Strategic Assessment of Need

Sports Halls Provision in London 2017 - 2041

Facilities Planning Model

Date of report

September 2017

Contents

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 The Greater London Authority (GLA) wishes to develop an evidence base assessment of need for sports halls. The assessment is based on the current provision of sports halls and the supply, demand and access to them for community use in 2017. Then a second assessment based on 2041 to identify how the projected population growth 2017 – 2041 across London changes the demand for sports halls and the distribution of demand.

1.2 The GLA has requested Sport England to apply the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM to produce the data for these assessments and prepare a report. In 2010 the GLA requested Sport England to undertake a similar study to provide an evidence base for sports halls in both 2010 and 2022. The outcomes of that study provided an evidence base which was applied in the GLA 2010 London Plan.

1.3 This report presents the findings from the sports halls fpm assessment for 2017 and 2041. It will be used by the GLA to inform policies in the new London Plan, a draft of which is to be published in autumn 2017.

1.4 This report sets out the supply and demand for sports halls, where there is community use in some or all of the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days. To be included in the assessment there has to be community use of the sports hall and it has to have a main hall of at least three badminton court size. The rationale being this is the minimum size of sports hall to provide for a range of indoor hall sports at the community level of participation. If a venue has a main hall of (say) a four badminton court size sports hall of 32m x 18m, plus a smaller activity hall, typically 20m x 18m, then this smaller activity hall is included in the assessment. The rationale being the main hall can accommodate the sports which require a larger space, such as basketball, whilst the smaller activity hall can accommodate sports such as table tennis.

1.5 The assessment also includes how accessible the sports halls sites are based on: the travel patterns to sports halls by residents. For the walking catchment it is 20 minutes/1mile and the public transport catchment area for a sports hall is set at 20 minutes' travel time. The car travel catchment area of a sports hall is 20 minutes' drive time. The travel modes do not include travel to sports halls by cycling. This is because there is insufficient data to be able to project the amount of visits by cycling, or, develop a travel time/distance catchment area for cycling

1.6 Finally, by way of introduction to the assessment, it includes: an analysis of the scale of demand which is met (satisfied demand); the scale and location of any unmet demand; an estimate of how full the sports halls are (used capacity); and the local share of sports halls by residents, the last part being an equity assessment. This set of findings are for both 2017 and 2041.

Structure of the Facilities Planning Model assessment

1.7 The structure and sequence of reporting the assessment is to set out :

- The extent to which the current demand for sports halls in 2017 is met by the current supply of sports halls, based on the sports hall locations, and their catchment area; and

- The impact of population growth from 2017 to 2041 has on the demand for sports hall and the distribution of demand. In effect, can the projected increase in demand be met by the supply of sports halls, or, is their unmet demand for sports halls? If there is unmet demand, what is the scale and the location of the unmet demand?

1.8 The work is based on two separate pieces of analysis (known as runs) which have been modelled:

- Run 1 current supply of sports halls in 2017 in London and sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities to London and where the catchment area of these sports halls extends into London and vice versa

- Run 2 the projected demand for sports halls in 2041, based on the projected population growth in London and the surrounding local authorities. Both runs use the London 2015 based population projections for the 32 London Boroughs, plus the City of London. For the wider study area ONS projections have been applied, based on the 2039 ONS data and with an uplift to 2041.

1.9 The sequence of reporting is to set out:

- An Executive Summary of key findings

- The detailed assessment for both 2017 and for 2041. This is set out in a series of tables for both 2017 and 2041, this provides a “read across” and it is possible to see what has changed. Following each table is a commentary on the key findings. The tables are: total supply; total demand, satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the sports halls are); and local share. The definition of each heading is set out at the start of the reporting

- The findings are also supported by maps to illustrate the catchment area of sports halls and how access to sports halls by car and walking catchments differs across London. In effect, to illustrate which areas of London have the highest and lowest access to sports halls based on the sports hall locations, catchment area and travel patterns

- There are three Appendices to the study report. Appendix 1 is a series of tables on supply, demand and access to sports halls for all 32 London Boroughs, so it is possible to see how the findings for each Borough compare. Appendix 2 is a description of all the sports halls included in the assessment and Appendix 3 is a description of the facilities planning model.

Facilities Planning Model

1.10 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) is the industry benchmark standard for undertaking needs assessment for the main community sports facilities. It is compliant with meeting the requirements for needs assessment, as set out in paragraphs 73 – 74 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.11 The FPM is a computer-based supply/demand model, which has been developed by Edinburgh University in conjunction with Sport Scotland and Sport England since the 1980s. 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, and full size artificial grass pitches.

1.12 The FPM is applied for local authority assessments for these facility types. It can also be applied to indoor bowls as a specialist topic and this is usually in connection with commercial studies or Governing Body studies.

1.13 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
- 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.

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

1.15 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 developing an evidence base for development plans.

1.16 The FPM is an extensive hard evidence base for the supply, demand and access to sports halls and it is a comprehensive assessment. The findings should be considered alongside consultation with local authorities, the sports hall operators and customers such as sports clubs, to provide a rounded and complete assessment of need and evidence base.

The study area

1.17 Describing the study area provides some points of explanation and a context for the report's findings. Customers of sports facilities do not reflect local authority boundaries and whilst there are management and pricing incentives (and possibly disincentives) for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, the reality is that people who use sports halls travel across local authority boundaries to do so.

1.18 Consequently, in determining the position for London it is important to take account of the sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities to London. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities. Taking account of all these factors is done by establishing a study area which places London at the centre of the study and assesses the import and export of demand into and out of London. In addition, this approach embraces the National Planning Policy Framework approach of taking account of neighbouring authorities when assessing locally derived needs and the development of a local evidence base for provision of services and facilities.

1.19 The City of London is included in the assessment but it does not have any sports halls and it also has a very low resident population of over 6,000 residents in 2017. Consequently on all findings it would always appear as, the least with xx etc. So the findings for the City of London are not reported on but the City of London is included in the findings in Appendix 1.

Section 2: Executive Summary

2.1 The Executive Summary describes the key findings from the assessment of provision for sports halls across London 2017 – 2041. It sets out the main findings with a commentary on their implications. The main report then follows with the detailed findings under six different headings. The findings are reported by way of a series of tables, supported by maps and charts.

Supply of sports halls

2.2 There are 666 sports halls on 460 sites, across all the London boroughs in 2017. This includes sports halls which are a minimum 3 badminton court size and which are available for community use in some, or, all of the weekly peak period. The supply is projected to increase to 667 sports halls on 461 sites by 2041. This change in supply is based on the known committed changes to supply as at 2017, for example either closure of existing centres, or, construction of new centres and where there is a commitment to change in 2017. The database of supply was reviewed and signed off by the GLA. There, of course, may be further currently unplanned centres built within this timeframe, but as these are not known they are not included.

2.3 This is the total supply of sports halls and equates to 2,631 badminton courts in 2017. A key finding is that when the supply is assessed based on the sports halls available for community use (often referred to as the effective supply), this reduces to 1,879 badminton courts. The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply is because of the reduced hours for community use at sports halls on education sites. Each individual school, college or higher education institution will determine their policy, type and amount of community use of sports halls.

2.4 The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2017 is 752 badminton courts or 28.5% of the total supply in badminton courts. Or put another way, 188 sports halls, if, the supply was all in 4 badminton court size sports halls. So there is a large difference between the total and available supply of sports halls.

2.5 Before considering the need for further provision of sports halls, a first assessment should be to consider the scope to increase access to the sports halls which have reduced or no access for community use. In effect, to make more use of the existing supply for community use.

2.6 In terms of the effective supply across the London Boroughs, there is quite a gap between the lowest and highest supply. The Boroughs with the lowest supply of sports halls are Hammersmith and Fulham with 3 sports halls and Kensington and Chelsea with

4 sports halls. The highest supply is in Bromley with 33 sports halls, then Haringey and Newham each with 32 sports halls, a considerable difference in supply between the lowest and highest provision.

Sports halls supply per 10,000 population

2.7 A comparative measure for assessing supply of sports halls across each of the authorities on a consistent basis, is badminton courts per 10,000 population. Across London there are 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017. The impact of population change to 2041 is to reduce this to 2.5 badminton courts per 10,000 population. The England wide findings are 4.3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 3.7 courts per 10,000 population in 2041. So the supply in London is significantly below the national average. A consistent finding across many of the measurements, is that the scale of need is greater in London when comparted to England national averages.

2.8 The range of provision across the Boroughs by this measurement is quite wide. The lowest supply is in Hammersmith and Fulham at 0.8 courts per 10,000 population and then Kensington and Chelsea at 1.2 courts, followed by Lewisham at 1.9 courts in 2017, this is well below the London average. The highest is in Richmond upon Thames at 4.6 courts, followed by Barking and Dagenham and Newham both at 4.4 courts.

2.9 The outer London Boroughs, and notably Bexley (4.2 courts), Sutton (4.1 courts), Havering (4.1 courts) and Bromley (3.8 courts), have a higher provision than the inner London Boroughs. All the findings are for 2017.

Demand for sports halls

2.10 The total population in London in 2017 is 8.835m and this is projected to increase to 10.663m by 2041. Based on the participation rates and frequency of participation in hall sports for this population, it generates a total demand across London for 2,619 badminton courts in the weekly peak period in 2017. This increases to a total demand for 3,048 badminton courts by 2041. The population increase across London of 20.6% from 2017 to 2041, is creating an increase in demand for sports halls of 16.3% between 2017 and 2041. This assumes the rate and frequency of participation in hall sports remains unchanged between the two years.

2.11 The highest levels of demand for sports halls are concentrated in the inner London Boroughs, especially Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Newham, Southwark and Tower Hamlets. There are lower levels of demand in the outer London Boroughs, especially Bromley and Sutton.

Satisfied demand

2.12 Satisfied demand measures the amount of total demand that can be met by the supply of sports halls. This is based on the location and catchment area of the sports halls, the demand located within the catchment area of each sports hall site, and the capacity of the sports halls to meet the demand.

2.13 Some 85% of the total demand for sports halls across London is met in 2017. This decreases to 78.8% in 2041, resulting from the projected population growth and increase in demand for sports halls up to 2041.

2.14 There is enough sports hall capacity to accommodate over eight out of ten visits to a sports hall in 2017 and just under eight out of ten visits in 2041. This is a high level of satisfied or met demand. The England wide figures for satisfied demand are 90% of total sports hall demand being met in 2017 and 89% in 2041. All findings assume the rate and frequency of participation in hall sports does not change between the two years. Another example of the findings in London being significantly different (and below in this example) the England wide average.

2.15 In terms of the findings for the Boroughs, the lowest satisfied demand is in Hammersmith and Fulham at 66% of all sports hall demand from Hammersmith and Fulham residents being met in 2017, followed by Kensington and Chelsea at 70%. These are not surprising findings, given the earlier comments about these two boroughs having a low supply of sports halls.

2.16 All other Boroughs have a satisfied demand which is over 70% of total demand being met. The highest is in Sutton at 95% of total demand met, then Bexley and Havering both at 94% of the total demand for sports halls being met in 2017. Again a reflection of earlier findings, that supply and demand for sports halls is more balanced in the outer London Boroughs.

Unmet demand for sports halls

2.17 Unmet demand has two definitions (1) Demand for sports halls which cannot be met because there is not enough capacity to meet all the demand in the catchment area of the sports hall location. (2) Demand which is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall, most usually the walking catchment and cannot access a sports hall. This is termed unmet demand outside catchment.

2.18 The total unmet demand is just under 15% of total demand in 2017 and projected to increase to 21% of total demand by 2041. This equates to 389 badminton courts in 2017 and 645 badminton courts in 2041. For context London has a total supply of 1,879 badminton courts available for community use in 2017 and projected to be 1,886 badminton courts in 2041. This finding shows there is a significant under supply of sports halls across London in both 2017 and 2041.

2.19 Of the total unmet demand, 52% in 2017 and 65% in 2041 is from lack of sports hall capacity. This means 48% in 2017 and 35% in 2041 is due to demand being located outside the catchment area of a sports hall. In addressing unmet demand there is a need to both increase sports hall capacity and increase access to sports halls.

2.20 The significance of the sports hall supply which is not available, as set out under the supply heading is now apparent. To reiterate, the total supply of sports halls equates to 2,631 badminton courts in 2017. When the supply is assessed based on the supply available for community use in the weekly peak period, this reduces to 1,879 badminton courts.

2.21 The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2017 is 752 badminton courts. So the unavailable supply in 2017 of 752 badminton courts exceeds the total unmet demand of 389 courts in 2017 and 645 courts in 2041.

2.22 Increasing access to venues where there is limited community use at present is important and addresses the capacity side of unmet demand, this however is 52% and 65% of total unmet demand in 2017 and 2041. There is still the lack of access to sports halls because of demand located outside the catchment area of sports halls. To create an accessible supply of sports halls means there is a need to increase provision in areas which are outside the walking and public transport catchment area of a sports hall (Map 3.3) and to improve opportunities to access existing facilities by public transport and cycling, where there is spare capacity.

2.23 Whist the total amount of unmet demand does increase significantly between 2017 and 2041, the distribution does not change much. The highest amounts of unmet demand in 2017 are located in the London Boroughs of Ealing, Lambeth, Southwark and Tower Hamlets. In 2041 there is a bigger and more concentrated area of unmet demand across the same Boroughs but now also including Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington and Lewisham.

Used capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

2.24 In 2017 the London average for sports hall capacity used is 94% in the weekly peak period in 2017. This is projected to increase to 98% in 2041. Both figures are over the Sport England sports hall full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times. The reason the London average used capacity is so high is because demand is greater than supply in both years.

2.25 It is another finding that underlines the importance of increasing access to the sports halls on education sites. The reason this time being, to achieve a more even distribution of demand across more venues and lower the used capacity of the venues overall, without having to provide more sports halls.

2.26 These are large scale projections and over a very long time period. Undoubtedly the supply position could change. Increasingly local authorities and commercial providers are looking to provide more flexible indoor spaces which can be used for a variety of activities. Also converting smaller activity halls into dedicated one activity spaces.

2.27 On this basis and assessment the finding from the fpm study is very much about (1) increasing access to existing venues and trying to re-distribute demand to achieve this more balanced level of usage and (2) increasing the supply base to provide a more accessible supply of sports halls, especially in areas outside the walking and public transport catchment area of sports halls.

2.28 The used capacity of individual sports halls does vary from Borough to Borough and within Boroughs. There are 13 Boroughs where the Borough wide average used capacity is at 100%, these are Brent, Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston on Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Wandsworth and Westminster.

2.29 The Boroughs with the lowest Borough wide average used capacity but still within a range of 60% - 81% are Havering (61%), Redbridge (76%) and Hackney (81%).

2.30 The Borough wide average can be misleading when looking at what is happening at the individual sports halls sites in a Borough. In a more detailed study at a London sub area or individual Borough level, it would be important to look at the data for each sports hall. In a London wide study this is not possible, given there are 460 sports hall sites and 666 individual sports halls. (Appendix 1 lists the level of used and unused capacity for all the sports halls included in the study). To provide some insight, the reasons for variations in used capacity are;

- The range of facilities on one sports halls site: If a sports hall also has a studio and a gym on the same site, then the range of activities that can be provided for is obviously much more extensive. A recent trend is a movement away from people doing individual gym sessions to doing more dance and exercise classes, so a studio or a sports hall on the same site allows this to happen and creates more of a draw effect for such venues and hence higher used capacity

- The programme and range of activities at the sports hall: A programme which is dynamic and matches the population and participation profile of residents in its catchment area. Plus it is a programme that means the activities are available at times people want to participate

- The quality of the sports hall: A sports hall which has a sprung timber floor, modern lighting and high quality changing accommodation will appeal more to users, compared with a centre which has a solid floor and low level lighting. Increasingly customers are prepared to travel further to access a higher quality venue#

- The amount of demand located in the catchment area of a sports hall: This will vary and impact on the usage of any particular site. Also, if there are several sports halls with extensive overlapping catchment areas, then the total demand is shared between these venues and often not located in the same local authority. In these instances, the sports hall used capacity for particular venues can vary considerably from the Borough average

- If a sports hall has few or no competing sports halls in its catchment: it can then retain more demand than where there are competing venues: This would appear to apply to the Boroughs on the periphery of London which have much larger land areas and there is much greater distances between individual sites, especially in Bromley, Croydon, Havering and Hillingdon

- The size of the sports hall site: An 8 badminton court size sports hall with (say) a used capacity of 50% has a much higher usage than a venue which has (say) a 4 badminton court size sports hall with 65% used capacity. The 8 court hall is twice the size but, being a larger sports hall, it can provide for multi sports use at the same time. Whereas, a 4 court hall is most likely used for one activity over the whole floor space. When reviewing used capacity it is important to consider the size of a venue not just the used capacity percentage.

