

LONDON BOROUGH OF MERTON

**INDOOR SPORTS
FACILITIES NEEDS
ASSESSMENT**

FEBRUARY 2020

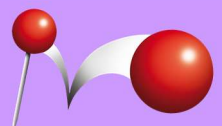
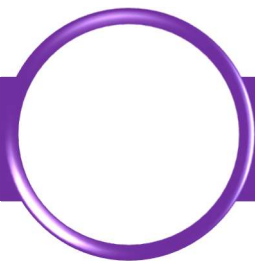


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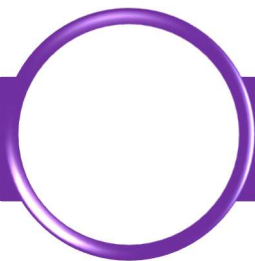
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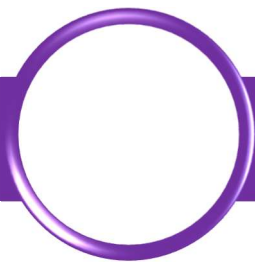


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1. Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Strategic Leisure has prepared this Indoor Sports Facility Study in partnership with the London Borough of Merton, in accordance with the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance (ANOG). The study provides an audit and assessment of indoor sports facilities throughout the borough, providing evidence of the supply, demand and quality of facilities. It will be used to guide the future provision of indoor sports facilities to serve existing and new residents in the borough.

1.1.2 This study has been prepared as supportive evidence for the new Merton Local Plan, providing an assessment of future need for indoor sports facilities. It sets out the supply, quality and location of current facilities and considers how the projected changes in Merton's population up to 2035 is likely to influence the projected need for indoor sports facilities throughout the borough.

1.1.3 The following indoor sports have been assessed as part of this study:

- **Sports halls;**
- **Health and fitness centres;**
- **Squash courts;**
- **Indoor tennis centres;**
- **Swimming pools;**
- **Gymnastics facilities; and**
- **Indoor bowls halls.**

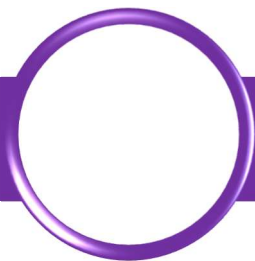
1.2 Principles and Priorities for Future Provision

1.2.1 The principles that should guide future indoor sport and leisure facility development in Merton are:

- **Ensure residents in all areas of Merton have pay and play access to good quality, local, accessible and affordable provision, whether it is a formal sports hall or a community hall, or other informal provision;**
- **Encourage all new sports facilities on education sites to provide a balance of opportunities (through a formal agreement) for community access – both pay and play and club use;**
- **Replace / refurbish ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new and refurbished provision should be designed and developed based on Sport England and (National Governing Body) NGB guidance, and be fully inclusive;**
- **Encourage all new development to contribute towards the creation of accessible and safe walking and cycling routes allowing for multipurpose spaces that encourage active lifestyles; and**
- **Encourage partnership working to facilitate increased access to indoor sports facilities across the borough.**

1.2.2 Based on the quality audits and assessments and the supply and demand analysis carried out as part of this study, the priorities for future investment in indoor sports facility provision in Merton are outlined in the table below.

Facility Type	Priority For Future Provision	Location
Sports Halls	Long term (10 years +) replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities	Borough wide – ageing education facilities
	Increasing community access to existing education sports facilities through the development of Community Use Agreements, ideally formalised	Borough wide
	Development of a Disability Badminton Hub	Wimbledon Rackets and Fitness Club
	Increased access for badminton, volleyball, netball and indoor tennis	Borough wide
	Better links between schools and leisure-centre-based badminton	Borough wide
	Possible strategic need identified by England Table Tennis for a table tennis specific facility or space	No specific location
Swimming Pools	Retain provision of existing levels of community accessible and affordable swimming facilities as a minimum	Borough wide
	Replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities - long-term i.e. 10 year +	Canons Leisure Centre, Wimbledon Leisure Centre
	If population increases by 43,637 there will be a need for a small amount of additional pool provision (circa 28 sq. m)	In areas of new population growth
Health And Fitness	Increased pay and play accessible health and fitness provision space, equivalent to a minimum of 103 fitness stations to meet the demand by 2035. Increased number of fitness stations at Merton facilities e.g. Canons Leisure Centre, Wimbledon Leisure Centre.	Borough wide
Gymnastics And Trampolining	Potential to explore further club-led provision/partnership provision given high numbers on waiting lists.	No specific location – could be outside the borough. This should be led by existing gymnastics clubs.
Indoor Tennis	Projected population increases indicate the need for additional indoor tennis courts.	Any additional indoor tennis courts should be LTA and tennis club led. The future focus of the LTA will be strategic developments of 3+ courts.



Facility Type	Priority For Future Provision	Location
Community Halls/Centres	Important role for informal halls in providing daytime access to sport and physical activity opportunities.	Need to optimise use of existing informal community hall/centres for physical activity sport and recreation, to facilitate increased levels of participation, which are low in the borough.
Other	The development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes and connections, to encourage active travel and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily travel across the borough.	Borough wide

2. Stage A - Introduction and Scope

2.1. Introduction

- 2.1.1. This indoor sports facility study (the study) provides an assessment of the needs for indoor sports facilities as part of wider piece of work commissioned by Merton covering indoor and outdoor sports and recreation facilities and open space in the borough. The study will guide future provision of indoor sports facilities to serve existing and new residents in the borough.
- 2.1.2. Merton has a population of circa 209,419 (2016- SNPP based Demographic projections) in 2018. This is expected to rise to either 249,689 or 226,629 dpa population projections (Merton Strategic Housing Need Assessment Report July 2019) by 2035.
- 2.1.3. Located in south west London, Merton is an outer London borough, in the heart of the Wandle Valley. Merton is predominantly residential in character (42% of the area) but with great variations in social mix and density of development from east to west and north to south.
- 2.1.4. One of the smallest London boroughs with an area of 37 square kilometres, Merton contains five sub-areas including Colliers Wood and South Wimbledon, Mitcham, Morden, Raynes Park and Wimbledon, and some impressive open spaces including Mitcham and Wimbledon Commons.
- 2.1.5. Merton is bordered by the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (west), and the London Boroughs of Sutton and Croydon (south), Lambeth (east) and Wandsworth (north).

