

Appendix A1 - National Strategies

We have included details below of the national policies and sports strategies that are most likely to impact on the development of sports provision in the local area. This provides the strategic context underpinning support for the project.

Document	Key Information	Implications for the Project
<p>Department of Media Culture and Sport Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)</p>	<p>The Government published its strategy for sport in December 2015. This strategy confirms the recognition and understanding that sport makes a positive difference through broader means and that it will help the sector to deliver five simple but fundamental outcomes: physical health, mental health, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In order to measure its success in producing outputs which accord with these aims it has also adopted a series of 23 performance indicators under nine key headings, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people taking part in sport and physical activity. • More people volunteering in sport. • More people experiencing live sport. • Maximising international sporting success. • Maximising domestic sporting success. • Maximising domestic sporting success. • A more productive sport sector. • A more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector. • A more responsible sport sector. 	<p>Guiding Principles from Central Government</p>
<p>Sport England Strategy 2021 – Uniting the Movement</p>	<p>Mission</p> <p>For sport and physical activity to be recognised as essential. Promoting movement in general as the means to unlock sport and activity for some people.</p> <p><u>Tackling Inequalities</u></p> <p>There are deep-rooted inequalities in sport and physical activity, which mean there are people who feel excluded from being active because the right options and opportunities are not there:</p>	<p>Sport England’s guidance shows that having a clear, strategic and sustainable approach to sport and physical activity is essential to making effective investment into facility and service provision in a place.</p> <p>Creating a focus and vision on local outcomes, informed by customer insight and delivering</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disabled people and people with a long-term health condition are twice as likely to be physically inactive than those without a disability or health condition. • People in a lower socio-economic group (NS-SEC 6-8), are more likely to be inactive than people in higher social groups. • Women are less active than men, this gender gap starts with girls being less active from a very young age. • People from Asian and Black backgrounds are far more likely to be physically inactive than people who are White (a fact reinforced by Sport England’s 2020 ‘Sport for All’ report). <p>For a long-time there have been patterns in the characteristics of people who feel less able to get active. These inequalities are at the core of the Uniting the Movement strategy – providing opportunities to people and communities that have traditionally been left behind and helping to remove the barriers to activity.</p> <p><u>Key objectives</u></p> <p>1. Advocating for movement, sport, and physical activity</p> <p>This strategy requires shaping the conversation and the evidence on the value of movement, sport and physical activity so that it resonates with partners, both within and outside our sector. It is why relationships and influence are key pillars in this strategy, alongside investment.</p> <p>2. Joining forces on five big issues</p> <p>The ambitions at the heart of Uniting the Movement are the result of a process that is involved thousands of people and hundreds of organisations. Through conversation with these organisations, key issues have emerged that people need to work together to address. They are some of the biggest challenges to an active nation over the next decade and are also the greatest opportunities to make a lasting difference.</p> <p><u>Big Issue 1: Recover and Reinvent</u></p>	<p>interventions, both capital and revenue, which affect behaviour change in the target audience will ultimately deliver local outcomes for a place.</p> <p>A clear direction of the strategy is how to get people who are inactive active, from all backgrounds in the community.</p> <p>Any new future provision should consider both indoor and outdoor facilities on a formal and informal basis, as well as providing various flexible spaces. Any improved facility must provide a greater experience to the local community, whilst also creating a more financially sustainable and environmentally friendly facility.</p> <p>The leisure market has changed, and the recommendations will reflect the impact of Covid-19 and the need to meet strategic and demand objectives. For example, the current swimming pool facility at Keswick is closed and therefore this report will assess whether there are alternative uses for the facility in a post Covid world that will increase the sustainability of the site and improve participation.</p> <p>Furthermore, by bringing more clubs and partners into its facilities the Council can ensure</p>

