutland County residents through a membership system and is also available for hire by swimming clubs and community groups.
- The fourth swimming pool site is located at Barnsdale Hall and Country Club, it is the smallest swimming pool in the County with a 23m x 9m four lane pool, it opened in 1988 and was modernised in 2011. The pool site was included in the data but not included in the assessment because at present its use is predominantly by guests at the hotel not wider community use.
- The average age of the three swimming pool sites in 2021 available for community use is 33 years.

### ***Demand for swimming pools***

- The total population of Rutland County in 2021 is 40,386, based on the 2011 Census data at output area level with the 2018 mid-year estimates, modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities. [2020 mid-year estimate from ONS is 40,476]
- This population generates a total demand for swimming of 391 sq metres of water in the weekly peak period (weekday late afternoon, weekday evenings up to 6 hours per day and weekend days up to 7 hours per weekend day).
- The vast majority of demand is located within the two main settlements of Oakham and Uppingham. The catchment areas of the swimming pool sites do not overlap. The demand in Oakham is met / retained within Oakham and similarly for Uppingham. Modelling indicates that should there not be a public swimming pool in Oakham, little of the Oakham demand would transfer to Uppingham, even if Uppingham School extended the community use hours beyond the 11 hours it is available during term time.
- The drive time catchment area for swimming pools is up to 20 minutes. However, Sport England research has evidenced “a distance decay function” in that participation in the 10 -20 minute drive time catchment is around 50% less of that in the 0 – 10 minutes’ drive catchment. This indicates why the Oakham and Uppingham towns are distinct locations for

retention of their demand for swimming pools and one town does not substitute for the other.

### ***Satisfied demand for swimming pools***

- 95% (rounded) of the total demand for swimming from Rutland County residents is satisfied / met with all the pools in operation. This is the level of total demand for swimming located inside the catchment area of pools within the County and pools outside the County which are accessible to Rutland County residents. It is a very high level of the total demand for swimming pools which can be met.

### ***Retained demand.***

- Based on Rutland residents swimming at the nearest pool to where they live, 78% of the total 95% of the Rutland demand for swimming is met / satisfied within the County.
- There is a close correlation between the Rutland swimming pool locations / catchment areas and the location of the Rutland demand for swimming pools. The pools are located in the right places to meet demand.

### ***Unmet demand for swimming pools***

- Unmet demand has two parts to it - demand for pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool, it is then classified as unmet demand.
- The Rutland total unmet demand is 4.4% of total demand and equates to 17 sq metres of water.

### ***How full are the swimming pools and access to swimming pools?***

- The estimated used capacity of the swimming pools as a Rutland County average, is 30% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period. Sport England has a benchmark of swimming pools being comfortably full at 70% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- It is most important is to consider the number of hours a pool site is available for community use when looking at the estimated used capacity and not consider the percentage figure in isolation.
- The Catmose Sports Centre was available for 52.5 hours a week in the weekly peak period. It had a weekly capacity of 2,188 visits per week in the weekly peak period.
- Oakham School Sports Centre swimming pool is available for 11.5 hours per week in the weekly peak period and has a capacity of 479 visits. The Uppingham School swimming pool site is available for 11 hours per week for community use and has a capacity of 458 visits in the weekly peak period.
- The Catmose Sports Centre accommodated a much higher level of usage because of the hours it is available and (2) the Catmose Sports Centre

swimming pool provided for all swimming activities of learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane and aqua aerobics fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs.

- Whereas the education pool sites are only available for hire for organised use by swimming clubs or community groups. For residents to use the pools it requires them to take out a membership.

3.54 As the strategic findings show, and what is also a consistent theme through each of the assessment headings, is that a public swimming pool site located in Oakham will be required to meet needs. A 20 metre plus public swimming pool with full accessibility for all types of swimming activities will assist in meeting the demand for swimming pools identified in this Sport England assessment.

3.55 Availability for community use at the education pool sites depends on the policy of each school towards community use, it is not under the direct control of the County Council. Should a school change / reduce the hours for community use, then this will create unmet demand.

3.56 As set out, the location and catchment area of the two education pool sites in Oakham and Uppingham means both sites retain demand for swimming pools in their areas and there is little cross over between the two towns. If the Catmose Sports Centre pool is not available long term there would be some transfer of demand to the Oakham school site, but it is only available for 11.5 hours a week for community use. The Uppingham pool site is available for only 11 hours a week for community use. Combined this is less than 50% of the hours the Catmose Sports Centre is available for community use.

3.57 Also as set out based on the catchment areas of the pool sites, there would be very little transfer of demand. Swimming participation for residents traveling in the 10 – 20 minute travel time catchment, is around 50% of what it is in the 0 – 10 minutes. So even if the Uppingham School pool had more hours available for community use this would have limited impact in meeting demand located in Oakham.

## **Sports Halls**

3.58 The headline strategic finding is that the demand for sports halls by Rutland County residents can be met by the current supply of sports halls in the County. The sports halls are located in the main settlements of Oakham and Uppingham and there is a very close correlation between the sports hall sites, their catchment areas, and the location of the demand for sports halls. In short, the sports halls are located in the right places to meet demand.

3.59 The surprising finding is the level of demand for sports halls by Rutland County residents, which equates to 10.5 badminton courts. This compares to a supply of 25 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period, at Catmose Sports Centre and the education sports hall sites, outside of the hours for education use.

3.60 The interaction of supply and demand leads to a very high level of the demand for sports halls being met/satisfied, at over 94% of the total Rutland County demand for sports halls. Furthermore, based on residents participating at the nearest

sports hall to where they live, 84% of this total is retained at the sports hall sites in the County. This reinforces that the sports halls are located in the right places to meet demand.

- 3.61 Catmose Sports Centre is a dual use site with Catmose College and is the only sports hall site in the county that is a public leisure centre and is accessible and available for public use and by sports clubs.
- 3.62 There are four education sports hall sites with one located in Oakham, two in Uppingham and one in Casterton. The education venues do provide for community use, albeit the hours of availability are limited, and they provide for organised use by sports clubs and groups, not for public recreational pay and play. Oakham School operates a leisure club with 400 members.
- 3.63 There is an 8 badminton court main-hall at Catmose Sports Centre and a 6 badminton court sports hall at Uppingham School Sports Centre. The scale of these venues means they can provide for multi sports use at the same time and the Catmose Sports Centre can also provide an events venue.
- 3.64 There is a 5 badminton court size sports hall located at Castleton Business and Enterprise College and 4 badminton court size sports halls located at Oakham School Sports Centre and Uppingham Community College. This size of venue is large enough to provide for all indoor hall sports at the community level of participation, plus provide a venue suitable for club sport development.
- 3.65 Overall the scale of provision across Rutland County means it is a very extensive offer for the playing and development of indoor hall sports. The concern with the offer is the average age of the sports hall sites, which in 2021 is 39 years. The oldest sports hall is Catmose Sports Centre (opened in 1970 and modernised in 2008) and the most recent sports hall site to open is located at Uppingham School (opened in 2010).
- 3.66 The interaction of all the supply and demand findings means the level of estimated use of each sports hall site at peak times is quite low. Catmose Sports Centre has the highest estimated use, when combining the size of the centre, the hours it is available and that it provides for all types of use. Also, unlike some of the education venues it does not require a monthly membership fee to access the centre.
- 3.67 The policy towards community use, types of use and hours of access can change at the education venues and this could result in a reduction in supply. However, given the overall supply and demand balance and quantitative findings this is not an issue, unless (say) both Uppingham venues decided not to provide for community use.
- 3.68 The caveat to all these findings is that is a one-year assessment of the supply, demand, and access to sports halls across Rutland County in 2021. The findings have to be placed and assessed in the longer-term context of the Council's built sports facilities and leisure strategy, as this could change the findings long term.
- 3.69 Unlike with the swimming pools assessment the way forward, is not to suggest a bespoke local facility planning model assessment to consider and evaluate these longer-term potential changes. The reason being the extensive scale of the current provision and the level of demand for sports halls currently.

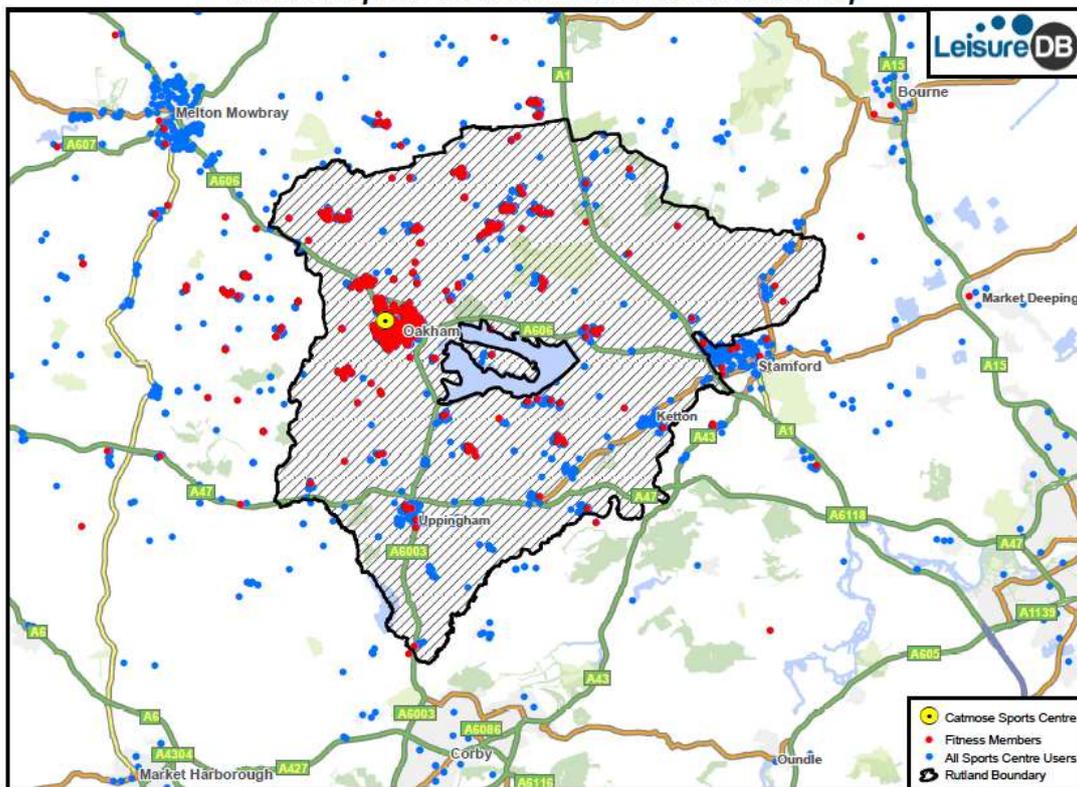
- 3.70 It would take very significant changes in supply to impact on the usage at the other sports halls and the need for further sports hall provision. It is suggested that it is more important to focus on the retention of the supply over the long term and modernise the sports hall stock to keep it fit for purpose.
- 3.71 The Catmose Sports Centre is an extensive centre and provides the best all-round offer for to the general public for the playing of hall sports in the County. It is the only public leisure centre in the County and therefore important to retain to ensure the fullest access and availability for all types of use.
- 3.72 In simple quantitative terms, there is enough supply to meet demand, should the centre not be retained – based on this one-year assessment. However, the County Council does not own or determine the access for community use at the other sports hall sites. Should education providers reduce access, then the supply and demand balance changes significantly without the Catmose Sports Centre
- 3.73 Also, there would only be one sports hall site in Oakham and as for swimming pools, the location and catchment area of the Oakham and Uppingham centres do not really overlap. So, access to two education sports hall sites in Uppingham does little to meet the Oakham demand.
- 3.74 Should the Council consider replacing the Catmose Sports Centre on rounds of age and condition, then this one-year assessment of supply and demand does suggest a new centre could be a smaller scale, e.g. a 6 badminton court main hall.
- 3.75 This would provide for multi sports use at the same time and also as an events centre at the local level. The need for a separate activity hall would depend on the projected programme of use for a new centre and the need to accommodate big and small space sports in separate halls. Or, if all activities could be accommodated in one main hall.
- 3.76 The FPM is a detailed demand study for key sports facilities and provides guidance on the demand for facilities, which has identified that for swimming pools the number of pools is sufficient (assuming that Catmose Sports is retained or alternative community use is identified at the school sites in Uppingham and Oakham) and that the supply of Sports Halls over meets demand, but does rely on access to school facilities.

### **Catmose Sports Centre**

- 3.77 There are over 11,000 known users of Catmose Sports Centre of which over 2,400 are regular users. 81.5% of the current users live within Rutland and those that live outside of Rutland come predominantly from Melton Mowbray and Stamford.

**Figure 3.6 – Map of Current Users**

*Catmose Sports Centre: Members & Users Dot Map*



© Experian Limited.  
Prepared for Max Associates by The Leisure Database Company, October 2019

3.78As can be seen from the map above, there is a significant concentration of users from Oakham who use the Centre. Further detailed analysis of the postcodes of the current users suggest that circa 4,700 of the 11,000 users live in the principle Oakham postcode (LE15 6\*\*) area.

3.79The cluster of users around Oakham (shown in red above) also predominantly relates to fitness members who will be regular users of the Centre (including the pool).

3.80The 2,400 regular users includes a range of memberships, such as Centre Membership (with access to all activities), Aquafit, Swim Only, GP Referral, etc.

3.81The Centre had over 190,000 visits per annum in pre Covid use. The number of visits in 2018/19 and 2019/20 are summarised below (visits in 2019/20 were impacted by Covid as use reduced in the period Jan – Mar 2020).

**Table 3.3 – Catmose Sports Centre visits**

Visits	Swimming	Dryside	Fitness	Total
2018/19	35,782	70,334	85,686	191,802
2019/20	34,672	54,663	57,666	147,001

3.82This analysis illustrates the importance of the Catmose Sports Centre to the provision of community access to leisure and wellbeing activities.

## Stakeholder Engagement

3.83 As part of the establishment of the need for future facilities over 40 stakeholders were offered the opportunity for engagement and consultation. The full list of stakeholders contacted is presented in Appendix D, and this included

- Rutland County Council Officers and Councillors
- Town and Parish Councils
- Schools and Colleges
- Sports Clubs
- Facility Providers (including Stevenage Leisure Limited)
- Leicestershire & Rutland Sport
- Community Groups (including disability groups)
- Local Sports Alliance (LSA)
- Active Rutland Team
- Health Provision

3.84 Stakeholders were asked their views on the current leisure provision and what their future needs would be for leisure provision as well as providing an opportunity for stakeholders to identify any key issues.

3.85 The key findings from the stakeholder engagement sessions are summarised below to identify what the key issues identified by stakeholders is in terms of future leisure provision.

- There is no specific Centre for Rutland, with many people travelling outside of the County for their Sport and Leisure activities (as well as other services, such as hospitals, shopping, nightlife, etc.). This is particularly relevant for people in the south and east of the County.
- There is a view that Oakham gets all the investment in facilities and activities, but equally that there is no other location which provides a central point.
- The facilities in Uppingham for leisure, whilst there is a good quality of facility at the school, access to these is difficult due to either prices too high or access is not available (for example the sports centre has been closed to the community during the pandemic).
- Rutland Water is seen as a significant facility for leisure and recreation, although there is a perception that this is predominantly used by people from outside of Rutland rather than local people.
- The future use of Catmose Sports and particularly the pool was considered to be important to people, with the potential and concern over its future opening.
- There was some support for the development of better community facilities which provided a hub for Rutland to deliver facilities which would provide access to sport and leisure facilities. For example, disabled groups identified the wish for a central community location where they could access services and activities potentially in spaces such as halls and meeting spaces.

- Both Melton Swimming Club and Dive Rutland felt there was a need for a community pool in Rutland and in particular this is an ambition of Dive Rutland, who potentially have funding to put towards a pool.
- The co-ordination and promotion of community activities across Rutland could be improved and in particular the role of the Local Sports Alliance going forwards should be considered. Indeed the future strategic direction of the LSA is currently due to be reviewed.
- Discussions with a number of colleges (including Uppingham and Casterton) indicated they are keen to expand community use of the facilities.
- The development of active travel and enabling the use of natural resources (such as cycle paths and footpaths) to encourage physical activity could be utilised
- The rural nature of the County was felt to provide limitations in accessing facilities and activities if you don't have access to a car and can adversely disadvantage certain groups of people.

3.86 What is clear from the stakeholder engagement is that whilst there is a general view that existing provision provides a good number of facilities and access, there are some areas where access to facilities is delivered from outside the area.

3.87 There is also a real sense of community commitment to leisure delivery and the importance it has in peoples' lives, with many organisations and communities seeking to deliver activities and programmes led by the community. There is an opportunity to leverage in this sense of community responsibility and enable it to deliver any future vision. For example, Dive Rutland have identified their willingness to invest in pool facilities (with capital) and could potentially be a partner going forward.

3.88 We explore some of the issues identified throughout the remainder of the analysis and how this may impact on future provision.

## **Facility Provision Summary**

3.89 Sports Halls, Swimming Pools and Health and Fitness are the main facilities where the majority of sports take place. We illustrate in the table below the main issues identified in the facility analysis.

**Table 3.4 – Key Facility Findings**

Aspect	Key Findings
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The analysis of the facility supply and demand has illustrated a good network of facilities across the County with core facilities supplemented by local network of facilities, in particular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The current level of swimming provision is sufficient to meet demand assuming there is a 20m pool in Oakham</li> <li>○ The supply of Sports Halls is sufficient to meet demand even if Catmose Sports was to close</li> </ul> </li> <li>• This is supported by the consultation and the Rutland Conversation with no significant deficit in provision identified.</li> <li>• There are facilities in Stamford / Corby and Melton which meet the needs and satisfy provision for some residents.</li> </ul>
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of facilities across the County is in general of reasonable or good quality.</li> <li>• The main issue for quality is the pool at Catmose Sports Centre which is currently closed and the condition survey suggests it as at end of life and requires replacement or significant investment if it is to remain open</li> </ul>
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The stakeholder engagement suggests that the location of facilities in Oakham provides difficulty in accessing facilities, however there is no other location which is accessible to all areas of the County in what is a rural County.</li> <li>• However the Rutland Conversation suggests that getting to facilities is not a barrier to taking part in sport and leisure. This is likely to be influenced by the fact that in certain parts of the County accessing facilities outside of the County is closer than accessing facilities in Rutland.</li> </ul>
Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main issue with availability is community use in schools, in that the majority of facilities in Rutland are located on school sites, with varying levels of community use (particularly for public casual use).</li> <li>• In general availability for clubs, booked facilities or membership is better at schools, however any community use at some schools is at the behest of the schools.</li> <li>• This is particularly true of swimming pools where the two schools of Uppingham and Oakham (circa 11 hours a week each) provide limited community access in comparison to Catmose Pool (circa 52 hours). In addition the community use at Catmose Sports is enshrined in community use agreements and in the control of the Council.</li> </ul>

3.90 Overall there is good provision within Rutland for indoor facilities and a good network of facilities either within Rutland or close to the borders that residents can utilise.

3.91 The main issue is that the majority of these facilities are on school sites (some with limited community use) and the access by the community is at the behest of the school. There is however the opportunity (and willingness from stakeholder engagement) for this to be improved.

3.92 The main facility issue for the Council is the future of Catmose Pool, which is currently closed and the needs analysis has identified that there is a need for community access to a pool in Oakham.

## Section 4: Needs and Opportunities Summary

- 4.1 In considering the assessment of sports and leisure facilities consideration has been given to both

**The Need** for facilities – what is required to meet the wellbeing and leisure activity needs of the existing and future community of the County

**The Opportunity** – how the offer can proactively improve the wellbeing of the community, reduce long term ill-health costs, and deliver other benefits (such as economic, employment and social improvements – Social Value)

### The Need

- 4.2 Whilst overall the health of Rutland's population is better than the national average, there are significant underlying long term health issues and increasing levels of inactivity. Rutland's population is older than the national average and projected to continue ageing. There is a higher prevalence of hypertension, stroke, diabetes, chronic kidney disease and heart failure in Rutland than in England as a whole. Maintaining levels of activity can benefit all of these aspects of health.
- 4.3 Overall, Rutland residents have high levels of participation in sport and leisure activities. However inequalities in physical activity present at a national level are replicated in Rutland for older people (who are less active) and lower socio-economic groups (who are less active). People in Rutland with long-term illnesses or disability are less physically active than those at a national level.
- 4.4 Active lives are not purely about provision of facilities. Many activities can take place in non-specialist multi-purpose spaces, and the development of active environments makes it easier for people to be physically active. However such benefits require long term changes to the way our settlements are planned, built and used.
- 4.5 The facility assessment finds that the existing supply of facilities is sufficient to meet the needs of the population, as long as:
- Community access to a 20m pool or larger in Oakham is available and secure
  - Community access to school facilities is protected and, ideally, enhanced
  - Facilities in Stamford, Corby and Melton continue to operate and deliver to the residents of Rutland.

Without all three of these areas of supply being met, there would continue to be insufficient provision to meet the needs of residents.

- 4.6 The key issue in terms of built facilities is to secure community access to a pool within Rutland. This is needed to ensure equality of access, enabling those groups who are less active (including those with disabilities) to have access to suitable facilities.

## The Opportunity

- 4.7 Access to leisure can proactively improve the wellbeing of the community, reduce long term ill-health costs, and deliver other benefits such as economic, employment and social improvements. Considering the way leisure can support these Social Value enhancements demonstrates the opportunities that provision can deliver.
- 4.8 The Council's Corporate Plan expresses a vision of "High Quality of Life in Vibrant Communities". Two of Council's Strategic Aims are to:
- Explore new and improved cultural and leisure opportunities for Rutland
  - Protect, maintain, enhance and conserve what makes Rutland great
- 4.9 Beyond the Local Authority, the community and other stakeholders also have aligned ambitions:
- "We want to be the most active place in England building a healthy and vibrant future for our communities" (Leicestershire & Rutland Sport Physical Activity Strategy)
  - "Keeping the people of Rutland healthy and well and remaining one of the healthiest and happiest places to live is our goal" (Rutland Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy)
  - "It is vitally important that we build physical activity back into the environment, re-engineer physical activity back into our lives, to make physical activity an easier choice for travel and leisure, and to ensure physical activity is something that all families can achieve" (Leicestershire & Rutland Director of Public Health Annual Report 2019)
- 4.10 By developing the active environment it is possible to boost residents' levels of physical activity, by encouraging and making it easy for people to be active. The active environment includes:
- Dedicated sports and physical activity facilities, such as pools, leisure centres, pitches and courts
  - Community spaces, such as parks and open spaces, village halls, community centres and schools
  - The wider built environment, such as streets, housing estates, squares and footpaths and bridleways
- 4.11 Stakeholder engagement identified an opportunity to explore the potential for improved Health and Wellbeing provision within Rutland, either within an existing facility or in a new location.

## Section 5: Options Analysis

- 5.1 The Leisure Needs Analysis has identified that the main issue in considering of future facility provision is the future of Catmose Pool and community access to pools within Rutland itself.
- 5.2 The opportunity for the future of Rutland is to improve the quality of life of residents and develop vibrant, active communities.
- 5.3 The future delivery of leisure in Rutland is not purely reliant on facilities, and there are a number of themes and approaches which can be considered to promote and enhance the Active Environment, which include
  - Developing the role of the Local Sports Alliance to create and develop an organisation led by the community which can deliver improved access, programmes and targets which support the ambition.
  - Building on the power of people and the community to engage and develop future delivery models
  - Address and target the inequalities in physical activity which are likely to widen as recovery from the pandemic continues
  - Support and empower the various sports clubs and organisations in Rutland to deliver on their ambitions and investment
  - Engage with and utilise the network of local facilities to connect them to each other and the local population as well as to natural resources
  - Promote and enhance the natural resources within Rutland to encourage their use and promote active environments
- 5.4 The Council has a clear role in enabling, supporting and promoting these actions which will contribute to the future wellbeing of the County's residents.
- 5.5 In considering the active environment the main focus for this options analysis is to consider the dedicated sport and leisure facilities, and in particular the future of the facilities commissioned by the Council (Catmose Sports Centre and the Active Rutland Hub).
- 5.6 It should however be recognised that the Council prior to Covid was delivering the facilities at no ongoing revenue cost to the Council, albeit there were costs to maintain and invest in the facilities.
- 5.7 In this section we consider the options available to the Council and present
  - An overview of the options available
  - Management Options
  - Other key features of the options
- 5.8 We then consider the evaluation of the options in the next section and how well they meet the leisure needs analysis.

## **Active Rutland Hub**

5.9 The Active Rutland Hub currently supports club-based activities (gymnastics and judo) and exercise referral / dance studio hire.

5.10 The principal options for the future of the Active Rutland Hub are to:

- a. Continue to operate the facility in-house and seek to achieve a break-even or better position from leases and hires
- b. Identify a third party (community partner or leisure operator) to take on the management of the site
- c. Identify an alternative use for the facility

5.11 These options can be pursued separately or in coordination with the options for the Catmose Sports Centre. There are no contractual time pressures associated with the facility, however there is an urgent need to achieve cost neutral operation of the facility.

## **Catmose Sports Centre**

5.12 Currently the pool is closed at Catmose Sports Centre due to the condition of the building and the investment required to maintain the facility. The principle options available to the Council in respect of Catmose are

- No longer operate the Catmose Sports Centre completely
- Close the pool and continue to operate the dryside
- Undertake capital works to the facility and operate the pool and dry facilities
- Invest in new pool (and other facilities) to replace the existing pool on the site

5.13 In addition to these options the Council has other options in relation to the delivery of both the need and opportunity as set out below

- Improve and protect the access to the pools at Oakham School and Uppingham School to address the identified need of lack of community access to swimming pools in the County. This potentially could include investment in the facilities.
- Development of a new facility on a site to be determined.

5.14 The table below summarises the principle options which are available to the Council.

**Table 5.1 – Future Options**

<b>Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
A. Open Spaces and Community Provision	Invest in open spaces and community provision
B. Improve Access to other Existing Pool Facilities	Improve community access to other pool facilities in the County
C. Cease LA Wet & Dry provision	Return Catmose Sports facilities to Catmose College with no community use agreement
D. Dry-side only provision at Catmose Sports	Commission operation of dry-side facilities only at Catmose Sports Centre with refreshed contract
E. Wet & Dry provision at Catmose Sports	Improve provision at Catmose Sports Centre through new or refurbished pool and fitness facilities
F. Wet & Dry provision at a new site	Develop a new wet & dry leisure and wellbeing facility in a location to be determined
G. New Wet Only facility at a new site	Develop a new wet leisure and wellbeing facility in a location to be determined
H. New Dry Only facility at a new site	Develop a new dry leisure and wellbeing facility in a location to be determined

5.15 There are a number of principle issues which have been factored into the financial implications and evaluation for each option, which are summarised below

- **Catmose Lease** – currently the Council holds a 40 year lease for the new sports facilities, and this includes a commitment to provide certain support to the College such as maintenance and other costs to deliver the services. It is not clear at present what the cost of terminating the lease would be. One of the key issues for terminating the lease will be the responsibility for the condition survey works.
- **Existing SLL Contract** – Catmose Sports Centre is operated by SLL under contract to the Council which was due to end on 31 March 2021. The Council has extended this contract to 31 March 2023.
- **Condition Survey** – the recent condition survey for Catmose Sports has identified a total of £3.4 million of investment needed in the facility over the next 10 Years of which £1.1 million is required for the pool. A total of £4.4 million would be required over the next 20 years.
- **Oakham School** – initial discussions have suggested that there may be opportunities to enhance the community access to the school and develop facilities which could provide further access for the community.
- **Alternative sites** – there is no specific site that has been identified for a location for a new facility, however during the stakeholder engagement a number of sites have been suggested, including the Rutland Agricultural Showground, Oakham Enterprise Park, and St Georges Barracks. If the Council determined to develop a new facility then consideration of a future site would be a key issue.