2.2. Purpose and Objectives

- 2.2.1. This study has been developed in parallel with an Open Space Study and a Playing Pitch Strategy; all three documents will provide an evidence base for the new Local Plan and underpin future priorities for provision and have been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF, NPPG and Sport England.
- 2.2.2. The study covers the geographical area of Merton but also refers to areas outside the borough boundaries as appropriate.
- 2.2.3. The study has been developed in line with the objectives of the draft Local Plan and the outlining themes in Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy, particularly those listed below.
- **Draft Local Plan Strategic Objective 1: Healthy places – to make Merton a healthier place for all.**
 - **Health and Wellbeing Strategy – Start Well, Live Well, Age Well in a healthy place.**
- 2.2.4. This study will provide the evidence required to meet these objectives; identifying an adequate supply of good quality facilities to accommodate a range of sports and physical activities in order to meet current and future levels of demand and to provide enhanced opportunities so as to increase the number of people participating in sport and physical activity.

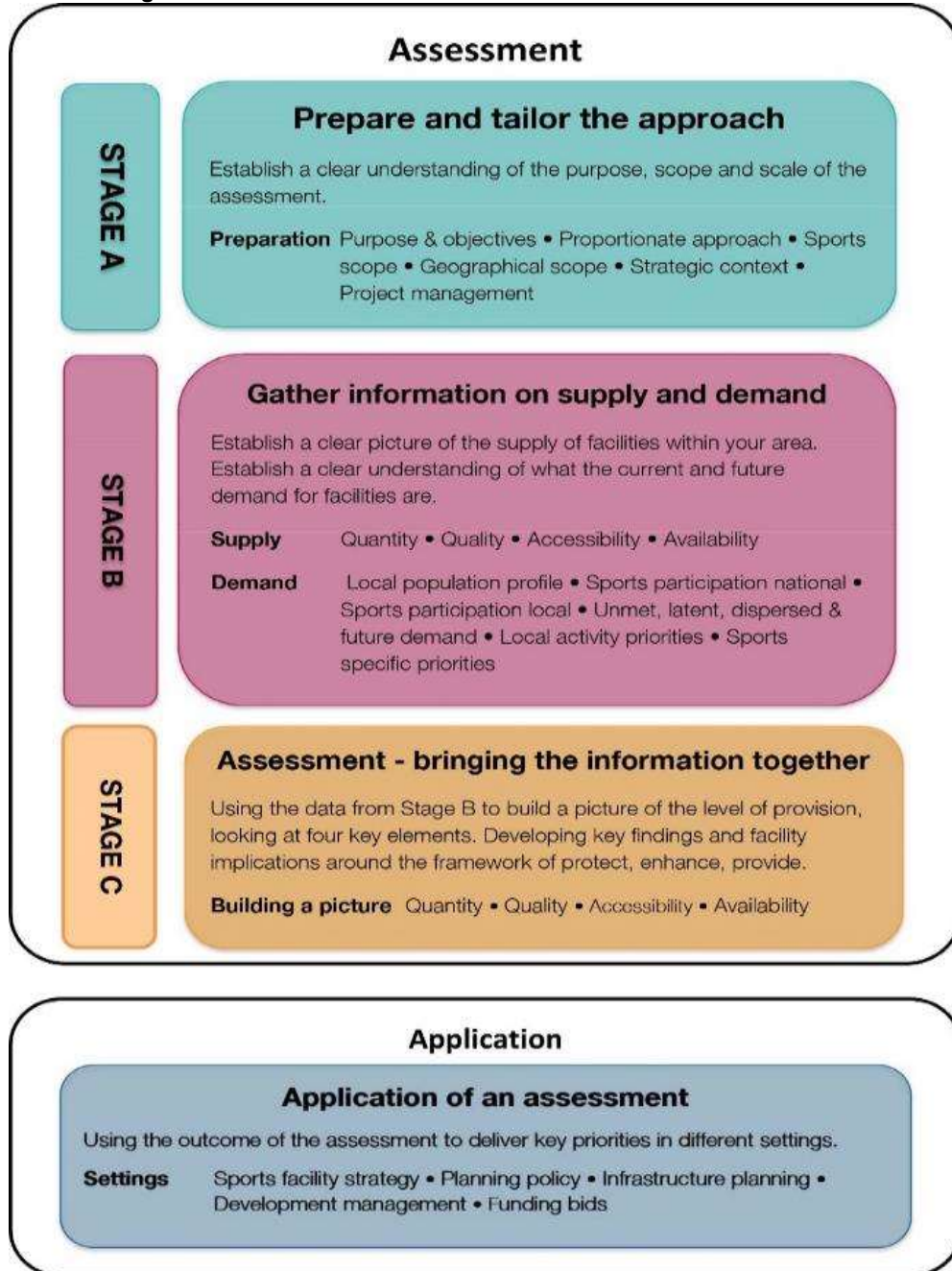
2.3. Document Structure

2.3.1. The study has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (ANOG), published in 2014 (refer to Figure 2.1). This is reflected in Sections 3,4,5 and 6 which reflect the ANOG methodology and the various stages of research and analysis required within this.