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	<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><u>Big Issue 2: Connecting Communities</u></p> <p>Focusing on sport and physical activity's ability to make better places to live and bring people together.</p> <p><u>Big Issue 3: Positive experiences for children and young people</u></p> <p>Unrelenting focus on positive experiences for all children and young people as the foundations for a long and healthy life. This is particularly true for girls, disabled young people, young people with long-term health conditions, those from less affluent families and youngsters from Black and Asian backgrounds. The starting point is that all children, irrespective of their abilities, should enjoy being active.</p> <p><u>Big Issue 4: Connecting with health and wellbeing</u></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. Not everyone is able to enjoy an active life. The scale of the challenge is significant. Evidence suggests an increase in depression and anxiety amongst 5-15-year-olds; that one in three working age adults now live with a long-term health condition, predicted to rise to 40% by 2030; and despite life expectancy increasing over the last 20 years, people are spending more time in poorer health. The complexity and severity of health needs is also increasing for some groups.</p> <p><u>Big Issue 5: Active Environments</u></p> <p>Creating and protecting the places and spaces that make it easier for people to be active.</p> <p>3. Creating the catalysts for change</p> <p>The right conditions for change must be created: across the people, organisations and partnerships with the potential to contribute and help turn shared plans and ideas into action. There are specific capabilities, information, approaches and relationships that - used in the right way - will make progress possible. These are:</p>	<p>that they are investing in the people and community organisations who know the area and their needs the best.</p> <p>This can ensure significant improvements in collaboration and partnership at any current and future sites to provide a better, more inclusive place to undertake physical activity.</p> <p>As per the Big Issue 2 Connecting Communities part of the strategy, a process to provide a hub is helping Sport England to advocate the value of sport and physical activity as not only an essential tool to improve lives and strengthen communities, tackle inequalities and create great places to live, but as a tool that both national and local leaders can use to confront other issues. Links with health will provide an added benefit to new and existing provision.</p> <p>In addition, by providing indoor and outdoor facilities, the Council can meet the strategy's objectives in terms of active environment needs, making it easier for people to participate in a safe environment. Opportunities such as grass pitch areas, cycling tracks, skateboard parks, jogging tracks and play areas can help</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective investment models • Realising the power of people and leadership • Applying innovation and digital • High-quality data, insight and learning • Good governance. <p>Working Methods</p> <p>Three key principles will guide where time, energy and money are spent. They represent the biggest commitments to change for the organisation.</p> <p><u>Guiding Principles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Investing most in those that need it most b) The right blend of national and local action c) Simple as standard <p><u>Values and Behaviours</u></p> <p>Sport England have applied their four values in the creation of this strategy and the way we have consulted and engaged. They plan to apply them to choices they make about how to implement it. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are collaborative • We are inclusive • We are ambitious • We are innovative 	<p>local people undertake activity on a formal and informal basis.</p> <p>Finally, as highlighted in point 3, creating the catalysts for change, the Council can, through a new strategy provide effective investment across the Borough that will help stimulate demand and increase participation by providing improved opportunities for people to get active, reducing health inequalities and increasing sustainability.</p>
Uk Chief Medical Officers' Physical Activity Guidelines (September 2019)	<p>Summary of Guidelines by age group</p> <p>Under-5s Infants (less than 1 year):</p>	<p>In the absence of local private sector provision, the guidance sets the context of why public</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infants should be physically active several times every day in a variety of ways, including interactive floor-based activity, e.g. crawling. • For infants not yet mobile, this includes at least 30 minutes of tummy time spread throughout the day while awake (and other movements such as reaching and grasping, pushing and pulling themselves independently, or rolling over); more is better. NB: Tummy time may be unfamiliar to babies at first, but can be increased gradually, starting from a minute or two at a time, as the baby becomes used to it. Babies should not sleep on their tummies. <p>Toddlers (1-2 years):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toddlers should spend at least 180 minutes (3 hours) per day in a variety of physical activities at any intensity, including active and outdoor play, spread throughout the day; more is better. <p>Pre-schoolers (3-4 years):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-schoolers should spend at least 180 minutes (3 hours) per day in a variety of physical activities spread throughout the day, including active and outdoor play. More is better; the 180 minutes should include at least 60 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity. <p>Children and Young People (5 to 18 years)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people should engage in moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity for an average of at least 60 minutes per day across the week. This can include all forms of activity such as physical education, active travel, after-school activities, play and sports. • Children and young people should engage in a variety of types and intensities of physical activity across the week to develop movement skills, muscular fitness, and bone strength. • Children and young people should aim to minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary, and when physically possible should break up long periods of not moving with at least light physical activity. <p>Adults (19 to 64 years)</p>	<p>leisure provision in Keswick should be provided.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For good physical and mental health, adults should aim to be physically active every day. Any activity is better than none, and more is better still. • Adults should do activities to develop or maintain strength in the major muscle groups. These could include heavy gardening, carrying heavy shopping, or resistance exercise. Muscle strengthening activities should be done on at least two days a week, but any strengthening activity is better than none. • Each week, adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes (2 1/2 hours) of moderate intensity activity (such as brisk walking or cycling); or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity (such as running); or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity (such as sprinting or stair climbing); or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity. • Adults should aim to minimise the amount of time spent being sedentary, and when physically possible should break up long periods of inactivity with at least light physical activity. <p>Older Adults (65 years and over)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older adults should participate in daily physical activity to gain health benefits, including maintenance of good physical and mental health, wellbeing, and social functioning. Some physical activity is better than none: even light activity brings some health benefits compared to being sedentary, while more daily physical activity provides greater health and social benefits. • Older adults should maintain or improve their physical function by undertaking activities aimed at improving or maintaining muscle strength, balance and flexibility on at least two days a week. These could be combined with sessions involving moderate aerobic activity or could be additional sessions aimed specifically at these components of fitness. • Each week older adults should aim to accumulate 150 minutes (two and a half hours) of moderate intensity aerobic activity, building up gradually from current levels. Those who are already regularly active can achieve these benefits through 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity, or a combination of moderate and vigorous activity, to achieve greater benefits. Weight-bearing 	