5.16 We consider these issues further during the analysis.

## Potential Funding

5.17 In order to seek funding for the capital costs there are a number of ways in which the capital costs could be funded, as summarised below

- **Capital Receipts and Developer Contributions** – where capital receipts from sale of land and developer contributions are used to fund some or all of the capital. This will depend on the site location and also the potential for the Council to use developer contributions.
- **PWLB Borrowing** – for certain projects the improvement in revenue can be utilised to fund the project through seeking borrowing.
- **Grant Funding** – there may be some limited opportunities for grant funding from Sport England and other bodies, as part of the Covid recovery. As the project develops the potential for this to be factored into the Strategic Fund for investment in new facilities could bring forward funding. Typically however this level of funding is usually no more than £1 million.
- **Partner Funding** – through the stakeholder engagement there have been opportunities for additional funding identified, such as Dive Rutland who potentially have capital to invest in a pool. These opportunities could be explored further as part of the development.

5.18 There are some potential opportunities for capital funding but they are relatively limited and are more likely to be delivered through any new build.

## Management Options

5.19 The Council currently has a contract with SLL for Catmose Sports.

5.20 Within the leisure market there are a number of different management options, and we present in Appendix E an overview of the detailed options available. The various options can be categorised into 6 different types as set out below

- **In house option** – where the service is continued to be managed through an organisation on which the Council has control, either direct management or a Local Authority Trading Company (LATC).
- **A new Not for Profit Distributing Organisation (NPDO)** – where the service is managed by a newly established NPDO specifically set up to run the Council services. The NPDO could be one of a number of different types including a CLG, IPS, CIC, CIO and could be a co-operative or mutual.
- **An existing NPDO** – where the service is managed by an existing NPDO which operates services for other Councils. Typically these trusts have developed following an initial transfer of services through the creation of NPDO to deliver leisure services. They are usually either a CLG or an IPS but can be other types of NPDO and could be consider to be a co-operative. Examples include Freedom Leisure, GLL and Places Leisure

- **Educational Establishment, Community Association or Sports / Leisure Club** – where the service is managed by an educational establishment, community association or local sports group. Typically this is undertaken where the group is the primary user and often sits with sports clubs, such as Bowls, Rugby, Cricket and Football.
- **Hybrid Trusts** – where the service is operated by a private sector Leisure Management Contractor, such as 1Life, Operators, SLM, through a NPDO organisation. It should be noted that within the private sector all of the major operators also have different operating models which enable the benefits of NNDR savings and VAT to be realised, commonly known as Hybrid Trusts. Indeed some of the organisations are now established as registered charities, such as Active Nation. Typically these organisations are CLG's
- **Private Sector** – where the service is operated by a private sector Leisure Management Contractor, such as 1Life, Places for People, SLM, without the use of a NPDO organisation. All the operators offer this potential as well as their NPDO organisation (Hybrid Trusts). In addition there are a number of major FM companies who are now running services such as libraries and other facilities as part of a major outsourcing approach. A joint venture approach could also fall into this category

5.21 There are a number of advantages and disadvantages of the options which are set out in Appendix E. It should however be recognised that of the options set out above the following approaches are not considered appropriate for the Council's services, in the context of the current situation, as set out below

- Educational Establishment, Community Association or Sports / Leisure Club – as these operations are generally for smaller facilities and tend to be linked to club or school based facilities as opposed to leisure centre portfolios.
- Private Sector – tend not to be utilised any more as all of the leisure management contractors operate through hybrid trusts (to benefit from tax advantages), however if the Council decided to procure a partner then the private sector would be able to bid
- Establishment of a New NPDO – whilst this is technically an option for the Council, the establishment of a new Trust can take up to 12 months and would also require trustees to be appointed, which is likely to be a struggle in the current climate.

5.22 A key issue for the Council is to consider whether the operation of ARH should be included within any future leisure contract. There are advantages of operating facilities through an operator in that they can obtain tax (NNDR and VAT) benefits and the potential to deliver improved revenue.

5.23 Should the Council decide to continue with both Catmose Sports and the ARH then both facilities could be included within a future operating contract.

5.24 However if the Council decide to close Catmose Sports, then it is likely that there would be little interest from the market in operating ARH on its own and the Council could continue with operating this in house.

## Section 6: Options Evaluation

6.1 We consider in this section the overall evaluation of the options for the future delivery of the facilities within Rutland and in particular how well the options deliver against the following key areas

- **Needs** – how well will each of the options meet the identified needs
- **Opportunities** – will the option assist in delivering additional community benefits and social value
- **Financial Implications** – which option will be the most cost effective
- **Feasibility** – how easily can the option be delivered, taking into account stakeholders and some of the key issues identified earlier.

6.2 In order to evaluate the options, the scoring scales shown below have been used:

**Table 6.1 Scoring Scale for Evaluation**

0	<b>Unacceptable</b> - the option raises major concerns; is potentially highly detrimental and does not represent a satisfactory approach
1	<b>Poor</b> - the option has significant shortcomings; is likely to impact adversely and have longer term poorer results / cost implications
2	<b>Acceptable</b> - the option has minor shortcomings; there may be impacts to a small extent / relatively small cost implications
3	<b>Good</b> - the option raises no concerns; there is a moderate outcome benefit / cost reduction
4	<b>Very Good</b> - the option has clear benefits; there are tangible improvements beyond acceptable standards or expectations / clear cost reductions
5	<b>Excellent</b> - the option is completely relevant and excellent overall; option is comprehensive and innovative / represents a significant cost reduction

**Table 6.2 – Options Evaluation Scoring**

Scoring 1-5	Weight %	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
		Open Spaces & Comm. Provision	Improve Access to other Existing Pool Facilities	Cease LA Wet & Dry provision	Dry Side Only at Catmose	Wet & Dry at Catmose	Wet & Dry at new site	New Wet only facility	New Dry Only Facility								
		Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score	Score	Weighted Score
Needs	10	1	10	2	20	1	10	1	10	4	40	5	50	3	30	1	10
Opportunities	10	1	10	1	10	0	0	1	10	3	30	5	50	2	20	1	10
Financial	70	3	210	3	210	3	210	3	210	1	70	1	70	1	70	1	70
Feasibility	10	4	40	2	20	1	10	3	30	1	10	2	20	3	30	2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>/20</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>13</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>Weighted Total</b>	<b>/500</b>		<b>270</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>230</b>		<b>260</b>		<b>150</b>		<b>190</b>		<b>150</b>		<b>110</b>
<b>Rank</b>			<b>1</b>		<b>=2</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>=2</b>		<b>=5</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>=5</b>		<b>6</b>

- 6.3 Open Spaces and Community Provision [Option A] is the top ranked option. This could be progressed as and when opportunities for supporting community facilities are identified, using existing developer contributions and applications for external funding, as sources become available.
- 6.4 Improve Access to other Existing Pool Facilities [Option B] is the joint second ranked option. Discussions may be progressed with the owners of other pool facilities in Rutland, in order to increase community access to high quality sports facilities.
- 6.5 Dry-side Only Provision at Catmose Sports [Option D] is the joint second ranked option. This may be explored by Officers to determine whether a nil-cost or better dry side only provision can be achieved at Catmose Sports from April 2023 onwards, in agreement with the College. This could be determined through soft market testing, potentially progressing to a full procurement for a new contract if market conditions allow.
- 6.6 Cease Local Authority Wet & Dry Provision [Option C] is the third ranked option. This option could be held in reserve in case it is not possible to procure a nil-cost or better contract.
- 6.7 Wet and Dry or Wet Only Provision at a New Site [Options F and G] are the fourth and joint fifth ranked options. Further work would need to be undertaken to scope the potential for an outline business case for new facilities in Rutland.

- 6.8 Wet and Dry Provision at Catmose Sports [Option E] is the joint fifth ranked option. There is ongoing and increasing pressure to accommodate additional student numbers at Catmose College, which means there is no scope for renewed community sports facilities beyond the existing core provision. Investment in the Catmose Campus is problematic, as the Council does not own the facility and cannot fully exploit or control its use.
- 6.9 New Dry Only Provision at a New Site [Option H] is the lowest ranked option. This option would not meet the community need for swimming provision, which is the main pressure identified by the Needs Analysis.
- 6.10 It should be recognised that the delivery of any new facility is likely to be a long term solution and there is the potential to initially progress with Options A, B and D while seeking to deliver the long term ambition.

## GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGP	Artificial Grass Pitch
ANOG	Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (Sport England)
LSA	Local Sports Alliance
ART	Active Rutland Team (employed by RCC)
ARH	Active Rutland Hub
CSC	Catmose Sports Centre
FPM	Facility Planning Model (Sport England)
MUGA's	Multi Use Games Areas
NGB	National Governing Body of Sport
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	Office of National Statistics
RCC	Rutland County Council
SLL	Stevenage Leisure Limited

## NOTES

“Active Rutland” is a term that is used for a number of different areas, including the Active Rutland Hub, the Active Rutland Team and the Local Sports Alliance. For the purpose of this report we have used the following terminology.

- **Active Rutland Hub (ARH)** refers to the facility currently utilised predominantly by the Gymnastics and Judo clubs located in Ashwell Road, Oakham and managed by RCC.
- **Local Sports Alliance (Active Rutland) – (LSA)** refers to the local sports alliance which is led by volunteers and the group of trustees who meet monthly to input into the delivery of sport in Rutland
- **Active Rutland Team (ART)** refers to the RCC team which delivers sports improvement activities and manage the ARH and the GP Referral programmes across the County.

# The Future Rutland Conversation

**Narrative summary report:**  
Leisure and Recreation

**June 2021**

A summary report outlining the key findings and themes identified as part of  
the Future Rutland Conversation about 'Leisure and Recreation'

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*We asked and this is what you told us.  
Is there anything we've missed?*

# 1. Introduction

---

The Future Rutland Conversation is just that: a conversation with everyone who lives and works in Rutland, to find out what's most important to local people – both now and in the future.

Using a series of specially designed surveys, open forums and live discussion events held over a period of two months in the spring of 2021, people of all ages and backgrounds from across Rutland were invited to share their views on wide range of important issues. They were:

- Your Life in Rutland
- Climate change and the environment
- Getting around
- Leisure and recreation
- Health and well-being
- Living in the county
- Learning, skills and employment
- Local services and public spending

There were dedicated surveys and discussions for young people, businesses and visitors to the county. Local stakeholders, schools and new digital channels, like Instagram, helped to reach the widest possible audience. People without internet access were also supported to take part in Future Rutland Conversation by phone, making sure that everyone had an opportunity to share their views.

In total, 2022 people took part in the Future Rutland Conversation. This comprised 1,557 adults who registered online, plus 465 children and young people who were not required to register their details. Together, these participants provided more than 4,500 responses across multiple themed surveys. Alongside these surveys, more than 1,000 contributions were made across nine online forums and some 250 people took part in live discussion events.

The aim of all this is to develop a new shared vision of Rutland – a set of common goals and aspirations based on the things that matter to local people, and which can help to shape a bright and prosperous future for our county.

The following report summarises the comments and feedback received as part of Future Rutland's 'Leisure and Recreation' conversation.



## 2. Method statement

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The Future Rutland Conversation ran for a period of eight weeks, from April to June 2021. During this time, 15 online surveys were launched, asking participants more than 100 questions. This was supported by eight two-hour engagement events led by independent facilitator Michael Maynard, plus a further seven two-hour face-to-face video calls with the Leader and Chief Executive of Rutland County Council. Feedback was also gathered in the form of submissions from Rutland County Councillors and Parish Councils, who provided responses from local meetings and other forms of engagement. A significant awareness-raising campaign took place online and through traditional local media outlets, such as newspapers and radio stations. This helped to support engagement with children and young people, visitors to the county and local businesses, as well as those who live, work and were educated here in Rutland.

The many thousands of pieces of raw data and information resulting from the eight-week conversation were sent for analysis by Rutland Community Ventures (RCV), a community-based company in Oakham and operating independently of Rutland County Council. RCV's analysis involved watching and transcribing verbatim comments from hours of video-recorded Zoom conversations; listening to audio files; analysing and summarising survey data; reading and annotating event notes and reports; and reviewing the highly detailed statistics derived from the online surveys. This intensive independent analysis was undertaken over a three-week period without influence from Rutland County Council. The results of the analysis were then submitted by RCV to the Council, who have published this material in a series of theme-based reports. These reports summarise while fully representing participants' original uninterpreted views, opinions and experiences.

**If you would like to view all of the original data and information behind these summary reports, this can be read in full online at:**  
**[future.rutland.gov.uk/leisure-and-recreation](https://future.rutland.gov.uk/leisure-and-recreation)**



# 3. Who took part?

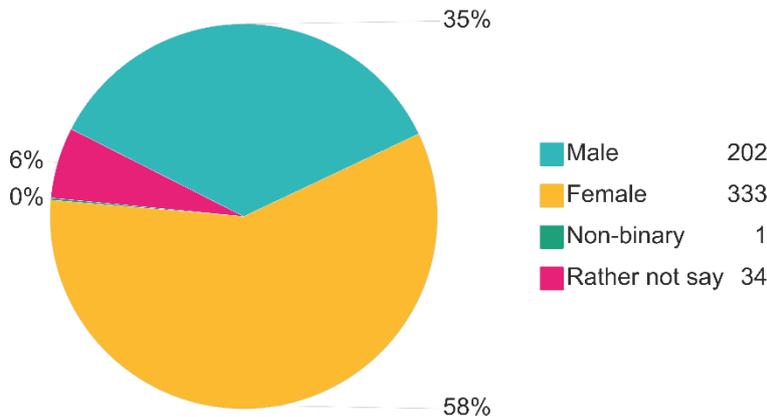
## 570 responses

A total of 570 people provided responses to Future Rutland’s ‘Leisure and Recreation’ survey. This was in addition to online forum comments and two live discussion events chaired by independent facilitator Michael Maynard.

### Gender profile

Just over half of respondents to the ‘Leisure and Recreation’ survey were female (58%), while 35% were male. One respondent identified as non-binary and a small proportion (6%) chose not to share this information.

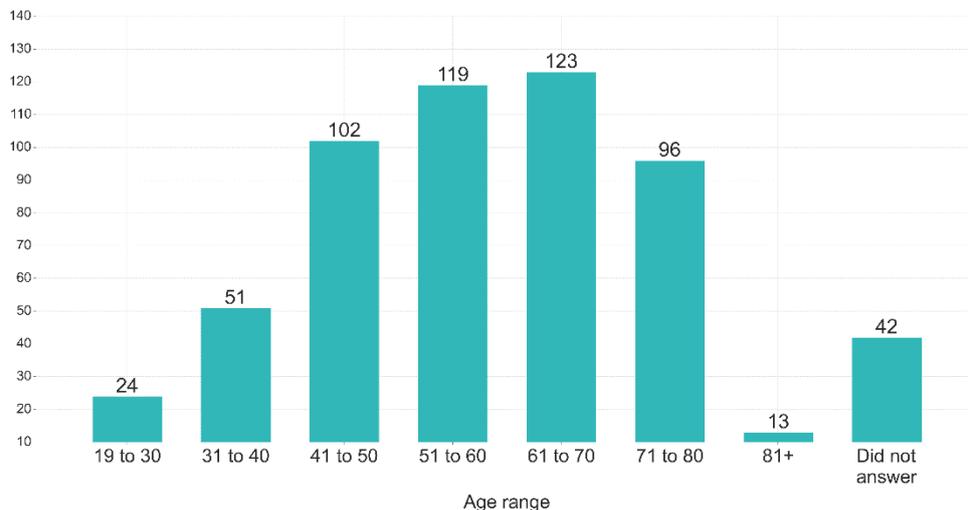
Figure 1 – Gender profile of ‘Leisure and Recreation’ respondents



### Age range

The largest number of responses to the ‘Leisure and Recreation’ survey came from the 61-70 age group, followed closely by those aged 51-60. Half of all respondents were aged 51 and over.

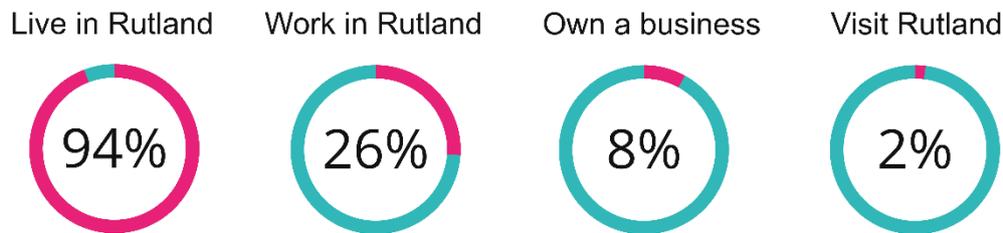
Figure 2 – Age range



### Connection to Rutland

Almost all respondents to the 'Leisure and Recreation' survey (94%) lived in Rutland, while 26% worked in the county. Business owners accounted for 8% of respondents. A very small percentage of respondents (2%) were visitors to the county. The results from a dedicated 'Visitors' survey carried out as part of the Future Rutland Conversation have been captured in a further report.

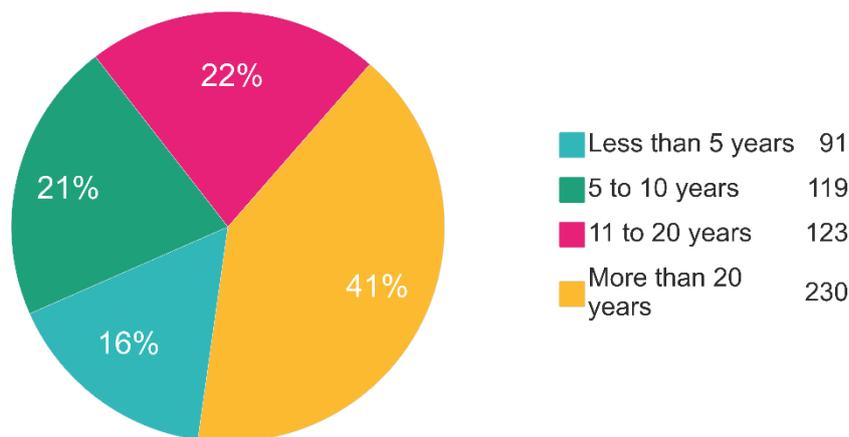
**Figure 3 – Connection to Rutland**



### Length of residency

Of the respondents who took part in the 'Leisure and Recreation' survey and identified themselves as local residents, 43% have lived in the county for more than 20 years. Just 17% of respondents have lived in the county for less than five years.

**Figure 4 – Length of residency**



In terms of geographical location, the areas of Rutland that contributed the largest number of responses were:

- Oakham (33.5%)
- Uppingham (10%)
- Barleythorpe (8%)
- Cottesmore (4%)
- Ketton (3.5%)
- Whissendine (3.5%)
- Langham (3%)
- Empingham (2%)
- South Luffenham (2%)

## 4. Thoughts and feelings about key issues

People who engaged with Future Rutland's 'Leisure and Recreation' conversation were invited to talk openly about local leisure provision here in Rutland and the kind of leisure services they use.

Following analysis of two live discussion events focussing on this subject and hundreds of responses to open text survey questions, respondents' thoughts and feelings about leisure and recreation have been separated into three areas:

- You choice of leisure activities
- Rutland's existing leisure provision
- What you would like to see in future

In this section of the report, people's thoughts and feelings have been summarised as short statements, which are accompanied by direct quotes from individuals who took part.

### Your choice of leisure activities

#### Summary statement

There is a strong appetite for leisure and recreation among people who live in Rutland and the majority of those we spoke to said they go out of the county to access facilities and activities. This includes travelling to Stamford, Corby, Melton, Peterborough, Kettering and Milton Keynes. Appetite for leisure is matched only by the variety of activities that people enjoy. Sports and physical activities such as swimming, golf, tennis, climbing, gymnastics and hockey were all mentioned by respondents. However, you also said that you value theatre, cinema and the arts – not just for entertainment but also for mental stimulation and socialising. Walking was mentioned as a popular form of leisure and exercise by lots of people, with a number of respondents highlighting the important role that Rutland's countryside plays as setting for leisure and recreation activities.

 *"(I go to...) Stamford Meadows for walks as this is a nice alternative to Rutland Water and close to amenities."*

 *"I use Stamford Arts Centre Stamford Leisure Pool, Corby Swimming Pool."*

 *"Center Parcs with family for facilities and activities in one place (Rutland Water gets way too busy at peak time)."*

 *"Cinemas, theatres, art centres in Stamford, Melton and Peterborough."*

- 

*“Yoga in Stamford, Adult dance lessons in Ketton and Peterborough Theatre and Art centre in Stamford. Art Galleries in London. Shopping facilities in Stamford Festivals and gigs in Leicestershire and countryside.”*
- 

*“Swimming in Corby Cinema in Peterborough, Stamford and Leicester Theatre in Leicester, Stamford, London and Peterborough.”*
- 

*“Phoenix Art Centre, Melton Cinema, Foxton Locks and other walking venues, preferably with refreshment facilities.”*
- 

*“Corby pool, Oundle school pool, Tallington lakes open water swimming. The Hub Swimming centre at Melton Mowbray.”*
- 

*“National Trust properties and other historic buildings elsewhere in England.”*
- 

*“Concert halls such as Albert Hall Nottingham & West Road Cambridge, large school halls, Victoria Hall, Thrapston Plaza, churches set out with a larger alter/performance area.”*
- 

*“Indoor climbing walls at Kettering or Milton Keynes.”*
- 

*“Shooting, sailing, golf - but less now. Tennis - my wife plays two times a week. My wife walks daily with our dog. Footpaths are well signed now with good gates.”*
- 

*“Woodhall Spa 2 Prior to the pandemic, and hopefully later this summer. Stamford Arts Centre for music, theatre, cinema.”*
- 

*“Sports pitches in Notts and Leics. Golf courses within a 10-mile radius. National Trust properties within a 1–2-hour radius. Burrough Hill Fort.”*
- 

*“I live between Oakham and Stamford, and I find Stamford has a lot to offer RE shopping, leisure, arts centre.”*
- 

*“Market Harborough hockey club lady’s hockey. Also was part of Rutland hockey club but doesn’t have one now.”*
- 

*“Gymnastics and shopping in Corby. Online shopping. Adrenaline Alley in Corby.”*
- 

*“Not only are the walking groups good recreationally they are good socially.”*
- 

*“I use Uppingham instead of Catmose because it’s much nicer and is better run. It’s a shame the one my doorstep isn’t better.”*
- 

*“I prefer to stay local and exercise in the county I live in, reducing environmental impacts.”*

## Rutland's existing leisure provision

### Summary statement

The existing leisure facilities that we have in Rutland are valued by people who live here. You told us you are also keen to see improved and developed access to leisure and recreation facilities in the county. Your comments indicate that there is enthusiasm for a Rutland swimming pool that is open to the public at all times and not dependent on local schools. A number of you also said that you would welcome a dedicated sports centre/hub that offers access to other sports and leisure facilities. Many of you spoke about the importance of cycle routes and footpaths to support leisure and recreation out in the countryside – particularly cycle tracks. Cost and accessibility were both mentioned as barriers to leisure. A number of you were also keen to point out that leisure and recreation includes the arts, and that our local towns are an important part of Rutland's wider leisure offer.

-  *"Kids play football for Houghton Rangers (as do nearly a dozen kids from Uppingham) because of a lack of team here."*
-  *"The services are not joined up, you can't use a bus to go into Stamford for the theatre as you can't get home again."*
-  *"The biggest problem is always going to be in Rutland is there are not a lot of people who live there and therefore not a lot of money."*
-  *"Apart from walking, my leisure is paid for privately as the leisure provision in Rutland is pretty poor."*
-  *"Not clear what is going to happen now that Catmose swimming pool is closed. Would be good to have something with a more child friendly area with shallower and warmer(!) water, as I believe this is the main thing people go out of area for."*
-  *"Swimming pool as it's currently closed down for good. This is crucial for the community."*
-  *"Work more with local healthcare providers to ensure those who need to exercise to improve health have no excuses not to do so. It will save wasting tax payers' money on unnecessary healthcare in the long run."*
-  *"It really needs a whole new sports centre that isn't owned by the school so it has full use of every studio, sports hall, gym and is separate from the kids, including the pool. The pool needs to be more like Corby and Uppingham."*
-  *"If Catmose doesn't get a new pool or the old one renovated, then I will cancel my membership."*
-  *"The Catmose pool should be made safe and brought back into use, whilst plans are made to replace it with a modern eco-friendly pool as soon as possible. The current lack of a public pool for Rutland is a massive blow to Rutland residents wishing to keep fit and healthy, and those wishing to improve their well-being after the pandemic."*

-  *“More walking routes needed that are short (1-2 miles) and accessible to the less mobile. More seating along walking routes.”*
-  *“Ensure adequate funds allocated to the upkeep of Rights of Way in the county. The county is exceptionally beautiful and unspoilt, and these rights of way provide the means for visitors to gain access and partake of healthy exercise.”*
-  *“Need to have better public transport for villagers to reach the facilities - especially in the evenings and weekends if for leisure.”*
-  *“There seems to be a large ageing population. U3A and AgeUK provide interests. Nothing much from Rutland Council to speak of.”*
-  *“There needs to be more for children. A youth centre in Uppingham would be great. Also a local sport team.”*
-  *“In my opinion, improved cycle paths is important to encourage safe activity.”*
-  *“Dance classes open to all - the Ballroom dance at Victoria Hall when I enquired was for the closed group who had been going for a while and they were not open to anyone else joining them.”*
-  *“Making the High Street accessible for pedestrians – this would encourage better shops so more local people would come into Oakham as well as tourists... Open a cafe in the museum and the castle.”*

## What you would like to see in future

### Summary statement

The need for non-sports/activity-based recreational groups was mentioned by a number of respondents – both for adults and young people. One area of increasing demand is for facilities where young families can do things together. The desire for an arts centre in Rutland was also mentioned repeatedly. A number of you said that you would like a local cinema (especially younger people), but views are mixed about where this could be located. The need to improve transport links in order to access leisure and recreation was mentioned again, as was the high cost of some local activities and the importance of maintaining green spaces for outdoor leisure and exercise. Post-COVID, there is a desire to maintain and further pursue positive habits like increased exercise and new hobbies/interests. A number of you said you would like facilities and activities to support this, as well as have easier access to sources of information that tell you what’s on, where and when in Rutland.

