

LMCT FACILITIES GRANTS PROGRAMME – DEFINITIONS

Activation

Planned activities which will encourage people to use the funded facilities. Examples of site activation include:

- Providing a free session with instructors demonstrating how to properly use outdoor gym equipment.
- Free exercise classes which may encourage people to sign up on a regular basis.
- Coached sports sessions.

Capital project

A capital project involves the purchase, construction and/or demolition of buildings or other physical facilities such as utilities or the remodelling or renovation of existing buildings and/or facilities. Some examples of capital projects include:

- Development of a new Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA).
- Re-surfacing of an existing sports court.
- Refurbishment of existing changing facilities.
- Purchase and installation of permanent outdoor gym equipment.
- Purchase and installation of floodlights to increase community use of sports facilities.
- Purchase of land on which facilities for community physical activity and sport are located.

Community Amateur Sports Club (CASC)

The Community Amateur Sports Club (CASC) Scheme was introduced in April 2002. It allows local amateur sports clubs to register with HM Revenue and Customs as sports clubs rather than businesses. This means clubs can benefit from a range of tax reliefs, including Gift Aid. The main criteria for registration are:

- The club must be open to the whole community.
- The club's main purpose must be to provide facilities for eligible sports, and to encourage people to take part in them.
- The club must be organised on an amateur basis.

Further information about CASC's can be found [here](#)

County Sports Partnership (CSP)

County Sports Partnerships (CSPs) are networks of local agencies committed to working together to increase the number of people taking part in sport and physical activity. They are led by a central team of people whose job it is to provide leadership and co-ordination of the network. More information on CSPs and the CSP Network can be found here:

<https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/county-sports-partnerships/>

<http://www.cspnetwork.org/>

Information on CSPs in the areas in which The London Marathon Charitable Trust (LMCT) currently funds can be found here: <https://londonsport.org/> / <http://www.activesurrey.com/>

Freehold

If you own the freehold, it means that you own the building and the land it stands on outright, in perpetuity (forever).

Leasehold

Leasehold means that you have a legal agreement (a lease) with the owner of the property stating that you will own the property for fixed period of time. Once the lease comes to an end, ownership of the property will return to the landowner.

National Governing Body (NGB)

National Governing Bodies are independent, self-appointed Governing Bodies of Sport which have responsibility for managing their specific sport. Examples of NGBs include Badminton England, British Cycling and England Netball. More information on NGBs recognised by Sport England can be found here: <https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/national-governing-bodies/>

Non-cash or in-kind funding

In-kind contributions are non-cash contributions to a project, typically donated goods and services, which are necessary for the project and would otherwise have to be purchased for the project to go ahead.

Outcomes

Outcomes relate to the overall difference that your project will make. Some examples of outcomes could be:

- More young people being active outside of school hours.
- Reduction in obesity and health problems associated with inactivity among older adults.
- Increased activity levels within the specific target audience.

Partnership funding

This is funding being contributed towards the project by partner organisations. The Trust's funds are always limited and we do not usually fund 100% of project costs. You may therefore consider other sources of funding for your project. Organisations and grant makers that have provided funds towards your project will have a financial stake in the project and are therefore likely to work in partnership with your organisation to ensure your project is completed. This is why the Trust actively encourages you to work with other organisations to secure this partnership funding. Information on some of the sources of partnership funding which are available can be found here:

<https://www.sportengland.org/funding/other-sources-of-funding/>

Physical activity

Physical activity is defined by Sport England as taking part in a sport or activity of at least moderate intensity. To be considered as 'physically active' an individual must take part in the equivalent of 30 minutes of physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days. Each session must last at least 10 minutes. Some examples of physical activity include:

- Sporting activities.
- Fitness activities.
- Dance.
- Cycling and walking for leisure.
- Cycling and walking for travel.

To be classed as 'moderate intensity', physical activity must raise your heart rate and feel a little out of breath. Any vigorous activity, where you're breathing hard and fast and your heart rate has increased significantly counts for double.

A list of the sports recognised by Sport England can be found here: <https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/national-governing-bodies/sports-that-we-recognise/>

Physical inactivity

An 'inactive person' is someone who, over the course of a week, does not achieve a total of 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity (Chief Medical Officer and Sport England definition).

Planning permission

Planning permission is formal legal permission required from a local authority in order to be allowed to:

- Build something new.
- Make a major change to your building (e.g. building an extension).
- Change the use of your building.

Play

LMCT will fund spaces and equipment which enable children to become more physically active through play. Examples of this would be:

- Climbing frames.
- Assault courses.
- Balance equipment.
- Sensory rooms.

Revenue costs

Revenue costs are operating costs of a facility in its day-to-day services. These costs are incurred on a regular basis, and their benefits are obtained over a relatively short period of time. Examples include salaries, heating, lighting, services and small items of equipment. Routine repairs are revenue expenditures and can include significant repairs that do not extend the life of the asset or do not improve the asset (the repairs merely return the asset to its previous condition). Revenue costs can also be one-off including activation sessions and marketing campaigns.

Security of tenure

Security of tenure is a guarantee that you own or will be able to use a site for years to come. This can be acquired via a lease or freehold.

Sinking fund

A sinking fund is a sum of money set aside over time by a facility owner or operator to fund any future capital expense associated with long term maintenance and replacement/refurbishment of major components over the life of the facility.

Statutory Organisation

A statutory organisation is an organisation which provides a public service required by law. Examples of statutory organisations include local authorities and government funded schools. For the purposes of LMCT's application process, Academy Schools and Academy Trusts are required to submit the same supporting documents as non-statutory organisations (governing document, audited accounts and bank statements).

Underrepresented groups

Populations or groups of people who are more likely than average to be physically inactive. The underrepresented groups we are particularly interested in are:

- Women and girls.
- People from lower socio-economic groups.
- Older people.
- People with disabilities.
- People from BAME communities.
- People with long-term health conditions.

VAT registration

VAT Registration is the process of listing with the government as a company eligible for the return of VAT. You can only register for VAT if you are in business. This is defined as a continuing activity of providing goods or services and getting paid for this.