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	<p>activities which create an impact through the body help to maintain bone health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older adults should break up prolonged periods of being sedentary with light activity when physically possible, or at least with standing, as this has distinct health benefits for older people. <p>Despite the widely reported benefits of physical activity, most adults and many children across the UK are insufficiently active to meet the full set of recommendations. We want this report to act as a catalyst for a change in our attitudes to physical activity.</p> <p>These guidelines present a UK-wide consensus on the amount and type of physical activity that is needed to benefit health across the life course. The guidelines have been updated using the best available evidence and reflect what we know now about the relationship between physical activity and health. The guidelines apply across the population, irrespective of gender, age or socio-economic status. We know there are clear health inequalities in relation to physical inactivity and therefore interventions to promote physical activity must consider this.</p> <p>We want as many people as possible to make use of these guidelines to work towards and achieve the recommended activity levels. With that in mind, we have developed the updated infographics included in this report to help bring the guidelines to life and make them easy for everyone to use. We hope these guidelines help all individuals to become more active. The good news is that even small changes can make a big difference over time. As we say in these guidelines: some is good, more is better</p>	
National Planning Policy Framework (updated 2019)	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities.</p> <p>The NPPF states the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies that the planning</p>	<p>The Council has complied with the requirements of the NPPF by carrying out assessment for its Indoor Sports Facilities and Outdoor Playing Pitches.</p> <p>These assessments provides the basis evidence of future need for</p>

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	<p>system needs to focus on three themes of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.</p> <p>The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies or surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.</p> <p>As a prerequisite the NPPF states existing open space, sports and recreation buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment has been undertaken, which has clearly shown that the open space, buildings or land is surplus to requirements. • The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location. • The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. <p>In order for planning policies to be 'sound' local authorities are required to carry out a robust assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>	<p>indoor and outdoor sports provision.</p>
<p>The FA National Football Facilities Strategy (2018-28)</p>	<p>The Football Association's (FA) National Football Facilities Strategy (NFFS) provides a strategic framework that sets out key priorities and targets for the national game (i.e., football) over a ten-year period.</p> <p>The Strategy sets out shared aims and objectives it aims to deliver on in conjunction with The Premier League, Sport England and the Government, to be delivered with support of the Football Foundation.</p>	<p>Of relevance where outdoor football pitches may be provided</p>

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	<p>These stakeholders have clearly identified the aspirations for football to contribute directly to nationally important social and health priorities. Alongside this, the strategy is clear that traditional, unaffiliated football remains an important priority and a core component of the game, whilst recognising and supporting the more informal environments used for the community and recreational game.</p> <p>Its vision is: “Within 10 years we aim to deliver great football facilities, wherever they are needed”</p> <p>£1.3 billion has been spent by football and Government since 2000 to enhance existing football facilities and build new ones. However, more is needed if football and Government’s shared objectives for participation, individual well-being and community cohesion are to be achieved. Nationally, direct investment will be increased – initially to £69 million per annum from football and Government (a 15% increase on recent years).</p> <p>The NFFS investment priorities can be broadly grouped into six areas, recognising the need to grow the game, support existing players and better understand the different football environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve 20,000 Natural Turf pitches, with a focus on addressing drop off due to a poor playing experience; • Deliver 1,000 3G AGP ‘equivalents’ (mix of full size and small sided provision, including MUGAs - small sided facilities are likely to have a key role in smaller / rural communities and encouraging multi-sport offers), enhancing the quality of playing experience and supporting a sustainable approach to grass roots provision; • Deliver 1,000 changing pavilions/clubhouses, linked to multi-pitch or hub sites, supporting growth (particularly in women and girls football), sustainability and providing a facility infrastructure to underpin investment in coaching, officials and football development; • Support access to flexible indoor spaces, including equipment and court markings, to support growth in futsal, walking football and to 	