Summary

2.31 This executive summary has set out the key findings for the London study for provision of sports halls in both 2017 and then, based on the projected changes in supply and demand for sports halls, the findings for 2041. The theme of the assessment is that demand for sports halls exceeds supply both in 2017 and 2041. However, the scale of the unmet demand for sports halls can be met, in part, by increasing access to sports halls on education sites which currently have no or limited access for community use.

2.32 Increasing access to the existing supply of sports halls would also allow for re-distribution of demand across more venues, allowing for a lower level of used capacity of sports halls, especially at the venues in the thirteen London Boroughs where the sports halls are estimated to be very full at peak times. Demand for sports halls is highest in the inner London Boroughs, with lower levels of demand in the other London Boroughs. Access to sports halls is lower in the outer London Boroughs because the larger land area of these Boroughs means there is more distance between the venues. For residents without access to a car there is more limited

access to sports halls in these Boroughs, highlighting the importance of the need to improve public transport and walking accessibility.

2.33 The report of detailed findings for 2017 and 2041 are set out next.

Section 3: Main findings for sports halls – run 1 (2017) and run 2 (2041).

Introduction

3.1 The report on the main findings follows a sequence of setting out the data in a table for the 2017 and 2041 findings from the fpm analysis. Then to provide a bullet point commentary on the main findings.

3.2 Based on these findings, specific maps or further tables/graphs are included to explain in more detail the key findings. Run 1 is assessment of 2017 and run 2 is the assessment for 2041.

3.3 The City of London is included in the assessment but there no sports halls within the City of London.

QUANTITY (SUPPLY)

Table 3.1: Runs 1 – 2 Supply of sports halls for London 2017 and 2041

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2
Total Supply	**2017**	**2041**
Number of halls	666	667
Number of hall sites	460	461
Supply of total hall space expressed as main court equivalents	2,631.7	2,637.7
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the peak period	1,879.9	1,886.4
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	513,217	514,981
Courts per 10,000 population	3	2.5

3.4 Definition of total supply – Total supply measures the number of sports halls that are available for community use in the weekly peak period. Total supply also measures the number of visits each sports hall can accommodate for community use in the weekly peak period and the supply in terms of number of badminton courts. Finally, total supply measures the number of badminton courts per 10,000 population.

3.5 The summary of key findings for runs 1 and 2 are:

- In 2017 there are 666 sports halls on 460 sites, across all the London boroughs. The supply is projected to increase to 667 sports halls on 461 sites by 2041. The new site known to be committed in 2017 is the Gunnersbury Sports Centre in Hounslow. So effectively the supply of sports halls modelled in the assessment is based on the known supply in 2017

- This is the total supply of sports halls and equates to 2,631 badminton courts in 2017. When the supply is assessed based on the supply available for community use in the weekly peak period (often referred to as the effective supply), this reduces to 1,879 badminton courts. The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply is mainly because of the reduced hours for community use at sports halls on education sites. Each individual school, colleges or higher education institution will determine their policy, type and amount of community use of sports halls

- The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2017 is 752 badminton courts or 28.5% of the total supply in badminton courts. Or put another way, 188 sports halls if the supply was in 4 badminton court size sports halls. A large difference between the total and available supply of sports halls. Before considering the need for further provision of sports halls, assuming the demand findings say this is required, a first assessment should be to consider the scope to increase access to the sports halls which have reduced or no access for community use. In effect, to make more use of the existing supply

- The supply of sports halls in each of the London Boroughs is set out in Table 3.2 below and this is based on the effective supply. The Boroughs with the highest supply are in green and these with the lowest supply are in pink. The findings are for both 2017 and 2041. In terms of the lowest supply there is quite a gap between the lowest supply in Hammersmith and Fulham with 3 sports halls and Kensington and Chelsea with 4 sports halls to Kingston upon Thames with 12 sports halls and Hackney with 13 sports halls. The highest supply of sports halls is in Bromley with 33 sports halls and then Newham and Haringey with 32 sports each

- The findings for the five Boroughs with the highest supply of sports halls (in green) and the five with the lowest (in pink) are set out in Table 3.2 overleaf.

Table 3.2: Number of sports halls highest and lowest provision 2017 and 2041

Number of halls	RUN 1	RUN 2
London	**2017**	**2041**
Barking & Dagenham	20.0	20.0
Barnet	31.0	31.0
Bromley	33.0	33.0
Croydon	30.0	30.0
Hackney	13.0	13.0
Hammersmith & Fulham	3.0	3.0
Haringey	32.0	32.0
Kensington & Chelsea	4.0	4.0
Kingston upon Thames	12.0	12.0
Lewisham	14.0	14.0
Newham	32.0	32.0
Redbridge	30.0	30.0
Westminster	15.0	15.0

- A comparative measure for assessing supply of sports halls across each of the authorities on a consistent basis is badminton courts per 10,000 population. Across London there are 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017. The impact of population change to 2041 is to reduce this to 2.5 badminton courts per 10,000 population. The England wide findings are 4.3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 3.7 courts per 10,000 population in 2041

- The findings for each of the London boroughs for both years is set out in Table 3.3. Again, the authorities with the highest provision are highlighted in green and those with the lowest in pink

- The range of provision by this measurement is quite wide, with the lowest being in Hammersmith and Fulham at 0.8 courts per 10,000 population and then Kensington and Chelsea at 1.2 courts, followed by Lewisham at 1.9 courts in 2017, well below the London average. The highest is in Richmond upon Thames at 4.6 courts, followed by Barking and Dagenham and Newham both at 4.4 courts in 2017. The outer London Boroughs, in 2017 and notably Bexley (4.2 courts), Sutton (4.1 courts), Havering (4.1 courts) and Bromley (3.8 courts), have a higher provision than the inner London Boroughs. Again the Boroughs with the highest and lowest provision are set out in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Badminton courts per 10,000 population highest and lowest provision 2017 and 2041

Badminton courts per 10,000 population	RUN 1	RUN 2
London	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	4.4	3.1
Bexley	4.2	3.8
Brent	2.1	1.9
Ealing	2.0	1.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.8	0.6
Havering	4.1	3.5
Kensington & Chelsea	1.2	1.0
Lewisham	1.9	1.6
Newham	4.4	3.3
Richmond upon Thames	4.6	4.2

QUANTITY (TOTAL DEMAND)

Table 3.4: Runs 1 – 2 Demand for Sports halls for London 2017 and 2041

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2

Total Demand	2017	2041
Population	8,835,569	10,663,387
Visits demand – visits per week peak period	572,034	665,744

3.6 Definition of total demand - total demand is the measurement of the demand for sports halls, measured in the same way as supply, in terms of numbers of visits in the weekly peak period and in numbers of badminton courts. The demand assessment is based on the London 2015 based population projections for the 32 London Boroughs, plus the City of London. The total demand for sports halls is then determined from this population and by the percentage of the population who participate and their frequency of participation. This is for 6 different age bands and for males and females. Appendix 2 of the report sets out the fpm demand parameters for sports halls.

3.7 The distribution of demand for sports halls is set out in Map 3.1 and this is for 2041. The demand is expressed in scale of badminton courts with each square colour coded to represent the amount of demand in that 1 kilometre grid square. Purple squares have the lowest value with demand for 0 – 0.2 of one badminton court. Light blue squares represent demand for 0.2 – 0.4 of one badminton court, turquoise squares 0.4 – 0.6 of one badminton court, mid green squares 0.6 – 0.8 of one badminton court, light green squares 0.8 – 1 badminton court, beige squares 1 – 2 badminton courts and finally salmon pink squares 2 – 4 badminton courts.

3.8 The values for each colour are low in terms of scale of badminton courts. The highest levels of demand are concentrated in the inner London Boroughs, especially Hackney, Islington, Lambeth, Newham, Southwark and Tower Hamlets. There are lower levels of demand in the outer London Boroughs especially Bromley and Sutton.

Map 3.1: Distribution of total demand for sports halls across London 2041

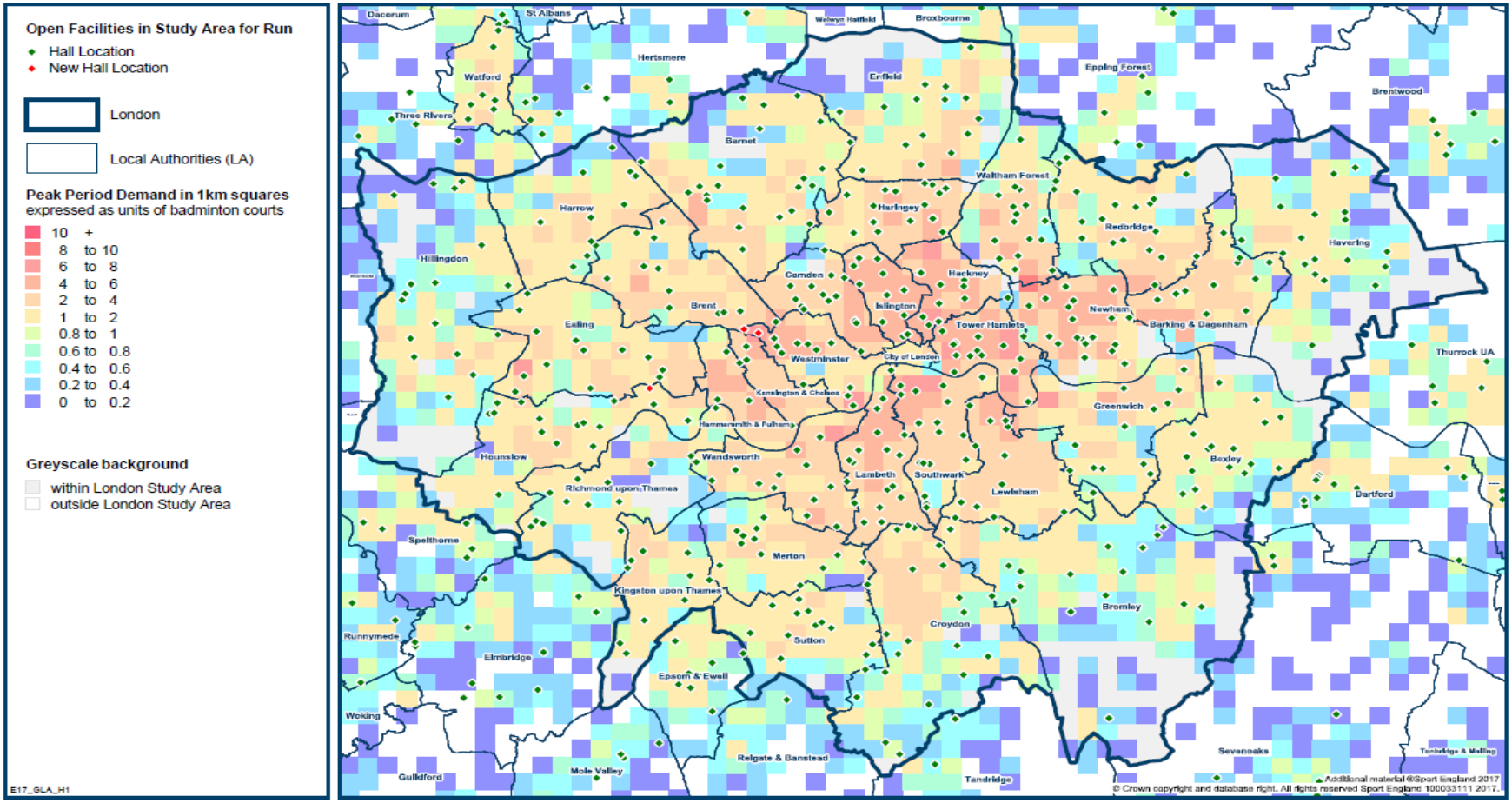
SPORT ENGLAND

Creating a sporting habit for life

Facility Planning Model - Halls Demand for London

Run 2: 2041 Population Estimates (2041)

Peak period demand aggregated at 1km square grid (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours). Peak period demand at 1km square grid level expressed as units of badminton courts.



3.9 The summary of findings for total demand for runs 1- 2 are:

- The total population in London in 2017 is 8.835m and this is projected to increase to 10.663 m by 2041
- This population and based on the participation rates and frequency of participation in hall sports, generates a total demand across London for 2,619 badminton courts in the weekly peak period in 2017. This increases to a total demand for 3,048 badminton courts by 2041. So the population increase across London of 20.6% from 2017 to 2041, is creating an increase in demand for sports halls of 16.3% between 2017 and 2041. This assumes the rate and frequency of participation in hall sports remains unchanged between the two years
- Many Londoners rely on public transport, walking and cycling to get around and only 40% own a car. This also means more residents will use public transport, walk or cycle to access sports halls. In turn, this means the location of sports halls in areas accessible by walking and cycling, and on public transport routes is important to maintain accessibility for all residents. The travel patterns to sports halls is set out under the satisfied demand heading.

SATISFIED DEMAND AND ACCESSIBILITY TO SPORTS HALLS

Table 3.5: Runs 1 – 2 Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls for London 2017 and 2041

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2
Satisfied Demand	**2017**	**2041**
Total number of visits which are met (visits per week period)	486,957.	524,816.
% of total demand satisfied	85.1	78.8
Total Annual Throughput (visits per year)	32,590,333.1	34,289,614.7
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	61.6	65.
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	25.1	23.2
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	13.3	11.7
Demand Retained (visits per week peak period)	468,362.	494,959.
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	96.2	94.3
Demand Exported (visits per week peak period)	18,594.	29,857.
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	3.8	5.7

3.10 Definition of satisfied demand – satisfied demand measures the amount of total demand that can be met by the supply of sports halls based on the catchment area of the sports halls, the travel patterns to them and the demand located within the catchment area of each sports hall site. The travel patterns to sports halls includes travel by walking (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area), public transport, (20 minutes catchment area) and by car (20 minutes catchment area).. It does not include travel by cycling, as there is insufficient data on travel to sports halls by cycling to be able to develop a visit rate, or, determine a cycling catchment area.

3.11 It also measures now much demand from London residents is met at sports halls in each borough, known as retained demand. This is based on residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live and the sports hall is located in the same borough. Finally, it measures how much of the London in each borough is exported and met at sports halls in neighbouring boroughs.

3.12 The findings on travel patterns and access to sports halls are set out first followed by the satisfied demand data findings.

3.13 The summary of findings for runs 1- 2 are:

- Some 85.1% of the total demand for sports halls across London is met in 2017. This decreases to 78.8% in 2041 resulting from the projected population growth and increase in demand for sports halls up to 2041

- There is enough sports hall capacity to accommodate over eight out of ten visits to a sports hall in 2017 and just under eight out of ten visits in 2041. This is a high level of satisfied or met demand. The England wide figures for satisfied demand are 90% of total sports hall demand being met in 2017 and 89% in 2041. All findings assume the rate and frequency of participation in hall sports does not change between the two years

- The findings for satisfied demand for Boroughs with the highest and lowest levels of satisfied demand in both years is set out in Table 3.6 overleaf. Excepting Hammersmith and Fulham, the Boroughs with the lowest level of satisfied demand still have 70% of the total demand being met. Again, the authorities with the highest satisfied demand are in green and those with the lowest in pink. The difference between the highest and lowest provision is significant at 95.3% of total demand being met in Sutton and 66.6% being met in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Table 3.6: Satisfied demand for sports halls highest and lowest levels of satisfied demand 2017 and 2041

% of total demand satisfied	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Bexley	94.0	91.3
Bromley	91.2	87.7
Hackney	77.7	70.0
Hammersmith & Fulham	66.6	60.2
Havering	94.1	92.9
Kensington & Chelsea	70.4	64.1
Kingston upon Thames	92.8	88.2
Lewisham	78.5	70.9
Southwark	78.8	70.9
Sutton	95.3	91.3

- The main travel mode to sports halls is currently by car, with 61% of all visits in 2017 and 65% in 2041. (20 minutes' drive time catchment). Walking to sports halls (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) represents 25% of all visits in 2017 and 23% in 2041. Travel by public transport (20 minutes catchment area) is 13% of all visits in 2017 and just under 12% in 2041

- Visits by walking and public transport combined, represents 38% off all visits to sports halls in 2027 and 36% of all visits in 2041. For context, the England wide visit rate for walking to sports halls is 16% in both years and for public transport it is 9% in both years, highlighting how Londoners are already able to use alternative means to the car to access facilities

Access to sports halls by walking

- Map 3.2 illustrates the extent of the walking catchment area of sports halls, (20 minutes/1mile). As Map 3.2 illustrates an extensive area of London is inside the walking catchment area of at least one sports hall (area shaded beige). In the areas shaded orange residents have access to 2 sports halls based on the walking catchments and in the pink area it is access to 3 sports halls

- Access is highest in the inner London area where there is the greatest concentration of the total 666 sports halls across London.