2.3.2. This study comprises:

- **An action plan, which sets out the full range of findings supported by the evidence, which is fully NPPF compliant;**
- **Technical evidence which sets out the results of the assessment for all indoor sports facilities;**
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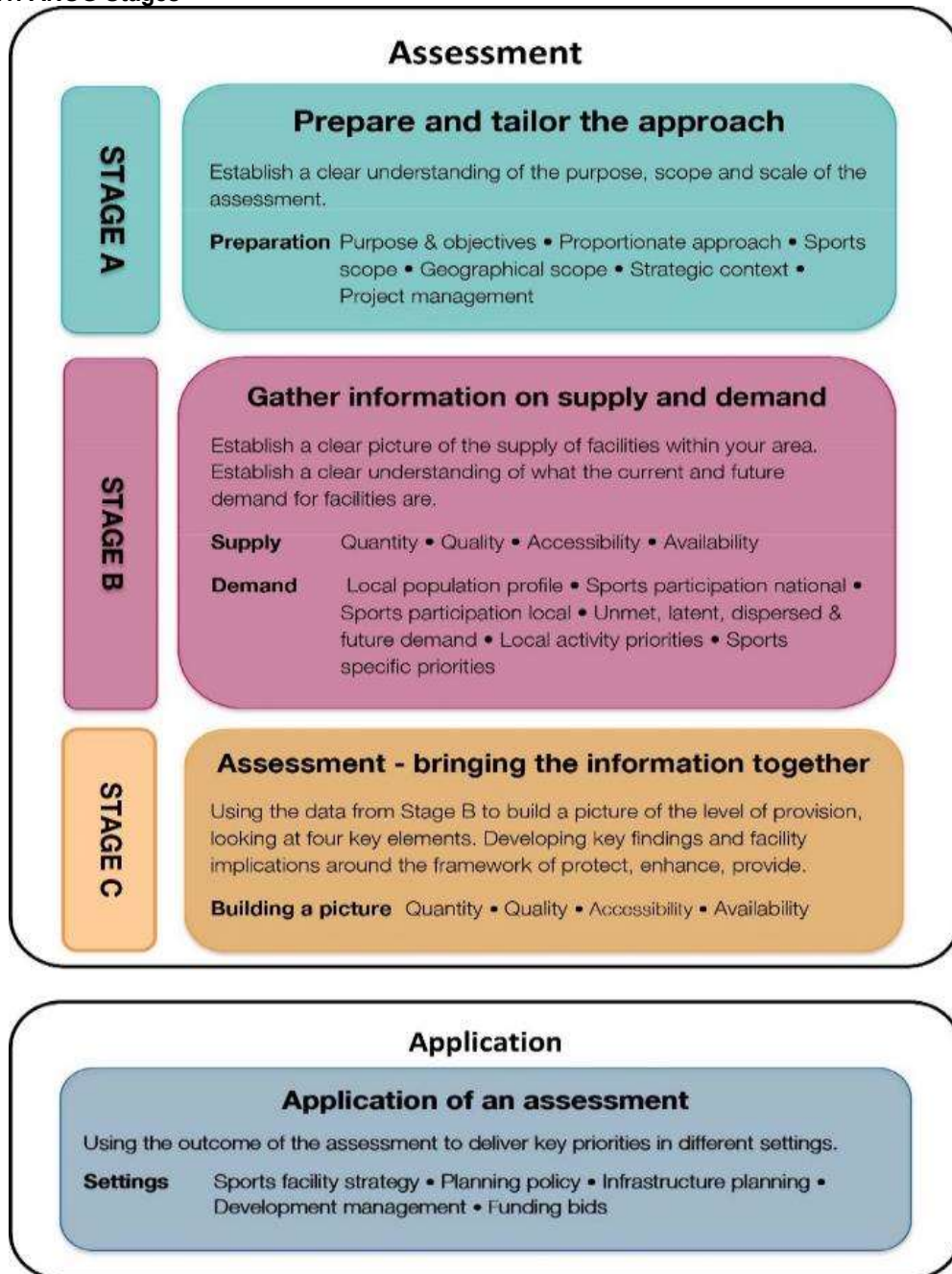
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Figure 2.1: ANOG Stages





2.4. Sports and Geographical Scope

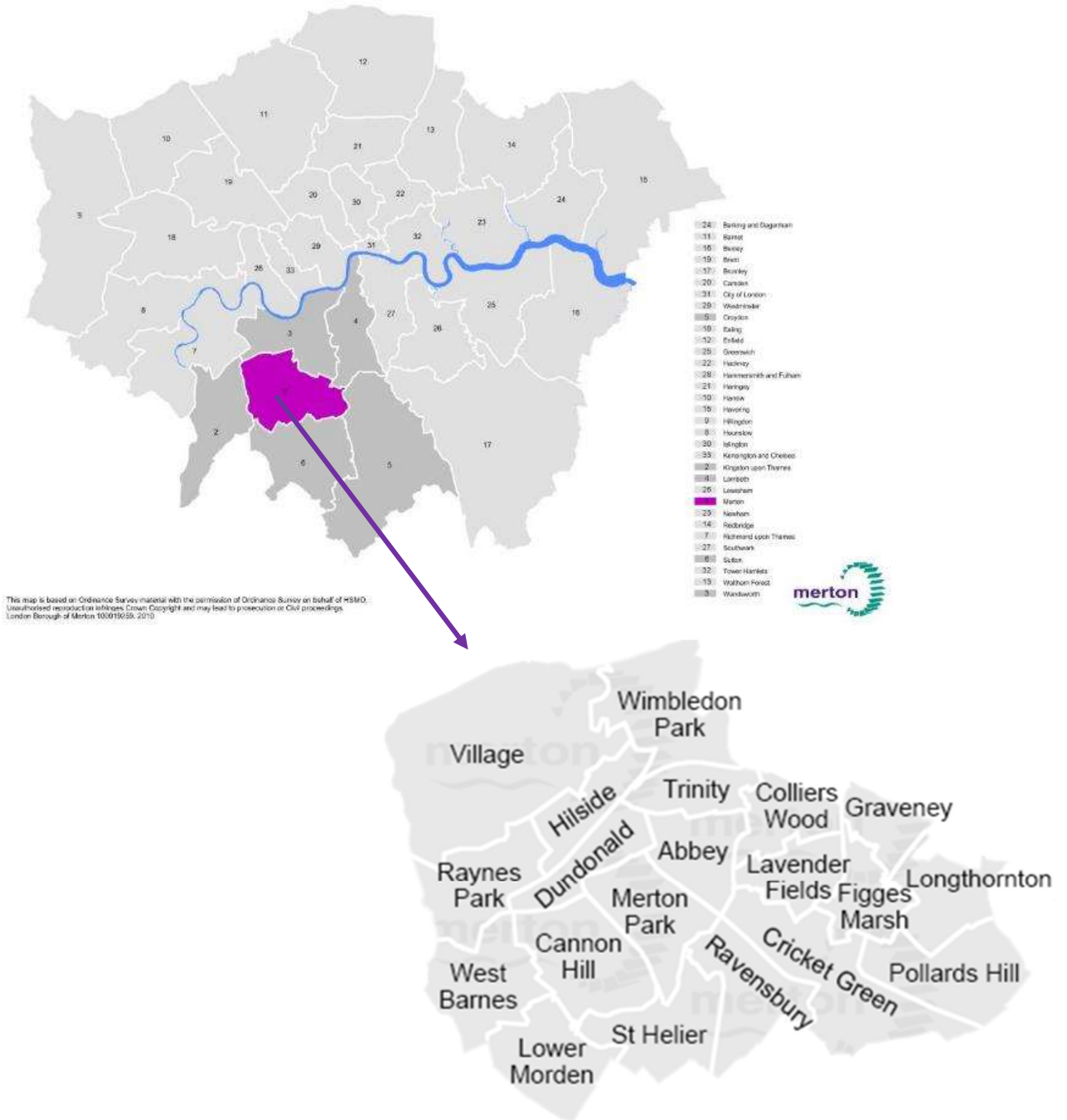
2.4.1. The scope of this study includes analysis of provision for the following facility types across Merton, in line with the geographical area covered by the new Local Plan.