-  *“Group or community meetings not based only on physical activities.”*
-  *“More for teenagers that doesn’t have to be a sport.”*
-  *“Tolthorpe is an example of having a theatre in the middle of nowhere and people travelling to attend shows, it’s an example of what can be done.”*

- 

*“More access to the arts and culture would improve my wellbeing as I find taking part in these activities stimulating. I would like there to be more live music and 'fun' things going on for young adults. I don't mean things which are for the sole purpose of drinking - I mean social activities such as gigs, festivals, craft events, creative arts and food experiences which are aimed at young working adults who do not participate in school (parenting) based entrainment or organised sport.”*
- 

*“My wife would say the development of shops in the county, as these attract people.”*
- 

*“Get Uppingham Sports Centre open ASAP to fulfil their charitable status duties.”*
- 

*“Far more resources for younger people, and accessible outdoor activities for older.”*
- 

*“Social, play and sporting facilities for children and adults close to population centres.”*
- 

*“Activities for teens and young adults - places for them to meet, have access to age suitable drinks and snacks, music. Dare I suggest a decent local nightclub?”*
- 

*“Cycle lanes such as the one proposed for the old railway line from Market Harborough to Peterborough.”*
- 

*“More areas where dogs are allowed off a lead at Rutland Water. More walking areas and footpaths without livestock and few stiles etc. The Exton Estate is an excellent example of this type of provision, as is Morkery Wood.”*
- 

*“Subsidised gym membership for residents of Rutland struggling with their mental health and improved support services for men's mental health such as establishing an Andy's Mans Club.”*
- 

*“Anything you can do in Rutland without having to travel for miles or spend a fortune!”*
- 

*“Central site online to find out what is on and links to connect to the organisers. E.g. Pilates at the Active Hub. Different providers but difficult to find them.”*
- 

*“An indoor climbing facility similar to those at Milton Keynes would be beneficial to all age groups.”*
- 

*“Park area could be better utilised perhaps some outdoor fitness equipment so that we are not wholly reliant on the school sports centre.”*
- 

*“More accessible adult further education & creative arts groups - i.e. local facilities without the need to travel.”*
- 

*“Adult classes to offer cooking courses, DIY, arts and crafts, learning an instrument etc. More variety for young children - a decent youth club that is welcoming and offers and provides good activities for children.”*
- 

*“Develop an arts centre – not everyone is able to take part in physical activities but need more cultural activities.”*

-  *“Climbing facility - need to replace the defunct Rockblok at Rutland Water.”*
-  *“There is an opportunity at St George's to develop imaginative leisure opportunities which would also attract more visitors and boost local economy.”*
-  *“A central place to advertise everything that's going on instead of having to hunt. E.g. I lived here for three years before I found the Baptist church cinema facility.”*
-  *“Better rail service - so that you don't have to return home as soon as you get to your destination in order to catch the last train connection.”*
-  *“Between working and childcare, very difficult to find the time to improve physical and mental wellbeing, more flexible class & opening times along with creche facilities would dramatically improve this.”*
-  *“Pedestrianise Oakham High Street so we can safely walk around and enjoy the experience. A street café environment would revitalise a tired town. Bring back ‘Live at the Museum’.”*
-  *“Would be incredible to have a swimming pool or hydro pool that has a hoist or chair lift in so it's accessible to disabled people.”*
-  *“Green spaces Footpaths to villages e.g. Braunston, Encouraging walking and cycling locally and discouraging car use.”*
-  *“Bowling alley or cinema on the bypass for families to use, especially for those who cannot travel. Rutland is so big now and these children need something to do and some parents cannot travel.”*
-  *“An Art Centre. Spaces for live music which appeal to the younger audience (19–40 year-olds).”*

## 5. What you enjoy doing

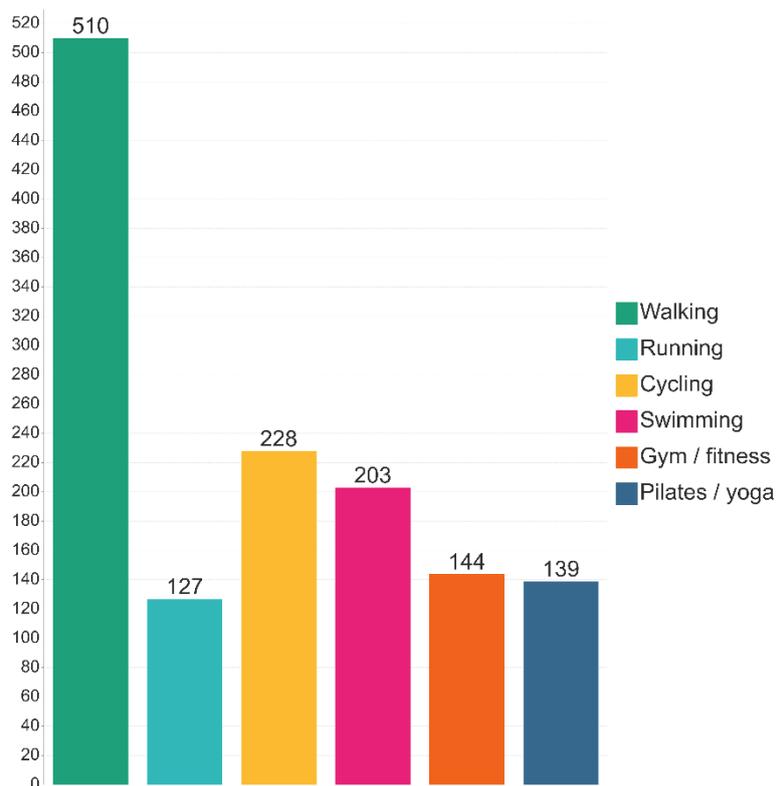
Future Rutland's 'Leisure and Recreation' survey asked some specific questions about the activities that respondents like to do, where they go for leisure and recreation and what changes or improvements they would like to see made to local services.

When respondents were asked what sport and leisure activities they you normally participate in, the top answers (in rank order) were:

1. Walking
2. Cycling
3. Swimming
4. Gym/fitness
5. Pilates and yoga

Walking was by far the most popular response, selected by 90% of those who answered. The next most popular choice was cycling, selected by 40% of respondents.

**Figure 5 – What sport and leisure activities do you normally participate in? Select all that apply. (Answers with more than 100 responses)**



When respondents were asked what creative and hobby activities they enjoy doing, the top answers (in rank order) were:

1. Reading
2. Gardening
3. Music (listening and performing)
4. Cinema
5. Theatre

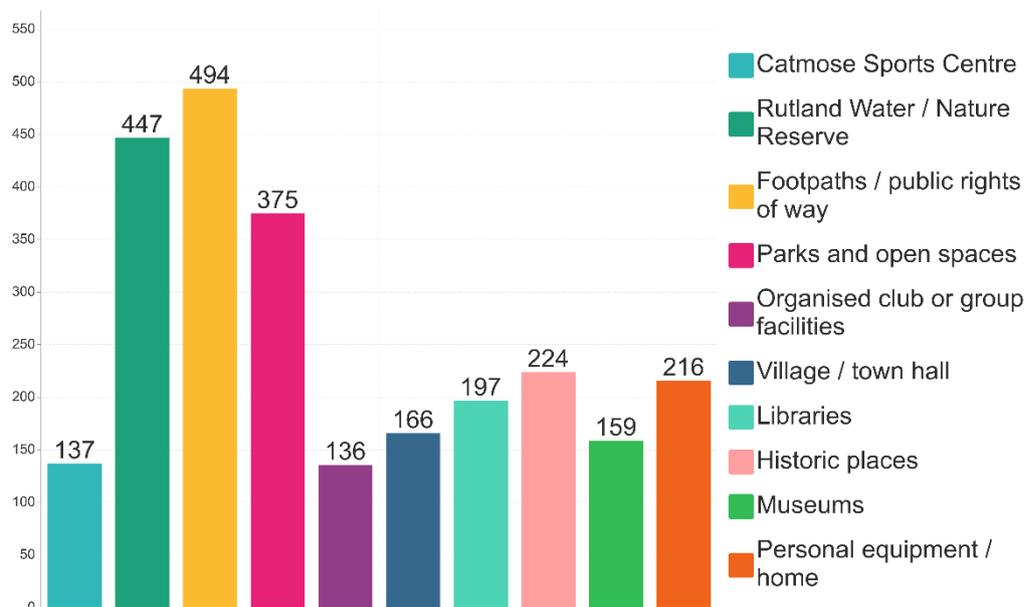
## 6. Where you go for leisure

People who took part in Future Rutland's 'Leisure and Recreation' survey were also asked which leisure facilities they use. The top answers to this question (in rank order) were:

1. Rutland Water
2. Footpaths
3. Parks & open spaces
4. Historic places
5. Own equipment at home

Libraries, town/village halls, museums and Catmose Sports Centre also received a large number of response.

**Figure 6 – Which facilities do you use? (Answers with more than 100 responses)**



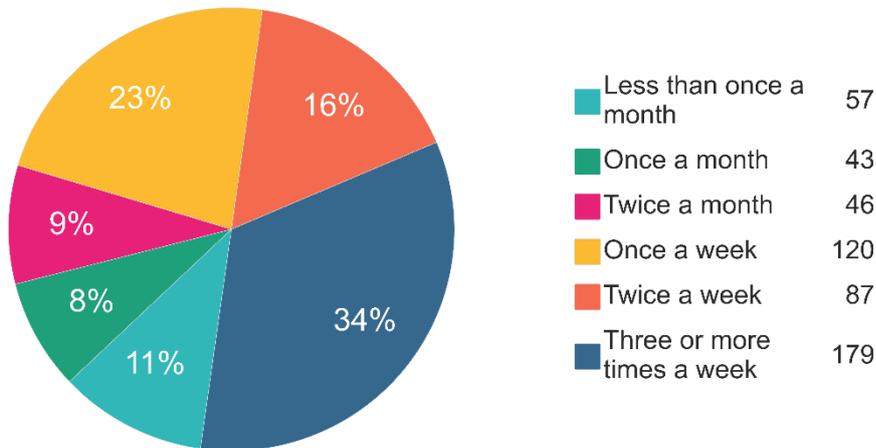
When respondents were asked why they use these facilities, the top answers (in rank order) were:

1. It's in a good location
2. The facilities are good
3. I use the facility with my family

A large number of respondents (more than 100) also pointed to good prices, good service, the range of activities, and a good community of users as reasons why they choose to access these facilities.

When asked how often they use leisure facilities, the majority of respondents (34%) said that they access leisure three or more times a week. Almost three quarters (73%) said that they access leisure at least once a week.

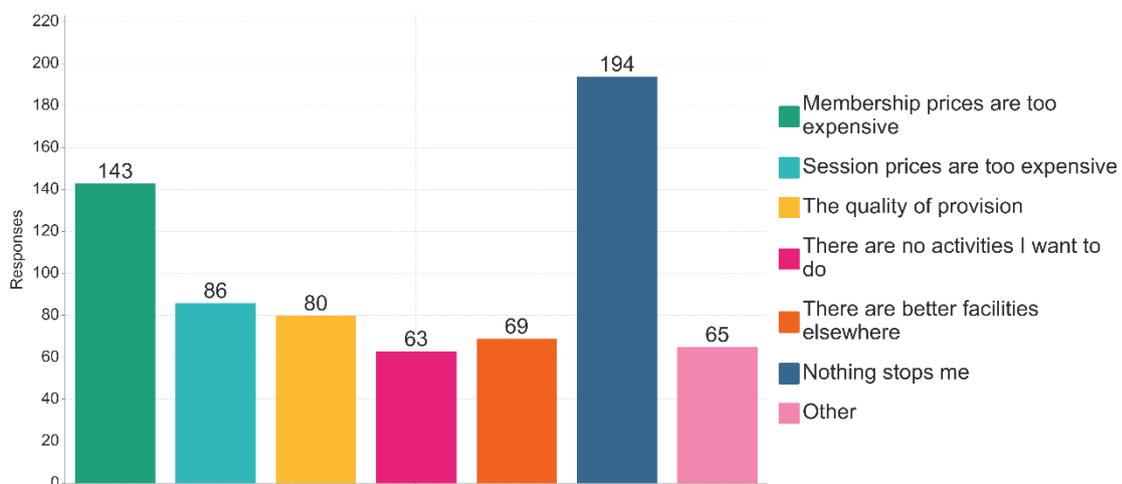
**Figure 7 – How often do you use these facilities?**



The ‘Leisure and Recreation’ survey also asked people what stops them from using facilities in Rutland. The top answers to this question (in rank order) were:

1. Nothing
2. Membership too expensive
3. Sessions too expensive
4. Quality is not good enough
5. I can find better elsewhere

**Figure 7 – What stops you from using leisure and wellbeing facilities in Rutland? (Answers with more than 50 responses)**



When asked what leisure facilities they use outside Rutland, respondents said:

- **Swimming pools** – Melton/Stamford/Corby
- **Theatre** – Leicester/Peterborough/Stamford/Tolethorpe
- **Cinema** – Melton/Peterborough/Leicester
- **Outside spaces** – Burghley House/Bourne Woods/Foxton Locks/Tallington Lakes
- **Gyms** – Leicester/Peterborough/Stamford

## 7. Change and improvement

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As part of the 'Leisure and Recreation' survey, respondents were asked a range of questions about the future of leisure provision in Rutland.

When people were asked what leisure provision they felt Rutland needs in order to maintain or improve the wellbeing of its residents, the top answers (in rank order) were:

1. Swimming
2. Footpaths and cycle paths
3. Cinema
4. Access to facilities for all – low cost and not linked to public schools
5. County or Council owned and run sports facilities

When asked if they had any other comments about the future of leisure and wellbeing provision in Rutland, respondents once again highlighted the following:

- Access to swimming facilities
- The provision of a local cinema
- A perceived lack of council-run facilities and open spaces

## 8. The impact of COVID-19

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People who took part in Future Rutland's 'Leisure and Recreation' survey were also asked about the impact that COVID-19 has had on their leisure habits.

More than three quarters of respondents (77%) said that the pandemic had changed the kinds of leisure and wellbeing activities they undertook.

When asked how the pandemic had change things, the most common responses were:

- Staying local / closer to home
- More walking and running
- Unable to use gyms and leisure facilities
- Started exercising / working out at home
- More time spent outside / in nature
- Online exercise classes
- No group sport or exercise
- Limited opportunities to socialise

## 9. Sharing further feedback

This report summarises the comments, feedback and survey responses collected throughout Future Rutland's 'Leisure and Recreation' conversation. The purpose of gathering this feedback is to develop a new shared vision for Rutland – one that's based on things that really matter to local people and helps organisations like Rutland County Council plan for the future.

Please remember that you can read all of the original data and information behind this summary report by visiting: [future.rutland.gov.uk/leisure-and-recreation](https://future.rutland.gov.uk/leisure-and-recreation).

Getting your views and feedback was just the first step of the Future Rutland Conversation. Now, we need to know if we heard you correctly. To tell us what you think about this report and whether you feel it's an accurate representation of what matters to people in Rutland, please go to: [future.rutland.gov.uk](https://future.rutland.gov.uk) or email: [rutlandconversation@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:rutlandconversation@rutland.gov.uk). If you don't have access to the internet, you can call us on 01572 722 577.

Once we're sure that there's nothing we've missed, we'll use all this information to develop a draft vision for the county, which we hope to publish before the end of summer 2021 to invite even more discussion and feedback.

[Click here to comment on this summary report](#)





**Strategic Assessment of Swimming Pool Provision  
Rutland County Council**

**Facility Planning Model**

**National Run Report**

**April 2021**

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Rutland County Council is undertaking a review of swimming pool provision across the County. As part of this work, the Council has commissioned a Sport England facility planning model (fpm) National Run report, to provide an assessment and evidence base for swimming pool provision.
- 1.2 The overall aim of the fpm work is to assess the supply, demand, and access to swimming pools across the County Council area and its wider study area.
- 1.3 The evidence base will be applied by the Council in their strategic planning for swimming pool provision in the future and inform their wider work on the development of a built sports facilities' strategy for the Rutland County area.
- 1.4 This report sets out the findings from the fpm assessment under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the swimming pools are); and local share of pools. Each heading and data table is followed by a commentary on the findings, with a definition of the heading at the outset.
- 1.5 The key findings are numbered and highlighted in bold typeface. A strategic overview of the assessment is set out at section 9.
- 1.6 The data tables include the findings for the neighbouring local authorities to Rutland County. This is because the assessment is catchment area based, and the catchment area of the swimming pools extends across local authority boundaries. The nearest swimming pool for some Rutland County residents, could be a pool located in a neighbouring authority (exported demand) and vice versa, the nearest swimming pool for residents of neighbouring authorities could be a pool located inside Rutland County.
- 1.7 Where valid to do so, the findings for Rutland are compared with the neighbouring local authorities.
- 1.8 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices.
- 1.9 Appendix 1 sets out the details of the swimming pools included and excluded within the assessment. Appendix 2 provides background to the fpm, facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.10 Fpm modelling and datasets build in a number of assumptions, as set out in Appendix 2, regarding the supply and demand for provision of swimming pools. In developing strategic planning work, it is important to consider the fpm findings alongside other information and consultations. This includes information and knowledge from (1) a sports perspective (National Governing Bodies and local clubs) and (2) from a local perspective (from the local authority /facility providers and operators and the local community).
- 1.11 This report has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of Sport England. Tetra Tech are contracted by Sport England, to undertake facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

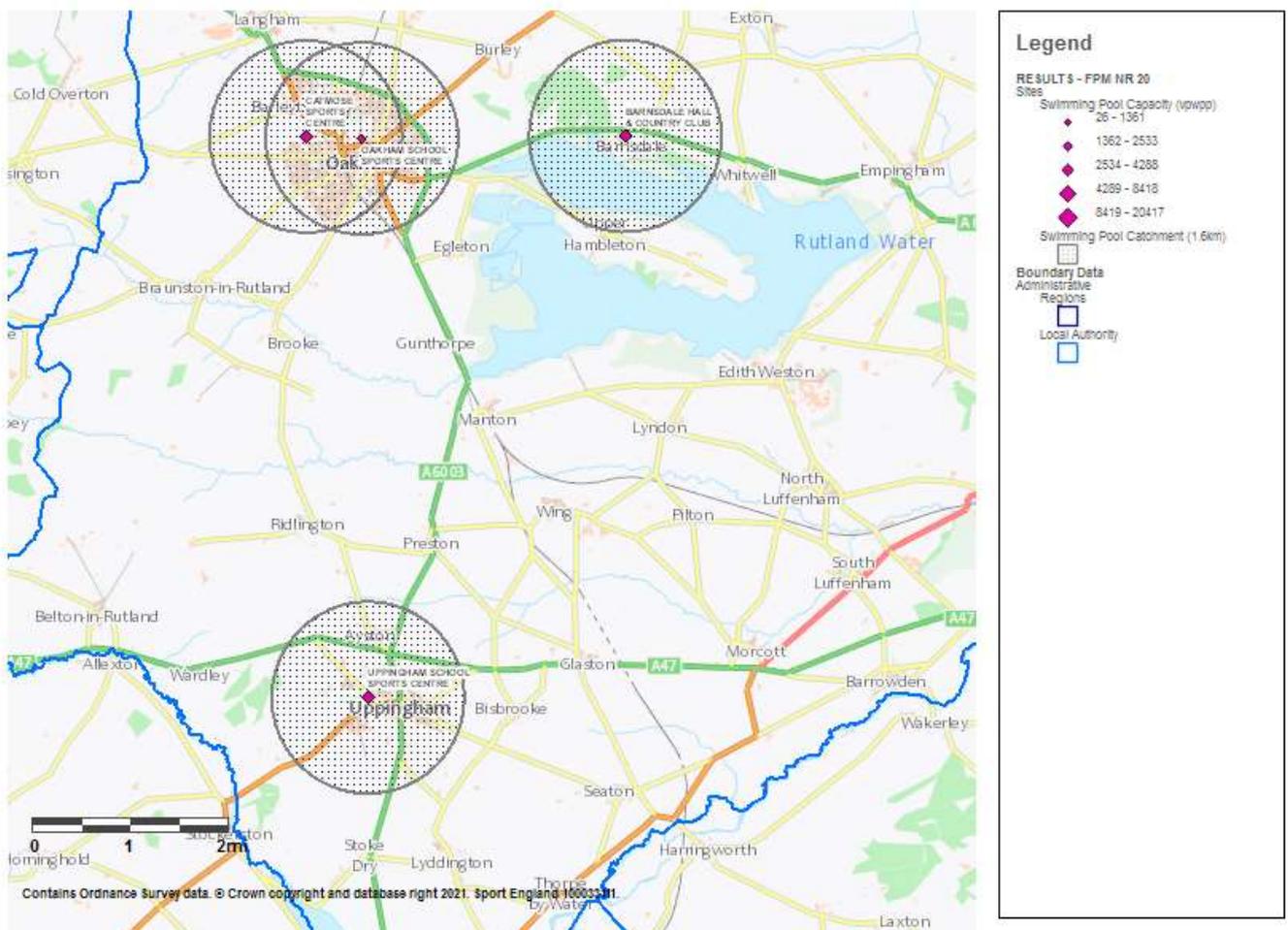
## 2. Supply of Swimming Pools

Total Supply	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Number of pools	4	3	7	4	5	9	11
Number of pool sites	4	1	3	3	3	6	8
Supply of total water space in sq m of water	1,077	1,102	1,270	1,011	818	2,047	2,424
Supply of publicly available water space in sq m of water with hours in the peak period	646	1,035	1,045	830	805	1,870	1,942
Supply of total water space in visits per week peak period	5,555	8,978	9,059	7,195	6,983	16,217	16,841
Water space per 1,000 population	16.5	15	13	11	16	10	17

- 2.1 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply, or capacity of the swimming pools which are available for public swimming club and community groups use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in sq metres of water.
- 2.2 The total supply of water space available for community use in the weekly peak period is 646 sq metres of water. (Note: for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is 250 sq metres of water).
- 2.3 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, the Rutland County supply is 16.5 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population in 2021. Rutland County has the second highest supply, after South Kesteven with 17 sq metres of water per 1,000 population. The range is however quite narrow, with 17 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in South Kesteven to 10 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in Peterborough. The East Midlands Region and England wide average are both 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 2.4 The overall level of provision and findings for Rutland County, are based on all the supply and demand findings not just supply. This is simply a measure which compares the Rutland County supply, with that of the neighbouring local authorities. It is set out, because some local authorities like to understand how their provision compares with other authorities.

2.5 The location of the swimming pool sites in Rutland County is shown in Map 2.1. The purple diamond is the pool site location, and the size of the diamond is representative of the scale of the pool site, in terms of the pool capacity, the notional one-mile walking catchment area is also shown.

**Map 2.1: Location of the Swimming Pool Sites Rutland County 2021**



2.6 A description of the swimming pools in Rutland is set out in Table 2.1 below.

**Table 2.1: Swimming Pool Supply Rutland County 2021**

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
<b>RUTLAND COUNTY</b>						80%	3%	17%
BARNSDALE HALL & COUNTRY CLUB (1)	Main/General	23 x 9	203	1988	2011	97%	3%	0%
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1981	2007	75%	4%	22%
OAKHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1972	2005	63%	3%	34%
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 15	375	2010		82%	2%	15%

Footnote (1) The Barnsdale Hall and Country Club Pool site is listed in the supply data, but it is not included in the assessment because it does not provide for recreational community use.

2.7 Catmose Sports Centre is dual use swimming pool site located at Catmose College in Oakham, it provides for community use and for use by Catmose College. The **first key finding** is that the Catmose Sports Centre is the most important swimming pool site in Rutland County. This is for several reasons:

- It is the only swimming pool which provides for full community use with access for all residents and for all types of swimming activities.
- Access for community use at the education swimming pool sites is determined by (1) the policy of each school on community use, (2) the hours they decide to make the pool available, (3) the type of use, which does not include recreational pay and swim use and (4) residents taking out a membership to be able to access the pool. Any of these factors can change at any time and Rutland County Council has no control of decisions made by the schools towards community use.
- These factors underline the importance of Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool as the public swimming pool site which provides the widest accessibility for all residents and for all types of swimming activity.

2.8 The Catmose Sports Centre pool is a 25m x10m 4 lane pool, it opened in 1981 and was modernised in 2007. The pool size can provide for all swimming activities of learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane and aqua aerobics fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs. However the size of the pool may limit the activities which can be provided at any one time.

2.9 There are two education pool sites, Oakham School Sports Centre also has a 25m x 10m four lane pool. It is the second oldest swimming pool site in the County, having opened in 1972 and was last modernised in 2005. The centre does provide for community use, but this is for hire by sports clubs or community groups, it is not available for recreational pay and swim use by Rutland County residents.

2.10 Uppingham School Sports Centre is the most recent and largest swimming pool site in the County. It has a 25m x 15m six lane pool and was opened in 2010. The centre also provides for use by Rutland County residents through a membership system and is available for hire by swimming clubs and community groups.

- 2.11 Both education pool sites are available for group use outside of education term daytime use, but this is by negotiation with the school and dependent on the pool availability not conflicting with other school programmes .
- 2.12 The fourth swimming pool site is located at Bairnsdale Hall and Country Club, it is the smallest swimming pool in the County with a 23m x 9m four lane pool, it opened in 1988 and was last modernised in 2011. The pool is available for use by guests staying at the hotel and not for wider recreational community use. The pool is listed in the supply data but is not included in the assessment of supply, demand, and access for community use.
- 2.13 The average age of the swimming pool sites in 2021 which are available for community use is 33 years.

### 3. Demand for Swimming Pools

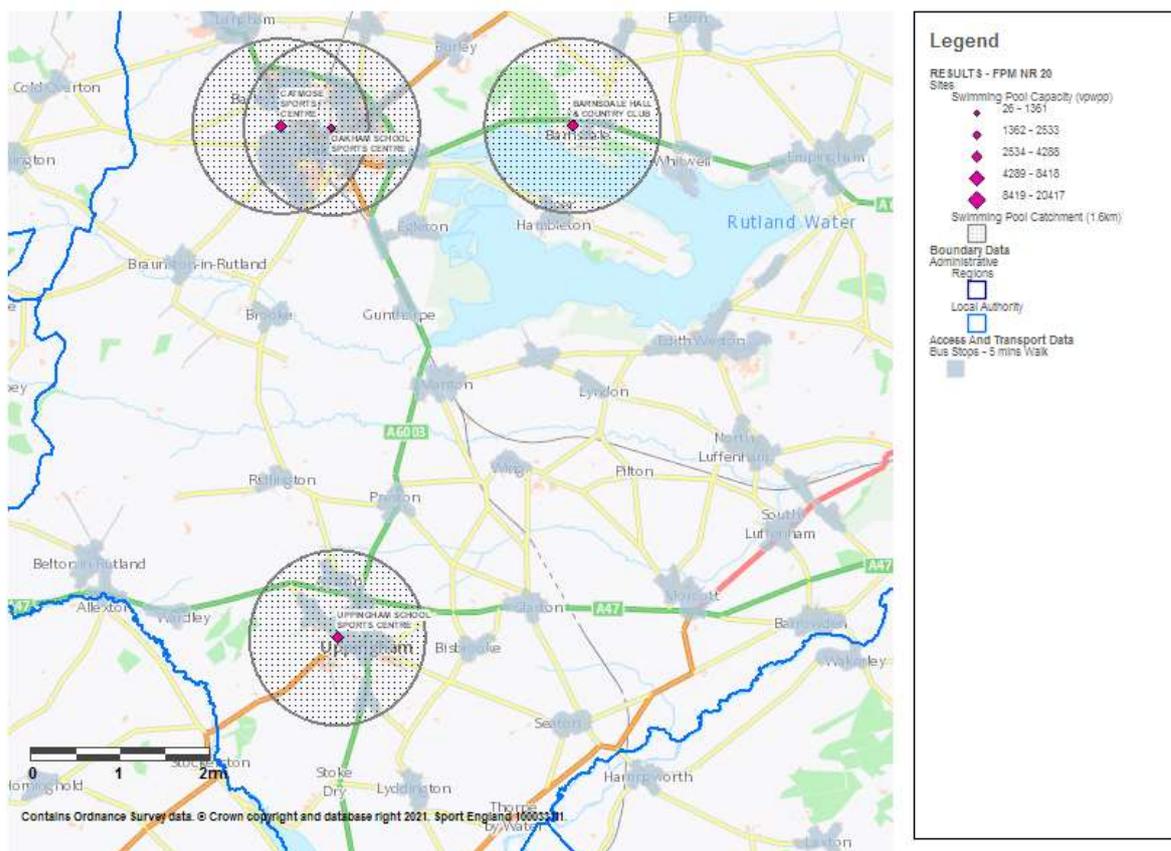
Total Demand	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Population	40,386	73,307	96,251	94,635	51,281	205,764	143,347
Swims demanded – visits per week peak period	2,358	4,721	5,925	5,738	3,111	13,168	8,737
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	391	784	983	953	517	2,186	1,450
% of population without access to a car	11.80	25.50	12.60	10.80	14.40	24.40	15.70

- 3.1 **Definition of total demand** – it represents the total demand for swimming by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure. The demand figure is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period, and also expressed in sq metres of water.
- 3.2 The total population of Rutland County in 2021 is 40,386, based on the 2011 Census data at output area level with the 2018 mid-year estimates, modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities.
- 3.3 This population generates a total demand for swimming of 2,356 visits in the weekly peak period of weekday late afternoon, weekday evenings (up to 6 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). This equates to a total demand for 391 sq metres of water. (Again, for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is 250 sq metres of water).
- 3.4 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. This finding is important because it influences travel patterns to swimming pools. If there is a low percentage, it means there is likely to be a higher percentage of visits to pools by car, the drive time catchment is 20 minutes travel time.
- 3.5 If there is a high percentage of residents without access to a car, and who either walk or use public transport to access a pool, then a network of local swimming pool sites becomes more important. The public transport catchment area for pools is also 20 minutes travel time, and for walking, it is 20 minutes/1 mile.
- 3.6 In Rutland County 11,8% of the resident population do not have access to a car, based on the 2011 Census. Rutland has the second lowest percentage of population without access to a car, after Harborough with 10.8% of its population do not have access to a car. The East Midlands Region average is 21.3% and for England wide 24.9% of the population do not have access to a car.
- 3.7 The findings for Rutland County are that 81% of all visits to pools are by car, with 16% of visits by walking and 3% of visits by public transport (all rounded and actuals in the satisfied demand table). So, the majority of visits to pools are by car, but with 19%, or

just below one in five visits to a swimming pool, by a combination of walking and public transport. For these residents, a network of local accessible pools is important to provide opportunities to swim and encourage swimming participation.