Map 3.2: Walking catchment area of sports halls 2017

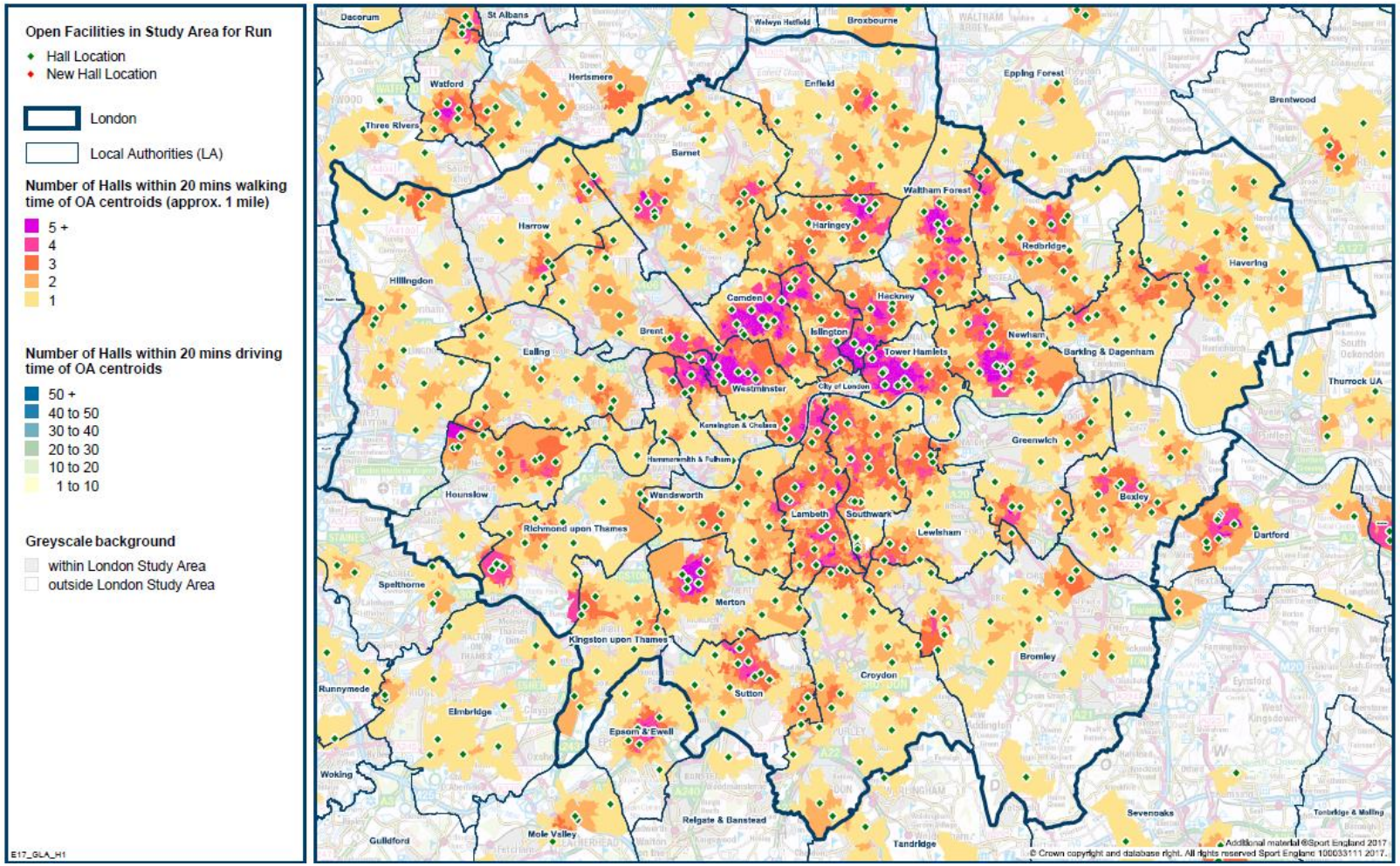
SPORT ENGLAND

Creating a sporting habit for life

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for London

Run 1: Baseline Position (2017)

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



- The percentage of visits to sports halls by walking does differ across the boroughs The findings for visits to sports halls by walking for both years is set out in Table 3.7, for Boroughs with the high percentage in green and those with the lowest percentage in pink

- There is a very high visit rate to sports halls by residents who walk in Camden, Islington, Tower Hamlets and Westminster. As Map 3.2 illustrates, nearly all of the land area of these boroughs is inside the walking catchment area of at least one sports hall, so there is very high accessibility by walking

- There are large parts of London which are outside the waking catchment area of a sports hall as Map 3.2 illustrates, highlighting that increasing access to sports halls based on walking catchments is important.

Table 3.7: Percentage of visits to sports halls by walking, highest and lowest 2017 and 2041

% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Bromley	11.5	9.2
Camden	42.4	41.9
Croydon	16.1	13.3
Hackney	39.4	38.7
Harrow	12.5	11.0
Hillingdon	13.2	11.2
Hounslow	16.5	15.3
Islington	46.4	44.5
Lambeth	38.3	37.2
Tower Hamlets	41.0	38.9
Westminster	48.7	48.5

Access to sports halls by car

- Map 3.3 illustrates how many sports halls can be accessed by car, based on the sports hall locations and their 20 minutes' drive time catchment area. This is for 2017. The colour coded key for the number of sports halls which can be accessed is the lower key on the left of the map

- Residents in the very few cream areas of Bromley have the lowest accessibility of between 1 – 10 sports halls

- Residents in the few light green areas of Bexley, Bromley, Croydon, Enfield, Greenwich, Harrow and Havering have access to between 10 - 20 sports halls based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of sports halls

- Residents in the areas shaded darker green, which is the same authorities have access to between 20 – 30 sports halls based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of sports halls

- Residents in the areas shaded the lightest blue, which is the same authorities plus Barnet, Richmond upon Thames and Westminster have access to between 30 -40 sports halls based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of sports halls

- There are some residents in Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Havering, Kingston on Thames, Richmond on Thames and Sutton who have access to between 40 – 50 sports halls based on where they live and the catchment area of sports halls

- The largest area of London at around 70% of the total land area is shaded dark blue. It includes most of the inner London Boroughs and residents in this very large area have access to 50+ sports halls, based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of sports halls.

Map 3.3: Number of sports halls which can be accessed by car, based on the sports hall locations and 20 minute drive time catchments 2017

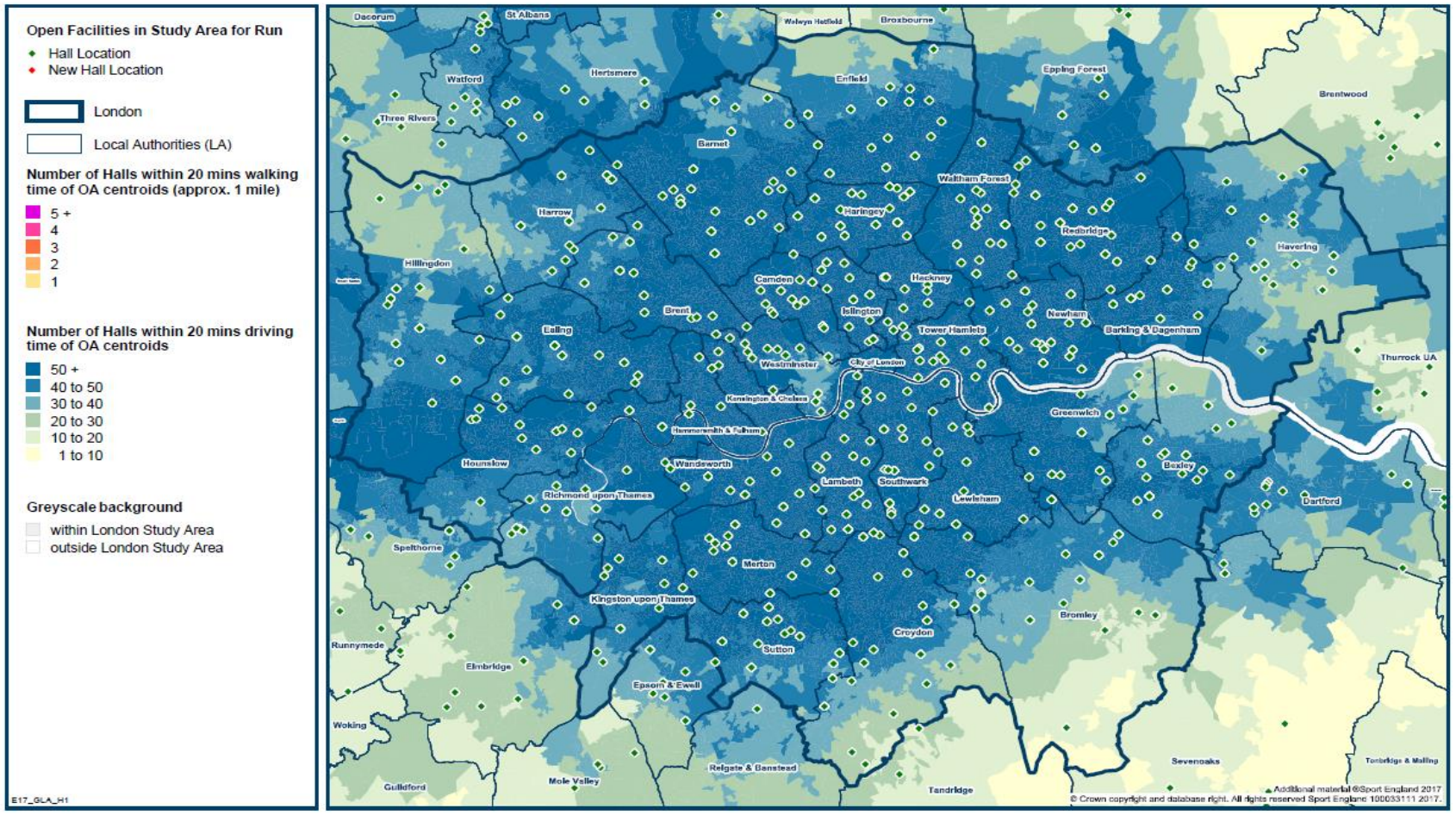
SPORT ENGLAND

Creating a sporting habit for life

Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for London

Run 1: Baseline Position (2017)

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



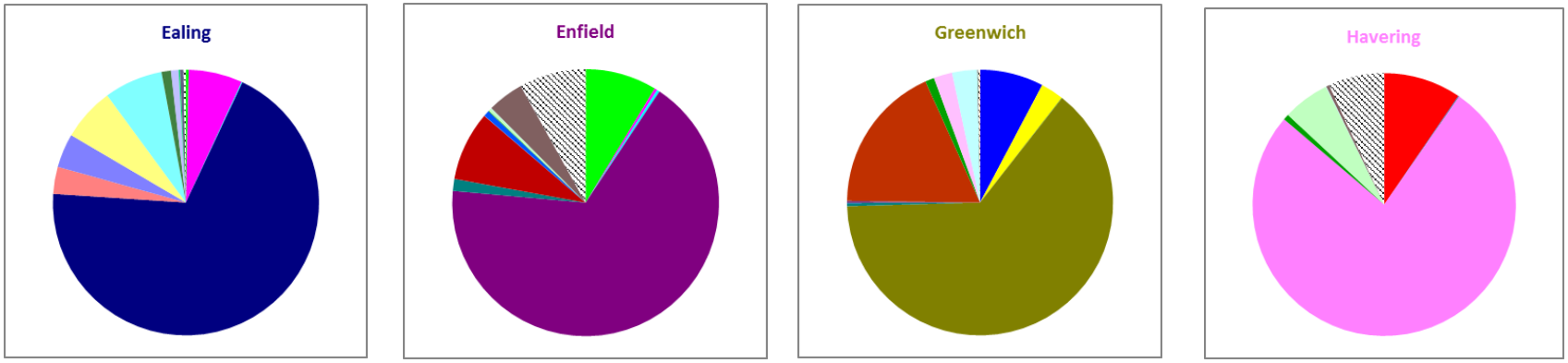
Retained demand

- It is also possible to measure how much of the London demand for sports halls is retained within each Borough. This is on the basis of residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live and the sports hall being in the same Borough, known as retained demand. In 2017 retained demand as an average across the Boroughs is 96% in 2017 and 94% in 2041

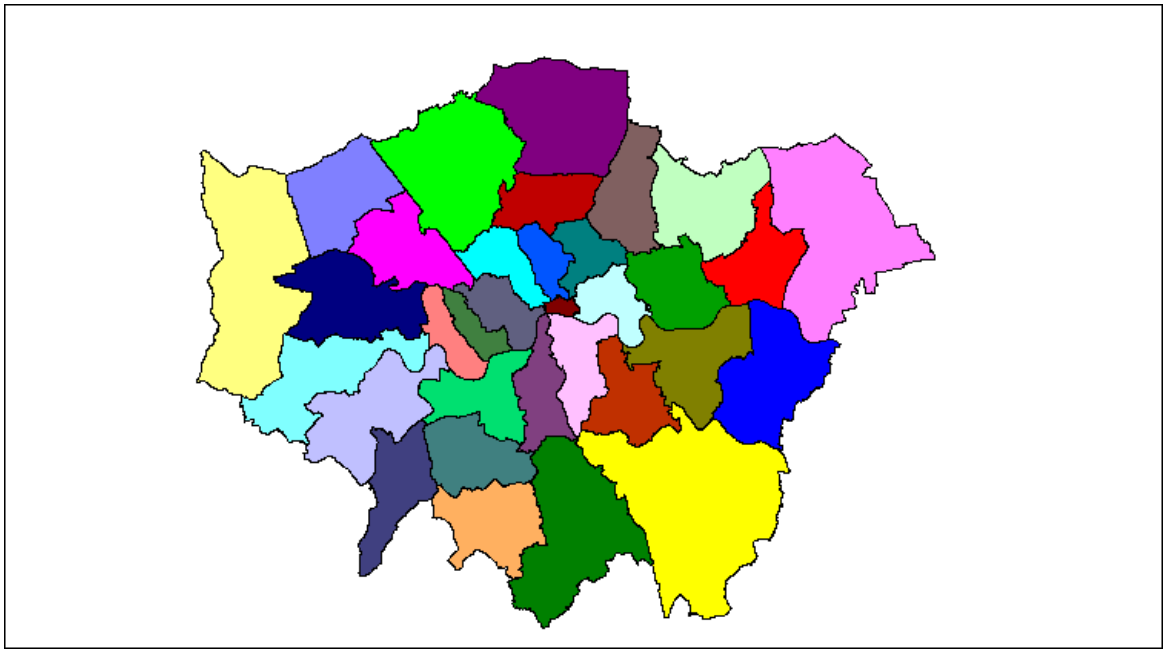
- This is a very high level of retained demand and as with the swimming pool findings, it demonstrates that the sports hall locations and their catchment areas within London, are very well aligned with where the demand for sports halls is located within London. For over nine out of ten visits to a sports hall by a London resident it is to a sports hall located inside London and this is for both years

- Retained demand within each borough does vary considerably and the boroughs with the highest retained are shown in Chart 3.1 and this is for 2017. The largest part of the pie chart reflects the share of satisfied demand retained within that borough. For example the area shaded blue for Ealing. The smaller slices of the pie chart, represent the amount of demand exported and where it goes to. In the Enfield example it shows the largest export is to Barnet (lime green), and for Greenwich it is Lewisham (red part of the pie chart). The colour coded map for each London Borough is set out below the pie charts.