- **Sports Halls** - (including schools and community buildings), and covering indoor sports hall sports such as, badminton, boxing, martial arts, indoor cricket basketball, netball, table tennis and volleyball
- **Health & Fitness Centres(including dance/aerobic studios)**
- **Squash Courts**
- **Indoor Tennis Centres**
- **Swimming Pools**
- **Gymnastics Facilities**
- **Indoor Bowls Halls**

2.4.2. In addition to purpose-built facilities, consideration is given to the role of the following in meeting local need:

- **Community assets (community halls); and**
- **Education facilities.**

Map 2.1: Maps showing location of Merton and sub areas within the borough



3. Strategic Policy and Context

3.1 National Level

3.1.1 There are a number of key national and local strategies and policies which inform and influence the development of this study. The majority of the national documents are summarised in Appendix 1 but the main ones are highlighted below. These national policies inform the approach to current and future provision of sports facilities, linked to health improvement, increased participation amongst all population groups, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs. From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between national planning policy, a Local Plan and population growth at local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Sport England's priorities of Protect, Enhance and Provide.

3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England. A revised version was published in February 2019. The NPPF provides the framework that must be considered in the preparation of local plans and is a material consideration in determining planning decisions. The NPPF highlights the purpose of the planning system in terms of contributing to the achievement of "sustainable development", and defines the three dimensions of this – economic, social and environmental – which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways.

3.2.2 The revised NPPF retains the broad policy approach of the previous version, albeit with a stronger emphasis upon housing delivery. The policy wording for sport and recreation is largely unchanged.

3.2.3 Paragraph 96 of the NPPF states that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

3.2.4 Paragraph 97 of the NPPF specifies that:

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

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

¹ The NPPF was updated in February 2019. Essentially, the guidance in the latest version remains the same, in relation to sport and recreation, with only subtle changes introduced (see paragraphs 92-96).

3.3 Sport England

3.3.1 Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications affecting playing fields used in the last 5 years, and a consultee on other applications: it looks to improve the quality, access and management of sports facilities as well as investing in new facilities to meet unsatisfied demand. Sport England requires local authorities to have an up-to date assessment of sports facility needs and an associated document including a recommendation that the evidence base is regularly reviewed to keep it up to date and renewed at least every five years.

3.3.2 The key drivers for the production of this document as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide sports facilities, as follows:

- **Protect:** To provide evidence to inform policy and specifically to support Site Allocations and Development Management Policies which will protect sports facilities and their use by the community, irrespective of ownership;
- **Enhance:** To ensure that sports facilities are effectively managed and maintained and that best uses are made of existing resources - whether facilities, expertise and/or personnel to improve and enhance existing provision – particularly in the light of pressure on Local authority budgets; and
- **Provide:** To provide evidence to help secure external funding for new facilities and enhancements (if on the Regulation 123 List) and Section 106 agreements. Sport England and the Local authority can then use the strategies developed and the guidance provided in making key planning decisions regarding facility developments in the area.

3.3.3 In line with the key drivers listed above, Sport England uses the following definitions for the provision of sports facilities:

- **Protect:**
 - Existing provision should be protected unless an assessment has demonstrated there is an excess of the provision and the specific buildings or land are surplus to requirements, or equivalent or better provision will be provided as replacement;
- **Enhance:**
 - The use of existing **provision** should be optimised, for example through quality, access and management improvements supported by appropriate ancillary facilities; and
- **Provide:**
 - Appropriate new **provision** that meets needs and encourages people to play sport and be active should be provided by adapting existing places and through new development.

3.4 A New Strategy For Sport - Department For Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

3.4.1 The Department for Digital Culture, Media and Sport, following a consultation paper in 2015, launched the new strategy 'Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation' in 2016. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the immediate upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.

3.4.2 The Sporting Future Strategy targets five outcomes which each sports organisation, public or private sector, will be measured against:

Mental wellbeing;

Individual development;

Physical wellbeing;

Social and community development; and

Economic development.

3.4.3 Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all of the five outcomes

3.4.4 The delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs;

- **More people from every background regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport;**
- **A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector; and**
- **Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events.**

3.5 Sport England Strategy 2016 - 2021 'Towards an Active Nation'

3.5.1 The vision for this Strategy is:

'We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers'.

3.5.2 The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for an Active Nation' into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners.

3.5.3 The key changes Sport England will make to delivering their strategy are:

- Focusing more money and resources on **tackling inactivity** because this is where the gains for the individual and **for** society are greatest;
- Investing more in **children and young people from the age of five** to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life;

- **Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time.** Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient;
- **Putting customers at the heart** of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more **welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport;**
- Helping sport to keep pace with the **digital expectations** of customers;
- Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but **encouraging stronger local collaboration** to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers;
- Working with a **wider range of partners**, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources; and
- Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of **behaviour change**.

3.6 Regional Level

- 3.6.1 The London Plan is the strategic plan for the development of London, providing policies for development and land use. As the overall strategic plan for London, it sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London over the next 20-25 years.
- 3.6.2 The 2016 London Plan is the current adopted plan. Policy 3.19 Sports Facilities includes the following strategic aim “The Mayor’s Sports Legacy Plan aims to increase participation in, and tackle inequality of access to, sport and physical activity in London particularly amongst groups/areas with low levels of participation.”
- 3.6.3 The Mayor published the new Draft London Plan in 2017, which went through a formal consultation in 2018 and Examination in Public in 2019. A final Plan is expected to be published by the Mayor in 2020.
- 3.6.4 Draft London Plan Policy S1 Developing London’s social infrastructure provides important context for the future provision of physical activity and sport – places, spaces and facilities, while Policy S5 Sports and recreation facilities provides more detailed requirements to ensure that boroughs ensure there is a sufficient supply of good quality sports and recreation facilities.
- 3.6.5 London Sport has also set a vision to make London the most physically active city in the world. This is set out in more detail below.

London Sport- Blueprint for a Physically Active City 2017

VISION
TO MAKE LONDON
THE MOST PHYSICALLY
ACTIVE CITY IN
THE WORLD

TARGET
AN OVERALL TARGET
TO CHANGE 1,000,000
LIVES THROUGH
GETTING LONDONERS
MORE ACTIVE

IS THIS THE RIGHT VISION?