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	<p>support the education and skills outcomes, exploiting opportunities for football to positively impact on personal and social outcomes for young people in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish existing stock to maintain current provision, recognising the need to address historic under-investment and issues with refurbishment of existing facilities; • Support testing of technology and innovation, building on customer insight to deliver hubs for innovation, testing and development of the game. 	
<p>The Football Foundation (FF) Multi Sport 2022</p>	<p>A plan to commit investment from The Premier League, The FA and Government into multi-sport projects that support both football and an additional sport such as rugby, cricket, netball and basketball.</p> <p>By 2025, the FF plan to commit 40% of our investment, worth a projected £92 million over the next three years, into multi-sport projects that support both football and an additional sport, such as rugby, cricket, netball, and basketball. Why are we doing this? Because we want to ensure people will be able to access more places to play more of the nation's favourite sports.</p> <p>In addition, 'PitchPower,' the Football Foundations mobile app, will see every community club and organisation across cricket, rugby league, rugby union, and football, given the ability to carry out their own sport specific grass pitch inspections. Once an inspection is submitted, grass pitch experts at the Grounds Management Association produce an assessment report with bespoke advice and recommendations to improve the grass pitch quality.</p> <p>Along with the support in inspections, £15 million of Sport England National Lottery funding will be made available via the Foundation to support the improvement of grass pitches at cricket, Rugby League and Rugby Union grounds the length and breadth of the country over the next three years. From Spring 2023, clubs and organisations using PitchPower to submit their inspections will have the opportunity to apply for funding to support making the improvements identified through the app.</p>	<p>Of relevance where multi sports outdoor pitches are being considered.</p>

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	<p>The multi-sport commitment will also see the first Football Foundation Play Zones open in 2023, thanks to additional investment of £13.5m from the Premier League. These small-sided sports facilities will provide accessible outdoor facilities that bring communities together through recreational forms of football and a range of other sports.</p>	
<p>England and Wales Cricket Board (ECB) Inspiring Generations (2020-2024)</p>	<p>The England and Wales Cricket Board unveiled a new strategic plan in 2019. The strategic plan aims to connect communities and improve lives by inspiring people to discover and share their passion for cricket.</p> <p>The plan sets out six important priorities and activities, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow and nurture the core • Create an infrastructure investment fund for First Class County Clubs (FCCs) • Introduce a new Community Investment Funding for FCCs and County Cricket Boards (CCBs) • Invest in club facilities • Develop the role of National Counties Cricket • Further invest in County Competitions • Inspire through elite teams • Increase investment in the county talent pathway • Incentivise the counties to develop England Players • Drive the performance system through technology and innovation • Create heroes and connect them with a new generation of fans • Make cricket accessible 	<p>Of relevance where outdoor cricket pitches may be provided</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden crickets appeal through the New Competition • Create a new digital community for cricket • Install non-traditional playing facilities in urban areas • <input type="checkbox"/> Continue to deliver South Asian Action Plans • Launch a new participation product, linked to the New Competition • Engage children and young people • Double cricket participation in primary schools • Deliver a compelling and coordinated recreational playing offer from age five upwards • Develop our safeguarding to promote safe spaces for children and young people • Transform women's and girls' cricket • Grow the base through participation and facilities investment • Launch centres of excellence and a new elite domestic structure • Invest in girls' county age group cricket • Deliver a girls' secondary school programme • Support our communities • Double the number of volunteers in the game • Create a game-wide approach to Trust and Foundations through the cricket network • a new wave of officials and community coaches 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase participation in disability cricket 	
<p>Rugby League World Cup 'Inspired by 2021' Legacy Programme</p>	<p>The Rugby League World Cup 2021 will develop a £10 million legacy programme with funds driven into local clubs and community projects. The government investment, delivered by Sport England, is part of RLWC 2021's ambitious plan to grow the sport and make it more visible, engaging and welcoming to current and potential participants.</p> <p>The funding will be split into large transformational community projects, such as changing room improvements and new artificial grass pitches with the remaining funding used for smaller scale initiatives such as supplying new kit and equipment to promote club and community development. The investment will focus on the following four key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating welcoming environments • Encouraging participation growth • Building community engagement • Cultivating further investment 	<p>Of relevance where outdoor rugby league pitches may be provided</p>
<p>The Rugby Football Union Strategic Plan (2017-2021)</p>	<p>The RFU has released its new strategic vision for rugby in England. The strategy is based on four main elements which are; Protect, Engage, Grow and Win. It covers all elements of rugby union ranging from elite rugby to grassroots, although the general relevancy to the PPS is centred around growing the game.</p> <p>The RFU exists to promote and develop rugby union in England and ensure the long-term sustainability of clubs by growing player numbers and retaining them across all age groups.</p> <p>Responding to wider market influences, work will continue on developing new ways to take part in all forms of the game, without comprising the sports traditions. This will ensure a lasting legacy from elite success by attracting new players and encouraging current male and female adult players to play.</p>	<p>Of relevance where outdoor rugby union pitches may be provided</p>