Chart 3.1: Boroughs with the highest level of retained demand for sports halls 2017 and the London Boroughs map



Study area Map of each London Borough



Exported demand

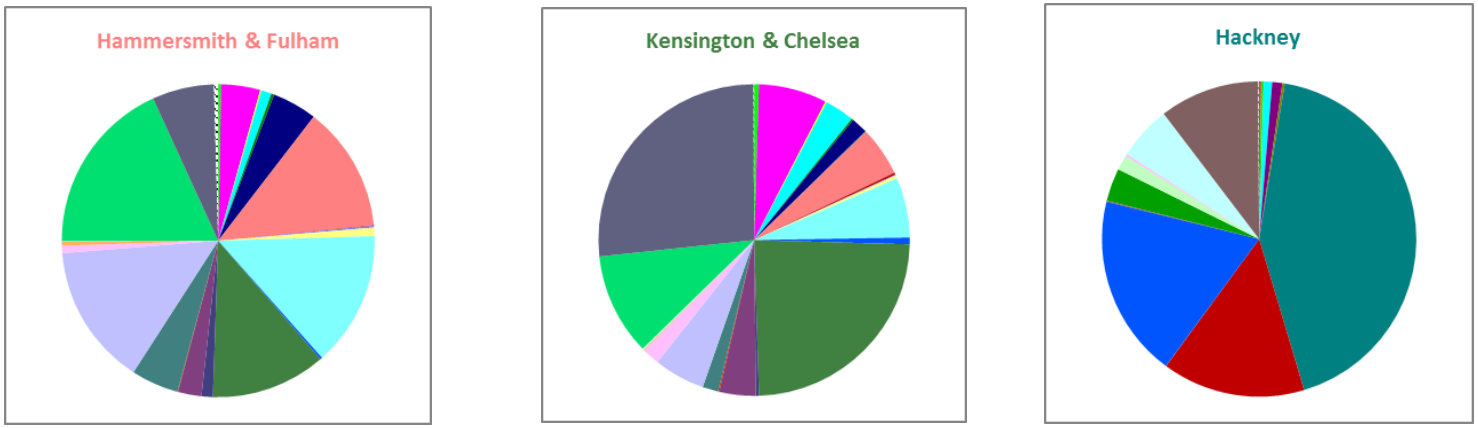
- The reciprocal of retained demand is exported demand and in 2017 it is 4% of the total London demand for sports halls which is met and 20141 it is 6% - very low levels of demand for sports halls by London residents is met outside the London area in either year

- Again, like retained demand the exported demand does vary across the boroughs. The boroughs with the lowest retained demand have the highest exported demand and these are shown in the pie charts in Chart 3.2. For example the Hammersmith and Fulham retained demand is shaded salmon pink and this represents only 13% of the total Hammersmith and Fulham demand that is met and retained in the borough. As the pie chart shows there is then exported demand to 12 other local authorities. This is an exceptional finding, although Kensington and Chelsea is similar, where the dark green segment of the

pie chart represents the 24% of the Kensington and Chelsea demand for sports halls which is met in the Borough and the remainder is exported to 12 authorities

- The findings on retained and exported demand for sports halls are important, if Boroughs consider it is important to provide for and meet the demand for sports halls by their own residents at sports halls in their Borough. Some authorities consider this to be very important, whilst others do not, as long as their demand for sports halls can be met. Some authorities welcome exported demand, from other authorities, if it increases the usage and income of their sports halls.

Chart 3.2: Boroughs with the highest level of exported demand for sports halls 2017



UNMET DEMAND

Table 3.8: Runs 1 – 2 Unmet Demand for Sports Hals 2017 and 2041

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2
Unmet Demand	**2017**	**2041**
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met (visits per week peak period)	85,077	140,928
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	14.9	21.2
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	389.6	645.3

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2
Unmet Demand	**2017**	**2041**
% of Unmet Demand due to:		
Lack of Capacity -	52.1	65.6
Outside Catchment -	47.9	34.4
Outside Catchment:	47.9	34.4
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	47.1	33.8
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0.8	0.6
Lack of Capacity:	52.1	65.6
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	50.	58.4
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.1	7.2

3.14 Unmet demand has two definitions (1) demand for a sports hall which cannot be met because there is not enough capacity to meet all the demand in the catchment area of the sports hall location. (2) Unmet demand which is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and cannot access a sports hall, considered as unmet demand outside catchment.

3.15 The summary of findings on unmet demand are:

- The total unmet demand is 14.9% of total demand in 2017 and projected to increase to 21.2% of total demand by 2041. This equates to 389 badminton courts in 2017 and 645 badminton courts in 2041. For context London has a total supply of 1,879 badminton courts available for community use in 2017 and projected to be 1,886 badminton courts in 2041

- Of the total unmet demand, 52% in 2017 and 65% in 2041 is from lack of sports hall capacity. This means 48% in 2017 and 35% in 2041 is due to demand being located outside the catchment area of a sports hall

- As set out under the supply heading, the total supply of sports halls equates to 2,631 badminton courts in 2017. When the supply is assessed based on the supply available for community use in the weekly peak period, this reduces to 1,879 badminton courts. The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply is primarily because of the reduced hours for community use at sports halls on education sites

- The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2017 is 752 badminton courts or 28.5% of the total supply in badminton courts. Or put another way, 188 sports halls if the supply was in 4 badminton court size sports halls. So the unavailable supply in 2017 of 752 badminton courts exceeds the total unmet demand of 389 courts in 2017 and 645 courts in 2041

- Some of the unmet demand can be met by opening up the venues on school, college and higher education sites where currently there is no or reduced access for community use. The scale of the findings on the potential supply does, however, indicate there is a need to also increase the provision of sports halls

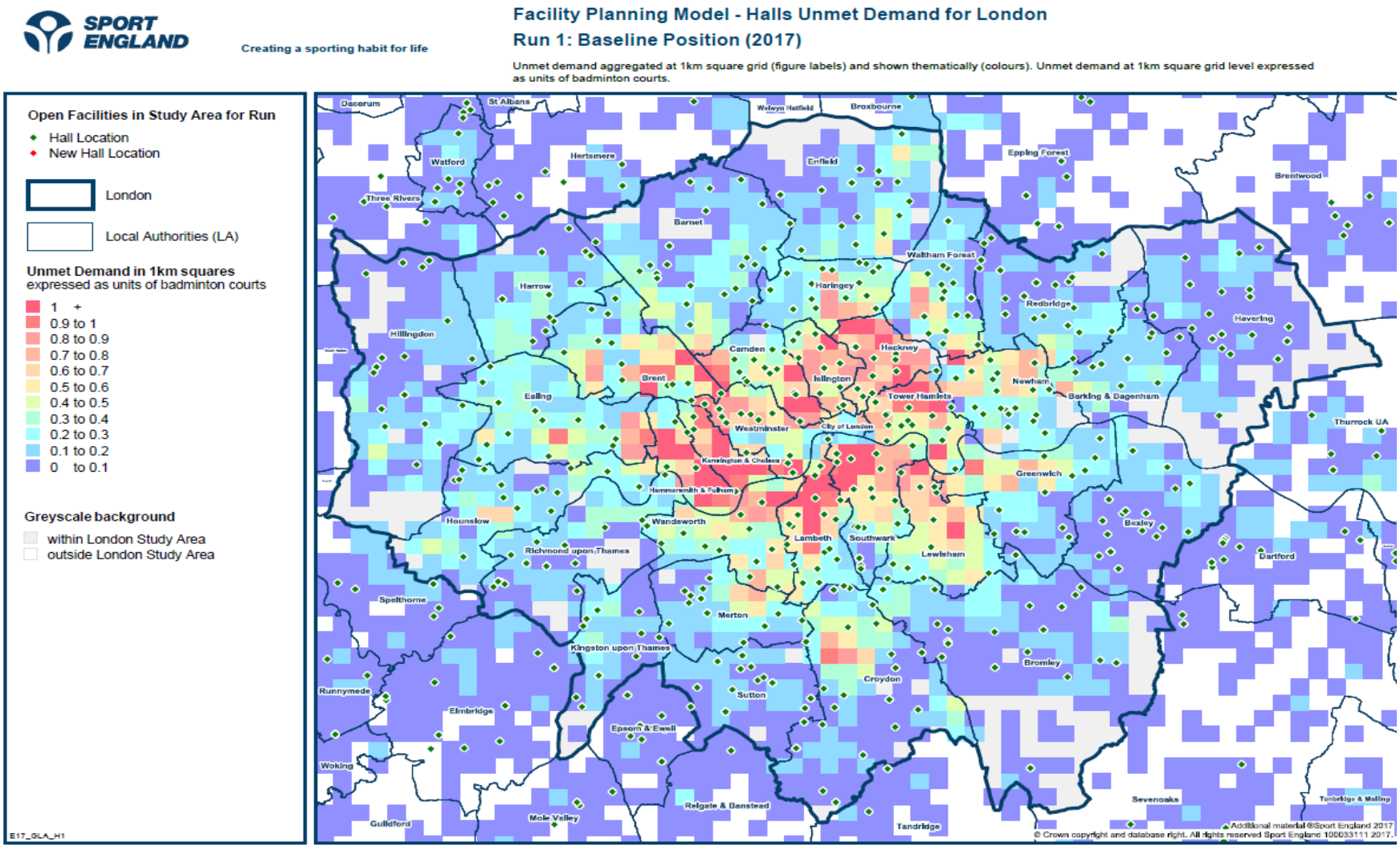
- Most of the unmet demand comes from those without access to a car, highlighting the importance of ensuring that facilities are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling

- The scale and location of unmet demand for sports halls (from both sources) for 2017 is set out in Map 3.4 overleaf. The amount of unmet demand is expressed in units of badminton courts in one kilometre grid squares. The values of unmet demand are colour coded and the key is on the left hand side of the map. Unmet demand progresses through blue squares, (0 – 0.2 badminton courts), green squares (0.2 – 0.5 badminton courts)), then four shades of pink squares (0.5 – 0.9 badminton courts). The highest value squares are shaded light red (0.9 – 1 badminton court) and dark red (1+ badminton courts)

- Whilst the amount of unmet demand does increase significantly between 2017 and 2041, the distribution does not change much as the two maps illustrate. By 2041 there is a bigger concentration of unmet demand in Central and East London

- The highest amounts of unmet demand in 2017 are located in the London boroughs of Ealing, Lambeth, Southwark and Tower Hamlets. In 2041 there is a bigger and more concentrated area of unmet demand across the same Boroughs but also now including Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington and Lewisham. Unmet demand also differs WITHIN authorities as well as between authorities. The majority of unmet demand is focussed in inner London, where there is lower car ownership and better public transport accessibility, highlighting the need to focus on improving access to facilities by public transport and walking in these areas.

Map 3.4: Unmet demand for sports halls London 2017



- The distribution of unmet demand for Boroughs with the highest and lowest levels of unmet demand and expressed in badminton courts and for both years is set out in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Unmet demand for sports halls, highest and lowest 2017 and 2041

Unmet demand equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Bexley	4.2	6.4
Ealing	18.5	24.6
Havering	4.2	5.7
Kingston upon Thames	3.7	6.9
Lambeth	18.3	32.0
Richmond upon Thames	5.2	7.5
Southwark	20.5	35.4
Sutton	2.7	5.4
Tower Hamlets	18.8	38.1
Wandsworth	18.5	30.9

AVAILABILITY (USED CAPACITY – how full are the sports halls?)

Table 3.10: Used Capacity of sports halls London Boroughs 2017 and 2041

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2
Used Capacity	**2017**	**2041**
Total number of visits used of current capacity (visits per week peak period)	482,405	507,463
% of overall capacity of halls used	94	98.5
% of visits made to halls by walking	25.4	24
% of visits made to halls by road (includes car and public transport)	74.6	76
Visits Imported;		
Number of visits imported (visits per week peak period)	14,042	12,504
As a % of used capacity	2.9	2.5
Visits Retained:		
Number of Visits retained (visits per week peak period)	468,362	494,959
As a % of used capacity	97.1	97.5

3.16 Definition of used capacity – is a measure of how full the sports halls are estimated to be and is also a measure of the level of imported demand. The imported demand refers to where the nearest sports hall for a resident in authority A is a sports hall in authority B. If this resident travels to the nearest sports hall where they live, then this becomes part of the used capacity of the sports hall in authority B.

3.17 Sport England sets a comfort factor for sports halls being comfortably full and this is 80% of the total sports hall capacity. Beyond this 80% level, the time to set up and take down equipment for different activities starts to become part of the playing time. Also the changing and circulation areas become over full.

3.18 The summary of findings on used capacity are:

- In 2017 the London average for sports hall capacity used is 94% in the weekly peak period. This is projected to increase to 98% in 2041. Both figures are over the Sport England sports hall full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times. The reason the

London average used capacity is so high is because demand is considerably greater than supply in both years, it is another finding that underlines the importance of the sports halls on education sites where there is limited access for community use. The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2017 is 752 badminton courts or 28.5% of the total supply in badminton courts. Or, 188 sports halls if the supply was in 4 badminton court size sports halls

- Increasing access to these sports halls would reduce considerably the London wide average for used capacity of sports halls. It would create a more even and lower distribution of demand, whilst also reducing the number of new sports halls required

- These are large scale projections and over a very long time period. Undoubtedly the supply position could change. Increasingly local authorities and commercial providers are looking to provide more flexible indoor spaces which can be used for a variety of activities and converting smaller activity halls into dedicated one activity spaces. On the demand side the rate of participation in indoor hall sports could change and the recent trend is for more individual based activities around dance and exercise classes and less demand for individual or team based indoor halls sports. In short, projecting supply and demand over such a long time period and for a facility type that is governed by fixed dimensions for the playing of indoor sports should be treated with caution

- A more measured and balanced assessment for sports halls is the next ten years. On this basis and assessment the finding from the fpm study is very much about increasing access to existing venues and trying to re-distribute demand to achieve this more balanced level of usage. There is however also a need to increase the provision of sports halls as there is a lack of capacity

- The used capacity of individual sports halls does vary from the Borough wide average which can be misleading when looking at what is happening at the individual sports halls sites in a Borough. In a more detailed study at a sub area or individual Borough it would be important to look at the data for each sports hall. In a London wide study this is not possible, given there are 460 sports hall sites and 666 individual sports halls. So the reasons for why there could be variations in the sports hall capacity used between sites are set out as a guide. Appendix 1 does set out the level of used and unused capacity for all the sports halls included in the study. Other factors influencing used capacity are:

  - The range of facilities on one sports halls site. If a sports hall also has a studio and a gym on the same site then the range of activities that can be provided for is obviously much more extensive. A recent trend is a movement away from people doing individual gym sessions to doing more dance and exercise classes, so studio or a sports hall on the same site allows this to happen

- The programme and range of activities at the sports hall. A programme which is dynamic and matches the population and participation profile of residents in its catchment area, plus has a programme that fits with the lifestyle of its residents does increase the usage of the venue

- The quality of the sports hall. A sports hall which has a sprung timber floor, modern lighting and high quality changing accommodation will appeal more to users than a centre which has a solid floor and low level lighting. Increasingly customers are prepared to travel further to access a higher quality venue

- The amount of demand located in the catchment area of a sports halls, will vary and impact on the usage of any particular site. Also if there are several sports halls with extensive overlapping catchment areas, then the total demand is shared between several sports halls, often not located in the same local authority. In these instances the sports hall used capacity for particular venues can vary considerably from the borough average

- If a sports hall has few or no competing sports halls in its catchment, it can then retain more demand than where there are competing venues. This would appear to apply to the Boroughs on the periphery of London which have much larger land areas and there is much greater distances between individual sites, especially in Bromley, Croydon, Havering and Hillingdon

- The size of the sports hall site is also important, for example, an 8 badminton court size sports hall with (say) a used capacity of 50% has a much higher usage than a venue which has (say) a 4 badminton curt size sports hall with 65% used capacity. Not only because it is twice the size but because a larger sports hall provides for multi sports use at the same time. Whereas a 4 court hall is most likely used for one activity over the whole floor space. When reviewing used capacity it is important to consider the size of a venue not just the used capacity percentage.

3.19 Table 3.11 sets out the level of used capacity for the Boroughs with the highest and lowest levels of used capacity in 2017 and 2041. As the table illustrates there are 14 Boroughs where the estimated used capacity of the sports halls, as the Borough average, is 100% in both years. In these authorities a reduction in used capacity cannot be created unless there is increased access to the existing sports halls, where there is limited access, or, more sports halls are provided.