The vision for London is difficult to measure, as different countries use different measurements. But that doesn't matter. It is designed to set a clear direction and an ambition; not merely to improve, but set the standards for the rest of the world to follow.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

It's not just about sport for sport's sake – it's about its benefits:

- 1m Londoners likely to **LIVE LONGER**
- 1m Londoners likely to **BE HAPPIER**
- 1m Londoners **LESS LIKELY** to develop **SERIOUS CHRONIC ILLNESSES**
- 1m Londoners **LESS LIKELY** to suffer from **MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES**



Strategic Areas

- 1 Make it easier for Londoners to find the right activity, stay in it, and achieve their potential**
- 2 Get more resources by making the best use of what we have, while securing more**
- 3 Support grassroots organisations by making the sector simpler and better**
- 4 Champion the development of a bigger and better workforce to support activity**
- 5 Harness the power of elite sport to create sustained grassroots activity, and inspire the next generation of talent**

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

We realise that all of us could be more active, which is why our target includes everyone: not just the vital aim of getting inactive people to become active, but also supporting those who already do something to do a bit more. In other words, it's the net gain in the volume of activity. We estimate that around two thirds of the million will be made up of those not currently taking part in physical activity and sport in London, and around a third from getting those who are already active to do something more.

WHY THESE AREAS?

These are the five areas that need focus to help achieve the goals set out in this Blueprint. They aren't revolutionary, but they take into account both the basic ingredients of physical activity. These include: facilities, grassroots organisations and the supporting workforce as well as opportunities such as London's major events, and technical advances that could make it easier to support people to become more active.

WHO WILL DO THIS?

In short – all of us. Physical activity and sport is run by thousands of organisations in London, from London Boroughs, Governing Bodies of Sport and commercial operators, to local charities, schools and grassroots clubs. This Blueprint is a framework for everyone to consider their role in contributing to each of these five areas, and explore the areas in which we could be doing more.

3.7 Local Level

3.7.1 A number of local strategic policies, strategies and factors influence current and future supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities in Merton. As well as providing the context for future facility provision, these strategies provide opportunities to link priority areas and needs, and ensure that outcomes are aligned with identified local objectives.

3.7.2 The relevant strategies and policies include:

- **Merton's Core Planning Strategy (2011);**
- **Merton's Sites and Policies Plan (2014) ;**
- **Merton's Policies Map (2014);**
- **Merton's Estates Local Plan (2018);**
- **South London Waste Plan (2012);**
- **Merton's Draft New Local Plan (2018);**
- **Merton's Sustainable Community Strategy 2010 – 2020;**
- **Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy; and**
- **Merton's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)**

3.8 Future Development in Merton

3.8.1 A key factor influencing the future provision of sports facilities in Merton is the scale and location of future housing development, which impacts on population density and the level and nature of community demand.

3.9 New Local Plan for Merton

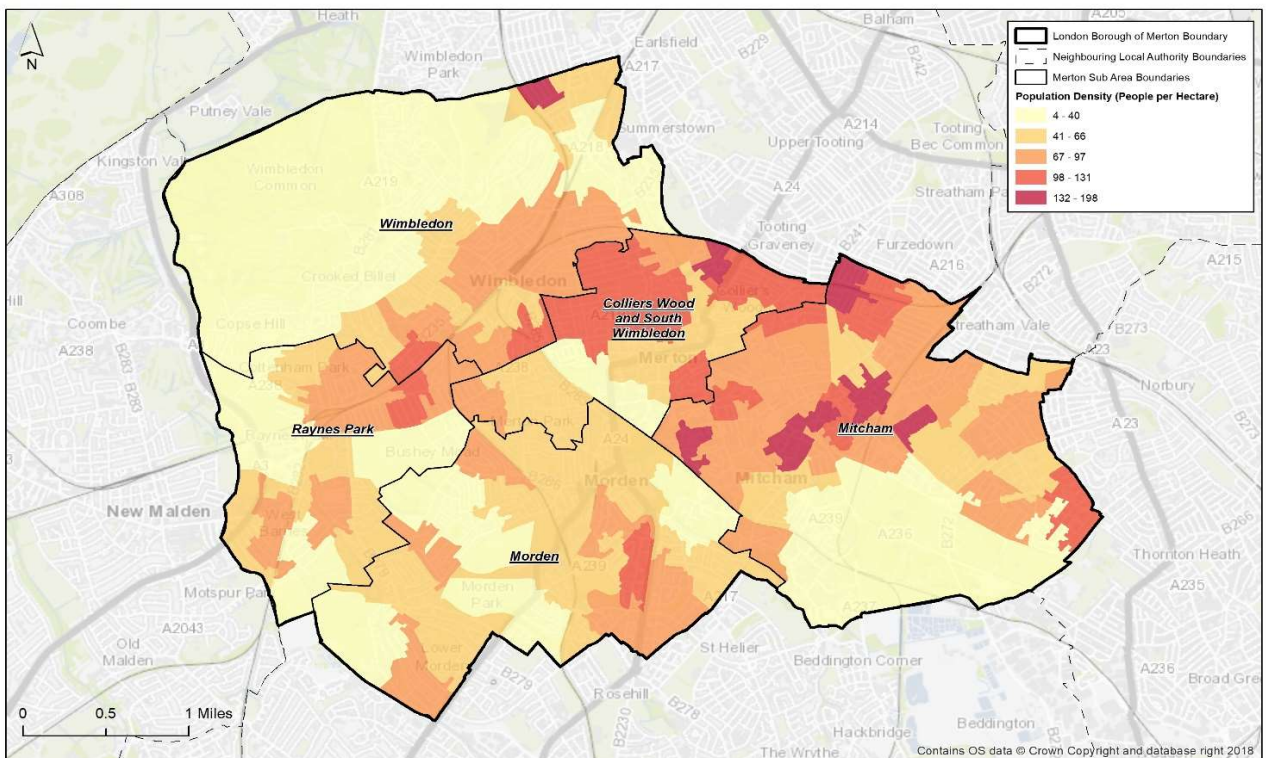
3.9.1 Local Plans are required to be in general conformity with the London Plan. The current London Plan housing target for Merton is 411 new homes per annum. The emerging new London Plan target is 1,328 new homes per annum, with the final figure to be confirmed through the adopted London Plan 2020.

3.9.2 The draft London Plan designates an Opportunity Area (OA) in Merton, for Wimbledon, South Wimbledon and Colliers Wood. OA's are London's major source of capacity for development such as housing or commercial use and existing or potentially improved public transport access. Typically they can accommodate at least 5,000 jobs, 2,500 new homes or a combination of the two, along with other supporting facilities and infrastructure.

3.10 Population Profiles and Projections

- 3.10.1 The current and future population profile of Merton and the locations of growth are important to understand in relation to planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.
- 3.10.2 The 2018 population, based on the ONS 2016 Sub National Population projections, is 207,897 with continued growth projected through to 2035.