- 3.8 To gain some understanding of how accessible the pools are by public transport, Map 3.1 below shows the location of the swimming pool sites (purple diamonds) and the area of the authority that is within 5 minutes of a bus stop (grey areas).
- 3.9 Given the very rural nature of Rutland and with two main settlements in Oakham and Uppingham, it is not a surprise to find there are limited land areas within the bus travel catchment. Quite likely the reason why only 3% of all visits to swimming pools are by public transport.
- 3.10 As the map shows, there is quite a large area of Oakham that is within 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop and the pool locations are within this area. In Uppingham the land area is a lot less, the pool site is within this bus catchment area.

**Map 3.1: Swimming pool locations and areas of Rutland County within 0 – 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop**



#### 4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) based on hours available for community use	646	1,035	1,045	830	805	1,870	1,942
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sq m of water) considering a 'comfort' factor	391	784	983	953	517	2,186	1,450
Provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand	255	251	62	-123	288	-316	492

- 4.1 **Definition of supply and demand balance** – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for swimming in Rutland County with the total supply in Rutland County. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming is met by ALL the supply in Rutland (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Rutland.
- 4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of pools is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity. These findings reflect how much of the Rutland County demand for swimming can be met and the level of unmet demand.
- 4.4 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance, is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of pools compares with THEIR total demand for pools. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of Rutland, generates a demand for 391 sq metres of water in the weekly peak period. This compares to the supply of 646 sq metres of water, available for community use at Catmose Sports Centre plus the hours in the weekly peak period available for community use at the two education swimming pool sites.
- 4.6 The Rutland supply of water space exceeds the Rutland demand by 255 sq metres of water. It is very important to emphasise this is simply a COMPARISON of the Rutland supply with the Rutland demand. Subsequent sections will set out how ACCESSIBLE this water supply is based on where residents live and the location and catchment area of the swimming pools.



- 4.7 Just because supply is higher than demand across the County, it does NOT mean that (1) all the demand is being met, if (2) the pool sites have distinct and separate catchment areas.
- 4.8 Supply exceeds demand in four of the neighbouring local authorities and is highest in South Kesteven at 492 sq metres of water. Demand exceeds supply in the two other local authorities and is highest in Peterborough at 316 sq metres of water.

## 5. Satisfied Demand - demand from Rutland County residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Total number of visits which are met	2,254	4,268	5,552	5,292	2,803	11,732	7,778
% of total demand satisfied	95.60	90.40	93.70	92.20	90.10	89.10	89
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	81	77.30	84	89.40	84.20	78.50	83.40
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	15.80	13.60	12.10	6.90	11.20	10.50	11.50
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	3.20	9.10	3.90	3.60	4.70	11	5.10
Demand Retained	1,774	4,156	4,430	3,207	2,290	10,940	7,316
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	78.70	97.40	79.80	60.60	81.70	93.20	94.10
Demand Exported	480	111	1,122	2,085	513	792	462
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	21.30	2.60	20.20	39.40	18.30	6.80	5.90

- 5.1 **Definition of satisfied demand** – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the car, walking or public transport catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 5.2 The **second key finding** is 95.6% of the total demand for swimming from Rutland County residents is satisfied/met. This is the level of total demand for swimming located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool, (pools located both inside and outside the County) and which have enough swimming pool capacity, to meet the Rutland County total demand for swimming.
- 5.3 Satisfied demand in the neighbouring local authorities also measures over 90% of total demand in five authorities. Satisfied demand is lowest but still at a very high level in Peterborough and South Kesteven where 89% of their residents' demand for swimming can be met.

### Retained demand.

- 5.4 A sub-set of findings for satisfied demand, is how much of the Rutland satisfied demand for swimming is retained at the swimming pools sites located in the County. This assessment is based on Rutland residents using the nearest pool to where they live, and it is a swimming pool located in Rutland.

- 5.5 On this assumption some 78.7% of the total 95.6% of the Rutland demand for swimming which is met/satisfied, is retained within the County. The **third key finding** is that there is quite a close correlation between the Rutland swimming pool locations/catchment areas and the location of the Rutland demand for swimming pools.
- 5.6 Based on residents using the nearest pool to where they live, the nearest pool location for just under eight out of ten visits to a swimming pool by a Rutland resident, is to a pool located in the County. This is perhaps not a surprising finding, given the County has two main settlements and the pool sites are located in these settlements.
- 5.7 It is important to reiterate the model distributes demand based on residents using the nearest pool to where they live. Sport England research does support this modelling assumption. However, there are increasingly other factors which influence which pools residents chose to use.
- 5.8 These are the age of the swimming pool itself, which in Rutland is high with an average age for the three community use pool sites in 2021 of 33 years. Other factors influencing choice of pools for residents to swim at, are other facilities located on the same site, such as a gym or studio. Some residents may travel further to swim in a pool that provides a wider all round quality offer, rather than simply choosing to swim at the nearest pool to where they live.

#### **Exported demand.**

- 5.9 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. The finding is that 21.3% of the Rutland County satisfied demand for swimming is met outside the County. Again, this is based on residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live, and this time it is a pool located outside Rutland.
- 5.10 In terms of visits, the Rutland retained demand is 1.774 visits per week in the weekly peak period. Whilst the Rutland exported demand, is 480 visits in the weekly peak period.
- 5.11 The data does not identify how much of the Rutland demand goes to which authority or pool site, it just provides the total figure for exported demand. However, the nearest pool sites to the Rutland County boundary are located in Stamford and Corby. It is most likely most of the exported demand is going to these swimming pool sites.
- 5.12 The offer of a modern swimming pool site in Corby which provides for aqua aerobics, and an extensive swimming lessons programme maybe a draw for some Rutland residents. .

## 6. Unmet Demand - demand from Rutland residents not being met

Unmet Demand	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough	South Kesteven
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	104	453	373	446	308	1,436	959
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	4.40	9.60	6.30	7.80	9.90	10.90	11
Equivalent in water space sq m - with comfort factor	17	75	62	73	50	239	160
% of Unmet Demand due to ;							
Lack of Capacity -	0.80	2	1	0.50	0	6.90	1.70
Outside Catchment -	99.20	98	99	99.50	100	93.10	98.30
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	62.60	86.50	71	61.50	52.90	84	61.40
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	36.60	11.60	28.10	38	47.10	9.10	36.90

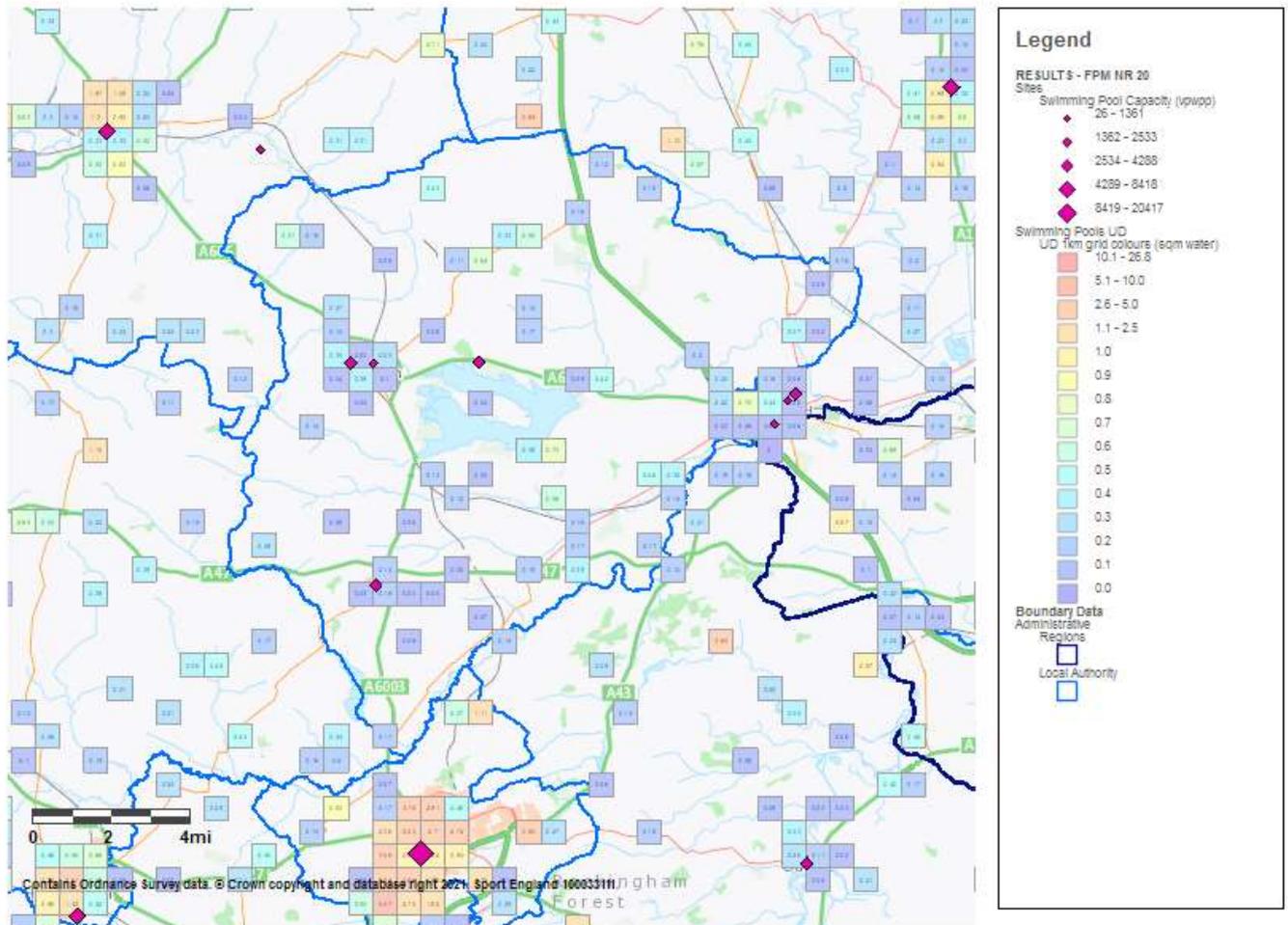
- 6.1 The **unmet demand definition** has two parts to it - demand for pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool, it is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 The **fourth key finding** is that the Rutland total unmet demand is 4.4% of total demand, and this equates to just 17 sq metres of water.
- 6.3 The **fifth key finding** is that virtually all of the unmet demand is locational and is outside the catchment area of a swimming pool at 99.2% of the total unmet demand with 0.8% from lack of swimming pool capacity. The total unmet demand from both sources is, 104 visits per week in the weekly peak period. This compares with the demand inside catchment, and which is being met, of 2,254 visits per week in the weekly peak period.
- 6.4 The important point is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists, but the **SCALE** of the unmet demand. Plus, if this unmet demand is clustered enough in one location, to consider further pool provision, so as to improve accessibility for residents. This would require at least 160 sq metres of water (a 20m x 8m four lane pool) in one location.
- 6.5 The Rutland total unmet demand is only 104 sq metres of water and this is distributed in very low values across the County, there is no single cluster location of high unmet demand.

- 6.6 Map 6.1 overleaf shows the location and scale of the total unmet demand for swimming across Rutland. This is shown in more detail in Maps 6.2 for the Oakum and Uppingham areas in in Map 6.3 for the Rutland East area.
- 6.7 The unmet demand is set out in sq metres of water contained within one-kilometre grid square and the squares are colour coded. The blue to green squares have values between 0.1 – 0.7 sq metres of water, so very low values. The one yellow square in Edith Weston and the two squares in Colsterworth represent between 0.8 – 1 sq metres of water. Unmet demand is “highest” in the Oakham area where it totals between 2 – 3 sq metres of water.

### Map 6.1: Unmet Demand for Swimming Rutland County

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2020 Unmet Demand

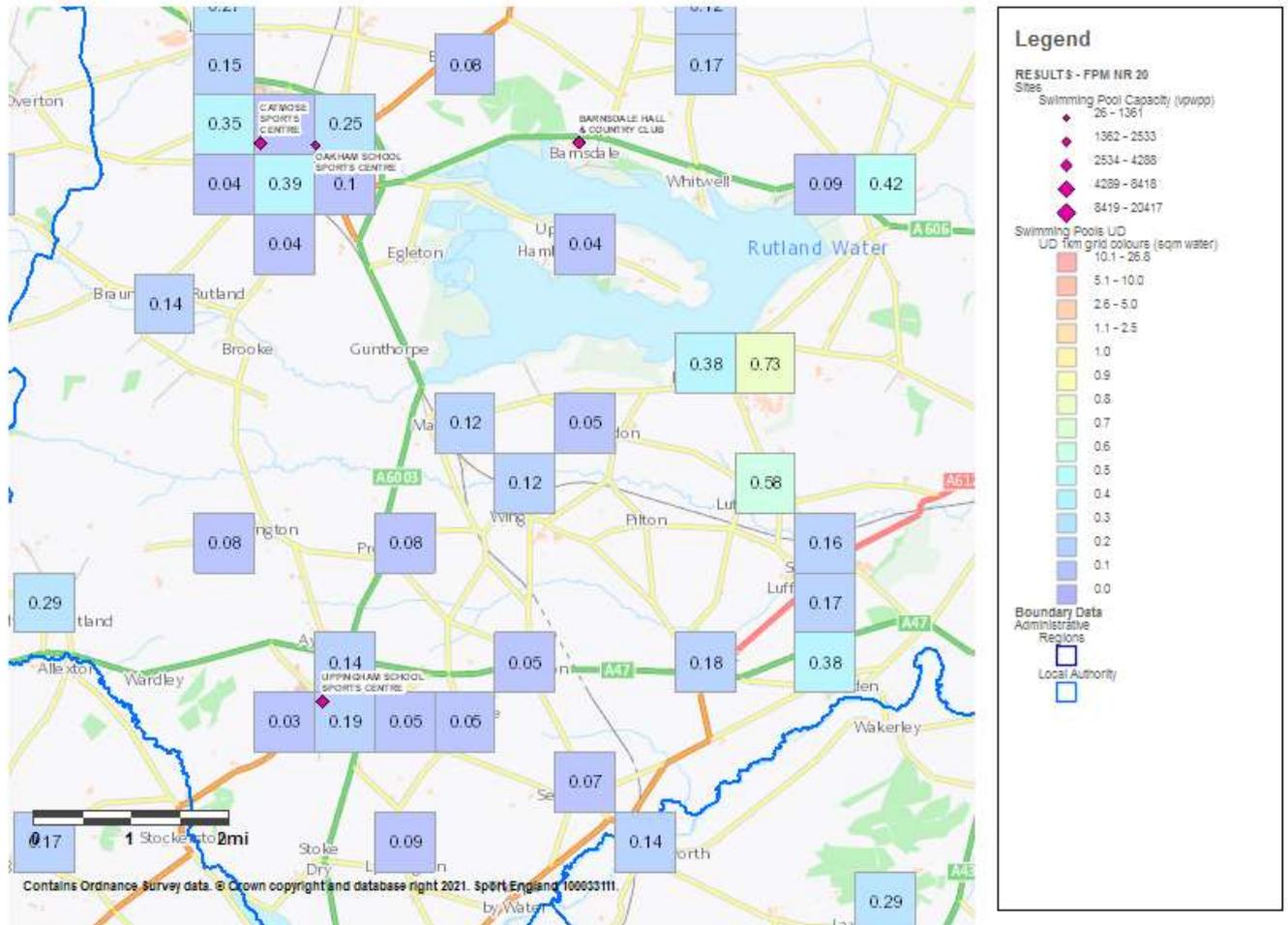
Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (round to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



**Map 6.2: Unmet Demand for Swimming Oakham and Uppingham**

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2020 Unmet Demand

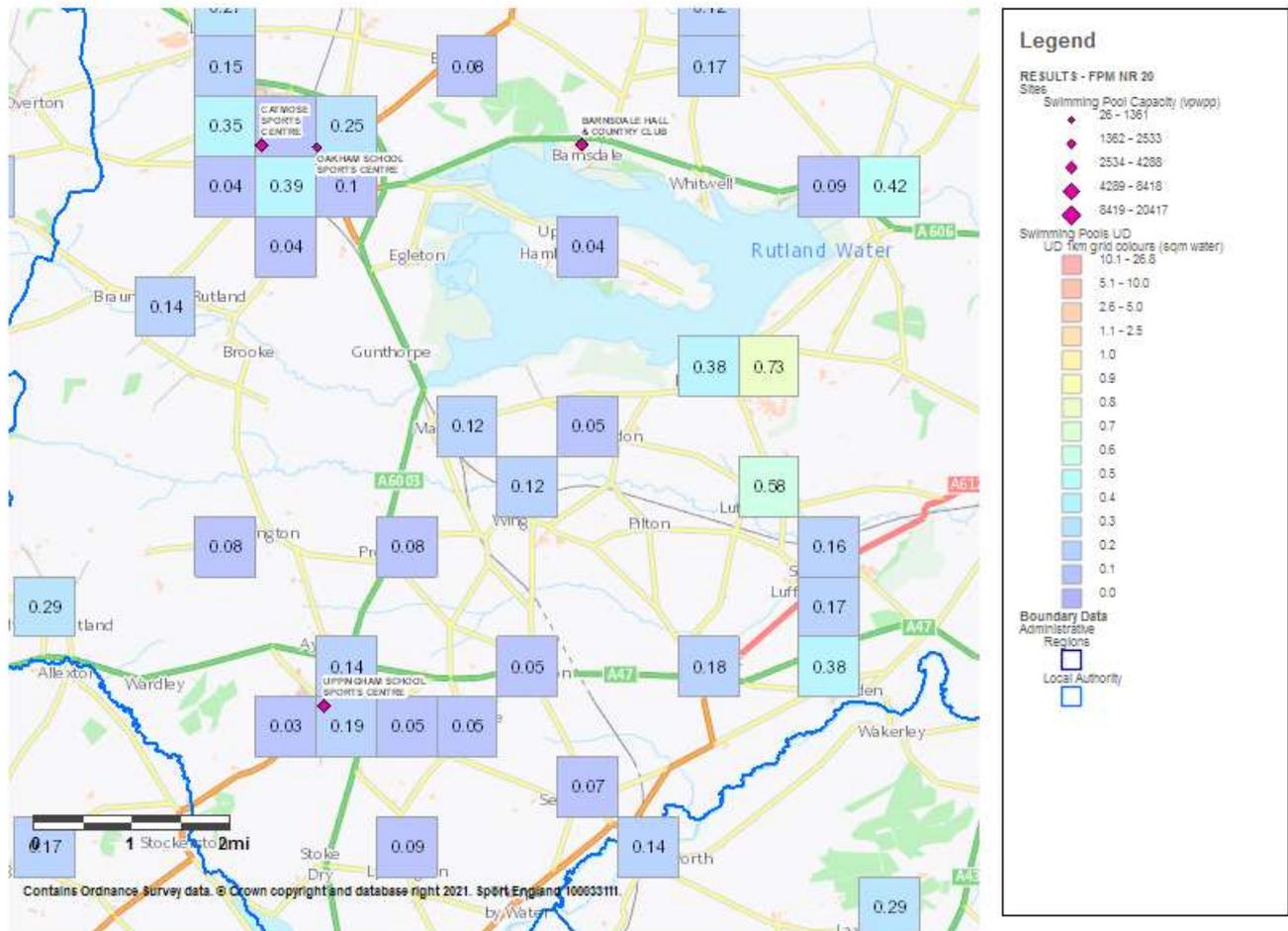
Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (round to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



**Map 6.3: Unmet Demand for Swimming Rutland East**

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2020 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as square metres of water (round to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



## 7.Used Capacity - How well used are the swimming pools?

Used Capacity	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough	South Kesteven
Total number of visits used of current capacity	2,040	5,139	5,393	4,188	2,586	12,389	8,800
% of overall capacity of pools used	30.10	57.20	59.50	58.20	37	76.40	52.30
Visits Imported;							
Number of visits imported	266	983	963	981	296	1,449	1,484
As a % of used capacity	13	19.10	17.90	23.40	11.40	11.70	16.90

- 7.1 **Definition of used capacity** - is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which the venues are too full. The pool itself becomes too busy to be able to swim comfortably, plus the changing and circulation areas become too crowded. Sport England set 70% of capacity is used in the weekly peak period is a busy pool, and the swimming pool and the pool site is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 7.2 The **sixth key finding** is the estimated used capacity of the swimming pools as a Rutland County average, is 30.1% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- 7.3 The findings on used capacity can be explained by some of the earlier findings, namely, the resident population of Rutland generates a demand for 391 sq metres of water in the weekly peak period. This compares to the supply of 646 sq metres of water, available for community use at Catmose Sports Centre and the limited hours available for community use at the two education swimming pool sites.
- 7.4 It has to be emphasized that EFFECTIVELY the Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool is the only pool site which is providing for the vast majority of the community use.
- 7.5 Virtually all of the Rutland County unmet demand for swimming pools is locational – demand located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool at 99.2% of the total unmet demand with just 0.8% from lack of swimming pool capacity. (Section 6 unmet demand). The total unmet demand from both sources is 104 visits per week in the weekly peak period. This compares with the demand inside catchment, and which is being met, of 2,254 visits per week in the weekly peak period.
- 7.6 The findings on used capacity for each individual swimming pool site do vary from the County wide average, and these are set out in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1: Used Capacity of the Rutland County swimming pool sites.**

Name of Facility	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished	Hours in Peak Period	Total Hours Available	Site Capacity – visits per week peak period	% of Capacity Used
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1981	2007	52.5	99.5	2188	36
OAKHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1972	2005	11.5	28	479	43
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 15	375	2010		11	21	458	32

(Note: the hours for the school swimming pool sites are the hours available in term time for community use)

7.7 The reasons why the findings for each individual swimming pool site vary from the County wide average are several.

- **Firstly** – the amount of demand located in the catchment area of any swimming pool will vary. The swimming pools are located in two settlements Oakham and Uppingham, and in effect the catchment areas do not overlap.
- The Oakham School Sports Centre has an estimated used capacity of 43% for the hours it is available for community use and the Catmose Sports Centre 36%. This may appear as a stark and surprising finding but see the second point below for more detailed explanation.
- Uppingham retains the demand for swimming pool in the Uppingham area and its catchment area does not overlap the Oakham pool sites. So the Uppingham demand is not shared with other pool sites and the estimated used capacity of the pool for the 11 hours it is available for community use is 36% of its capacity.
- There is possibly some export from the south of the County to the very large and modern Corby international swimming pool site because it will provide for swimming activities not available at the Uppingham swimming pool site, for example (1) learn to swim programmes in a dedicated teaching/learner pool. The Uppingham school site does not have a teaching/learning pool and does not provide for learn to swim in the main pool. (2) The Corby pool site is a public leisure centre site and will have full availability for community use at all times. This can take place in a 50m swimming pool with a movable floor and the pool can be sub divided to provide for different activities at the same time. This wide programme of availability and flexibility of use maybe a draw to some Rutland residents. That said the total exported demand for swimming from Rutland County is 480 visits per week in the weekly peak period and the Rutland County demand for swimming retained t the County swimming pool sis 1,774 visits per week in the same weekly peak period.
- **Secondly** – and the **seventh key finding and which is the most important** is to consider the number of hours a pool site is available for community use when looking at the estimated used capacity and not consider the percentage figure in isolation. The Catmose Sports Centre is a dual use site and is available for 52.5 hours a week in the weekly peak period. It has a weekly capacity of 2,188 visits per week in the weekly peak period.