Table 3.11: Used capacity of sports halls for each London Borough 2017 and 2041

% of overall capacity of halls used	RUN 1	RUN 2
London	**2017**	**2041**
Bexley	87.5	98.5
Brent	100.0	100.0
Camden	100.0	100.0
Ealing	100.0	100.0
Hackney	81.8	93.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	100.0	100.0
Haringey	100.0	100.0
Harrow	99.9	100.0
Havering	61.7	80.9
Islington	100.0	100.0
Kensington & Chelsea	100.0	100.0
Kingston upon Thames	99.9	100.0
Lambeth	100.0	100.0
Lewisham	100.0	100.0
Merton	100.0	100.0
Newham	88.5	95.8
Redbridge	76.3	95.9
Wandsworth	100.0	100.0
Westminster	100.0	100.0

Imported Demand

- Imported demand is measured under used capacity because if the nearest sports hall for a resident in authority A is a sports hall in authority B, and they use the nearest venue to where they live, then this becomes part of the used capacity of sports halls in authority B

- The imported demand for the Boroughs with the highest and lowest levels of imported demand is set out in Table 3.12. The boroughs with high imported demand, reflect that the sports hall locations and catchment area of sports halls in their borough overlap extensively sports halls in neighbouring authorities. Again the findings for the authorities with the highest level of imported demand are in green and these with the least in pink. The data is indicating that there is a lot of movement across Borough boundaries.

Table 3.12: Imported demand as a percentage of used capacity 2017 and 2041

Visits Imported; As a % of used capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	49.4	46.8
Barnet	30.7	29.8
Croydon	30.5	31.4
Enfield	30.5	32.9
Haringey	47.9	47.9
Havering	17.6	23.4
Hounslow	51.0	54.6
Kensington & Chelsea	53.4	53.8
Richmond upon Thames	51.1	52.9
Tower Hamlets	26.6	23.6

LOCAL SHARE

Table 3.13: Local Share of sports halls for London Boroughs 2017 and 2041

LONDON TOTAL	RUN 1	RUN 2
Local Share	**2017**	**2041**
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	0.5	0.3

Score - with 100 = FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	65.4	65.1
+/- from FPM Total (England and also including adjoining LAs in Scotland and Wales)	-34.6	-34.9

3.20 Local share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of sports halls. It takes into account the size and availability of sports halls as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision and is a useful guide in making interventions to try and improve access for residents in the areas who have the least share of sports halls.

3.21 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.

3.22 The score of 1 is set as the England wide average for local share. If a Borough has a local share below 1, not only is there a shortage of supply, it can be compared to how this differs from the England wide average. For example in 2017 London has a local share of 0.5 and so supply is less than demand across London, when compared to the England wide the London local share is 65.4 of the England wide figure. London has a shortage of supply of sports halls when compared to England wide average of 34.6.

3.23 How local share varies between the Boroughs is set out in Table 3.14. Again Boroughs with a high local share are in green and those where it is low are in pink.

Table 3.14: Local Share of sports halls 2017 and 2041

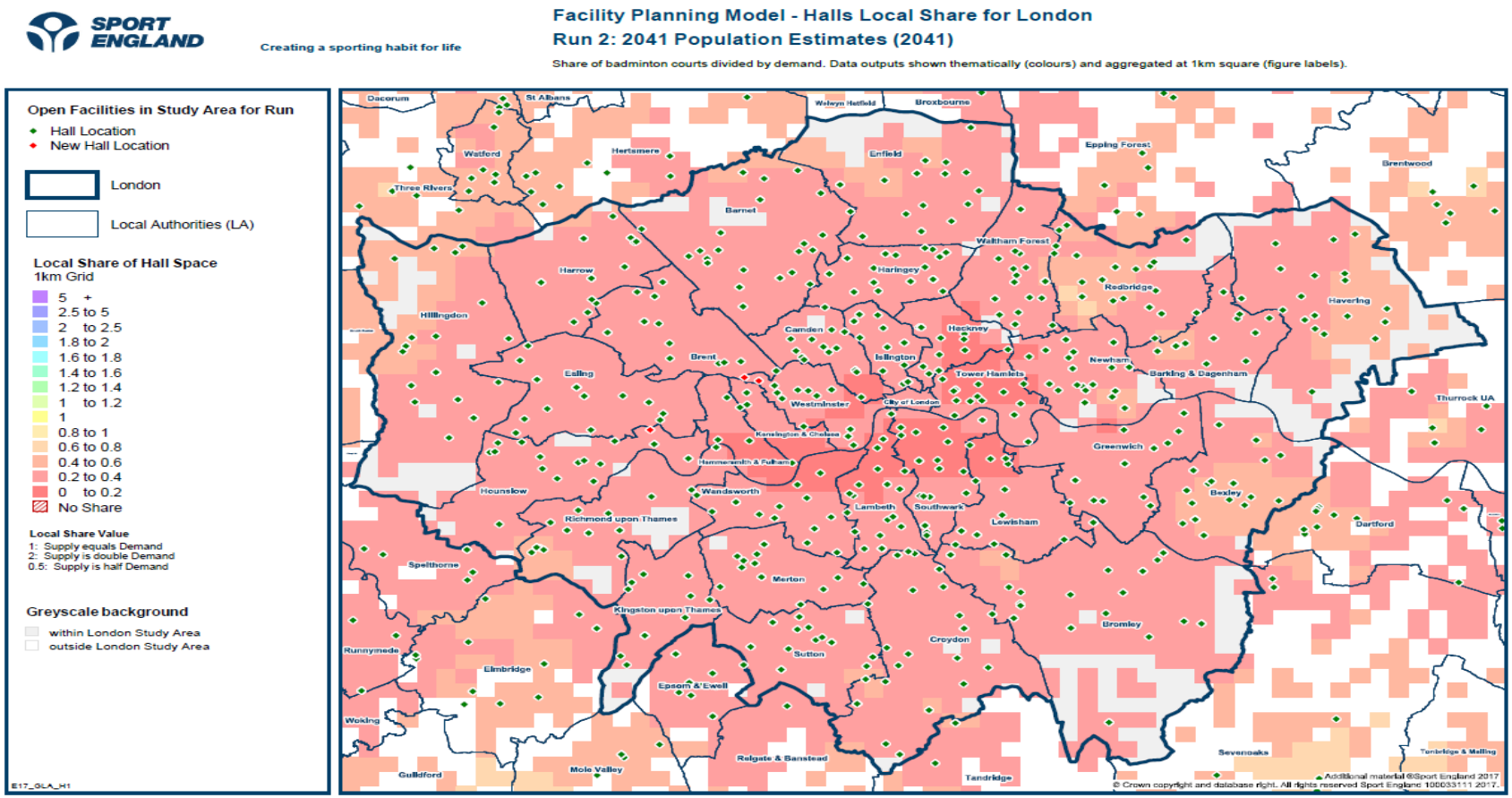
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	RUN 1	RUN 2
London	**2017**	**2041**
Barking & Dagenham	0.7	0.3
Bexley	0.7	0.4
Brent	0.4	0.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.3	0.2
Havering	0.7	0.4

Kensington & Chelsea	0.4	0.2
Lambeth	0.4	0.2
Redbridge	0.7	0.4
Richmond upon Thames	0.6	0.3
Southwark	0.4	0.2
Wandsworth	0.4	0.2

3.24 The distribution of local share for 2017 is also set out in Map 3.5 overleaf. There are a very few areas in Redbridge where the local share is above 1. Large areas of the outer London Boroughs have a local share which is shaded beige and in these areas local share of sports halls is between 0.8 – 0.6 and so above the London average, but below the national average. The areas shaded salmon pink, again mostly in the outer London Boroughs, have a local share of between 0.6 – 0.4. In the inner London Boroughs shaded dark pink and those identified in the table, have the lowest local share of sports halls at between 0.6 – 0. This reflects the findings in Table 3.14.

3.25 The findings for 2041 are set out as Map 3.5, when London has an average local share of sports halls of 0.3. This shows the majority of the London area including the outer London Boroughs is shaded the darker pink with a value of between 0.4 – 0.2. There are areas of Lambeth, Hammersmith and Fulham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets and Wandsworth, shaded the darkest pink, are where local share is between 0.2 – 0.

Map 3.5: Local share of sports halls London 2041



3.26 This ends the reporting of the full findings on the London assessment of sports halls provision 2017 – 2041. The key findings are set out in the Executive Summary.

Appendix 1: London Study on Sports Halls: Table of Findings for all London Boroughs 2017 and 2041

(Note the Table number refers to the table entry in the main report)

Table 3.2: Number of sports halls for each London Borough 2017 and 2041

Number of halls	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	20.0	20.0
Barnet	31.0	31.0
Bexley	28.0	28.0
Brent	17.0	17.0
Bromley	33.0	33.0
Camden	17.0	17.0
City of London	0.0	0.0
Croydon	30.0	30.0
Ealing	18.0	18.0
Enfield	25.0	25.0
Greenwich	19.0	19.0
Hackney	13.0	13.0
Hammersmith & Fulham	3.0	3.0
Haringey	32.0	32.0
Harrow	17.0	17.0
Havering	28.0	28.0
Hillingdon	26.0	26.0
Hounslow	19.0	20.0
Islington	18.0	18.0
Kensington & Chelsea	4.0	4.0
Kingston upon Thames	12.0	12.0

Number of halls	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Lambeth	25.0	25.0
Lewisham	14.0	14.0
Merton	16.0	16.0
Newham	32.0	32.0
Redbridge	30.0	30.0
Richmond upon Thames	21.0	21.0
Southwark	23.0	23.0
Sutton	22.0	22.0
Tower Hamlets	17.0	17.0
Waltham Forest	23.0	23.0
Wandsworth	18.0	18.0
Westminster	15.0	15.0

Table 3.7: Percentage of visits to sports halls by walking (this does not include cycling) for each London Boroughs 2017 and 2041

% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	26.8	20.9
Barnet	17.0	14.7
Bexley	18.1	15.7
Brent	18.2	17.3
Bromley	11.5	9.2
Camden	42.4	41.9
City of London	44.9	43.2

% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Croydon	16.1	13.3
Ealing	16.8	16.5
Enfield	19.9	17.0
Greenwich	21.5	18.3
Hackney	39.4	38.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	19.5	20.4
Haringey	35.6	32.1
Harrow	12.5	11.0
Havering	18.0	17.1
Hillingdon	13.2	11.2
Hounslow	16.5	15.3
Islington	46.4	44.5
Kensington & Chelsea	26.1	27.2
Kingston upon Thames	18.3	15.6
Lambeth	38.3	37.2
Lewisham	23.4	22.5
Merton	19.8	16.7
Newham	35.2	31.1
Redbridge	22.2	18.4
Richmond upon Thames	16.9	14.6
Southwark	36.6	35.9
Sutton	20.5	16.8
Tower Hamlets	41.0	38.9
Waltham Forest	28.2	25.5
Wandsworth	26.1	24.9
Westminster	48.7	48.5

Table 3.11: Unmet demand for sports halls for each London Boroughs 2017 and 2041

Unmet demand equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	6.2	16.3
Barnet	12.5	22.2
Bexley	4.2	6.4
Brent	21.4	29.1
Bromley	8.0	12.0
Camden	15.5	23.6
City of London	0.8	1.2
Croydon	15.0	25.0
Ealing	18.5	24.6
Enfield	10.1	16.0
Greenwich	14.1	27.5
Hackney	18.8	31.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	18.8	26.1
Haringey	10.7	20.2
Harrow	7.5	11.0
Havering	4.2	5.7
Hillingdon	8.3	11.8
Hounslow	11.3	16.1
Islington	11.9	20.7
Kensington & Chelsea	13.8	18.1
Kingston upon Thames	3.7	6.9
Lambeth	18.3	32.0
Lewisham	19.6	30.5

Unmet demand equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Merton	6.9	11.4
Newham	13.9	31.1
Redbridge	5.5	10.9
Richmond upon Thames	5.2	7.5
Southwark	20.5	35.4
Sutton	2.7	5.4
Tower Hamlets	18.8	38.1
Waltham Forest	10.0	17.5
Wandsworth	18.5	30.9
Westminster	14.5	22.6

Table 3.11: Used capacity of sports halls for each London Borough 2017 and 2041

% of overall capacity of halls used	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	91.9	100.0
Barnet	96.7	100.0
Bexley	87.5	98.5
Brent	100.0	100.0
Bromley	90.8	100.0
Camden	100.0	100.0
City of London		
Croydon	92.7	100.0
Ealing	100.0	100.0

% of overall capacity of halls used	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Enfield	94.1	100.0
Greenwich	96.7	100.0
Hackney	81.8	93.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	100.0	100.0
Haringey	100.0	100.0
Harrow	99.9	100.0
Havering	61.7	80.9
Hillingdon	98.3	100.0
Hounslow	98.9	100.0
Islington	100.0	100.0
Kensington & Chelsea	100.0	100.0
Kingston upon Thames	99.9	100.0
Lambeth	100.0	100.0
Lewisham	100.0	100.0
Merton	100.0	100.0
Newham	88.5	95.8
Redbridge	76.3	95.9
Richmond upon Thames	96.9	100.0
Southwark	97.7	100.0
Sutton	99.3	100.0
Tower Hamlets	98.0	100.0
Waltham Forest	95.3	96.8
Wandsworth	100.0	100.0
Westminster	100.0	100.0

Table 3.12: Imported demand as a percentage of used capacity of sports halls for each London Borough 2017 and 2041

Visits Imported; As a % of used capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	49.4	46.8
Barnet	30.7	29.8
Bexley	33.8	39.8
Brent	38.3	39.5
Bromley	40.2	43.1
Camden	38.4	36.9
City of London		
Croydon	30.5	31.4
Ealing	31.2	30.9
Enfield	30.5	32.9
Greenwich	36.7	36.0
Hackney	37.9	42.6
Hammersmith & Fulham	43.6	41.4
Haringey	47.9	47.9
Harrow	37.9	40.3
Havering	17.6	23.4
Hillingdon	35.1	38.4
Hounslow	51.0	54.6
Islington	50.7	49.7
Kensington & Chelsea	53.4	53.8
Kingston upon Thames	34.4	34.6
Lambeth	40.9	37.9
Lewisham	39.1	40.5

Visits Imported; As a % of used capacity	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Merton	50.6	52.5
Newham	36.5	38.0
Redbridge	37.1	43.0
Richmond upon Thames	51.1	52.9
Southwark	43.8	41.5
Sutton	45.8	47.5
Tower Hamlets	26.6	23.6
Waltham Forest	37.8	40.3
Wandsworth	38.6	35.8
Westminster	38.6	36.2

Table 3.14: Local Share of sports halls for each London Borough 2017 and 2041

Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Barking & Dagenham	0.7	0.3
Barnet	0.5	0.3
Bexley	0.7	0.4
Brent	0.4	0.2
Bromley	0.6	0.3
Camden	0.5	0.2
City of London	0.5	0.2
Croydon	0.6	0.3
Ealing	0.5	0.3

Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	RUN 1	RUN 2
	2017	2041
Enfield	0.6	0.3
Greenwich	0.5	0.3
Hackney	0.5	0.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.3	0.2
Haringey	0.5	0.3
Harrow	0.5	0.3
Havering	0.7	0.4
Hillingdon	0.6	0.3
Hounslow	0.5	0.3
Islington	0.5	0.2
Kensington & Chelsea	0.4	0.2
Kingston upon Thames	0.5	0.3
Lambeth	0.4	0.2
Lewisham	0.5	0.2
Merton	0.6	0.3
Newham	0.6	0.3
Redbridge	0.7	0.4
Richmond upon Thames	0.6	0.3
Southwark	0.4	0.2
Sutton	0.6	0.3
Tower Hamlets	0.5	0.2
Waltham Forest	0.6	0.3
Wandsworth	0.4	0.2
Westminster	0.5	0.2