Map 3.1: Merton Current Population

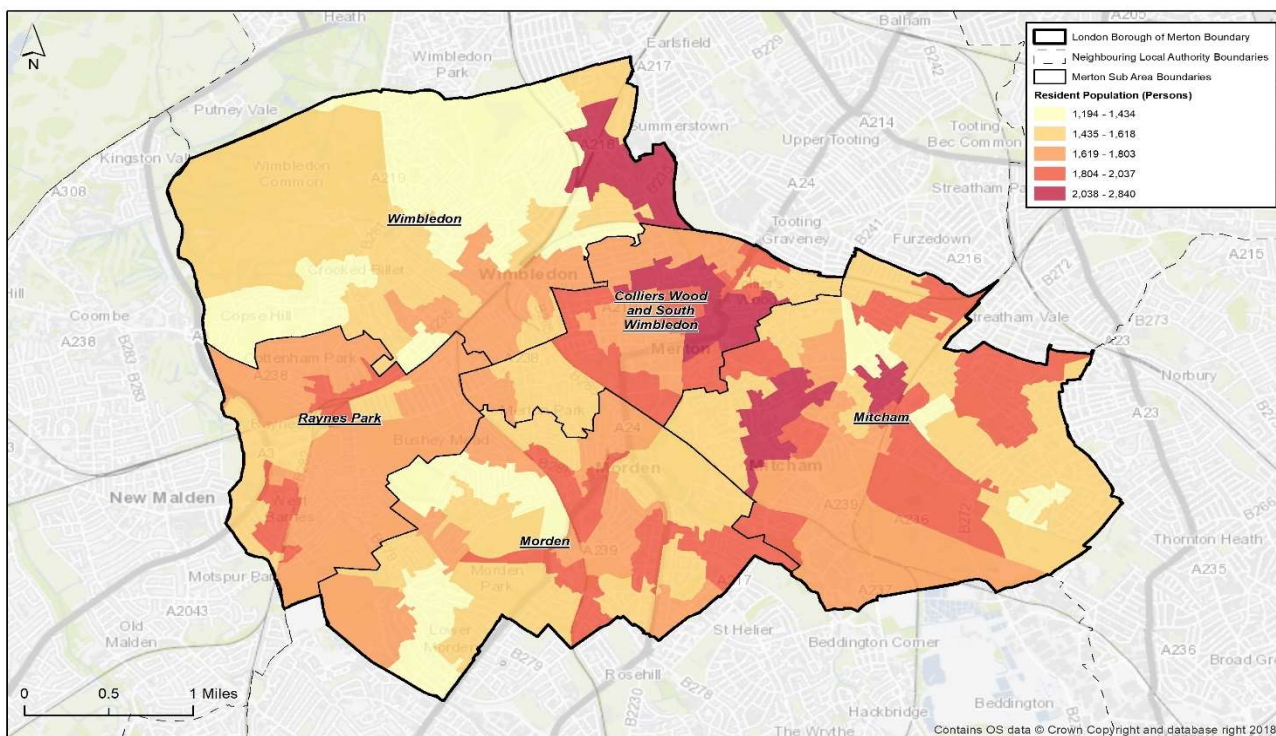


Usual resident population density by lower super output area in the London Borough of Merton (2017)



- 3.10.3 Merton’s population has steadily increased over the last 30 years and that trend is expected to continue. People are living longer, and Merton has an increasingly ageing population.
- 3.10.4 The projected population growth indicates that there will be an increase in older people aged 65 and over in Merton from 25,642 in 2017 to 37105 in 2035, an increase of 44.7% (Merton Strategic Needs Assessment Report July 2019).

Map 3.2: Population density in Merton 2017 ²



Usual resident population by lower super output area in the London Borough of Merton (2017)



- 3.10.5 As part of the evidence base for the new Local Plan, Merton has revised the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) dated July 2019. The SHMA identifies the housing need and mix across the borough for the new Local Plan period, while also considering the need for different types of housing and the housing needs of different groups within the borough.
- 3.10.6 The London Plan is still in draft and will be adopted in early 2020. As a consequence of this situation, and until there is clarity on borough housing targets, at this stage of the Local Plan evidence, there is a need to provide analysis of both the low and high growth scenarios for Merton across all Merton evidence base documents.
- 3.10.7 Table 3.1 provides an indication of the 2017 and 2035 population projections from the Merton Strategic Housing Need Assessment July 2019. It illustrates both the low (blue text) and the high (red text) growth scenarios. Both scenarios are included in the analysis of future need to ensure an understanding of how both scenarios impact on the future growth of the borough.

Table 3.1: Projected population growth in a range of projections ³

	Population 2017	Population 2035	Change	% change
2016-SNPP	207,897	225,089	17,192	8.3%
1,328-dpa	206,052	249,689	43,637	21.2%
823-dpa	206,052	226,629	20,577	10.0%

² Source: ONS 2014 mid-year National-based population projections

³ Source: Demographic projections (Merton Strategic Housing Need Assessment Report July 2019)

3.11 Inequalities and the Health Divide

3.11.1 The figures below provide an indication of the social inequalities that exist within different areas of the borough.



Social inequalities between the east and west of the borough drive health division. People in the East of the Borough have worse health and shorter lives; BAME groups in Merton tend to have greater health inequalities when compared to other groups.



Life Expectancy at birth in Merton is 80.4 years for males and 84.2 years for females. Those living in the East have a lower life expectancy than those living in the West of the Borough;



Given healthy life expectancy is 80.4 years for males and 84.2 years many of the Borough's residents live a significant proportion of their lives with ill health; for those in the most deprived areas, this can be around 9 years. This impacts on their retirement years and the ability to be active;



All wards in East Merton are more deprived and have higher rates of premature mortality than those in West Merton. Of all deaths in Merton between 2013-2017, 31.8% were premature (just under 1 in 3). However, the percentages of premature deaths have dropped in both the least deprived and most deprived areas;



Marked social inequalities are important drivers of the health divide in Merton, and some key local social determinants of health are highlighted below;



As a whole Merton is less deprived (14.9) compared to London (23.9) and England (21.8). However, East Merton has an average IMD score of 21.1 compared to West Merton which is 8.2;



In 2017, 3.4% of the working age population (16-64) claimed out of work benefits in Merton, which equates to 140,000 people; however, rates are significantly higher in the East of the borough (4.7%), compared to West; and



13.4% of households have no access to a car.