- The findings for the Catmose Sports Centre contrast very strongly with the findings for the school swimming pool sites. Oakham School Sports Centre swimming pool is available for 11.5 hours per week in the weekly peak period and has a capacity of 479 visits. The Uppingham School swimming pool site is available for 11 hours per week for community use and has a capacity of 458 visits in the weekly peak period.
- So whilst the Catmose Sports Centre has a lower estimated used capacity than the school swimming pool sites it can accommodate a much much higher level of usage because of the hours it is available.
- Also the Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool will provide for ALL swimming activities of learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane and aqua aerobics fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs. Whereas the education pool sites are only available for hire for organised use by swimming clubs or community groups at Oakham and through taking out a membership at Uppingham School, neither pool site is available for public recreational swimming.
- Overall there is a much higher level and much wider programme of use at the Catmose Sports Centre than at the education pool site. To repeat, it is important to consider the number of hours a pool site is available for community use when looking at the estimated used capacity.
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## 8 Local Share - Equity Share of facilities

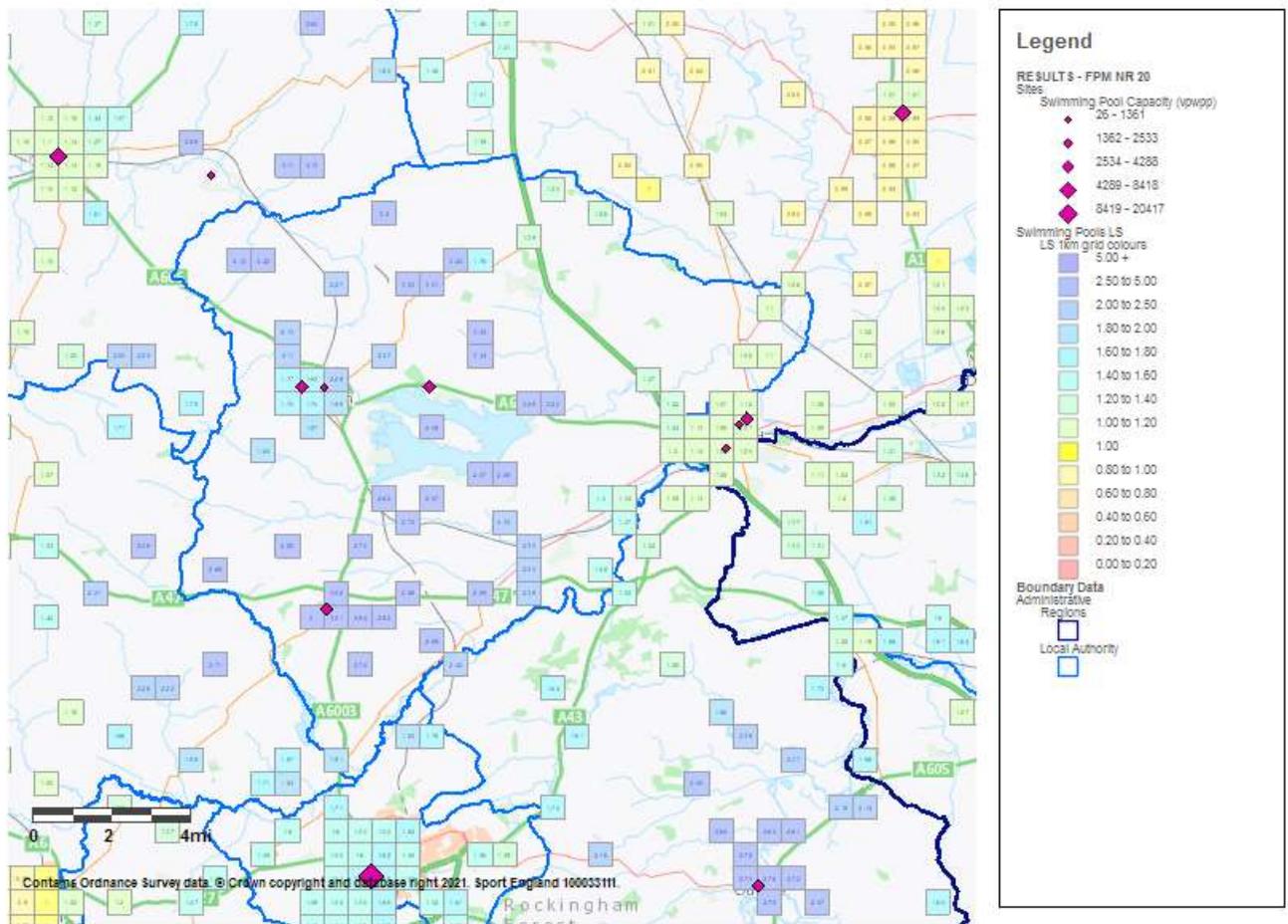
Local Share	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	2.30	1.60	1.30	1.30	1.40	0.80	1.30

- 8.1 **Local share** has quite a complicated **definition** - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It considers the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes.
- 8.2 Local share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply, and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3 Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision and to show how access and share of swimming pools differs across the County, based on population and the swimming pool supply. The intervention is to identify the areas where residents have the least share to the supply of swimming pools and to then consider how their access can be increased to the supply.
- 8.4 Rutland County has a local share of 2.3 and so supply is greater than demand in terms of share of access to pools – as a County wide average.
- 8.5 Local share does vary across Rutland and its distribution is set out in Map 8.1 for the County, with Map 7.2 setting out the same information in more detail for the Oakham area and Map 7.3 for the Uppingham area. Areas with the three shades of blue have values ranging from 1.80 - 2, then 2 – 2.5 and 2.5 – 5 and areas with the green squares (to the east of the authority to the boundary with South Kesteven) have values of 1.6 – 1.8.
- 8.6 Local share is highest in the Exton and Cottesmore areas, with values of between 3 – 3.5. There are no pool sites located in these areas, but they share access to the Oakham pool sites. It is likely population density is lower in these areas than in Oakham itself, so more share of supply to swimming pools for residents in these two areas.
- 8.7 Local share is lowest but still with values of 1.75 – 1.80 in Oakham itself and this is because of the opposite reasons, higher population density and more demand, so local share is lower.

**Map 8.1: Local Share of Swimming Pools Rutland County**

**Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2020 Local Share**

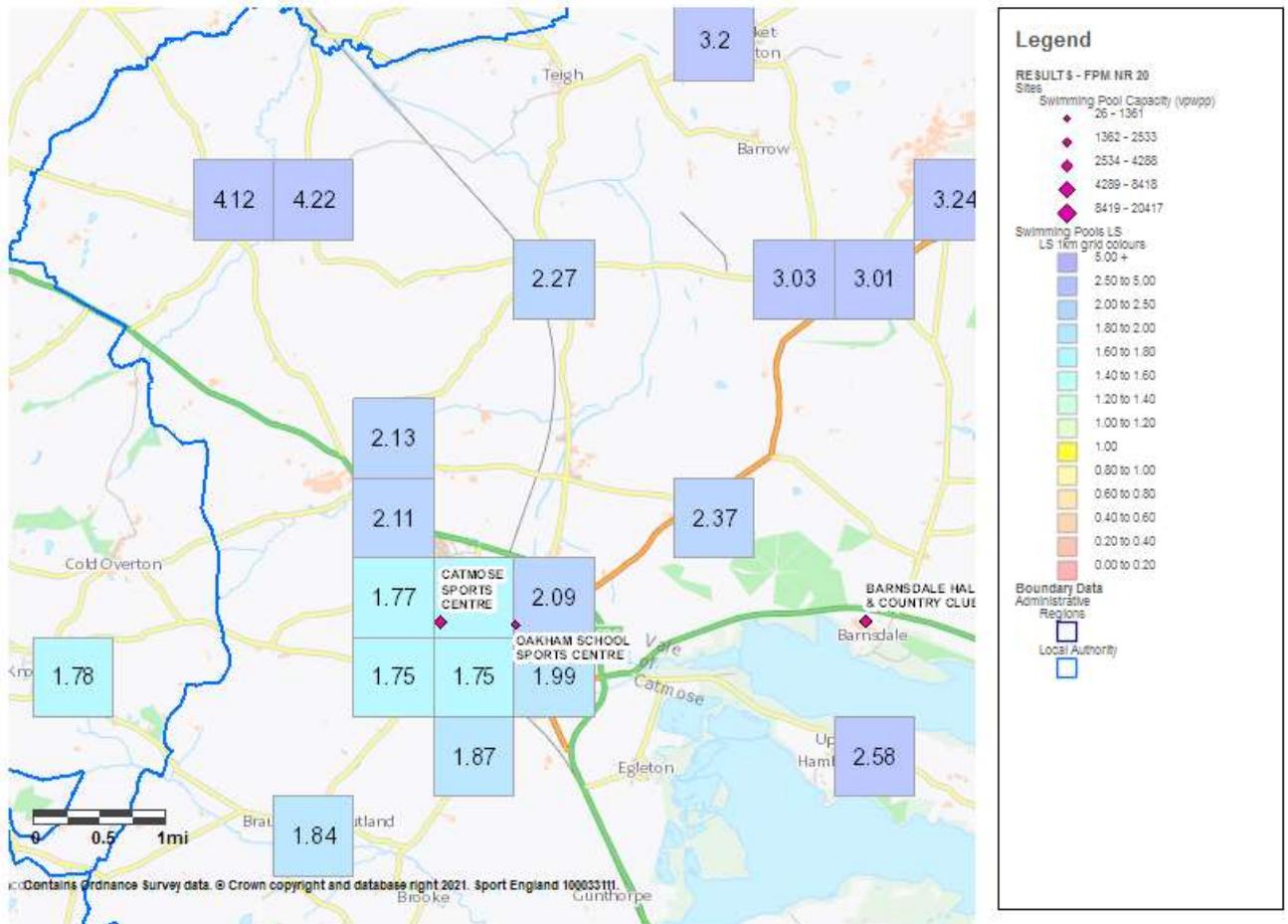
Share of water divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



**Map 8.2: Local Share of Swimming Pools Oakham Area**

### Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2020 Local Share

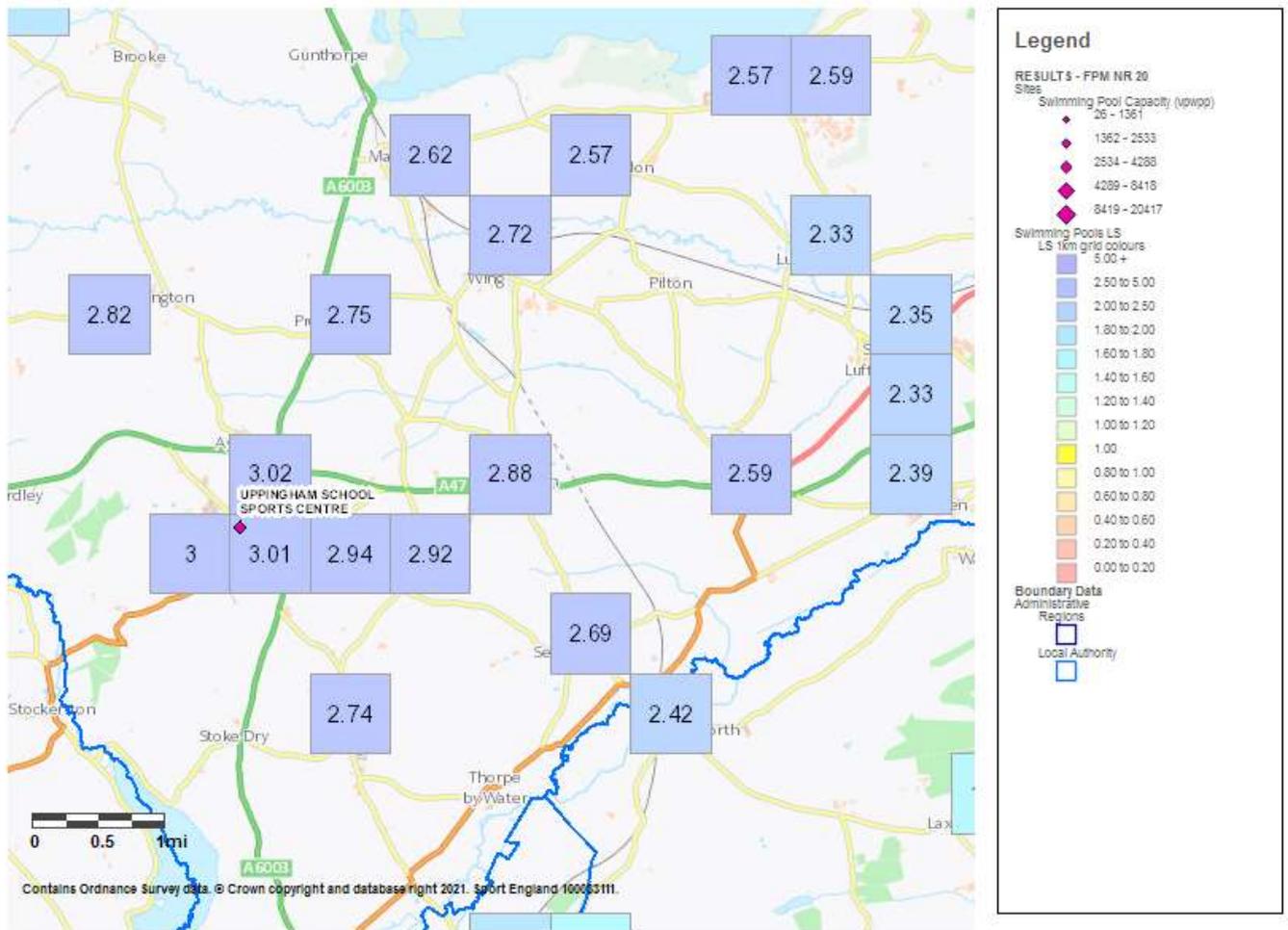
Share of water divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



**Map 8.3: Local Share of Swimming Pools Uppingham Area**

### Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Swimming Pools 2020 Local Share

Share of water divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



8.8 This ends the report of findings under each of the seven assessment headings. The strategic overview of key findings is set out next.

## 9. Summary Report

### Report Context

- 9.1 Rutland County Council is undertaking a review of swimming pool provision across the County. As part of this work, the Council has commissioned a Sport England facility planning model (fpm) National Run report, to provide an assessment and evidence base for swimming pool provision in 2021.
- 9.2 The overall aim of the fpm work is to assess the supply, demand, and access to swimming pools across the County Council area and its wider study area.
- 9.3 The evidence base will be applied by the Council in their strategic planning for swimming pool provision in the future. It will also inform their wider work on the development of a built sports and leisure facilities' strategy for the Rutland County area.
- 9.4 The main report sets out the detailed findings under seven assessment headings and includes a series of tables and maps, the tables also include the data for the neighbouring local authorities to Rutland County. A commentary is then provided on the findings under each heading. The main findings are numbered and highlighted in bold typeface.
- 9.5 This summary report sets out the strategic headline findings, provides a commentary on the findings for Catmose Sports Centre and sets out a way forward.

### Headline strategic key findings from the national run report

#### *Supply and demand for swimming pools*

- 9.6 Based on this one-year assessment, the demand for swimming pools from Rutland County residents can be met by the current supply of swimming pools in the County. Central to this assessment is retention of the Catmose Sports Centre, or provision of a public swimming pool site, located in Oakham. This is essential in maintaining the supply of a public swimming pool to meet Rutland County residents demand for swimming pools.
- 9.7 Furthermore, the Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool is the only swimming pool site which provides for all swimming activities of learn to swim, public recreational swimming, lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development by clubs. It is accessible to all residents in the County for this full range of activities.
- 9.8 Access for community use at the education swimming pool sites at Oakham School and Uppingham School is determined by (1) the policy of each school on community use, (2) the hours they decide to make the pool available, (3) the type of use, which does not include recreational pay and swim use and (4) residents taking out a membership to be able to access the pool. Any of these factors can change at any time and Rutland County Council has no control of decisions made by the schools towards community use.
- 9.9 These factors underline the importance of Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool as the public swimming pool site, providing the widest accessibility for all residents and

for all types of swimming activity. Whereas the two education swimming pool sites have a much more ,limited programme of use and hours of access for community use.

9.10 The bullet point findings supporting this strategic assessment are:

### ***Swimming pool supply***

- Catmose Sports Centre is dual use swimming pool site located at Catmose College in Oakham, it provides for community use and for use by Catmose College. The pool is a 25m x 10m 4 lane pool, opened in 1981 and was modernised in 2007.
- There are two education pool sites, Oakham School Sports Centre, also with a 25m x 10m 4 lane pool. It is the oldest swimming pool site in the County, having opened in 1972 and was modernised in 2005. The centre provides for use by Rutland County residents, through a membership system, and is also available for hire by swimming clubs and community groups.
- Uppingham School Sports Centre is the most recent and largest swimming pool site in the County. It has a 25m x 15m six lane pool and was opened in 2010. The centre also provides for use by Rutland County residents through a membership system and is also available for hire by swimming clubs and community groups.
- The fourth swimming pool site is located at Bairnsdale Hall and Country Club, it is the smallest swimming pool in the County with a 23m x 9m four lane pool, it opened in 1988 and was modernised in 2011. The pool site is included in the data but NOT included in the assessment because its use is predominantly by guests at the hotel not wider community use.
- The average age of the three swimming pool sites in 2021 available for community use is 33 years.

### ***Demand for swimming pools***

- The total population of Rutland County in 2021 is 40,386, based on the 2011 Census data at output area level with the 2018 mid-year estimates, modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities.
- This population generates a total demand for swimming of 391 sq metres of water in the weekly peak period (weekday late afternoon, weekday evenings up to 6 hours per day and weekend days up to 7 hours per weekend day).
- The vast majority of demand is located within the two main settlements of Oakham and Uppingham. Most importantly the catchment area of the swimming pool sites do not overlap. The demand in Oakham is met/retained within Oakham and similarly for Uppingham. This means that should there not be a public swimming pool in Oakham then very little of the Oakham demand would transfer to Uppingham, even if Uppingham School extended the community use hours beyond the 11 hours it is available during term time.
- The drive time catchment area for swimming pools is up to 20 minutes. However as set out in Appendix 2 section 10, Sport England research has evidenced “a

distance decay function” in that participation in the 10 -20 minute drive time catchment is around 50% less of that in the 0 – 10 minutes’ drive catchment. This helps explain why the Oakham and Uppingham towns are distinct locations for retention of their demand for swimming pools and one town does not substitute for the other.

### ***Satisfied demand for swimming pools***

- 95% (rounded) of the total demand for swimming from Rutland County residents is satisfied/met. This is the level of total demand for swimming located inside the catchment area of a swimming pool, this is pools within the County and pools outside the County which are accessible to Rutland County residents. It is a very high level of the total demand for swimming pools which can be met.

### ***Retained demand.***

- Based on Rutland residents swimming at the nearest pool to where they live, and it is a swimming pool located in Rutland, then 78.% of the total 95% of the Rutland demand for swimming which is met/satisfied, is retained within the County.
- There is a close correlation between the Rutland swimming pool locations/catchment areas and the location of the Rutland demand for swimming pools. The pools are located in the right places to meet demand.

### ***Unmet demand for swimming pools***

- Unmet demand has two parts to it - demand for pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool, it is then classified as unmet demand.
- The Rutland total unmet demand is 4.4% of total demand and equates to 17 sq metres of water. Virtually all of the unmet demand is locational, demand outside the catchment area of a swimming pool, at 99% of the total unmet demand.

### ***How full are the swimming pools and access to swimming pools?***

- The estimated used capacity of the swimming pools as a Rutland County average, is 30% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period. Sport England has a benchmark of swimming pools being comfortably full at 70% of capacity used in the weekly peak period.
- **It is most important** is to consider the number of hours a pool site is available for community use when looking at the estimated used capacity and not consider the percentage figure in isolation.
- The Catmose Sports Centre is a dual use site and is available for 52.5 hours a week in the weekly peak period. It has a weekly capacity of 2,188 visits per week in the weekly peak period. The findings for the Catmose Sports Centre contrast very strongly with the findings for the school swimming pool sites.

- Oakham School Sports Centre swimming pool is available for 11.5 hours per week in the weekly peak period and has a capacity of 479 visits. The Uppingham School swimming pool site is available for 11 hours per week for community use and has a capacity of 458 visits in the weekly peak period.
- The Catmose Sports Centre (1) can accommodate a much much higher level of usage because of the hours it is available and (2) the Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool will provide for ALL swimming activities of learn to swim; casual recreational swimming; lane and aqua aerobics fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs.
- Whereas the education pool sites are only available for hire for organised use by swimming clubs or community groups. For residents to use the pools it requires them to take out a membership.
- Overall there is a much higher level and much wider programme of use at the Catmose Sports Centre than at the education pool sites. To repeat, it is important to consider the number of hours a pool site is available for community use when looking at the used capacity.

### ***Catmose Sports Centre***

- 9.1 As the strategic findings show, and what is also a consistent theme through each of the assessment headings, is that retention of Catmose Sports Centre, or a public swimming pool site located in Oakham is essential. A public swimming pool with full accessibility for all types of swimming activities is essential in meeting the demand for swimming pools identified in this Sport England assessment.
- 9.2 The Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool is the only public leisure centre swimming pool site, and it is located in the area of highest demand for swimming pools in Rutland County. These factors make it the most important swimming pool site in the County.
- 9.3 The singular importance of the Catmose Sports Centre swimming pool is underlined when considering the two education pool sites.
- Availability for community use at the education pool sites depends on the policy of each school towards community use, it is not under the direct control of the County Council. Should a school change/reduce the hours for community use, then this will create unmet demand. More importantly in Oakham, it will transfer some use, most likely swimming club or organised group use to the Catmose Centre, with this transferred demand wanting pool time, which is already allocated, most likely weekday winter evenings.
  - As set out, the location and catchment area of the two education pool sites in Oakham and Uppingham means both sites retain demand for swimming pools in their areas and there is little cross over between the two towns. If (say) the Catmose Sports Centre pool is not available – long term – there would be some transfer of demand to the Oakham school site, but it is only available for 11.5 hours a week for community use. The Uppingham pool site is available for only 11 hours a week for community use. Combined this is less than 50% of the hours the Catmose Sports Centre is available for community use.

- Also as set out based on the catchment areas of the pool sites, there would be very little transfer of demand. Swimming participation for residents traveling in the 10 – 20 minute travel time catchment, is around 50% of what it is in the 0 – 10 minutes (Appendix 2 section 10). So even if the Uppingham School pool had more hours available for community use this would have very limited impact in meeting demand located in Oakham.

### ***Way forward and some observations***

- 9.4 This assessment is based on this one-year review of the supply demand and access to swimming pools. It has to be placed in a longer-term context of the projected changes in the Rutland County population, plus the scale and location of residential development over the Council's strategy period.
- 9.5 This will change the future demand for swimming pools and its location. If the major residential growth is located in the Oakham area, this will increase demand for swimming pools, further increasing the importance for retention of a public swimming pool in the town.
- 9.6 The findings are that all the sites in Rutland are single swimming pool sites with a main tank. There is no swimming pool site which has a dedicated teaching/learner pool and this maybe limiting the scope and demand for learn to swim programmes and for developing confidence in water. This type of activity is a main stay of the business case for swimming pool provision.
- 9.7 It is possible to undertake a Sport England local swimming pool assessment and develop a bespoke evidence base for the future supply, demand, and access to swimming pools. This would include the projected population change over the Council's strategy period, plus the location and scale of the residential development identified in the Local Plan. So, ensuring the growth is assessed and based on the scale and location of the residential development.
- 9.8 It could also include options to change the swimming pool supply, with retention of existing pools sites, plus including the option to add a pool. Or changes in pool site locations with the same scale or a different scale of pools and pool configurations. In effect, an evaluation of the findings from different options and which option best meets the future demand for swimming pools?
- 9.9 Such an evidence base will provide a long-term assessment of the supply, demand, and access to swimming pools to underpin the Council's long-term strategy. It will also inform the business case for change, with an assessment of the future projected throughput based on the options modelled.
- 9.10 The evidence base can also be applied to support developer contributions for the demand generated by new residential development.
- 9.11 Finally, a reference to swimming and swimming pools - they offer more scope than any other indoor sports facility type, to contribute to an active and healthy lifestyle by residents. They are the only facility type which provides for participation by all age groups and from cradle to grave. Also, swimming is one of the few indoor activities where female participation is higher than male participation and it is also a family-based activity.

9.12 This concludes the strategic overview of key findings from the Rutland County facilities planning model assessment of swimming pools provision.

***The facilities planning model.***

9.13 The fpm study is a quantitative, accessibility and spatial assessment of the supply, demand, and access to sports halls. The fpm study provides a hard evidence base that can inform consultations, so as to then provide a rounded evidence base.

**Appendix 1: Swimming pools included and excluded in the assessment.**

**Swimming Pools Included.**

Facilities are included on the basis there are at least a 20m x 8m four lane swimming pool (160 sq metres of water). Plus they have access for community use, either as public leisure centre swimming pools or through open membership of other pool ownerships.

Name of Facility	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished
BARNSDALE HALL & COUNTRY CLUB (1)	Main/General	23 x 9	203	1988	2011
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1981	2007
OAKHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1972	2005
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 15	375	2010	

(1) The Barnsdale Hall and Country Club Pool site is listed in the supply data, but it is not included in the assessment because it does not provide for recreational community use.

**Swimming Pools Excluded**

The audit excludes facilities for one or more of the following reason: private use; too small (below 160 sq metres of water); outdoors and only provide for seasonal use. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling.

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
HAMBLETON HALL	Lido	Private use and seasonal

**Appendix 2 Facilities Planning Model – model description, inclusion criteria and model parameters**

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria



- Model Parameters

## **Model Description**

### **1. Background**

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

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

### **2. Use of FPM**

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

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

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

The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities.

### **3. How the model works**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
- Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
- UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
- General Household Survey – ONS
- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – **sportscotland**
- Active Lives Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & **sportscotland**
- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live

#### 4. Calculating Demand

This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population<sup>1</sup>. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.

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<sup>1</sup> For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)<sup>2</sup>.

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

## 5. Calculating Supply Capacity

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

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

Based on travel time information<sup>3</sup> taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

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

In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects

---

<sup>2</sup> Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

<sup>3</sup> To reflect the fact that as distance to a facility increases, fewer visits are made, the FPM uses a travel time distance decay curve, where the majority of users travel up to 20 minutes. The FPM also takes account of the road network when calculating travel times. Car ownership levels, taken from Census data, are also taken into account when calculating how people will travel to facilities.

this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent



local management, programming, and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

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

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

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

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

Commercial facilities – halls and pools - whilst there are relatively few sports halls provided by the commercial sector, an additional weighing factor is incorporated within the model to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. For each population output area the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used to limit whether people will use commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence) the less likely the population of the OA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

## **8. Comfort Factor – halls and pools**

As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it is available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure ( pools =1 user /6m<sup>2</sup> , halls = 6 users /court). This is giving each facility a "theoretical capacity".

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

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

The comfort factor is used in two ways.

- Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.
- Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the number of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

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

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

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

For example, a 25m, 4 lane pool has a theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, for 52 hour peak period.

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

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

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

## 10. Travel times Catchments

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

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

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

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

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

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	73%	18%	9%
Sports Hall	75%	16%	9%

AGP			
Combined	83%	14%	3%
Football	79%	17%	3%
Hockey	96%	2%	2%

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

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

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

Artificial Grass Pitches						
	Combined		Football		Hockey	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%

10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%
20 -40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%

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

### **Inclusion Criteria used within analysis.**

#### **Swimming Pools**

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis.

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use.
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos.
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975<sup>4</sup>.

Facilities over the border in Wales and Scotland included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sport Wales.