Appendix 2: Sports Halls included in the assessment 2017

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
Barking and Dagenham							**66%**	**92%**	**8%**	**65%**	**14%**	**21%**
BARKING ABBEY SCHOOL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	38 x 18	689	4	1999	2012	49%	81%	19%	69%	16%	15%
BARKING ABBEY SCHOOL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690									
BARKING ABBEY SCHOOL LEISURE CENTRE	Barns	58 x 38	2204									
BARKING ABBEY SCHOOL LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BARKING AND DAGENHAM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1960		24%	42%	58%	66%	10%	24%
BARKING SPORTHOUSE AND GYM	Main	71 x 70	5000	16	2012		99%	100%	0%	70%	16%	14%
BECONTREE HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2011		99%	100%	0%	62%	11%	27%
CASTLE GREEN	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		94%	100%	0%	63%	14%	23%
DAGENHAM PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	51%	10%	39%
EASTBROOK SCHOOL	Main	45 x 18	810	5	1995	2003	87%	100%	0%	64%	12%	25%
EASTBROOK SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486									
EASTBURY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	30 x 18	540	3	1996		84%	100%	0%	53%	14%	33%
EASTBURY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
ROBERT CLACK SCHOOL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	84%	16%	68%	12%	20%
SYDNEY RUSSELL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1993		42%	90%	10%	63%	13%	24%
SYDNEY RUSSELL LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
SYDNEY RUSSELL LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
WARREN SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1993	2009	47%	100%	0%	68%	11%	20%
WARREN SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
YMCA (ROMFORD)	Main	34 x 20	594	4	1969	2000	47%	90%	10%	63%	9%	28%
Barnet							**54%**	**97%**	**3%**	**70%**	**11%**	**19%**
ARCHER ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		50%	100%	0%	62%	13%	24%
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	73%	11%	15%
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 22	726	4	2003		92%	100%	0%	59%	9%	32%
BARNET COLLEGE (GRAHAME PARK CAMPUS)	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1954	2001	26%	100%	0%	65%	11%	24%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	65%	12%	23%
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1991		40%	100%	0%	75%	14%	11%
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
COPTHALL SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1995		43%	100%	0%	75%	12%	14%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2007		96%	100%	0%	77%	10%	13%
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	68%	9%	23%
FRIERN BARNETT SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990	2014	47%	100%	0%	63%	11%	26%
HASMONEAN HIGH SCHOOL (BOYS SITE)	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1982		35%	100%	0%	67%	11%	22%
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	Main	42 x 18	756	4	1995		83%	100%	0%	67%	14%	19%
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
HENDON SCHOOL	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1970	2009	42%	100%	0%	58%	11%	31%
HENDON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		49%	81%	19%	59%	8%	33%
LONDON ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	62%	8%	30%
LUCOZADE POWERLEAGUE SOCCER CENTRE (FINCHLEY)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1997	2005	91%	100%	0%	80%	10%	10%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1983	1999	36%	100%	0%	81%	11%	7%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
ORION PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	3	2015		50%	100%	0%	67%	10%	23%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	1975	2009	43%	100%	0%	71%	9%	20%
QUEEN ELIZABETHS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		49%	72%	28%	81%	10%	10%
QUEEN ELIZABETHS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	375									
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1999		45%	100%	0%	59%	10%	31%
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1990		40%	80%	20%	83%	11%	7%
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	61%	10%	29%
Bexley							**62%**	**88%**	**12%**	**74%**	**11%**	**15%**
BETHS GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Main	33 x 17	561	4	2000		45%	73%	27%	75%	9%	17%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
BEXLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1998		44%	91%	9%	74%	11%	15%
BEXLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
BEXLEYHEATH ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1955	2006	61%	86%	14%	80%	11%	9%
BEXLEYHEATH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BEXLEYHEATH ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BLACKFEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1991		40%	77%	23%	75%	10%	15%
CLEEVE PARK SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999		45%	72%	28%	77%	10%	13%
CLEEVE PARK SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
CRAYSIDE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	32 x 18	576	4	1986	2016	92%	67%	33%	81%	6%	13%
CROOK LOG LEISURE CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	2005		94%	100%	0%	78%	11%	11%
DANSON YOUTH TRUST	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1974		48%	90%	10%	78%	11%	11%
DANSON YOUTH TRUST	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
DANSON YOUTH TRUST	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
ERITH LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		94%	100%	0%	68%	12%	20%
ERITH SCHOOL COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1997		44%	93%	7%	64%	10%	26%
HURSTMERE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2003		47%	71%	29%	79%	10%	11%
HURSTMERE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HURSTMERE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
SIDCUP LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2008		97%	100%	0%	74%	10%	16%
ST COLUMBA'S CATHOLIC BOYS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	80%	20%	72%	9%	19%
THE BUSINESS ACADEMY BEXLEY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003		47%	88%	12%	56%	13%	31%
THE BUSINESS ACADEMY BEXLEY	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
TOWNLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		48%	93%	7%	73%	9%	18%
TRINITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		92%	100%	0%	73%	13%	14%
TRINITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
WELLING SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2005		47%	95%	5%	73%	13%	15%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
WELLING SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
Brent							**59%**	**100%**	**0%**	**65%**	**13%**	**22%**
ARK ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	60%	11%	29%
BRIDGE PARK COMMUNITY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	36 x 20	748	4	1985	2004	77%	100%	0%	62%	13%	25%
CAPITAL CITY ACADEMY	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2003		47%	100%	0%	55%	15%	30%
CLAREMONT HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 20	660	4	2008		48%	100%	0%	73%	10%	17%
JFS SCHOOL	Main	37 x 33	1221	6	2002	2010	49%	100%	0%	78%	12%	10%
JFS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594									
KINGSBURY HIGH SCHOOL (UPPER SITE)	Main	36 x 18	648	4	1978	2003	36%	100%	0%	63%	9%	28%
MOBERLY SPORTS & EDUCATION CENTRE	Main	50 x 20	918	6	1997	2009	95%	100%	0%	48%	15%	38%
OAKINGTON MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	62%	12%	26%
PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2008		48%	100%	0%	68%	11%	20%
PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
QUEENS PARK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1950		22%	100%	0%	54%	16%	30%
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER (HARROW SPORTS HALL)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970		28%	100%	0%	78%	11%	12%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 20	810	5	1979	2007	79%	100%	0%	76%	11%	13%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	Main	30 x 18	480	3	2006		95%	100%	0%	57%	16%	27%
Bromley							**48%**	**91%**	**9%**	**77%**	**12%**	**11%**
BISHOP JUSTUS C OF E SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	77%	8%	15%
BROMLEY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1999		88%	100%	0%	81%	9%	9%
BROMLEY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BULLERS WOOD SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999		45%	100%	0%	76%	10%	14%
CHISLEHURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1993		42%	86%	14%	84%	12%	4%
CHISLEHURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
COOPERS TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999		45%	98%	2%	85%	11%	5%
COOPERS TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
COOPERS TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	918	6	1964	2000	41%	100%	0%	70%	19%	11%
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	594									
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	486									
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	480									
DARWIN SPORTS CENTRE	Main	30 x 20	594	4	1995		43%	62%	38%	91%	5%	4%
DARWIN SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	324									
ELTHAM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	0		30%	100%	0%	67%	14%	19%
ERIC LIDDELL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 18	630	4	1996	2011	95%	100%	0%	67%	14%	19%
FARRINGTONS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990		40%	86%	14%	84%	11%	4%
HARRIS ACADEMY BECKENHAM	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1968	2006	37%	100%	0%	74%	12%	14%
HAYES SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1985		37%	82%	18%	84%	9%	7%
HAYES SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 10	170									
LANGLEY PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Main		486	3	1975		30%	58%	42%	83%	12%	5%
LANGLEY PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1993		42%	84%	16%	82%	12%	6%
LANGLEY PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
NEWSTEAD WOOD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1960		24%	66%	34%	69%	5%	26%
OAK LODGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	0		30%	76%	24%	70%	9%	21%
OAK LODGE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
RAVENSBOURNE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1994	2003	44%	100%	0%	70%	9%	21%
THE COUNTY GROUND	Main		594	4	2014		50%	57%	43%	77%	11%	13%
THE PARKLANGLEY CLUB	Main	40 x 16	640	4	2002		46%	100%	0%	78%	12%	10%
THE PRIORY LINK	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1992	2004	44%	100%	0%	81%	7%	12%
THE PRIORY LINK	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
WALNUTS LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1980	2010	86%	100%	0%	80%	7%	13%
Camden							**71%**	**100%**	**0%**	**42%**	**14%**	**43%**
ACLAND BURGHLEY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1965	2006	37%	100%	0%	42%	16%	42%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
ACLAND BURGHLEY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
CENTRAL YMCA CLUB	Main	30 x 24	720	3	1976	1998	54%	100%	0%	18%	7%	75%
KAJIMA COMMUNITY AT HAVERSTOCK SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		94%	100%	0%	46%	16%	38%
MAITLAND PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1893	2013	78%	100%	0%	44%	15%	41%
REGENT HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1959	2014	43%	100%	0%	31%	13%	56%
REGENT HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486									
REGENT HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL RECREATION CLUB	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1978	2006	75%	100%	0%	54%	16%	30%
SOMERS TOWN COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1997	2012	48%	100%	0%	31%	13%	56%
SOUTH HAMPSTEAD HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1985		67%	100%	0%	45%	14%	41%
SWISS COTTAGE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006	2015	99%	100%	0%	49%	15%	35%
SWISS COTTAGE LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	20 x 15	300									
SWISS COTTAGE SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1960		24%	100%	0%	53%	17%	30%
TALACRE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2002	2004	94%	100%	0%	41%	15%	43%
UCS ACTIVE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		96%	100%	0%	51%	14%	34%
WILLIAM ELLIS SCHOOL	Main	30 x 20	600	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	51%	17%	32%
Croydon							**57%**	**93%**	**7%**	**68%**	**12%**	**19%**
COULSDON COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2008		48%	83%	17%	81%	6%	13%
CROYDON SPORTS CLUB	Main	33 x 17	561	4	2000		89%	100%	0%	79%	8%	13%
EDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1978	2006	40%	97%	3%	70%	11%	19%
EDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 18	360									
HARRIS ACADEMY PURLEY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2001		46%	100%	0%	72%	12%	15%
HARRIS ACADEMY SOUTH NORWOOD	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	31%	8%	61%
JOHN RUSKIN COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2005		47%	100%	0%	67%	9%	25%
LEWIS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1990	2010	47%	100%	0%	65%	17%	18%
LEWIS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
OASIS ACADEMY COULSDON	Main	25 x 15	594	4	1995		43%	76%	24%	84%	6%	10%
OASIS ACADEMY COULSDON	Main	27 x 17	459									
OASIS ACADEMY SHIRLEY PARK	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006	2014	99%	100%	0%	60%	13%	27%
RIDDLESDOWN HIGH SCHOOL	Main	30 x 20	600	4	1998		44%	60%	40%	84%	8%	8%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
RIDDLESDOWN HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1995		83%	100%	0%	84%	14%	1%
ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2003		47%	100%	0%	63%	17%	21%
ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
THE ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC SCHOOL	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1956	2005	33%	100%	0%	66%	15%	19%
THE ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	63%	37%	65%	8%	27%
THORNTON HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	100%	0%	34%	9%	57%
TRINITY SPORTS CLUB	Main	40 x 20	800	5	1994		42%	100%	0%	74%	14%	12%
TRINITY SPORTS CLUB	Main	34 x 20	690									
VIRGO FIDELIS CONVENT SENIOR SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1960	2004	32%	100%	0%	59%	16%	25%
WADDON LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		100%	100%	0%	70%	14%	16%
WHITGIFT SPORTS CENTRE	Main	44 x 28	1232	7	2005		47%	100%	0%	64%	13%	22%
WOODCOTE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1950		22%	51%	49%	77%	7%	16%
WOODCOTE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	459									
WOODCOTE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
Ealing							**73%**	**100%**	**0%**	**69%**	**11%**	**20%**
ALEC REED ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	78%	10%	12%
DORMERS WELLS LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1972	2011	83%	100%	0%	72%	11%	18%
ELTHORNE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1984	2005	78%	100%	0%	66%	11%	23%
FEATHERSTONE SPORTS CENTRE (SOUTHALL)	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1996		43%	100%	0%	67%	10%	22%
GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2008		97%	100%	0%	72%	10%	18%
GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1938	2009	71%	100%	0%	73%	11%	16%
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	41 x 18	743									
KAJIMA COMMUNITY (BRENTSIDE SITE)	Main	33 x 18	609	4	2003		92%	100%	0%	79%	11%	9%
KAJIMA COMMUNITY (BRENTSIDE SITE)	Activity Hall		220									

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
KAJIMA COMMUNITY (BRENTSIDE SITE)	Activity Hall		80									
NORTHOLT HIGH SPORTS CENTRE	Main		594	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	70%	8%	22%
REYNOLDS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	2007		96%	100%	0%	57%	12%	31%
SOUTHALL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	700	4	2002		91%	100%	0%	64%	10%	26%
ST BENEDICTS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1994	2009	47%	100%	0%	60%	10%	30%
THE ELLEN WILKINSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2009		49%	100%	0%	66%	12%	21%
THE ELLEN WILKINSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
TWYFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	569	4	1989		74%	100%	0%	57%	12%	31%
Enfield							**66%**	**94%**	**6%**	**70%**	**12%**	**19%**
ASPIRE SPORTS AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		95%	100%	0%	67%	14%	19%
AYLWARD ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1991		40%	100%	0%	62%	16%	22%
AYLWARD ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BROOMFIELD SCHOOL	Main	33 x 23	759	5	1995		43%	100%	0%	62%	13%	25%
BROOMFIELD SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
CHACE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1973	2015	45%	100%	0%	71%	11%	18%
CHACE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (ENFIELD)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	70%	30%	87%	7%	6%
EDMONTON LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2007		96%	100%	0%	54%	14%	32%
ENFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970		28%	71%	29%	71%	11%	18%
ENFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486									
ENFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2000		89%	100%	0%	80%	11%	9%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 15	300									
LEA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	5	1990	2013	93%	100%	0%	77%	11%	12%
LEA VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240									
NIGHTINGALE ACADEMY	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2008		97%	100%	0%	57%	12%	30%
OASIS ACADEMY HADLEY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		50%	100%	0%	57%	11%	32%
SOUTHBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		91%	100%	0%	76%	13%	11%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
SOUTHBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
SOUTHGATE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995		43%	86%	14%	78%	10%	12%
SOUTHGATE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
SOUTHGATE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
THE COLLEGE OF HARINGEY ENFIELD AND NORTH EAST LONDON - ENFIELD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1970		28%	100%	0%	57%	11%	32%
WINCHMORE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965	2011	42%	100%	0%	67%	13%	20%
Greenwich							**60%**	**97%**	**3%**	**63%**	**16%**	**21%**
COLFE'S LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1992		79%	100%	0%	68%	16%	17%
ELTHAM HILL SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1995		43%	100%	0%	70%	15%	15%
HARRIS ACADEMY GREENWICH	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	72%	16%	12%
HARRIS ACADEMY GREENWICH	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
PLUMSTEAD MANOR SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2012		50%	100%	0%	55%	16%	30%
PLUMSTEAD MANOR SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
PLUMSTEAD MANOR SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
SHOOTERS HILL POST 16 CAMPUS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1965	2008	40%	100%	0%	61%	16%	23%
SHOOTERS HILL POST 16 CAMPUS	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
ST PAULS ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	35%	9%	56%
STATIONERS CROWN WOODS ACADEMY	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2011		99%	100%	0%	76%	14%	10%
THE WAREHOUSE SPORTS AND PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1973	2007	74%	100%	0%	52%	14%	35%
THOMAS TALLIS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2011		99%	100%	0%	73%	18%	9%
THOMAS TALLIS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
THOMAS TALLIS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH (AVERY HILL)	Main	37 x 18	666	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	66%	11%	23%
WATERFRONT LEISURE CENTRE	Main	40 x 18	720	4	1986		69%	100%	0%	48%	15%	37%
WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC	Main	27 x 18	486	3	0		30%	74%	26%	63%	17%	19%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
Hackney							**75%**	**82%**	**18%**	**33%**	**15%**	**52%**
BRITANNIA LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	918	6	1980	2008	82%	100%	0%	38%	19%	43%
CLAPTON GIRLS ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1975		30%	100%	0%	18%	8%	74%
CLISSOLD LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	918	6	2002	2007	96%	100%	0%	34%	16%	50%
HACKNEY SPORTS & PERFORMING ARTS CENTRE (SPACE)	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2001	2012	49%	100%	0%	36%	18%	46%
HAGGERSTON SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1975	2012	44%	100%	0%	32%	16%	52%
HAGGERSTON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
KINGS HALL LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	459	3	1984	2004	76%	100%	0%	15%	7%	78%
PETCHEY ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	20%	9%	71%
QUEENSBRIDGE SPORTS & COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1998	2010	96%	100%	0%	25%	12%	63%
STOKE NEWINGTON SCHOOL - MEDIA ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1950	2010	40%	100%	0%	34%	15%	51%
STOKE NEWINGTON SCHOOL - MEDIA ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
THE COPPER BOX ARENA	Main	40 x 38	1530	10	2013		100%	20%	80%	78%	19%	3%
THE URSWICK SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2011		49%	100%	0%	14%	6%	80%
Hammersmith and Fulham							43%	100%	0%	41%	12%	48%
BURLINGTON DANES ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2002		46%	100%	0%	57%	17%	26%
EALING HAMMERSMITH AND WEST LONDON COLLEGE (HAMMERSMITH CAMPUS)	Main		594	4	2008	2014	50%	100%	0%	23%	7%	70%
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1976		31%	100%	0%	38%	10%	51%
Haringey							**56%**	**100%**	**0%**	**55%**	**17%**	**28%**
ALEXANDRA PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1980		33%	100%	0%	69%	16%	16%
ALEXANDRA PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
BROADWATER FARM COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1998		87%	100%	0%	47%	17%	37%
FORTISMERE SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	64%	15%	21%
FORTISMERE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
GLADESMORE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1986	2002	39%	100%	0%	39%	17%	44%
GREIG CITY ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2002		46%	100%	0%	50%	16%	34%