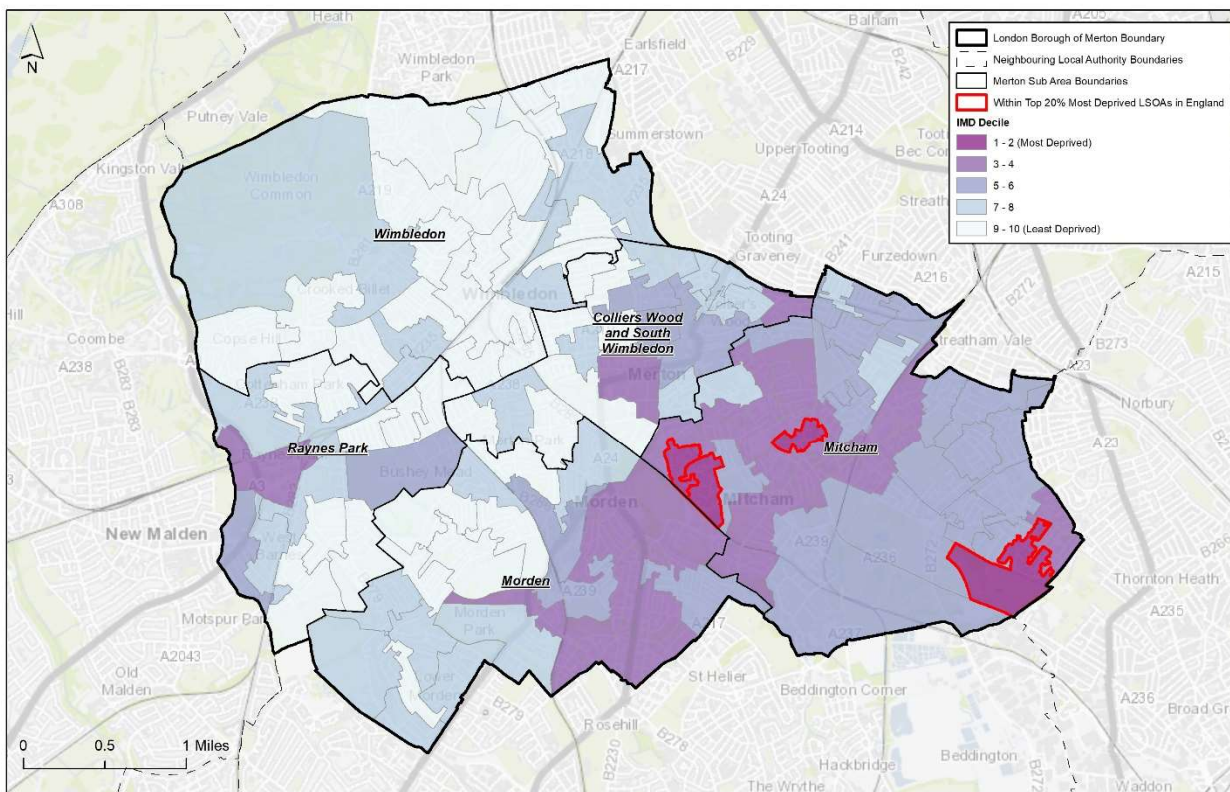
There is lower participation in physical activity by BAME, (37.2% as opposed to 42.6% by whites) women and girls.

4

⁴ (Source: The Merton Story June 2018, Joint Strategic Needs Assessment)

3.11.2 Map 3.3 shows the areas of deprivation in the borough; the darker colours are the areas of highest deprivation.

Map 3.3: Areas of Deprivation in Merton



Index of multiple deprivation by lower super output area in the London Borough of Merton (2015)



3.12 Health Profile

3.12.1 The health of Merton's residents is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy is above the England average for men at 80.4 years compared to 79.5 years. Women's life expectancy is 84.2 years compared to the England average of 83.4 years. Key factors from the Public Health England (PHE) Health profile 2016 are:

- **34% of 10-11 year olds have excess weight (2016/17)**
- **There are high levels of excess weight in adults and children, although there are some signs it is decreasing in children.**
- **Recorded levels of diabetes are currently 6.1% (2016/17)**
- **Around 17.3% of adults aged 19+ are doing less than 30 minutes physical activity per week.**
- **The 2016 data for GCSE outcomes (the most recent data available) shows a gap of 10.3 between disadvantaged pupils (45.1) achieving Attainment 8 average score at GCSE and all other pupil groups (55.4). This is higher than the London gap (9.0), but lower than national (12.3).⁵**

⁵ Source: Merton Story FINAL June 2018

- 3.12.2 Table 3.2 shows the health costs of physical inactivity in Merton, compared to those at regional and national level. This highlights that costs in Merton are lower compared to both regional and national levels.
- 3.12.3 However, with the projected population growth, of which a significant proportion are older people, a proactive approach is needed to maintain the current positive health profile and aim for continued improvement in the health of Merton residents resulting in reducing health costs further.

Table 3.2: Health costs of Physical Inactivity in Merton Borough⁶

Disease category	Merton	South-East	England
Total Cost	£1,626,273	£133,171,867	£944,289,723
Cost per 100,000 population	£1,484,606	£1,580,313	£1,817,285

3.13 Physical Activity and Participation

The Intrinsic Value of Participation

- 3.13.1 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be underestimated.
- 3.13.2 Taking part in physical activity can contribute to improved education attainment, reduction in youth crime, weight loss, reduced stress and blood pressure, combating loneliness and improved memory. Given Merton's health inequalities, these benefits could be particularly beneficial for younger and older people, and those living in the east of Merton; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:



Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more 'active living';



Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility;



Health improvement;



Mental health and well being benefits



Social benefits – participation with friends and family; fun and enjoyment

⁶ Source: Department of Health 2017

- 3.13.3 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.
- 3.13.4 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Merton . There is an existing audience in the borough, which already recognise the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the borough can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of borough Strategic priorities and objectives.

Current Participation Rates

- 3.13.5 In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 56.9% of Merton adults aged 16+ years are classed as being active⁷, as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.3: Physically active and inactive adults⁸

Rate	Merton	South East	England
% Active	56.9%	60.2%	57%
% Inactive	26.0%	25.1%	28.7%

Sports Activity

- 3.13.6 The Active Lives Survey has replaced the Active People Survey. Active Lives Year 3 data (December 2018) for Merton highlights the following:
- **81.5% of Merton’s residents aged 16+ took part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the 28 days prior to the survey being undertaken;**
 - **20.5% of the Merton’s population is inactive – i.e. they had undertaken less than 30 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days;**
 - **10.9% of the Merton’s population had undertaken at least 30-149 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days; and**
 - **68.6% of the Merton’s population had undertaken at least 150 minutes physical activity or sport in the last 28 days (including gardening).**
- 3.13.7 This data further highlights that whilst many in the borough are physically active, the regularity of this could still increase, and 13.3% of the population are not active enough to gain any health benefits.