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<sup>4</sup> Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

**Model Parameters used in the Analysis.**

**Pool Parameters**

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																											
Catchment Maps	<p>Car: 20 minutes  Walking: 1.6 km  Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car</p> <p>NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.</p>																											
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																											
Percentage Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>11.26</td> <td>6.62</td> <td>9.38</td> <td>7.61</td> <td>4.48</td> <td>1.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.03</td> <td>11.36</td> <td>14.79</td> <td>11.77</td> <td>7.25</td> <td>1.43</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	11.26	6.62	9.38	7.61	4.48	1.40	Female	13.03	11.36	14.79	11.77	7.25	1.43
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Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																						
Male	1.10	1.07	0.93	1.05	1.33	1.64																						
Female	1.08	0.99	0.88	1.04	1.17	1.24																						
Peak Period	<p>Weekday: 12:00 to 13:30; 16:00 to 22.00  Saturday: 09:00 to 16:00  Sunday: 09:00 to 16:30  Total: 52 Hours</p>																											
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																											





**Strategic Assessment of Sports Hall Provision  
Rutland County Council**

**Facility Planning Model**

**National Run Report**

**April 2021**



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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Rutland County Council is undertaking a review of sports hall provision across the County. As part of this work, the Council has commissioned a Sport England facility planning model (fpm) National Run report, to provide an assessment and evidence base for sports halls provision.
- 1.2 The overall aim of the fpm work is to understand the extent to which the supply of sports halls meets the demand for sports halls from Rutland County residents. Plus, how accessible the supply of sports halls are to Rutland County residents based on the sports hall locations, catchment areas and travel patterns by residents.
- 1.3 The evidence base will be applied by the Council in their strategic planning for sports hall provision and inform their wider work on the development of a built sports facilities' strategy for the Rutland County Council area.
- 1.4 This report sets out the findings from the fpm assessment under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the sports halls are); and local share of sports halls. Each heading and data table is followed by a commentary on the findings, with a definition of the heading at the outset.
- 1.5 The key findings are numbered and highlighted in bold typeface. A strategic overview of the assessment is set out at section 9.
- 1.6 The data tables include the findings for the neighbouring local authorities to Rutland County. This is because the assessment is catchment area based, and the catchment area of the sports halls extends across local authority boundaries. The nearest sports hall for some Rutland County residents, could be a venue located in a neighbouring authority (exported demand) and vice versa, the nearest sports hall for residents of neighbouring authorities could be located inside Rutland County.
- 1.7 Where valid to do so, the findings for Rutland County are compared with the neighbouring local authorities.
- 1.8 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the details of the sports halls included and excluded within the assessment. Appendix 2 provides background to the fpm, facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.9 Fpm modelling and datasets build in a number of assumptions, as set out in Appendix 2, regarding the supply and demand for provision of sports halls. In developing strategic planning work, it is important to consider the fpm findings alongside other information and consultations. This includes information and knowledge from (1) a sports perspective (National Governing Bodies and local clubs) and (2) from a local perspective (from the local authority /facility providers and operators and the local community).
- 1.10 This report has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of Sport England. Tetra Tech are contracted by Sport England, to undertake facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

## 2. Supply of Sports Halls

Total Supply	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Number of halls	7	5	5	11	7	20	14
Number of hall sites	5	4	4	9	6	14	12
Supply of total hall space in badminton courts	32	19	20	41	26	78	57
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hours in the peak period)	25.30	12.30	14.90	35.20	19.10	60.40	41
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	9,219	4,492	5,433	12,810	6,960	21,972	14,935
Courts per 10,000 population	8	2.60	2	4.40	5	3.80	4

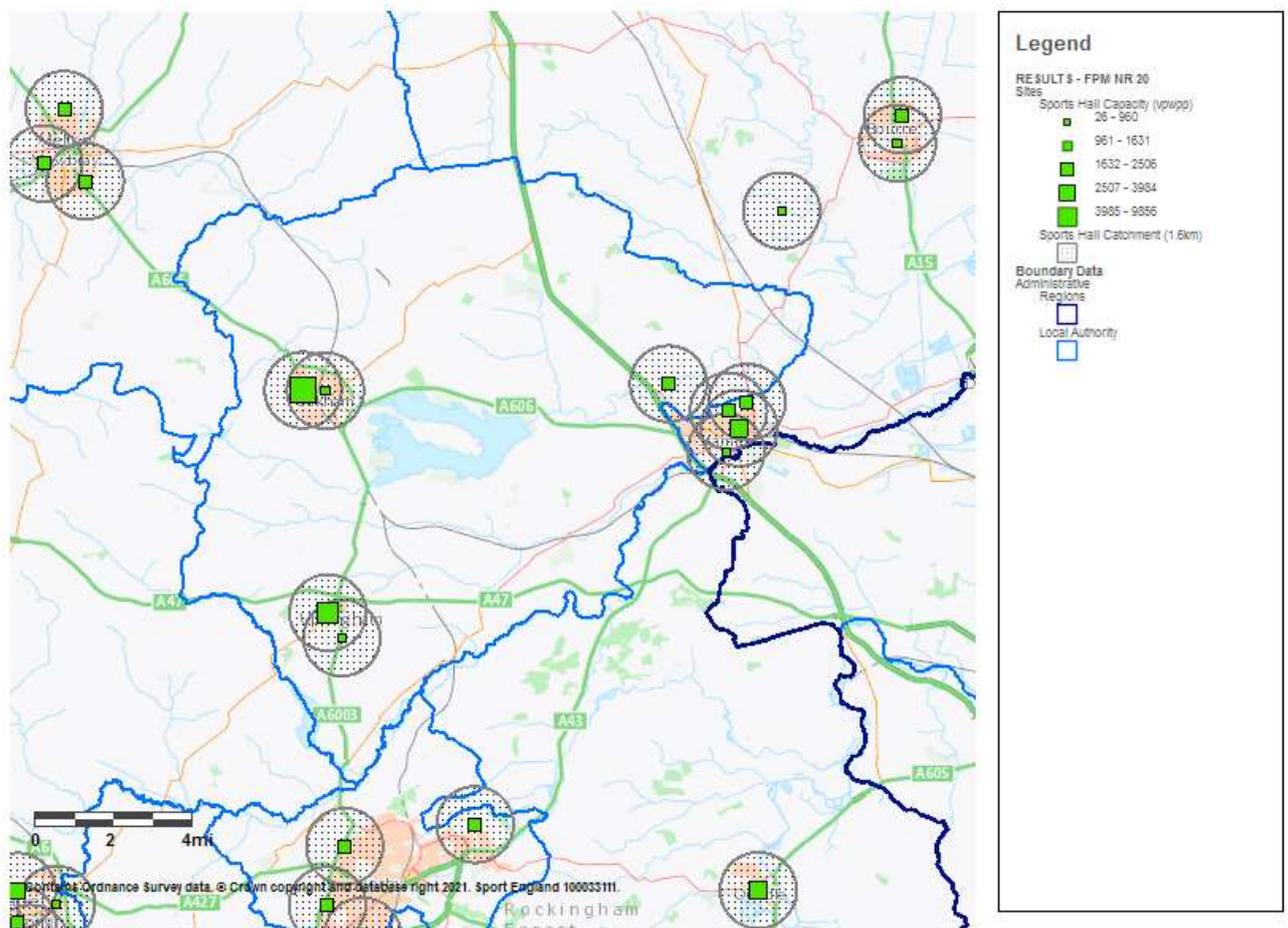
- 2.1 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity of the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in numbers of badminton courts.
- 2.2 There are 7 individual sports halls located on 5 sites within Rutland County. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts, is 32 courts, of which 25 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as the effective supply). The peak period is weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).
- 2.3 The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use at the sports halls located on education sites. The **first key finding** is that there are a total of 7 badminton courts aggregated across the education sports hall sites, which are unavailable for community use, this represents 22% of the total supply of sports halls across the County.
- 2.4 The implications of this finding are set out in the supply and demand balance and used capacity sections of the report.

### ***Measure of provision***

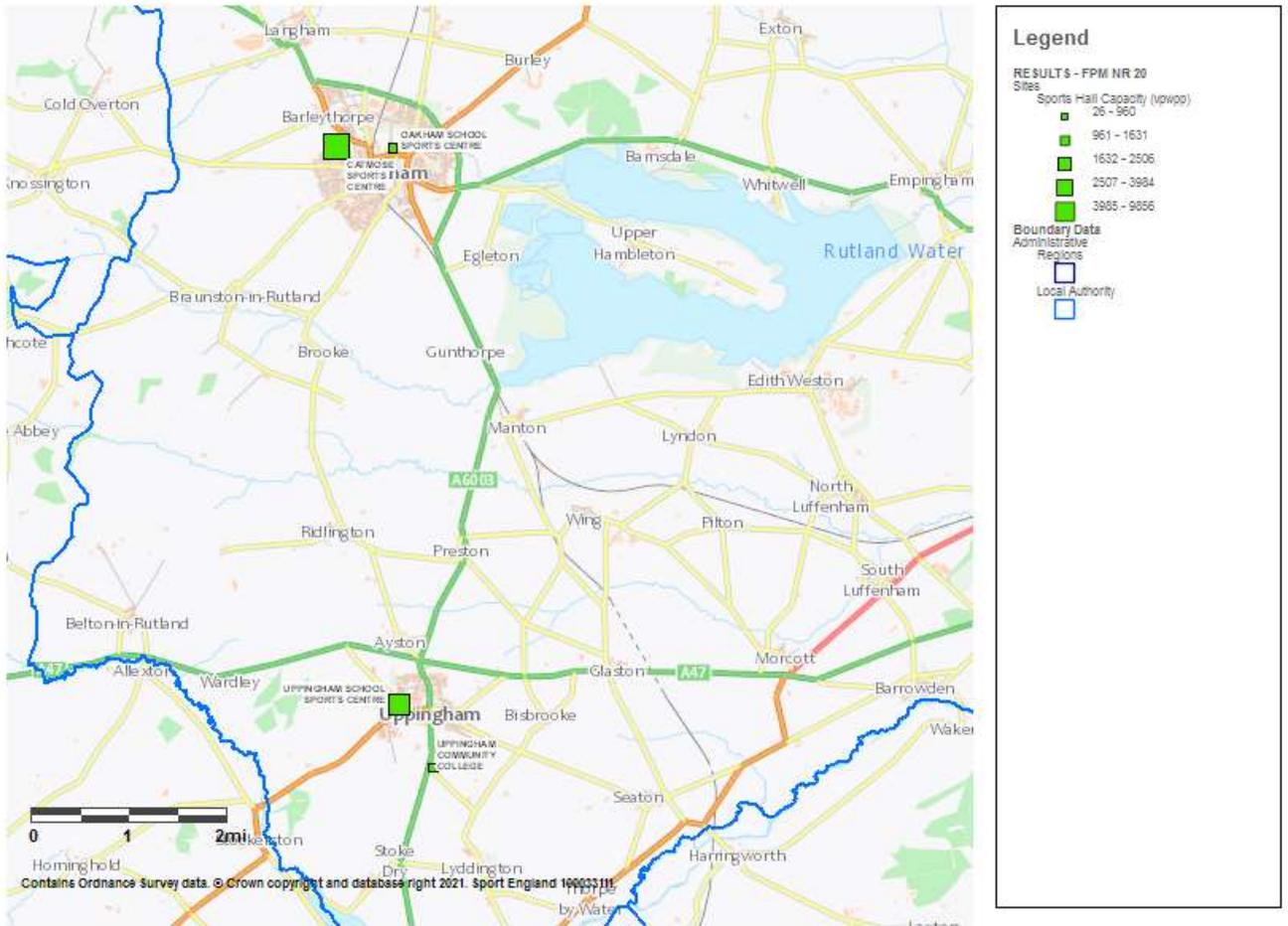
- 2.5 Based on a measure of number of badminton courts available for community use per 10,000 population, Rutland County has 8 badminton courts. Rutland has the highest supply of courts based on this measure, the next highest is in Melton with 5 badminton courts per 10,000 population.
- 2.6 The East Midlands Region and England wide averages are both 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 population.

- 2.7 As with swimming pools, these quantitative findings are set out, simply for comparative purposes, because some local authorities like to know how their provision compares with that of its neighbours. The assessment on the provision of sports halls for Rutland County is based on the findings from all seven headings in the sports halls data set, not just supply.
- 2.8 The location of all the sports hall sites in Rutland County is shown in Map 2.1 and in more detail in maps 2.2 – 2.3 for Oakham and Uppingham and then in the east of the County. The size of the green square reflects the size of the sports hall at each site, in terms of its capacity at peak times.

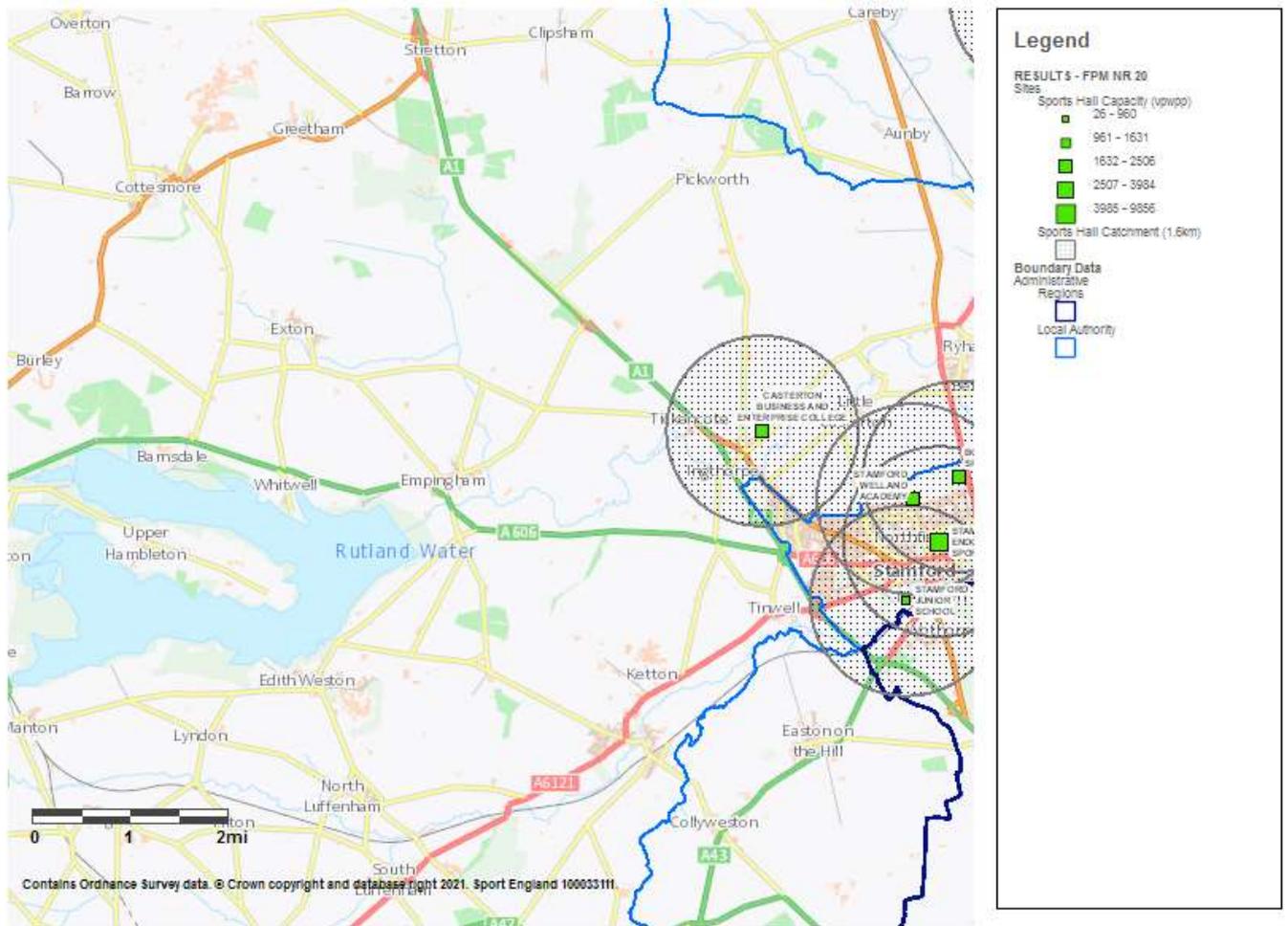
**Map 2.1 Location of sports hall sites Rutland County**



**Map 2.2 Location of sports hall sites Oakham and Uppingham**



**Map 2.3 Location of sports hall sites Rutland East**



2.9 A description of all the sports halls in Rutland County is set out in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Sports hall supply Rutland County**

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
RUTLAND							87%	4%	9%
CASTERTON BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1970	2009	94%	3%	3%
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 35	1380	8	1980		86%	4%	10%
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486						
OAKHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1972	2015	79%	3%	18%
UPPINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1977	1998	94%	4%	2%
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	2010		87%	4%	9%
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153						

2.10 The Catmose Sports Centre (opened in 1980) is a dual-use sports centre providing access for community use by sports clubs, community groups and for public recreational play as well as use by Catmose College. The centre has an 8-badminton court main hall with dimensions of 40m x 35m and a second main hall with dimensions of 27m x 18m.

2.11 There are four sports hall sites owned by educational institutions.

- Casterton Business and Enterprise College sports hall (opened in 1970 and modernised in 2009) has a 5 badminton court main hall with dimensions of 41m x 21m.
- Oakham School Sports Centre sports hall (opened in 1972 and modernised in 2015) has a 4 badminton court main hall with dimensions of 33m x 18m.
- Uppingham Community College sports hall (opened in 1977 and modernised in 1998) has a 4 badminton court main hall and dimensions of 35m x 20m.
- Uppingham School Sports Centre sports hall (opened in 2010) has a 6 badminton court main hall with dimensions of 51m x 18m and a separate activity hall with dimensions of 17m x 9m.

2.12 There are two venues Catmose Sports Centre and Uppingham School Sports Centre which have both a main hall and a separate activity hall. This allows flexibility in the programming of the centres, with the main hall programmed for the big sports which need space and or height, such as basketball, netball, badminton and five a side football, whilst the smaller space activity halls can provide for table tennis, martial arts, or exercise classes, if a centre does not have a studio.

2.13 The **second key finding** is the sports hall offer in Rutland County is very good in terms of SCALE. There is an 8 badminton court main hall located at Catmose Sports Centre and a 6 badminton court main hall at Uppingham School. These venues can provide for multi sports use at the same time, as well as provide a show court for events.

- 2.14 There are then three other venues which have either a 5 badminton court sports hall located at Casterton Business and Enterprise College, or a 4 badminton court size sports halls located at Oakham School Sports Centre and Uppingham Community College. This size of sports hall can accommodate all the indoor hall sports at the community level of participation as well as provide for sports club development.
- 2.15 The very high scale of the sports hall supply means that at all venues, participants can play the full range of indoor hall sports – to repeat it is a very good offer.
- 2.16 The education sports hall sites will have different hours of access for community use, and outside of education use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage venues for wider community use, predominantly by sports clubs and community groups through a membership system. Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a responsive basis, to sports clubs or community groups, for a term or even shorter irregular lettings.
- 2.17 The variable policy and hours for community use at the school and college venues and the **third key finding**, is the reason why the total supply of sports halls is 32 badminton courts, and the supply available for community use, is 25 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period. In effect, there is an aggregate total of 7 badminton courts, across the education sites, which are unavailable for community use. This represents 22% of the total supply of badminton courts across Rutland County.
- 2.18 Furthermore, these quantitative findings illustrate the impact any changes in the policy of education providers towards community use and access, will have on the overall supply of sports halls. Any reduction in community use at the schools/colleges which are available for community use, will transfer more demand, most likely club use, and most likely to the Catmose Sports Centre. for the demand in Oakham.
- 2.19 The average age of the sports hall sites in 2021 is 39 years, the oldest sports hall is located at Catmose Sports Centre, opened in 1970. The most recent sports hall site to open is located at Uppingham School opened in 2010.
- 2.20 Of the three venues which opened before 2000 all three have been modernised. Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded, or the changing accommodation modernised.

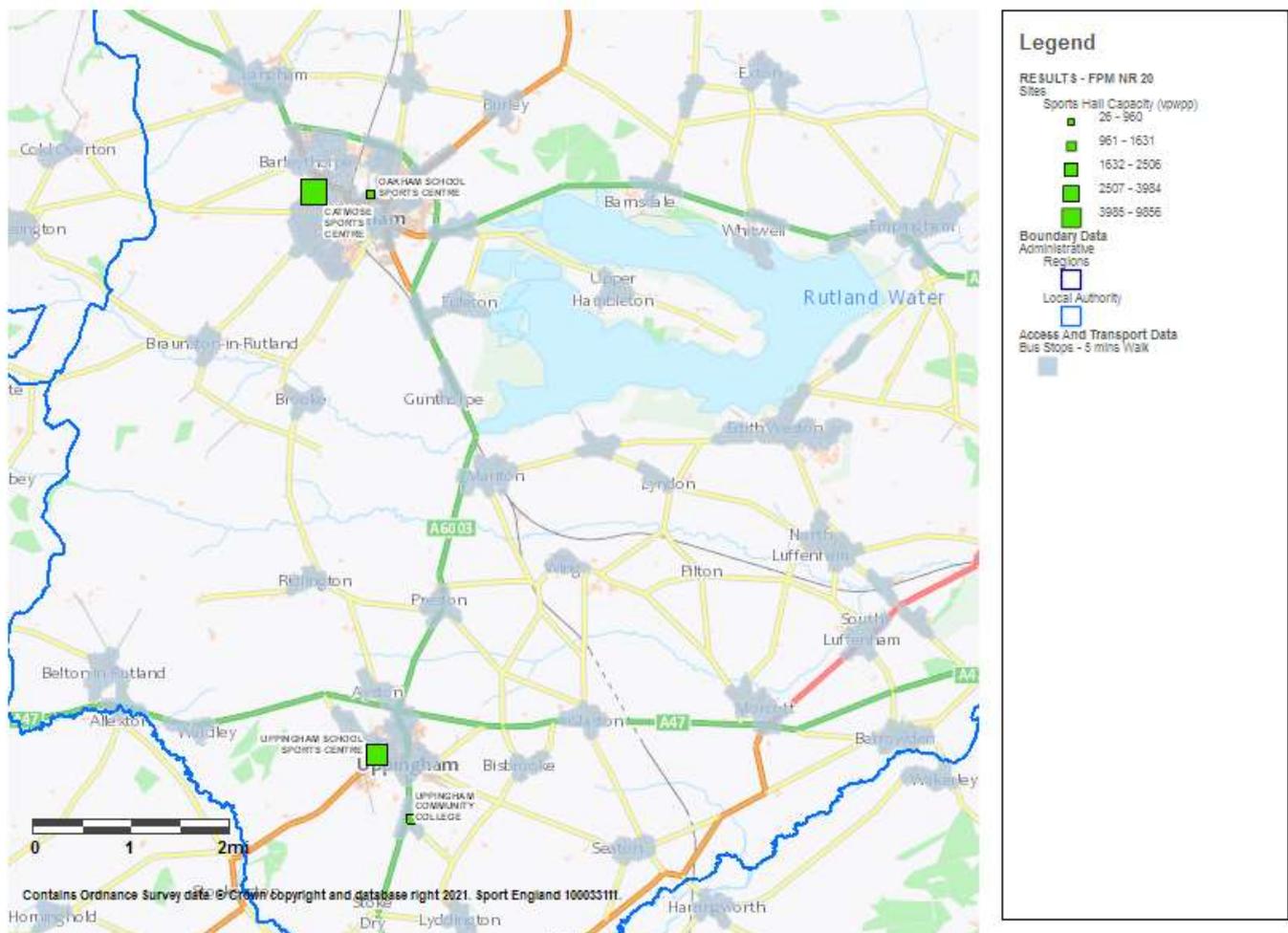
### 3. Demand for Sports Halls

Total Demand	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Population	40,386	73,307	96,251	94,635	51,281	205,764	143,347
Visits demanded – visits per week peak period	3,055	6,114	7,700	7,437	4,041	17,008	11,316
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	10.50	21	26.50	25.50	13.90	58.40	38.90
% of population without access to a car	11.80	25.50	12.60	10.80	14.40	24.40	15.70

- 3.1 **Definition of total demand** – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in numbers of badminton courts.
- 3.2 The population of Rutland in 2021 is 40,386 people and this population generates a sports hall demand of 3,055 visits in the weekly peak period. The peak period is weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The **fourth key finding** is the surprisingly low demand for sports halls at 10.5 badminton courts in the weekly peak period.
- 3.3 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. In Rutland County 11.8% of the resident population do not have access to a car, based on the 2011 Census at output area level with the 2018 mid-year estimates, modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities.
- 3.4 The percentage of the population without access to a car is important, because it influences travel patterns to sports halls. If there is a high percentage of the population without access to a car, then a network of local accessible sports halls for residents who either walk or use public transport to travel to a sports hall becomes much more important.
- 3.5 The findings for Rutland are that 87% of visits to sports halls by car (up to 20 minutes' drive time), 10% of all visits to sports halls are by walking (20 minutes/1-mile catchment area), and 3% of visits are by public transport (20 minutes catchment area).

- 3.6 So over one in seven visits to sports halls are by a combination of walking and public transport. To understand how accessible the sports halls are by public transport, Map 3.1, shows the location of the sports hall sites in Oakham and Uppingham and the areas of the County within 0 – 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop (grey areas).
- 3.7 The map also shows the location of the sports hall sites, to illustrate how accessible the sports halls are by public transport.
- 3.8 Not surprisingly for a rural authority and where travel to sports facilities by car dominates, there is a limited land area within both towns that is within the bus travel catchment area, Access to the sports hall locations by bus travel is, in effect, very limited.

**Map 3.1 Location of the Rutland sports hall sites and areas of Oakham and Uppingham within 0 - 5 minutes' walk of a bus stop**



#### 4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Rutland	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough	South Kesteven
Supply - Hall provision (courts) based on hours available for community use	25.30	12.30	14.90	35.20	19.10	60.40	41
Demand - Hall provision (courts) considering a 'comfort' factor	10.50	21	26.50	25.50	13.90	58.40	38.90
Supply / Demand balance	14.80	-8.70	-11.60	9.70	5.20	2	2.10

- 4.1 **Definition of supply and demand balance** – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for sports halls in Rutland County with the total supply. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls is met by ALL the supply in Rutland County. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Rutland. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls with supply and demand spread across boundaries, is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 Based on this closed assessment, the resident population of Rutland County generates a demand for 10.5 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 25.3 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period. So, the Rutland County supply exceeds the Rutland County demand by 14.8 badminton courts.
- 4.5 However, as set out in the supply findings, the total supply of sports halls, is 32 badminton courts, and so the total supply of badminton courts exceeds the Rutland County demand by 21.5 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period.
- 4.6 The implications of the supply and demand balance findings are that when the assessment is catchment area based across boundaries, a high level of the Rutland County demand will be met and there will be a very low level of unmet demand, this is reviewed in the next two sections.

## 5. Satisfied Demand - demand from Rutland County residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough	South Kesteven
Total number of visits which are met	2,891	5,244	7,006	7,118	3,742	15,659	10,380
% of total demand satisfied	94.60	85.80	91	95.70	92.60	92.10	91.70
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	86.60	83.60	89.90	85.80	84.40	75.40	83.60
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	10	8.40	6.80	10.90	10.20	15	11.10
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	3.50	8	3.30	3.30	5.40	9.60	5.30
Demand Retained	2,441	4,120	4,095	5,153	3,271	15,072	9,606
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	84.40	78.60	58.40	72.40	87.40	96.20	92.50
Demand Exported	450	1,124	2,911	1,965	471	587	773
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	15.60	21.40	41.60	27.60	12.60	3.80	7.50

- 5.1 **Definition of satisfied demand** – it 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.
- 5.2 The **fifth key finding** is that 94.6% of the Rutland total demand for sports halls is satisfied demand. This is the level of the Rutland total demand for sports halls located within the catchment area of a sports hall, and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of demand. A very high level of the total demand for sports halls can be met.
- 5.3 Satisfied demand is over 90% of total demand in all the neighbouring local authorities and this reflects the very extensive supply of sports halls. Including Rutland and all the neighbouring local authorities, there are 69 individual sports halls located on 54 sports hall sites.

### ***Retained demand.***

- 5.4 A subset of satisfied demand is retained demand, and this measures how much of the Rutland County satisfied demand is met at sports halls in the County. This assessment is based on the catchment area of the County's sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, and it is a sports hall located in Rutland.

- 5.5 The finding is that retained demand is 84.4% of the total 94.6% Rutland County satisfied demand for sports halls.
- 5.6 The **sixth and very important key finding** is that the location and catchment area of the sports hall sites in the County are closely correlated with the location of the Rutland demand for sports halls. On the assumption that residents participate at the nearest sports hall to where they live, then the nearest venue for over eight out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Rutland resident, is to a venue located in the County.

***Exported demand.***

- 5.7 The residual of satisfied demand after retained demand, is export of the Rutland County demand. Again, this is based on Rutland residents using the nearest venue to where they live, and which is a sports hall in a neighbouring authority.
- 2.21 The finding is that Rutland is exporting 15.6% of its satisfied demand for sports halls and which is being met in neighbouring authorities. The data does not identify how much demand is exported to which authority, it only provides the total exported demand. However, as Map 2.1 shows there is a cluster of sports halls in Stamford close to the Rutland boundary and a smaller supply in Corby, it is likely some Rutland residents are accessing these venues.
- 5.8 For context, the Rutland County exported demand equates to 450 visits in the weekly peak period and the Rutland County retained demand is 2,441 visits in the weekly peak period.