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GREIG CITY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HARINGEY SIXTH FORM CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	58%	17%	25%
HEARTLANDS HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	54%	16%	30%
HIGHGATE WOOD SECONDARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980	2004	38%	100%	0%	59%	17%	24%
HIGHGATE WOOD SECONDARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HORNSEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	41 x 21	867	5	2000		45%	100%	0%	51%	17%	32%
HORNSEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
MALLINSON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1989		39%	100%	0%	65%	18%	17%
NORTHUMBERLAND PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main	30 x 20	600	4	1975	2002	34%	100%	0%	56%	18%	27%
NORTHUMBERLAND PARK SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561									
PARK VIEW SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2000	2010	48%	100%	0%	47%	18%	35%
PARK VIEW SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
SELBY CENTRE	Main	36 x 18	648	4	1975	2007	76%	100%	0%	62%	18%	19%
SELBY CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	264									
ST. THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL	Main	32 x 18	576	4	1985	2013	46%	100%	0%	43%	12%	45%
ST. THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
TOTTENHAM COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1970		43%	100%	0%	53%	18%	29%
TOTTENHAM COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	8 x 6	53									
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Main	34 x 27	918	6	1991	2013	94%	100%	0%	52%	21%	27%
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	96									
WOODSIDE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 17	561	4	2011		49%	100%	0%	46%	14%	41%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
Harrow							**49%**	**100%**	**0%**	**78%**	**9%**	**12%**
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990		40%	100%	0%	87%	10%	3%
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	0		30%	100%	0%	74%	9%	17%
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594									
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		50%	100%	0%	85%	9%	6%
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 15	270									
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	21 x 12	252									
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1998		87%	100%	0%	73%	10%	17%
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995		43%	100%	0%	74%	7%	19%
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	2001		46%	100%	0%	73%	10%	18%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 43	1733	10	1977		53%	100%	0%	80%	10%	10%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486									
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468									
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1985	2008	44%	100%	0%	78%	10%	12%
NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0		30%	99%	1%	73%	10%	17%
PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1990		40%	100%	0%	62%	7%	31%
ST DOMINIC'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2010		49%	100%	0%	66%	9%	26%
Havering							**40%**	**62%**	**38%**	**72%**	**9%**	**19%**
ABBS CROSS HEALTH AND FITNESS	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	84%	16%	68%	8%	24%
BOWER PARK ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1942	2007	36%	74%	26%	61%	7%	32%
CENTRAL PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	100%	0%	61%	9%	29%
CHAFFORD SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	32 x 18	544	4	1971		44%	88%	12%	72%	8%	20%
COOPERS COMPANY & COBORN SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1971		28%	36%	64%	78%	7%	16%
COOPERS COMPANY & COBORN SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
DRAPERS ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2012		50%	67%	33%	70%	10%	20%
EMERSON PARK ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1968	2007	39%	42%	58%	81%	8%	11%
EMERSON PARK ACADEMY	Activity Hall	17 x 9	200									
GAYNES SCHOOL LANGUAGE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965	2003	31%	34%	66%	79%	6%	15%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
GAYNES SCHOOL LANGUAGE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
HALL MEAD SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1965		26%	27%	73%	73%	7%	20%
HALL MEAD SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HAVERING SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1999		45%	85%	15%	67%	7%	27%
HORNCHURCH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	1956		29%	49%	51%	77%	9%	15%
HORNCHURCH SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
MARSHALLS PARK SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		43%	94%	6%	72%	10%	18%
MARSHALLS PARK SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
REDDEN COURT SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1969	2004	34%	57%	43%	73%	9%	18%
ST EDWARDS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL AND SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1982	2008	43%	74%	26%	75%	12%	13%
ST EDWARDS CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL AND SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
THE ALBANY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965		26%	34%	66%	74%	9%	17%
THE ALBANY	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
THE CAMPION SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996	2008	47%	70%	30%	77%	9%	13%
THE CAMPION SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
THE FRANCES BARDSLEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	41 x 21	867	5	2004		47%	93%	7%	69%	9%	22%
THE ROYAL LIBERTY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970	2008	41%	85%	15%	62%	8%	30%
THE SANDERS DRAPER SCHOOL AND SPECIALIST SCIENCE COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995		43%	49%	51%	68%	7%	25%
Hillingdon							**58%**	**98%**	**2%**	**78%**	**9%**	**13%**
BARNHILL COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999	2008	48%	100%	0%	67%	9%	25%
BISHOP RAMSEY CE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1950		22%	100%	0%	64%	5%	31%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 19	627	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	73%	10%	17%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY (UXBRIDGE CAMPUS)	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1966		26%	97%	3%	66%	8%	26%
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY (UXBRIDGE CAMPUS)	Main	33 x 18	561									
HAREFIELD ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2008		48%	59%	41%	81%	6%	14%
HARLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1977	2005	38%	100%	0%	76%	10%	13%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	87%	10%	3%
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
NORTHWOOD COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1993		42%	100%	0%	82%	7%	11%
QUEENSMEAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1976	2004	66%	100%	0%	81%	8%	12%
ROSEDALE COLLEGE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1970	2006	38%	100%	0%	71%	10%	19%
ROSEDALE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ST HELENS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	80%	7%	13%
STOCKLEY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	53%	7%	40%
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995	2010	48%	100%	0%	83%	10%	7%
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594									
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
THE DOUAY MARTYRS SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1996		43%	100%	0%	77%	8%	15%
UXBRIDGE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	79%	9%	12%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (NORTHWOOD HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB)	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1996	2007	92%	100%	0%	90%	6%	4%
VYNERS SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2001		46%	100%	0%	85%	8%	7%
VYNERS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
Hounslow							**58%**	**99%**	**1%**	**72%**	**12%**	**16%**
BRENTFORD FOUNTAIN LEISURE CENTRE	Main	37 x 33	1221	8	1987	2009	89%	100%	0%	72%	14%	13%
BRENTFORD FOUNTAIN LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
CHISWICK SPORTS HALL	Main	33 x 26	858	5	1984		36%	100%	0%	73%	16%	11%
CHISWICK SPORTS HALL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
CRANFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1975	2005	38%	100%	0%	81%	12%	7%
CRANFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (HESTON)	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1982	2003	71%	77%	23%	89%	10%	1%
FELTHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1990		40%	100%	0%	69%	9%	22%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
GUMLEY HOUSE CONVENT SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1970		28%	100%	0%	68%	10%	22%
GUNNERSBURY CATHOLIC SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1975		30%	100%	0%	50%	9%	41%
HESTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	30 x 18	487	3	1986	2010	46%	100%	0%	69%	11%	20%
HESTON SPORTS GROUND	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1985	2006	43%	100%	0%	82%	12%	7%
HOUNSLOW BADMINTON CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1980	2005	74%	100%	0%	75%	12%	13%
ISLEWORTH AND SYON SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1965	2009	41%	100%	0%	73%	11%	16%
ISLEWORTH AND SYON SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
KINGSLEY ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965	2005	35%	100%	0%	36%	6%	58%
LAMPTON SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	56%	9%	36%
OSTERLEY SPORTS AND ATHLETICS CENTRE	Main	30 x 30	900	6	2011		99%	100%	0%	74%	12%	14%
THE GREEN SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	68%	11%	22%
Islington							**64%**	**100%**	**0%**	**42%**	**19%**	**39%**
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY	Main		594	4	2009		49%	100%	0%	38%	18%	44%
CITYSPORT	Main	45 x 20	918	6	2015		50%	100%	0%	39%	19%	42%
ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1960	2001	27%	100%	0%	29%	14%	57%
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	32 x 21	682	4	1975	2004	65%	100%	0%	44%	22%	34%
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	24 x 16	384									
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	24 x 16	384									
HARGRAVE HALL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	36 x 20	720	3	0		50%	100%	0%	43%	15%	41%
HARGRAVE HALL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HIGHBURY GROVE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	38%	17%	45%
HIGHBURY GROVE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HOLLOWAY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007	2008	98%	100%	0%	37%	15%	48%
ISLINGTON ARTS & MEDIA SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		47%	100%	0%	42%	18%	40%
MOUNT CARMEL RC TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE FOR GIRLS	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1960		24%	100%	0%	38%	13%	49%
MOUNT CARMEL RC TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
SOBELL LEISURE CENTRE (HOLLOWAY)	Main	68 x 38	2531	14	1972	2010	82%	100%	0%	47%	20%	33%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
ST MARY MAGDALENE ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	39%	18%	43%
ST MARY MAGDALENE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
Kensington and Chelsea							**78%**	**100%**	**0%**	**45%**	**14%**	**41%**
CHELSEA ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	27%	7%	66%
HARROW CLUB W10	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1965	2015	44%	100%	0%	51%	15%	33%
KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	Main	37 x 33	1221	8	2015		100%	100%	0%	47%	15%	39%
ST CHARLES CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		49%	100%	0%	49%	15%	36%
Kingston on Thames							**57%**	**100%**	**0%**	**70%**	**8%**	**22%**
CHESSINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1992	2007	90%	100%	0%	81%	7%	12%
COOMBE BOYS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1976	2003	35%	100%	0%	72%	9%	19%
COOMBE GIRLS' SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	69%	9%	21%
KINGS CENTRE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1997		86%	100%	0%	78%	7%	15%
RICHARD CHALLONER SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	63%	7%	30%
TERRITORIAL ARMY HALL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1936		21%	97%	3%	62%	8%	30%
THE ARENA HEALTH AND FITNESS	Main	34 x 27	935	6	2003		47%	100%	0%	57%	8%	36%
THE HOLY CROSS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	57%	7%	36%
TIFFIN SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1995	2011	48%	100%	0%	57%	8%	35%
TOLWORTH RECREATION CENTRE	Main	33 x 26	858	5	1979	2004	70%	100%	0%	80%	9%	11%
TOLWORTH RECREATION CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	250									
TOLWORTH RECREATION CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	140									
Lambeth							**68%**	**100%**	**0%**	**45%**	**15%**	**40%**
BISHOP THOMAS GRANT CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1957	2004	31%	100%	0%	62%	17%	21%
BISHOP THOMAS GRANT CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BISHOP THOMAS GRANT CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
BLACK PRINCE COMMUNITY HUB	Main	37 x 34	1258	4	0	2012	85%	100%	0%	40%	16%	44%
BLACK PRINCE COMMUNITY HUB	Main	34 x 20	690									
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	Main	37 x 33	1221	8	1985	2003	75%	100%	0%	40%	16%	44%
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
CITY HEIGHTS E-ACT ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2014		50%	100%	0%	45%	15%	39%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
CLAPHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2012		99%	100%	0%	35%	12%	53%
DUNRAVEN UPPER SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2009		49%	100%	0%	47%	14%	39%
EVELYN GRACE ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	49%	19%	31%
FLAXMAN SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1976	2015	87%	100%	0%	37%	15%	47%
LA RETRAITE ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	36%	10%	54%
LAMBETH ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	100%	0%	46%	14%	40%
LAMBETH COLLEGE (CLAPHAM CENTRE)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2015		50%	100%	0%	38%	11%	51%
LILIAN BAYLIS TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005	2007	97%	100%	0%	36%	14%	49%
LONDON NAUTICAL SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	33%	13%	54%
NORWOOD SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1970	2012	43%	100%	0%	58%	16%	26%
NORWOOD SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
PLATANOS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	34%	13%	52%
ST MARTIN IN THE FIELDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	48%	16%	36%
ST MARTIN IN THE FIELDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
STREATHAM & CLAPHAM HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1997		86%	100%	0%	50%	14%	37%
STREATHAM ICE & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2013		100%	100%	0%	54%	15%	32%
THE ELMGREEN SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		49%	100%	0%	51%	16%	34%
Lewisham							**75%**	**100%**	**0%**	**55%**	**15%**	**30%**
DEPTFORD GREEN SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		50%	100%	0%	25%	9%	67%
FOREST HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		94%	100%	0%	64%	17%	18%
FOREST HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
HAKA SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		96%	100%	0%	47%	9%	44%
LEWISHAM SOUTHWARK COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	459	3	1996	2011	48%	100%	0%	21%	7%	72%
MILLWALL LIONS CENTRE	Main	32 x 18	576	4	1994	2005	88%	100%	0%	38%	15%	46%
PRENDERGAST SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996	2013	48%	100%	0%	35%	10%	55%
ST DUNSTANS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1996		84%	100%	0%	46%	12%	42%
SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL GDST	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1993		42%	100%	0%	68%	19%	13%
SYDENHAM SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2015		50%	100%	0%	64%	18%	17%
SYDENHAM SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
THE BRIDGE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1994	2015	95%	100%	0%	69%	17%	13%
THE BRIDGE LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	486									