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	<p>The four key aims to ensure long term sustainability are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve player transition from age grade to adult 15-a-side rugby • Expand places to play through Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs) • Engage new communities in rugby • Create a community 7's offering 	
<p>The Rugby Football League Facility Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RFL's Facilities Strategy was published in 2011. The following themes have been prioritised: • Clean, Dry, Safe & Playable • Sustainable clubs • Environmental Sustainability Geographical Spread • Non-club Facilities <p>Further to the 2011 Strategy detail on the following specific programmes of particular relevance to pitches and facility planning are listed below and can be found via the trust link www.rflfacilitiestrust.co.uk provides further information on:</p> <p>The RFL Community Facility Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, Dry, Safe and Playable Programme • Pitch Size Guidance • The RFL Performance Standard for Artificial Grass Pitches • Club guidance on the Annual Preparation and Maintenance of the Rugby League Pitch 	<p>Of relevance where outdoor pitches and associated facilities may be provided</p>
<p>Swim England</p>	<p>The average life of a pool built from 1960 onwards, based on open and close data of facilities since that time, is 38 years. Therefore, many of these pools</p>	<p>Pool provision across the Borough requires investment. The Council</p>

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<p>A Decade in Decline – The Future of Swimming Pools in England 2021</p>	<p>are now coming to the end of their lifespan or have closed and it is clear that the number of pools in England is in decline.</p> <p>This, coupled with an increasing population, means that there is an urgent need to invest in new (or refurbish existing) facilities. To ensure we have the pools we need for the future, investment into public leisure of £1 billion is needed.</p> <p>Based on current pool build trends, the number of available pools could decrease by more than 40% by the end of the decade. This totals almost 2,000 swimming pools.</p> <p>Since the pandemic began 206 pools have closed, either permanently or temporarily, including 68 public pools. Local authorities are one of the biggest investors in leisure facilities in England. They have faced huge budget pressures in recent years which has only increased as a result of the pandemic. This places the future of many facilities at risk.</p> <p>During the pandemic, many local authorities provided emergency financial support to subsidise pool operators who had suffered loss of income due to pool closures, through direct grants, or deferred payments or loans – in some instances up to millions of pounds.</p> <p>Pool operators and owners also had to dig into their reserves to absorb the impact of the pandemic, leaving them less able to invest in their facilities or survive any further disruption.</p> <p>During Covid, the Government’s £100million National Leisure Recovery Fund was incredibly welcome and undoubtedly helped many pools up and down the country to open their doors again once they were allowed to do so. However, it is clearly not enough, covering only a portion of the time period pools were forced to close or operate with reduced capacities and it is naïve to think that now pools are allowed to reopen that the danger has passed.</p> <p>Currently 23% of local authorities have a shortage of at least one pool. By 2030, this could increase to 73%.</p>	<p>will need to think about how swimming can be provided in a sustainable manner going forward.</p> <p>This is very important as can be evidenced by the relative high levels of swimming activity compared to other forms of sport in the local area..</p>

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	<p>Investing in new pools, or refurbishing an existing facility, offers the opportunity to deliver a much more sustainable facility for the community, both economically and environmentally.</p> <p>What is needed?</p> <p>Government - £1 billion of government investment and support into public leisure facilities to develop the next generation of pools. This should include:</p> <p>Capital investment in infrastructure – funding is needed to build the new pools (and refurbish the existing pools) we need for the future.</p> <p>Grants – Part of this fund should be allocated to supporting local communities to undertake a strategic needs assessment for their area.</p> <p>Local Authorities - Local authorities that are short of water space as identified through a strategic needs assessment, should include new pool(s) in any Levelling Up Funding application they make.</p>	