## 6. Unmet Demand - demand from Rutland County residents not currently being met

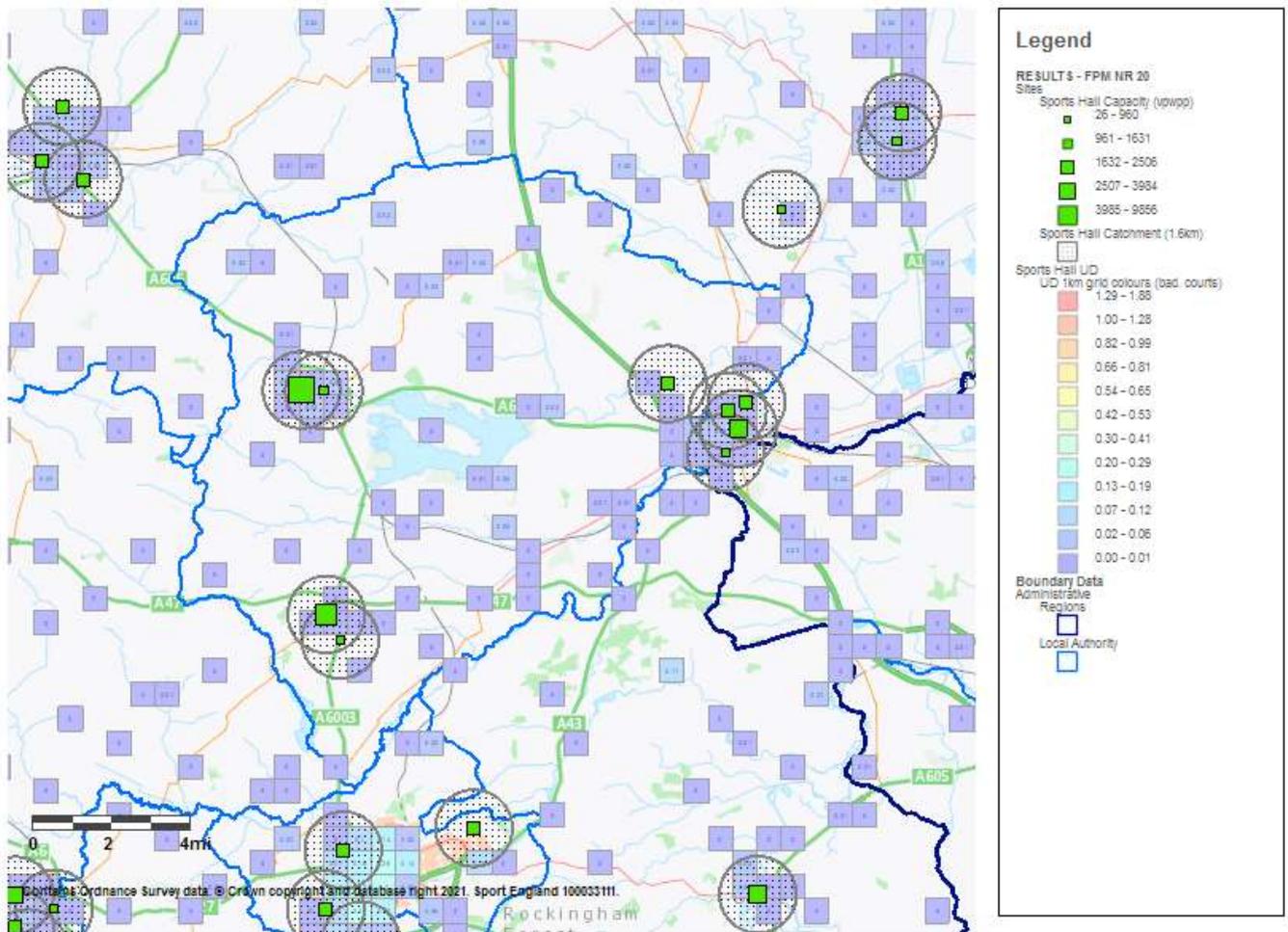
Unmet Demand	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough	South Kesteven
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	164	870	693	319	299	1,349	936
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	5.40	14.20	9	4.30	7.40	7.90	8.30
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	0.50	3	2.40	1.10	1	4.60	3.30
% of Unmet Demand due to;							
Lack of Capacity -	0.20	32	18.70	2.50	0.30	6.50	12.70
Outside Catchment -	99.80	68	81.30	97.50	99.70	93.50	87.30
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	72.70	65.40	62.80	74.20	69.90	88.70	61.30
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	27.10	2.50	18.50	23.20	29.80	4.90	25.90

- 6.1 The **unmet demand definition has two parts to it** - 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 a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 The **seventh key finding** is that the Rutland County total unmet demand is 5.4% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to 0.5 of one badminton court – a very low level of unmet demand. The Rutland County total supply of sports halls available for community use equates to 25.3 badminton courts.
- 6.3 Of the total unmet demand, all but 0.2% is unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall.
- 6.4 Given the scale of the total unmet demand it is not necessary to provide any further comments. More for information than anything else, the location of the unmet demand across the County is shown in Map 6.1 and then in Map 6.2 for the Oakham and Uppingham areas. The unmet demand is expressed in units of badminton courts in one-kilometre grid squares and the squares are colour coded with different values of unmet demand. The light blue areas/squares have unmet demand in the range 0 – 0.1 of one badminton court. As the second map shows, the unmet demand in the one kilometre grid squares is closer to zero than 0.1 of one badminton court.

### Map 6.1: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Rutland County

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2020 Unmet Demand

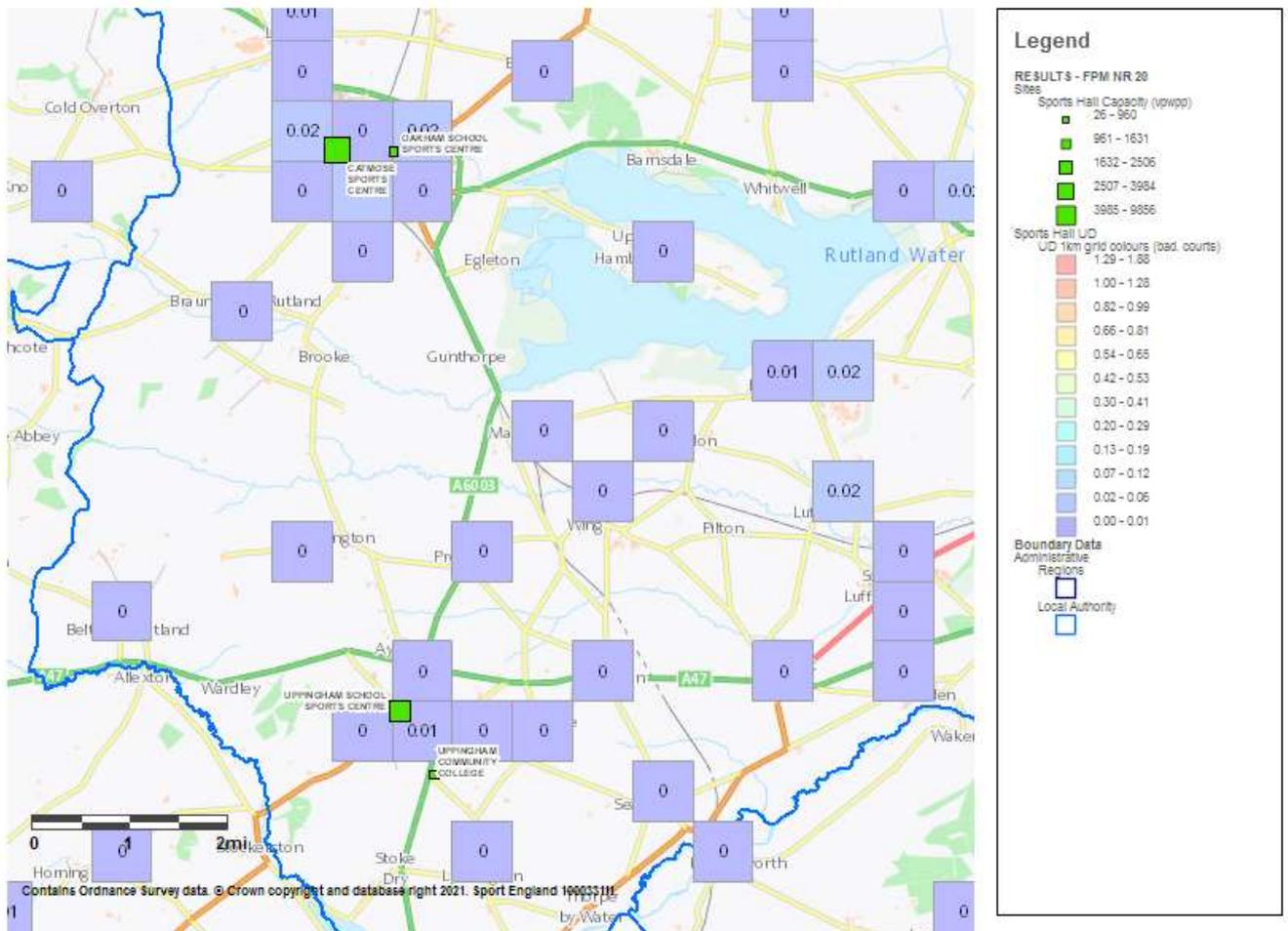
Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



### Map 6.2: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls Oakham and Uppingham

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2020 Unmet Demand

Unmet Demand expressed as units of badminton courts (rounded to two decimal places). Data outputs shown thematically (colours) at either output area level or aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



## 7. Used Capacity - How full are the facilities?

Used Capacity	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough	South Kesteven
Total number of visits used of current capacity	3,233	4,365	4,369	6,776	3,686	17,347	11,071
% of overall capacity of halls used	35.10	97.20	80.40	52.90	53	78.90	74.10
Visits Imported;							
Number of visits imported	793	245	273	1,622	415	2,275	1,465
As a % of used capacity	24.50	5.60	6.30	23.90	11.30	13.10	13.20

- 7.1 **Definition of used capacity** - is a measure of usage and throughput at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. For sports halls Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times. Above this level the time taken to change the sports hall for different activities starts to impinge on the activity time itself. Also, the changing and circulation areas become overcrowded, and this can discourage participation.
- 7.2 The **eighth key finding** is the Rutland County sports halls as a County wide average are estimated to be operating at 35% of used capacity in the weekly peak period - week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).
- 7.3 The findings for each individual sports hall site varies from the County wide average and these are set out for all sites in Table 7.1.

**Table 7.1: Rutland County Sports Hall Used Capacity**

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Hours in Peak Period	Total Hours Available	Site Capacity - visits	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Site Capacity Used in the Peak Period
<b>RUTLAND</b>									9,219	35%	65%	3,233
CASTERTON BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1970	2009	27.5	29.5	1,100	40%	60%	439
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 35	1380	8	1980		46	99.5	4,048	37%	63%	1,488
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486				46	99.5				
OAKHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1972	2015	17	28	544	41%	59%	223
UPPINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	35 x 20	690	4	1927	1998	30	35	960	16%	84%	154
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	2010		42	83.5	2,567	36%	64%	929
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153				30	81				

7.4 As with the swimming pool findings, the estimated used capacity findings reflect the findings from preceding sections.

- The resident population of Rutland County generates a demand for 10.5 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 25.3 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period. The Rutland County supply exceeds the Rutland County demand by 14.5 badminton courts.
- 95% of the Rutland total demand for sports halls is satisfied demand. This means this level of the Rutland total demand for sports halls is located within the catchment area of a sports hall, and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of demand. It is a very high level of the total demand for sports halls which can be met.
- The Rutland County total unmet demand is 5.4% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to 0.5 of one badminton court – a very low level of unmet demand.

7.5 There are variations in the used capacity of the sports hall sites, and this is for several reasons:

- **Firstly** - public leisure centres have (1) the highest accessibility for both sports club and public use, (2) they have the longest opening hours and are available for day time use, which is not possible at education venues during term time (3) the operators actively promote hall sports and physical activity participation and with a programme of use which reflects the activities and times that customers want to participate. For all these reasons, the public leisure centre have a draw effect. The Catmose Sports Centre has an estimated used capacity of 37% in the weekly peak period and this may seem low but see the second and third bullet points.
- **Secondly** - it is important consider the scale of the sports hall when looking at used capacity and not just the percentage figure alone The Catmose Sports Centre is the largest sports hall site in the County, it has an 8 badminton court main hall plus a second main hall of 27m x 18m. So, it can accommodate much more use than (say) the 41% of sports hall capacity used at the 4 badminton court at Oakham School Sports Centre.
- **Thirdly** – the used capacity of a sports hall does depend on the hours available for community use. At the Catmose Sports Centre there are 46 hours available for community use in the weekly peak period. At the education venues it ranges from 17 hours at Oakham School Sports Centre, 27.5 hours at Casterton Busines and Enterprise College, 30 hours at Uppingham Community College sports hall and 42% at the Uppingham School main sports hall.
- The level of used capacity at education sports halls, also reflects the policy of each school/college for community use. Some schools and colleges actively promote community use, whilst other education venues let the sports halls, on a responsive basis., to requests for lets from sports clubs or community groups on a term, or even shorter periods. So there could be a difference between available hours and actual used hours, based on how proactive the school/college are to promoting community use.

- **Fourthly** - the amount of demand in the catchment area of sports halls. If there are sports hall locations where the catchment areas overlaps, which applies in both Uppingham and Oakham, then the demand is shared between venues and this contributes to the used capacity at each venue.
  - **Fifthly** - the quality and range of the offer, along with the age and condition of a sports hall. These features are all of increasing importance to customers and impact on participation levels. The features include a modern sports hall, with a sprung timber floor, good quality lighting and modern changing rooms, plus other facilities on site, such as a studio and/or a gym.
  - Residents may travel further to use a sports hall with this all-round offer, rather than participate at the sports hall located closest to where they live. There may, for example, be a draw effect to the Uppingham School sports hall because it is a modern venue plus it has a 6 court main hall.
- 7.6 For all the reasons set out, the estimated used capacity varies because of these inter-related factors. The used capacity findings should be taken as a guide and investigated in more detail with the site owners and operators.
- 7.7 From the findings it is evident that the average level of estimated used capacity is quite low, and the venues are sharing demand between them, which is contributing to the findings for each site. The Catmose Sports Centre is the most important venue because it is the only public leisure centre and has the widest accessibility in terms of types of use and hours. It provides for recreational play, community groups use and for sports club development. Given the scale of the main hall it can also provide for multi sports activities at the same time. Finally, it is located in Oakham which is the area of the County with the highest demand for sports hall.

## 8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

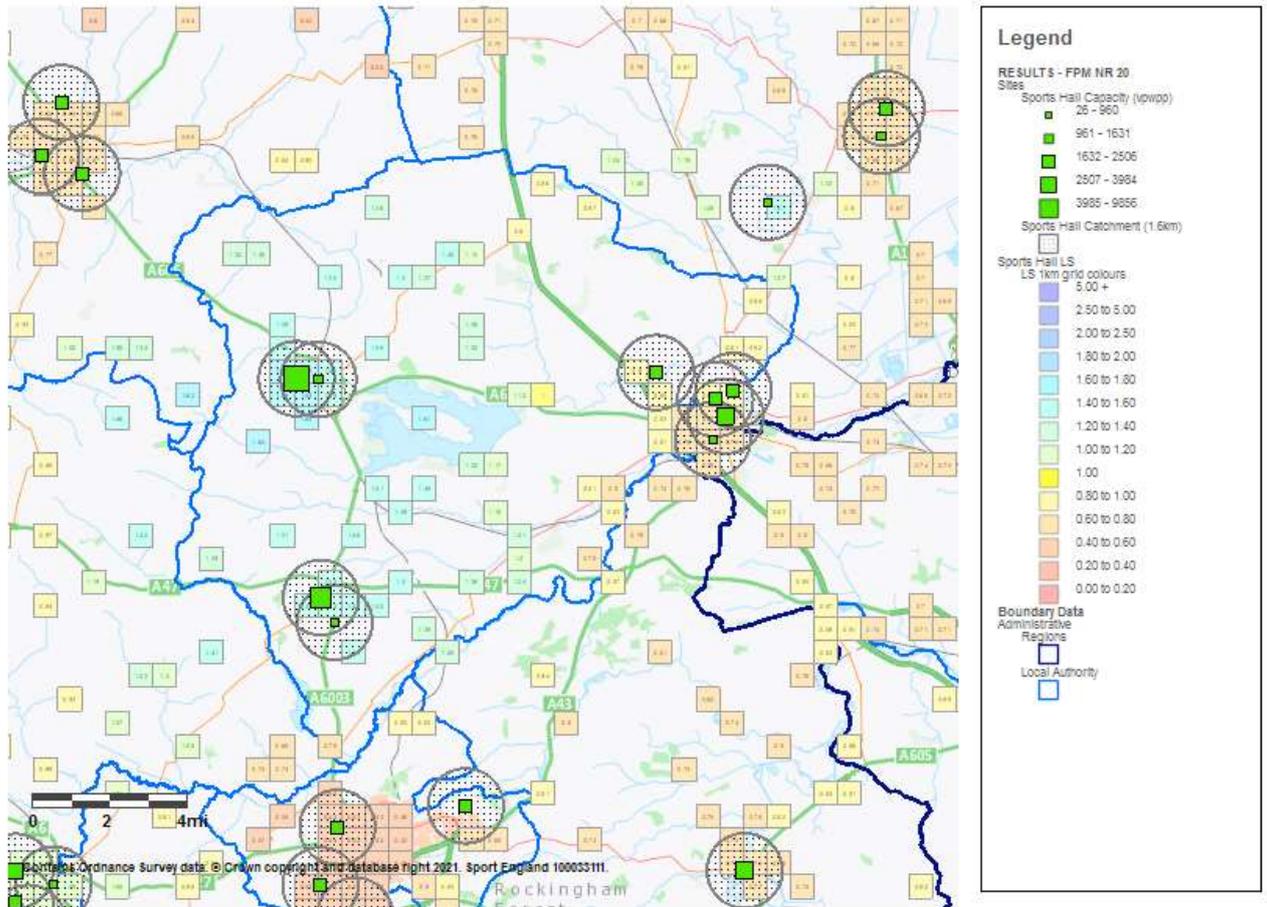
Local Share	Rutland UA	Corby	East Northamptonshire	Harborough	Melton	Peterborough UA	South Kesteven
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	1.40	0.50	0.60	1	0.80	0.70	0.70

- 8.1 **Local share has quite a complicated definition** - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It considers the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision.
- 8.2 Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3 Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision and to show how access and share of sports halls differs across the county, based on population and the sports hall supply. It is an equity measure to identify where local share is highest and lowest. The intervention is to identify the areas where residents have the least share to the supply of sports halls and to then consider how their access can be increased to the supply of sports halls.
- 8.4 Rutland County has a local share of 1.40, and so supply is greater than demand in terms of local share, as a County wide average. Within Rutland local share does vary from the County wide average and these findings are shown in Map 8.1 for the County, then in more detail in Map 8.2 for the Oakham and Uppingham areas and then in Map 8.3 for the east of the County.

### Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls Rutland County

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2020 Local Share

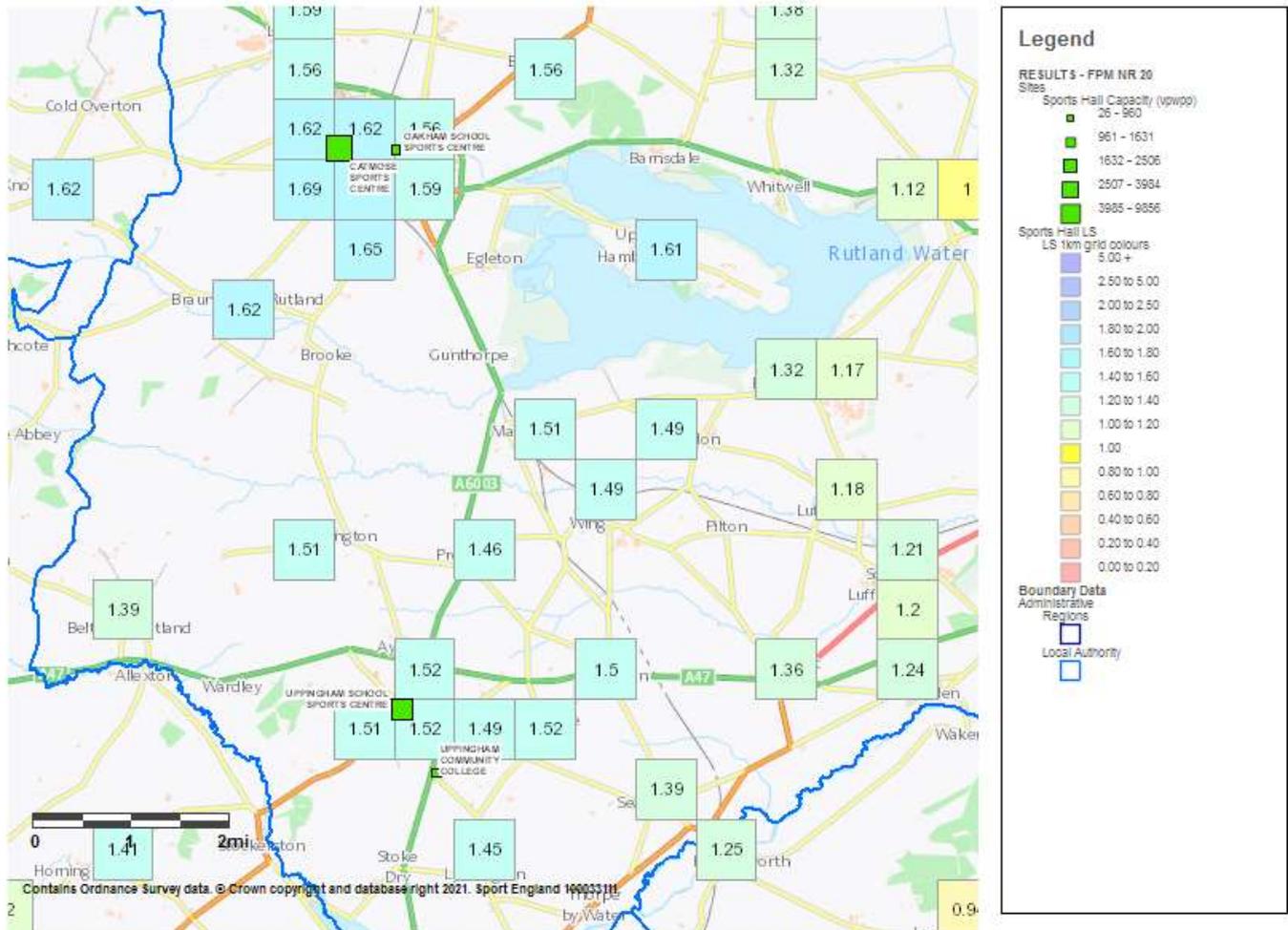
Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



### Map 8.2: Local Share of Sports Halls Oakham and Uppingham

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2020 Local Share

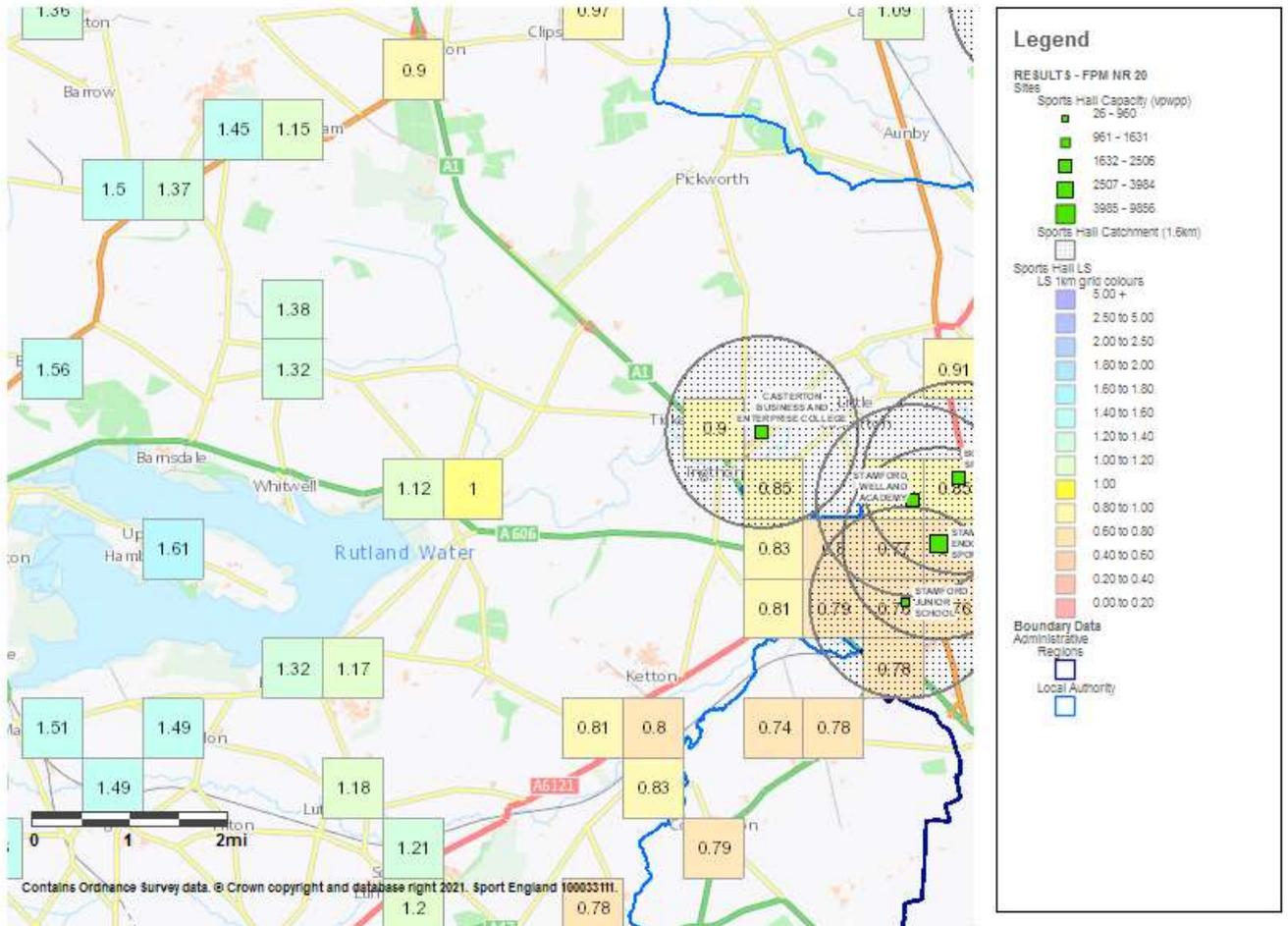
Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



**Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls Rutland County East**

## Facilities Planning Model - National Runs - Sports Halls 2020 Local Share

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels). Local Share Values: 1 – Supply equals Demand, 2 – Supply is double Demand, 0.5 – Supply is half Demand.



- 8.5 Local share is highest in the Oakham and Uppingham areas in the turquoise squares/areas and which have a value of between 1.60 – 1.80. These are the areas of highest supply and despite having the highest population density, the level of supply is creating the highest share of sports halls for residents in these areas.
- 8.6 Local share is lowest in the east of the county and the yellow squares/areas have a value of between 1 – 0.80. There is only one sports hall site in this area and whilst the population density and hence demand is lower than elsewhere in the County, the level of demand is creating a lower share of sports hall supply for these residents.



- 8.7 This ends the reporting on the detailed findings for the Rutland County sports halls assessment, under each of the seven assessment headings, the executive summary of key findings is set out next.