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
TIDEMILL ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2012		99%	100%	0%	27%	9%	64%
Merton							**60%**	**100%**	**0%**	**70%**	**13%**	**17%**
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main	37 x 33	1221	6	1983		64%	100%	0%	71%	15%	14%
HARRIS ACADEMY MERTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	61%	14%	25%
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2003		47%	100%	0%	70%	13%	17%
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	32 x 18	576	4	2004	2007	49%	100%	0%	73%	10%	18%
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	100%	0%	73%	15%	12%
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240									
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	100%	0%	70%	12%	18%
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ST MARKS CHURCH OF ENGLAND ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	53%	12%	35%
THE KING'S CLUB	Main	32 x 17	562	4	1985	2005	79%	100%	0%	77%	13%	10%
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		47%	100%	0%	74%	12%	14%
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2000		45%	100%	0%	77%	13%	10%
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		43%	100%	0%	69%	13%	19%
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1985		37%	100%	0%	72%	13%	15%
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	27 x 18	486									
Newham							**62%**	**88%**	**12%**	**53%**	**18%**	**29%**
BRAMPTON MANOR ACADEMY	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2005		47%	100%	0%	56%	20%	25%
BRAMPTON MANOR ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
CARPENTERS & DOCKLANDS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1972	2003	58%	100%	0%	36%	15%	49%
CUMBERLAND SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		94%	100%	0%	60%	22%	18%
CUMBERLAND SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 15	255									
EAST HAM LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2001		90%	100%	0%	39%	13%	49%
EAST LONDON GYMNASTICS CENTRE	Main	40 x 25	1000	3	1998	2002	89%	14%	86%	75%	16%	9%
EAST LONDON GYMNASTICS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	375									
EASTLEA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	47%	18%	36%
EASTLEA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
FOREST GATE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2011		49%	100%	0%	32%	11%	57%
FOREST GATE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
KINGSFORD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2002		91%	100%	0%	62%	20%	17%
KINGSFORD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
LANGDON ACADEMY	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2003		47%	100%	0%	59%	18%	23%
LANGDON ACADEMY	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
LISTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 23	759	5	1984	2011	46%	100%	0%	43%	15%	42%
LISTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
LISTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 18	360									
LITTLE ILFORD SCHOOL	Main	33 x 23	759	5	1950	2015	43%	100%	0%	31%	9%	60%
LITTLE ILFORD SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 40	1380	8	1990		75%	100%	0%	61%	22%	18%
NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932									
NEWHAM SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1975	1995	31%	100%	0%	60%	22%	18%
ROKEBY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2010		98%	100%	0%	48%	18%	33%
ROYAL DOCKS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1999		45%	100%	0%	57%	21%	22%
ROYAL DOCKS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
SAINT BONAVENTURE'S RC SCHOOL	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1965		26%	100%	0%	35%	12%	53%
SARAH BONNELL SCHOOL	Main	33 x 23	759	5	1985	2004	77%	100%	0%	32%	12%	56%
SPORTSDOCK	Main	37 x 40	1480	10	2012		50%	72%	28%	71%	23%	7%
SPORTSDOCK	Main	40 x 37	1480									
ST ANGELAS URSULINE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	28%	10%	62%
Redbridge							**44%**	**76%**	**24%**	**66%**	**11%**	**22%**
BANCROFT'S SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	65%	8%	26%
BEAL HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1960		24%	56%	44%	72%	13%	15%
BEAL HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486									
BEAL HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1997		44%	75%	25%	72%	11%	16%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
FOREST ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1960		24%	70%	30%	35%	5%	60%
FRENFORD YOUTH CLUB	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	64%	14%	22%
ILFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		48%	85%	15%	72%	11%	17%
KING SOLOMON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	609	4	1993		42%	70%	30%	75%	11%	13%
KING SOLOMON HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
LOXFORD SCHOOL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1965		26%	95%	5%	38%	10%	52%
MAYFIELD SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1930		20%	53%	47%	52%	11%	38%
MAYFIELD SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
OAKS PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		91%	100%	0%	58%	11%	31%
PALMER CATHOLIC ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1965		26%	97%	3%	39%	8%	53%
PALMER CATHOLIC ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
REDBRIDGE SPORTS & LEISURE	Main	60 x 34	2070	12	1972	1985	46%	70%	30%	80%	12%	8%
REDBRIDGE SPORTS & LEISURE	Main	41 x 21	867									
SEVEN KINGS HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1950	2005	36%	100%	0%	46%	10%	45%
SEVEN KINGS HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ST AUBYNS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1997		44%	100%	0%	70%	13%	17%
TRINITY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL (UPPER SITE)	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1975	2002	34%	81%	19%	66%	9%	26%
VALENTINES HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1980		33%	100%	0%	50%	10%	40%
WANSTEAD LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1974	1998	51%	32%	68%	67%	8%	26%
WANSTEAD LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
WANSTEAD YOUTH CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0	2010	83%	100%	0%	70%	15%	15%
WOODBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1996		43%	100%	0%	67%	10%	22%
WOODBRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
Richmond on Thames							**57%**	**97%**	**3%**	**74%**	**11%**	**15%**
CHRISTS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	67%	11%	22%
GREY COURT SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1975		30%	100%	0%	71%	10%	19%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
GREY COURT SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 14	280									
HAMPTON SCHOOL	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1985		37%	67%	33%	82%	9%	9%
HAMPTON SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1999	2011	96%	100%	0%	79%	9%	12%
HAMPTON SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Activity Hall	19 x 17	324									
HAMPTON YOUTH PROJECT	Main	27 x 18	459	3	1970		43%	85%	15%	72%	8%	20%
LADY ELEANOR HOLLES SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2002		46%	92%	8%	82%	9%	9%
ORLEANS PARK SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1973		29%	100%	0%	70%	10%	20%
RICHMOND UPON THAMES COLLEGE	Main	33 x 19	627	4	1985	2006	43%	100%	0%	71%	9%	20%
SHENE SPORTS & FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1985	2007	84%	100%	0%	74%	14%	12%
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	Main	49 x 37	1813	6	1975	2010	43%	100%	0%	78%	10%	12%
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	Main	35 x 27	945									
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	Main	37 x 18	677									
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	Activity Hall	24 x 12	288									
ST PAULS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1968	2005	35%	100%	0%	65%	16%	19%
ST PAULS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
TEDDINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010	2014	99%	100%	0%	77%	9%	14%
WALDEGRAVE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2014		50%	100%	0%	75%	9%	16%
WALDEGRAVE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
WHITTON SPORTS & FITNESS CENTRE	Main	36 x 18	648	4	1992	2014	94%	100%	0%	74%	9%	17%
Southwark							**52%**	**98%**	**2%**	**47%**	**16%**	**37%**
ALLEYN'S SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1985		67%	100%	0%	52%	17%	30%
ALLEYN'S SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ARK GLOBE ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010	2012	50%	100%	0%	22%	10%	68%
BACONS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1992	2014	48%	100%	0%	52%	20%	28%
BACONS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486									
BRUNSWICK PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0		30%	100%	0%	33%	14%	53%
BRUNSWICK PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	25 x 12	300									
CHARTER SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	55%	19%	26%
DAMILOLA TAYLOR YOUTH CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2001	2010	97%	100%	0%	28%	11%	60%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	Main	37 x 30	1116	7	1960		24%	100%	0%	66%	20%	14%
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	Activity Hall	18 x 9	133									
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	Activity Hall	17 x 9	76									
DULWICH PREP LONDON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	70%	20%	10%
HABERDASHERS ASKES HATCHAM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	2003		92%	100%	0%	37%	13%	50%
HARRIS ACADEMY PECKHAM	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	33%	13%	54%
HARRIS SPORTS CENTRE (EAST DULWICH)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	49%	16%	36%
JAGS SPORTS CLUB	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1975	1999	53%	100%	0%	60%	21%	19%
KINGSDALE FOUNDATION SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	68%	19%	12%
LONDON SOUTH BANK UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1999	2014	49%	100%	0%	33%	14%	53%
ST THOMAS THE APOSTLE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2012		50%	100%	0%	30%	11%	59%
THE CASTLE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0		50%	64%	36%	56%	16%	28%
THE CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		94%	100%	0%	31%	13%	56%
THE SALMON YOUTH CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		96%	100%	0%	24%	10%	66%
Sutton							**59%**	**99%**	**1%**	**74%**	**11%**	**15%**
CARSHALTON BOYS SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1990		40%	100%	0%	72%	11%	17%
CARSHALTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1955	2007	37%	82%	18%	74%	10%	16%
CHEAM HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	486	3	1990		40%	100%	0%	73%	7%	20%
CHEAM HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
DAVID WEIR LEISURE CENTRE	Main	32 x 18	560	4	2003		92%	100%	0%	71%	12%	17%
DAVID WEIR LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
GLENTHORNE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2002		46%	100%	0%	68%	9%	24%
GLENTHORNE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
GREENSHAW HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	100%	0%	75%	11%	14%
GREENSHAW HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
OVERTON GRANGE SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		43%	100%	0%	72%	7%	21%
OVERTON GRANGE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
PULSE HEALTH & FITNESS CARSHALTON	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	79%	12%	9%
SUTTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Main	33 x 26	858	5	2005		47%	100%	0%	64%	8%	28%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
THE JOHN FISHER SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		47%	82%	18%	82%	9%	8%
THE JOHN FISHER SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
THE PHOENIX CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		93%	100%	0%	76%	12%	12%
THE PHOENIX CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 10	120									
WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE	Main	40 x 34	1380	8	1977		53%	100%	0%	77%	11%	12%
WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	21 x 11	231									
WILSONS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		47%	100%	0%	76%	13%	10%
WILSONS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180									
Tower Hamlets							**53%**	**98%**	**2%**	**32%**	**14%**	**53%**
BETHNAL GREEN ACADEMY	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1999		45%	100%	0%	33%	16%	51%
BISHOP CHALLONER CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	30%	13%	57%
BOW SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0		30%	100%	0%	25%	10%	65%
GEORGE GREEN'S SCHOOL & SPORTS CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1975	2006	39%	100%	0%	38%	15%	47%
GEORGE GREEN'S SCHOOL & SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
GEORGE GREEN'S SCHOOL & SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
JOHN ORWELL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1980		58%	100%	0%	41%	18%	41%
MULBERRY SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003	2011	98%	100%	0%	33%	16%	51%
POPLAR BATH	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0		30%	100%	0%	25%	10%	65%
Q MOTION HEALTH & FITNESS	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2008		48%	100%	0%	22%	10%	67%
SIR JOHN CASS FOUNDATION AND REDCOAT C OF E SECONDARY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1995		43%	100%	0%	28%	12%	60%
ST PAULS WAY TRUST SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2011		49%	100%	0%	18%	8%	74%
SWANLEA SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1993		42%	100%	0%	32%	15%	53%
SWANLEA SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306									
THIRD SPACE CANARY WHARF	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2002	2014	98%	75%	25%	58%	19%	23%
TOWER PROJECT	Main	30 x 20	600	3	1765	1996	22%	100%	0%	26%	12%	62%
WHITECHAPEL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1998	2008	94%	100%	0%	32%	15%	53%
Waltham Forest							**72%**	**95%**	**5%**	**56%**	**16%**	**28%**

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
BUXTON SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	918	5	1984		36%	100%	0%	34%	11%	55%
CHINGFORD FOUNDATION SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	43%	6%	51%
CHINGFORD FOUNDATION SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
FREDERICK BREMER SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2008		48%	100%	0%	54%	13%	33%
LEYTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	33 x 19	619	4	2010		49%	100%	0%	49%	15%	36%
LEYTON SPORTS GROUND	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1973	2004	63%	100%	0%	49%	17%	34%
LEYTONSTONE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	53%	15%	32%
PETER MAY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2000		89%	100%	0%	68%	14%	18%
RUSHCROFT SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999		45%	100%	0%	65%	14%	22%
SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1976	2007	41%	100%	0%	70%	17%	13%
SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	200									
SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	110									
THE LAMMAS SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	27 x 17	459	3	2001		90%	100%	0%	53%	20%	28%
THE SCORE CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2005	2012	98%	100%	0%	54%	20%	26%
THE SCORE CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 15	390									
WALTHAM FOREST FEEL GOOD CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	0		50%	23%	77%	76%	10%	15%
WALTHAMSTOW ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2008		97%	100%	0%	48%	11%	41%
WALTHAMSTOW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1983	2013	90%	100%	0%	54%	19%	28%
WALTHAMSTOW LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	20 x 10	200									
WALTHAMSTOW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	46%	13%	42%
WALTHAMSTOW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
WOODFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	70%	12%	19%
YMCA (WALTHAM FOREST)	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		100%	100%	0%	52%	14%	34%
Wandsworth							**65%**	**100%**	**0%**	**57%**	**13%**	**30%**
ARK PUTNEY ACADEMY	Main	30 x 18	540	3	1960		24%	100%	0%	58%	13%	29%
ARK PUTNEY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ARK PUTNEY ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
ASPIRE CENTRE (SOUTHFIELDS ACADEMY)	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2005	2009	49%	100%	0%	61%	13%	25%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Weight Factor	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
ASPIRE CENTRE (SOUTHFIELDS ACADEMY)	Main	30 x 18	480									
BANK OF ENGLAND SPORTS CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	1980		58%	100%	0%	82%	12%	6%
BATTERSEA SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996	2011	95%	100%	0%	47%	12%	41%
CHESTNUT GROVE ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1990	2011	47%	100%	0%	43%	11%	46%
EMANUEL SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		47%	100%	0%	52%	13%	35%
ERNEST BEVIN SCHOOL	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2007		48%	100%	0%	59%	14%	28%
ERNEST BEVIN SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
GRAVENEY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		43%	100%	0%	47%	12%	41%
GRAVENEY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180									
LATCHMERE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1985	2015	91%	100%	0%	46%	13%	41%
ROEHAMPTON SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1987	2012	91%	100%	0%	60%	13%	27%
SAINT CECILIA'S WANDSWORTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2003		47%	100%	0%	58%	12%	29%
TOOTING LEISURE CENTRE	Main	45 x 18	891	6	1976	2015	87%	100%	0%	56%	13%	31%
WANDLE RECREATION CENTRE	Main	20 x 34	594	4	1985	2007	84%	100%	0%	53%	12%	35%
Westminster							**66%**	**100%**	**0%**	**38%**	**12%**	**50%**
ACADEMY SPORT	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		48%	100%	0%	40%	13%	48%
CITY OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2011		49%	100%	0%	35%	11%	54%
ETHOS	Main	40 x 18	680	4	2006	2012	49%	100%	0%	49%	14%	37%
JUBILEE SPORTS CENTRE (QUEENS PARK)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1977		53%	100%	0%	39%	13%	49%
KING SOLOMON ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2009		49%	100%	0%	33%	11%	57%
LITTLE VENICE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		97%	100%	0%	42%	14%	44%
PADDINGTON ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2007		96%	100%	0%	38%	12%	50%
PIMLICO ACADEMY	Main	33 x 27	891	6	2009		49%	100%	0%	36%	11%	53%
PORCHESTER CENTRE	Main	30 x 40	1200	3	2004		93%	100%	0%	40%	13%	48%
QUEEN MOTHER SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1981	2014	89%	100%	0%	40%	11%	49%
QUEEN MOTHER SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153									
SEYMOUR LEISURE CENTRE	Main	43 x 27	1161	5	1920		21%	100%	0%	30%	9%	61%
ST AUGUSTINE'S SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		98%	100%	0%	39%	13%	48%
ST MARYLEBONE COFE SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	609	4	2006		48%	100%	0%	24%	8%	68%
WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	459	3	2009		49%	100%	0%	44%	11%	45%

Appendix 3: description of the facilities planning model

Included within this appendix are the following:

a. Model description

b. Facility Inclusion Criteria

c. Model Parameters

Background

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. 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.

Use of FPM

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 England1.

How the model works

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

[1] Award made in 2007/08 year.

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

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

Calculating Demand

11. This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population2. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population. Depending on the age and gender makeup of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population makeup of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)3. The use of OA's 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.

Calculating Supply Capacity

12. 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

[2] For example, it is estimated that 10.45% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP, 1.69 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.
[3] Census Output Areas (OA) are the smallest grouping of census population data, and provides the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 175,400 OA's across England & Wales. An OA has a target value of 125 households (300 people) per OA.

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).

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

14. 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 over supply 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.

15. 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.

Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

16. 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.

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

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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.

Comfort Factor

20. As part of the modelling process, each facility is given a maximum number of visits it can accommodate, based on its size, the number of hours it's available for community use and the 'at one time capacity' figure (pools =1 user /6m2 , halls = 5 users /court). This is gives each facility a "theoretical capacity".

21. 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.

22. 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).

23. 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 amount of facilities that are needed to comfortably meet the unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not added, then any facilities provided will be operating at its maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as a set out above.

Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

25. 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. England figure for Feb 2008 Pools was only 57.6%.

26. 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.

27. For example:

Facility	Car	Walking	Public transport
Swimming Pool	70.0%	18.8%	11.2%
Sports Hall	74.6%	15.5%	10.0%
AGP	89.0%	9.0%	2.0%
Combined	87.1%	10.7%	2.1%
Football	95.4%	2.6%	1.9%
Hockey			

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

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

28. 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%.

29. As a guide, 70% utilised capacity is used to indicate that pools are becoming busy, and 80% for sports halls.

Travel times Catchments

30. The model use travel times to define facility catchments. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. With the exception of London where DoT travel speeds are used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs, these travel times are used across the country and so do not pick up on any regional differences, of example, longer travel times for remoter rural communities.

31. The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car ownership levels are also taken into account, in areas of low car ownership, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.

32. 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.

33. The model includes a distance decay function; where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. The survey data show 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 can be used as a rule of thumb for catchments for sports halls and pools.

	Sport halls		Swimming Pools	
Minutes	Car	Walk	Car	Walk
0-10	57%	55%	58%	56%
10-20	33%	30%	34%	30%
20 -40	9%	12%	7%	11%

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

B. Inclusion Criteria used within analysis

Swimming Pools

34. 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.5
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities where identified
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975/6.

35. Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by sportscotland and Sports Council for Wales. All facilities weighted 75% due to no data on age of facilities.

[5] 160m is equivalent to a 20m x 8m pool. This assumption will exclude very small pools, such as plunge pools and hotel pools.
[6] 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

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters
Catchments	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE; Catchments use a distance decay function. Times and distances above are indicative.
Duration	64 minutes for tanks 68 minutes for leisure pools
Participation -% of age band **Frequency - VPWPP**	0-15 16-24 25-39 40-59 60-79 M 13.23 10.86 13.73 8.13 3.93 F 12.72 14.51 18.89 10.44 4.52 M 0.92 0.84 0.71 0.94 1.18 F 0.95 0.76 0.79 0.81 1.07

Peak Period		
	Weekday:	12:00 to 13:30, 16:00 to 22.00
	Saturday:	09:00 to 16:00
	Sunday:	09:00 to 16:30
Percentage of demand in Peak Period	Total:	52 Hours 63%