## 9. Summary Report

### Report Context

- 9.1 Rutland County Council is undertaking a review of sports hall provision across the County. As part of this work, the Council has commissioned a Sport England facility planning model (fpm) National Run report, to provide an assessment and evidence base for sports hall provision in 2021.
- 9.2 The overall aim of the fpm work is to assess and develop an evidence base on the supply, demand, and access to sports halls across the County Council area.
- 9.3 The evidence base will be applied by the Council in their strategic planning for sports hall provision in the future. It will also inform their wider work on the development of a built sports and leisure facilities' strategy for the Rutland County area.
- 9.4 The main report sets out the detailed findings under seven assessment headings and includes a series of tables and maps. The tables also include the data for the neighbouring local authorities to Rutland County which make up the study area. These areas are included because the assessments are based on the catchment area of sports halls and these extend across local authority boundaries.
- 9.5 The main findings are numbered and highlighted in bold typeface in the full report.
- 9.6 This summary report sets out the strategic headline findings, provides a commentary on the findings for Catmose Sports Centre and suggests topics to consider in the way forward.

### Headline strategic key findings from the national run report

#### ***Supply, demand, location, and access to sports halls***

- 9.7 The headline strategic finding is that the demand for sports halls by Rutland County residents can be met by the current supply of sports halls in the County. The sports halls are located in the main settlements of Oakham and Uppingham and there is a very close correlation between the sports hall sites, their catchment areas, and the location of the demand for sports halls. In short, the sports halls are located in the right places to meet demand.
- 9.8 The surprising finding is the level of demand for sports halls by Rutland County residents, which equates to 10.5 badminton courts. This compares to a supply of 25 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period, at Catmose Sports Centre and the education sports hall sites, outside of the hours for education use.
- 9.9 The interaction of supply and demand leads to a very high level of the demand for sports halls being met/satisfied, at over 94% of the total Rutland County demand for sports halls. Furthermore, based on residents participating at the nearest sports hall to where they live, 84% of this total is retained at the sports hall sites in the County. This reinforces that the sports halls are located in the right places to meet demand.
- 9.10 There are 5 sports hall sites in the County and 7 individual sports halls (Section 2 supply Table 2.1). There are 2 sports halls located at both Catmose Sports Centre and Uppingham School Sports Centre.

- 9.11 Catmose Sports Centre is a dual use site with Catmose College and is the only sports hall site in the county that is a public leisure centre and is accessible and available for public use and by sports clubs.
- 9.12 There are four education sports hall sites with one located in Oakham, two in Uppingham and one in Casterton. The education venues do provide for community use, albeit the hours of availability are limited, and they provide for organised use by sports clubs and groups, not for public recreational pay and play.
- 9.13 There is an 8 badminton court main-hall at Catmose Sports Centre and a 6 badminton court sports hall at Uppingham School Sports Centre. The scale of these venues means they can provide for multi sports use at the same time and the Catmose Centre can also provide an events venue.
- 9.14 There is a 5 badminton court size sports hall located at Castleton Business and Enterprise College and 4 badminton court size sports halls located at Oakham School Sports Centre and Uppingham Community College. This size of venue is large enough to provide for all indoor hall sports at the community level of participation, plus provide a venue suitable for club sport development.

***Sports halls offer.***

- 9.15 Overall the scale of provision across Rutland County means it is a very extensive offer for the playing and development of indoor hall sports. The concern with the offer is the average age of the sports hall sites, which in 2021 is 39 years. The oldest sports hall is Catmose Sports Centre (opened in 1970 and modernised in 2008) and the most recent sports hall site to open is located at Uppingham School (opened in 2010).
- 9.16 The interaction of all the supply and demand findings means the level of estimated use of each sports hall site at peak times is quite low (Section 7 used capacity Table 7.1) Catmose Sports Centre has the highest estimated use, when combining the size of the centre, the hours it is available and that it provides for all types of use. Also, unlike some of the education venues it does not require a monthly membership fee to access the centre.
- 9.17 The policy towards community use, types of use and hours of access can change at the education venues and this could result in a reduction in supply. However, given the overall supply and demand balance and quantitative findings this is not an issue, unless (say) both Uppingham venues decided not to provide for community use.

***Longer term assessment and way forward***

- 9.18 The caveat to all these findings is that is a one-year assessment of the supply, demand, and access to sports halls across Rutland County in 2021. The findings have to be placed and assessed in the longer-term context of the Council's built sports facilities and leisure strategy, as this could change the findings long term. Topics are:
- The projected changes in the Rutland County population over the strategy period and beyond. Are the projections for a younger population, if so, this will increase the demand for sports halls?
  - The scale and location of residential development over the Council's strategy period. Again, this will increase the demand for sports halls and may put pressure on particular sites.

- The age and condition of the sports halls, as reported, it is an ageing stock and the Catmose Sports Centre opened in 1970. On grounds of age and condition there could be a reduction in supply of sports halls, resulting in transfer of demand to other and equally old venues.
- The policy towards community use by the schools which again could result in a reduction in supply.

9.19 Unlike with the swimming pools assessment the way forward, is not to suggest a bespoke local facility planning model assessment to consider and evaluate these longer-term potential changes. The reason being the extensive scale of the current provision and the level of demand for sports halls currently.

9.20 It would take very significant changes in supply to impact on the usage at the other sports halls and the need for further sports hall provision. It is suggested that it is more important to focus on the retention of the supply over the long term and modernise the sports hall stock to keep it fit for purpose.

#### ***Catmose Sports Centre.***

9.21 The Catmose Sports Centre is a very extensive centre and provides the best all-round offer for the playing of hall sports in the County. It is the only public leisure centre in the County and therefore the most important to retain to ensure the fullest access and availability for all types of use.

9.22 In simple quantitative terms, there is enough supply to meet demand, should the centre not be retained – based on this one-year assessment. However, the County Council does not own or determine the access for community use at the other sports hall sites. Should education providers reduce access, then the supply and demand balance changes significantly, without the Catmose centre in the supply.

9.23 Also, there would only be one sports hall site in Oakham and as for swimming pools, the location and catchment area of the Oakham and Uppingham centres do not really overlap. So, access to two education sports hall sites in Uppingham does little to meet the Oakham demand.

9.24 Should the Council consider replacing the Catmose Sports Centre on rounds of age and condition, then this one-year assessment of supply and demand does suggest a new centre could be a smaller scale, of say a 6 badminton court main hall.

9.25 This would provide for multi sports use at the same time and also as an events centre at the local level. The need for a separate activity hall would depend on the projected programme of use for a new centre and the need to accommodate big and small space sports in separate halls. Or, if all activities could be accommodated in one main hall.

9.26 These are findings based on this one-year assessment and would need to be considered fully in the business case and the County Council's objectives for providing sports halls.

9.27 This concludes the headline strategic overview of key findings from the Rutland County assessment of sports halls.



***The facilities planning model.***

- 9.28 The fpm study is a quantitative, accessibility and spatial assessment of the supply, demand, and access to sports halls. The fpm study provides a hard evidence base that can inform consultations, so as to then provide a rounded evidence base.

## Appendix 1: Sports hall included and excluded in the assessment.

### Sports Halls Included

Facilities are included on the basis they are at least a 3 badminton court main sports hall (27m x 18m). Plus they have access for community use, either as public leisure centre sports halls or through open membership of other sports hall ownership, mainly education.

Where a site has a main hall plus a smaller activity hall of below 3 badminton courts in size, the activity hall is also included. This is on the basis that the main hall will be programmed for activities that require big space and or height, for example badminton or basketball and the smaller activity hall is programmed for activities such as table tennis or martial arts.

Name of Facility	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished
CASTERTON BUSINESS AND ENTERPRISE COLLEGE	Main	41x 21	861	1970	2009
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 35	1380	1980	
CATMOSE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x18	486		
OAKHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	1972	2015
UPPINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	34.5 x 20	690	1927	1998
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	2010	
UPPINGHAM SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153		

### Facilities Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small closed or are not an actual sports halls providing for hall sports. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
ACTIVE RUTLAND HUB	Main	Dance studio and judo venue
GREETHAM COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too small
HMP STOCKEN	Main	Private Use
KENDREW BARRACKS	Activity Hall	Private Use
LYDDINGTON VILLAGE HALL	Activity Hall	Too small

## Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

### Model Description

#### 1. Background

- 1.1 The Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with sportscotland and Sport England since the 1980s.
- 1.2 The model is a tool to help to assess the strategic provision of community sports facilities in an area. It is currently applicable for use in assessing the provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls centres and artificial grass pitches.

#### 2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
  - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional, or national scale.
  - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs.
  - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
  - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating, and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports' facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls, and artificial grass pitches.
- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Award made in 2007/08 year.

### **3. How the model works**

- 3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, considering how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with Sportscotland.
- 3.6 User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the model's parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the range of the main source data used by the model includes:
  - National Halls & Pools survey data –Sport England
  - Benchmarking Service User Survey data –Sport England
  - UK 2000 Time Use Survey – ONS
  - General Household Survey – ONS
  - Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
  - Active People Survey - Sport England
  - STP User Survey - Sport England & Sportscotland
  - Football participation - The FA
  - Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
  - Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
  - Taking Part Survey - DCMS

### **4. Calculating Demand**

- 4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population<sup>2</sup>. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)<sup>3</sup>.
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

## 5. Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3 Based on travel time information<sup>4</sup> taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the particular facility having regard to its capacity and how much demand is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.

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<sup>2</sup> For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

<sup>3</sup> Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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

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

## **6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only**

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

6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **7. Comfort Factor – halls and pools**

- 7.1 As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it is available for community use and the 'at one-time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m<sup>2</sup>, halls = 6 users /court). This is giving each facility a "theoretical capacity".
- 7.2 If the facilities were full to their theoretical capacity, then there would simply not be the space to undertake the activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of a range of activities taking place which have different numbers of users, for example, aqua aerobics will have significantly more participants, than lane swimming sessions. Additionally, there may be times and sessions that, whilst being within the peak period, are less busy and so will have fewer users.
- 7.3 To account of these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools 70%, and for sports halls 80%, of its theoretical capacity is considered as being the limit where the facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. (Currently, the comfort factor is NOT applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams, which have a set number of players and so the notion of having 'less busy' pitch is not applicable).
- 7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways.
  - 7.1.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.
  - 7.1.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the number of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

## **8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)**

- 8.1 Following on from Comfort Factor section, here is more guidance on Utilised Capacity.
- 8.2 Utilised capacity refers to how much of facilities theoretical capacity is being used. This can, at first, appear to be unrealistically low, with area figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facilities theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. This, in practise, would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open in the peak period. This would be both

unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user’s perspective, as the facility would completely full.

8.3 For examples:

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

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

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

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

**9. Travel times Catchments**

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

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

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

- 9.4 The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also considered, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car and increases those made on foot.
- 9.5 Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

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

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

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

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

### **SPORTS HALL PARAMETERS**

At one Time Capacity	32 users per 4-court hall, 15 per 144 square meters of ancillary hall.
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car  NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.
Duration	60 minutes

Percentage Participation	<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>	
	Male	17.03	16.87	14.77	12.57	10.61	7.20	
	Female	18.28	18.17	16.69	15.24	14.96	12.41	
	Frequency per week	<i>Age</i>	<i>0-15</i>	<i>16-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-59</i>	<i>60-79</i>
		Male	0.86	0.84	0.92	0.81	0.99	0.97
Female		0.95	1.14	1.08	1.01	1.06	0.99	
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00; 17:00 to 22:00 Saturday: 09:30 to 17:00 Sunday: 09:00 to 14:30, 17:00 to 19:30 Total: 45.5 hours							
Percentage in Peak Period	<b>62%</b>							

## APPENDIX D – STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

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### List of Stakeholder Contacts

Jake Williams	Anglian Water	Head of Parks & Conservation
Will Kirstein	Anglian Water	Park Manager
<i>[Staff furloughed]</i>	Barnsdale Hall Hotel	Leisure Manager
Carl Smith	Casterton College Rutland	Principal
Natalie Ray	Catmose College	Chief Finance Officer
Simon Mellors	Catmose College	Sports Facilities Manager
Stuart Williams	Catmose College	Principal
Tracey Roberts	Dive Rutland	Club Manager
Sharon Milner	Edith Weston Primary	Executive Headteacher
Mary Hardwick	Inspire2Tri	Director, also LRS Board Member
Dave Stock	Leicestershire & Rutland Sport (Active Partnership)	Strategic Relationships Manager
Jo Spokes	Leicestershire & Rutland Sport (Active Partnership)	Sports Development Manager
John Byrne	Leicestershire & Rutland Sport (Active Partnership)	Director
Alison Littley	Melton Swimming Club	Club Manager
Elaine Lawniczak	Oakham Artistic Gymnastic Academy	Club Manager
Steve Cox	Oakham CofE	Headteacher
Conrad Nancarrow	Oakham School	Leisure Facilities Manager
Allison Greaves	Oakham Town Council	Town Clerk
Alexandra Chamberlain	Rutland County Council	Senior Care Manager, Rutland Social Prescribing Service (RISE)
Chris Thomas	Rutland County Council	Active Rutland Manager
Cllr Alan Walters	Rutland County Council	Portfolio Holder: Health
Cllr Lucy Stephenson	Rutland County Council	Portfolio Holder: Culture and Leisure
Cllr Oliver Hemsley	Rutland County Council	Leader of the Council (see also Vale Judo)
Danielle Adams	Rutland County Council	Active Rutland Officer
Emma Jane Perkins	Rutland County Council	Head of Service – Community Care Service
Gill Curtis	Rutland County Council	Head of Lifelong Learning
Glynn Attiwell	Rutland County Council	Active Rutland Hub Coordinator
Rachel Armstrong	Rutland County Council	Principal Planning Policy Officer
Rob Lewin	Rutland County Council	Active Rutland Assistant
Sandra Taylor	Rutland County Council	Community Care Services Manager
Stephanie Logue	Rutland County Council	Early Help Coordinator (Youth Services)
Mike Sandys	Leicestershire County Council	Director of Public Health
Trish Crowson	Leicestershire County Council	Senior Public Health Manager
Kevin Tighe	Rutland Agricultural Society	Chief Executive
Paul Hinch	Rutland Camping & Caravan Park	Site Manager

## APPENDIX D – STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Duncan Furey	Rutland Community Wellbeing Service	Chief Executive
Barbara Crellin	Rutland Local Sports Alliance (Active Rutland)	Chair
Dr Hilary Fox	Rutland Primary Care Network	Clinical Director
Anneka Sherratt	SLL	Exercise Referral Coordinator
Jonathan Harrold	SLL	Centre Manager
Lee Medlock	SLL	Regional Contract Manager
Richard Allan	SLL	Operations Director
Sarah Charlton	SLL	Centre Administrator / Aqua-Ed
David Brame	SLL / InspireAll	Chief Executive
Ben Solly	Uppingham Community College	Principal
Matt Chamberlain	Uppingham Schools Sports Centre	Centre Manager
Deborah Bettles	Uppingham Town Council	Town Clerk
Cllr Oliver Hemsley	Vale Judo	Club Manager
Michelle Woolman-Lane	Rutland County Council	Armed Forces Officer
Rebecca (Bex) Boston	St George's Barracks	Army Welfare Service
Jade Hunter	Kendrew Barracks	Army Welfare Service
Cllr David Wilby	Rutland County Council	Portfolio Holder: Children's Services and Education
Cllr Gordon Brown	Rutland County Council	Portfolio Holder: HIF and Local Plan
Cllr Karen Payne	Rutland County Council	Portfolio Holder: Finance
Cllr Gale Waller	Rutland County Council	Lib Dems Leader
Cllr Marc Oxley	Rutland County Council	Independent Group Leader
Cllr David Blanksby	Rutland County Council	Independent Group Member
Cllr Richard Coleman	Rutland County Council	Non-Aligned Independent Member
Cllr Jeff Dale	Rutland County Council	Non-Aligned Independent Member
Cllr Adam Lowe	Rutland County Council	Non-Aligned Independent Member
Lucy Lewin	Little Angels Nursery (Uppingham)	
Ron Simpson	Uppingham First	Director & Secretary
Lesley Hawkes	RCC Aiming High (young disabled people)	
Ashley Poulton	RCC Youth Service	
Sophie Parsons	RCC Childrens Centre	
Donna Cartmell-Fry	RCC Childrens Centre	
David Lyon	Equilibrium Ketton	
Yvonne Rawlings	Age UK Rutland	
Richard Auciello	Voluntary Action Rutland	
Emma Herd	Rutland Parkrun	
Joanna Cadman-Joyce	Rutland Junior Parkrun	
Yasmeen Abdul-Rahim	Rutland Disabled Youth Forum	

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Within the range of management options that exist in the market, broadly they can be classified into three different types, which would have similar characteristics

- **In house provision** – where the services are provided either directly or through management model on which the Council has control, such as wholly owned companies (for example Local Authority Trading Companies), or joint ventures with key partners (such as education or health).
- **Not for Profit Organisations** – where the services are provided by an organisation which does not distribute profits to shareholders, including educational facilities (such as schools, universities and colleges), local community organisations and sports clubs. All surpluses or profits are reinvested in the business. The existing provider are a not for profit organisation.
- **Profit Making Organisations** – where the organisation distributes any profits to the owners of the organisation (shareholders)

It should be noted that the governance and management options only relate to facilities which are funded (either in part or in whole) by the Council. Other organisations such as universities, schools commercial organisations and sports clubs do deliver and operate facilities which they have solely funded and as such are outside of this analysis.

Within Table 1 below we provide a description of the various options and seek also to identify the broad type of organisation they fit into.

**Table 1 – Management Options**

Management Option	Description	Type of Organisation
Direct Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The service is operated and delivered by the Council</li> <li>• All staff are employed by the Council and the service is managed as part of the Council Committee structure</li> </ul>	In House
Organisation owned by the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A company is established which is wholly owned by the Council to operate the service, but operates at arms length from the Council</li> <li>• Typically this is a company limited by guarantee, enabling the service to operate with more freedom, such as a Local Authority Trading Company (LATC)</li> </ul>	In House
Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee (CLG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A company which is set up to operate the service, but reinvests surpluses into the service</li> <li>• It is usually charitable (bringing tax advantages) and will have a number of trustees</li> </ul>	Not for Profit
Industrial & Provident Society (IPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An incorporated entity for the benefit of the community, governed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts</li> <li>• Has board members and shareholders. Board members manage on behalf of shareholders</li> </ul>	Not for Profit

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Management Option	Description	Type of Organisation
Community Interest Companies (CIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A company which is established for community benefit.</li> <li>All surpluses generated must be used for community benefit, but can be distributed to shareholders/investors subject to a cap</li> </ul>	Not for Profit or Profit Making
Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle established specifically for charities (by the Charities Act 2006)</li> <li>Similar governance to a company, but likely to have charity trustees as opposed to directors</li> </ul>	Not for Profit
Hybrid Trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A commercial company who operate services but have established a not for profit organisation to manage the service</li> <li>Typically this would be a charitable company, enabling tax advantages to be achieved</li> <li>the Council would enter into a partnership with a hybrid trust to operate the services</li> </ul>	Not for Profit
Existing Trusts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Council would enter into a partnership with a Trust that has been set up by another Council</li> <li>The trust would usually be a Company Limited by Guarantee or an Industrial and Provident Society</li> </ul>	Not for Profit
Co-operative or Mutuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business which are owned and run by and for its members (which could be staff, customers, community)</li> <li>Can be anyone of a number of different legal forms including the types of not for profit set out above (such as Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee or Industrial and Provident Society) or it can be a profit making company</li> <li>The principles of a co-operative are that members get an equal say(one member one vote on the Board), independence, learning organisation and collaboration</li> </ul>	Not for Profit or Profit Making
Joint Venture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where the Local Authority develops a company which has investment from the private (or other non-profit) sector and is jointly owned by the Council and the other organisation</li> <li>This would be utilised where major capital investment is used and has typically been developed through the delivery of schools, and health services, through programmes such as Building Schools for the Future (BSF) and Local Improvement Finance Trusts (LIFT) in the health sector</li> </ul>	Not for Profit and / or Profit Making

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Management Option	Description	Type of Organisation
Dual Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where facilities on educational establishments are operated through a dual use agreement</li> <li>Facilities can be delivered through direct operation by the school, college or university or through an operator</li> <li>Typically the Council funds these through grant or capital funding</li> </ul>	Not for Profit
Private Sector Management Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are a range of private sector management companies who operate services on behalf of Local Authorities, such as leisure management, arts facilities, and other leisure services</li> <li>These organisations can be Hybrid Trusts (as set out above) or can operate as commercial management contractors</li> <li>They would be a profit making company and would operate under a management contract with controls over the operation put in place by the Local Authority</li> </ul>	Profit Making
Commercial Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where a commercial organisation would run services and take on the assets of the Local Authority but operate the services commercially, with no control over the operation by the Local Authority</li> <li>For example a leisure centre would be operated as a membership only facility and focus on those with the ability to pay as opposed to disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>	Profit Making
Unincorporated Association or Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An association which is established to operate under its own rules – can be charitable</li> <li>Will have unlimited liability for those running the association</li> </ul>	Not for Profit or Profit Making
Sports or Leisure Club	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A club established for sports or other activities such as Bowls or Football Clubs</li> <li>They are typically set up as a Community Amateur Sports Club or unincorporated association</li> <li>They can also be charitable companies or other forms of companies as set out earlier</li> <li>Typically the funding which comes from the Council is in the form of a grant</li> </ul>	Not for Profit
Community Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As with Sports or Leisure Clubs they can be a number of different legal forms</li> <li>Typically they are unincorporated associations, but can be a range of other legal structures</li> <li>Typically the funding which comes from the Council is in the form of a grant</li> </ul>	Not for Profit

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

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As can be seen from the table above there are a range of different types of management options which are available to the Council and have been used to operate Local Authority and other community services.

Set against these options, it can be considered that there are 6 principle options, which each of the options can be categorised into and have different characteristics, including

- **In house option** – where the service is continued to be managed through an organisation on which the Council has control, either direct management or a LATC.
- **A new Not for Profit Distributing Organisation (NPDO)** – where the service is managed by a newly established NPDO specifically set up to run the Council services. The NPDO could be one of a number of different types including a CLG, IPS, CIC, CIO and could be a co-operative or mutual. Celtic Leisure are categorised as this.
- **An existing NPDO** – where the service is managed by an existing NPDO which operates services for other Councils. Typically these trusts have developed following an initial transfer of services through the creation of NPDO to deliver leisure services. They are usually either a CLG or an IPS but can be other types of NPDO and could be consider to be a co-operative
- **Educational Establishment, Community Association or Sports/Leisure Club** – where the service is managed by an educational establishment, community association or local sports group. Typically this is undertaken where the group is the primary user and often sits with sports clubs, such as Bowls, Rugby, Cricket and Football.
- **Hybrid Trusts** – where the service is operated by a private sector Leisure Management Contractor, such as 1Life, Places for People, SLM, through a NPDO organisation. It should be noted that within the private sector all of the major operators also have different operating models which enable the benefits of NNDR savings and VAT to be realised, commonly known as Hybrid Trusts. Indeed some of the organisations are now established as registered charities, such as Active Nation. Typically these organisations are CLG's
- **Private Sector** – where the service is operated by a private sector Leisure Management Contractor, such as 1Life, Places for People, SLM, without the use of a NPDO organisation. All the operators offer this potential as well as their NPDO organisation (Hybrid Trusts). In addition there are a number of major FM companies who are now running services such as libraries and other facilities as part of a major outsourcing approach. A joint venture approach could also fall into this category

We set out in the table overleaf a comparison of the key features across the various options. For the purpose of the comparison we have combined the existing NPDO and Hybrid Trust as they have similar features. We have also included educational, local community group and sports clubs with newly established NPDO as they are similar in features.

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

### Management Options Compared

Area	In House	Newly established NPDO/ Education or Local Group	Existing NPDO/ Hybrid Trust	Private Sector
<b>Governance Arrangement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of Leisure Services and governed by Member and Chief Officer structure of Council</li> <li>Or governed by a Board typically of Councillor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A CLG or IPS, with surpluses reinvested in service,</li> <li>Memorandum and articles will determine the business of the NPDO, to include where they can do business and what they can deliver.</li> <li>Governed by an independent Board of Directors, with limited (less than 20%) Council representation.</li> <li>Local people on Board appointed by the Council or local organisation</li> <li>A charity – regulated by charity commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A separate company (charitable structure in place)</li> <li>Board are unlikely to be local people – although there is the possibility they could be</li> <li>No Council representation on the board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A corporate entity which distributes profits to shareholders</li> <li>Board are unlikely to be local people</li> <li>No Council representation on the board</li> </ul>
<b>Council Relationship (controls/ influence)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct control by Council and Council ownership of all facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lease of the buildings granted on peppercorn rent to partner, freehold ownership of the facilities remains with Council</li> <li>Management Agreement attached to lease requiring partner to deliver outcomes and service standards, linked to a performance monitoring system if underperform</li> <li>Management Agreement includes for annual service development plans to be produced and agreed by Council</li> <li>Council pays or receives management fee for the delivery of the outcomes</li> </ul>		

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Area	In House	Newly established NPDO/ Education or Local Group	Existing NPDO/ Hybrid Trust	Private Sector
<b>Service Delivery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council fully responsible for pricing decisions, delivery of service and outcomes</li> <li>• Full operational risk with the Council</li> <li>• Maintenance of facilities responsibility of Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council specifies prices, outcomes and service quality through specification and contract</li> <li>• Operational risk sits with partner</li> <li>• Maintenance responsibility will be with partner, level of responsibility (full repair and renewing or operational maintenance) to be decided</li> <li>• partner need consent of Council for any capital works or variation to building use</li> </ul>		
<b>Staffing Arrangements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly employed and subject to Council terms and conditions</li> <li>• Council responsible for any pension deficit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partner employs staff , after an initial TUPE transfer – staff transfer on same terms and conditions, including pension. This may include staff not within Leisure Centres budgets (such as central support)</li> <li>• Pension to be admitted body status or similar. Council responsible for contributions relating to pension deficit up to transfer. Partner responsible for any deficits arising from their own actions</li> </ul>		
<b>Support Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council determine level of support services and allocation of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NPDO decides on support services they need and where they purchase these services from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing NPDO will have their own central support services – thus no option for continued provision by Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private Sector will have their own central support services – thus no option for continued provision by Council</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Area	In House	Newly established NPDO/ Education or Local Group	Existing NPDO/ Hybrid Trust	Private Sector
	<p>charges from/to central services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No savings from Central Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDO can purchase services from Council through SLA but NPDO decision</li> <li>Savings in the central support services through no longer delivering support to leisure centres can be achieved</li> <li>There will be a need for a proportionate commissioning/ client role in the Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be a need for a proportionate commissioning/ client role in the Council?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be a need for a proportionate commissioning/ client role in the Council?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Financial Arrangements</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council fully responsible for delivery of revenue</li> <li>Access to capital limited to prudential borrowing and council capital, assuming no grant funding</li> <li>No tax advantaged, although LATC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDO responsible for revenue and expenditure and takes some risk on delivery</li> <li>Capital can be accessed through prudential borrowing, council capital and private sector investment (banks, etc) as well as grant funding if available</li> <li>Capital works need the consent of the Council , and it is likely that the Council would need to undertake the works (with the NPDO undertaking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPDO responsible for revenue and expenditure and takes all risk on delivery</li> <li>Capital can be accessed through prudential borrowing, council capital and private sector investment (banks, etc) as well as grant funding if available</li> <li>Capital works need the consent of the Council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greatest risk on delivery</li> <li>Capital - prudential borrowing, council capital and grants plus private sector</li> <li>Capital works need the consent of the Council</li> <li>No Tax advantages</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX E – MANAGEMENT OPTIONS**

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Area	In House	Newly established NPDO/ Education or Local Group	Existing NPDO/ Hybrid Trust	Private Sector
	<p>can achieve rate relief</p>	<p>risk of delivery to avoid irrecoverable VAT on capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax advantages through VAT exemption on income set off by non recoverable VAT on expenditure and NNDR relief (80%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax advantages through VAT exemption on income set off by non recoverable VAT on expenditure and NNDR relief (80%)</li> </ul>	