⁷ Merton Public Health Report – 2015

⁸ Source: Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework. Measure: percentage of physically active and inactive adults. Time period(s): 2014

Market Segmentation

- 3.13.8 Sport England's market segmentation model comprises of 19 'sporting' segments (See Appendix 5); the names were developed as part of the model to illustrate a generic type of participant.
- 3.13.9 The relevance of Market Segmentation is that it is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in the delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stages and cycles. This in turn helps to inform the nature and extent of facilities that should be provided to meet local need and demand.
- 3.13.10 In Merton, the dominant segments from Sport England's market segmentation model are; Tim, Ben, Chloe, Jamie, Helena and Philip.. These are described in Table 3.5.

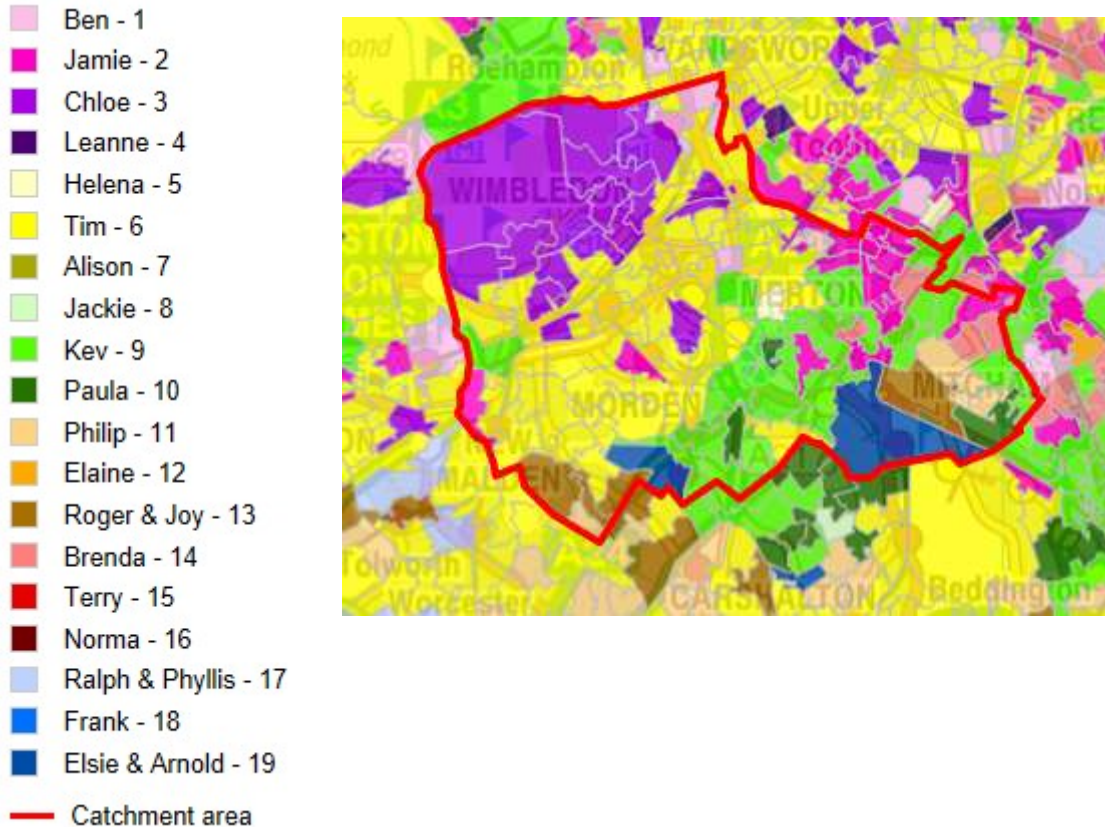


Table 3.4: Summary of Market Segmentation for Merton showing the top 7 Segments

Market Segment	Key Characteristics	% Merton	Activities / Sports That Appeal to Segment
Tim Settling Down Males	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is aged 26-35, may be married or single, is career professional and may or may not have children. Tim participates in very active, technical sports, team sports, individual activities and is likely to have a gym membership.	11.9%	Cycling, keep fit/gym, swimming, football and athletics or running.
Ben	Ben is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis: he is the sportiest of the 19 segments. The top sports that Ben participates in are football, 'keep fit and gym', cycling, and athletics or running. Swimming is also popular with Ben, with his participation in this sport being in line with all adults. He may also take part in tennis, golf, badminton, squash/racketball and cricket.	8.9%	Football, keep fit and gym, cycling, and athletics or running. Swimming tennis, golf, badminton, squash/racketball and cricket.
Chloe	Chloe is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. The top sports that Chloe participates in are 'keep fit and gym', swimming, athletics or running, horse riding, tennis, badminton, football, netball and hockey.	8.8%	Keep fit and gym, swimming, athletics or running, horse riding, tennis, badminton, football, netball and hockey.
Jamie	Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. The top sports that Jamie participates in are football, 'keep fit and gym', athletics (running), cycling, badminton, tennis, cricket, basketball and golf.	6.5%	Keep fit and gym, athletics (running), cycling, badminton, tennis, cricket, basketball and golf.
Helena	Helena is a fairly active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. The top sports that Helena participates in are keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling and 9% in athletics or running. Helena may also take part in horse-riding, tennis, badminton, netball, football and golf.	6.2%	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling and 9% in athletics or running, horse-riding, tennis, badminton, netball, football and golf.
Philip Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves. Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. The top sports that Philip participates in are cycling and 16% of this segment do this at least once a month, almost double the national average. Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.	6.1%	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, football, golf, athletics or running.

3.13.11 In terms of geographic distribution Chloe dominates in the North of the borough; Tim dominates the central part of the borough with Kev dominating the South East of the borough with clusters of Elsie and Arnold and Roger and Joy to the South and South East.

Figure 3.1: Dominant Market Segment by Population



3.13.12 The market segmentation illustrates, in sports participation terms, the diversity of Merton and therefore the need to ensure that future provision addresses local needs, based on population age, structure, health inequalities, and current participation levels, as well as interest, and existing facility infrastructure.

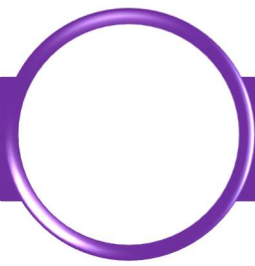
3.13.13 In particular, given that the dominant segments will tend to participate in these sports, it will be important to retain good quality facilities and therefore opportunities, for cycling, keep fit / gym, swimming, football, golf, athletics or running, angling, bowls, badminton in the Merton to ensure existing participation levels are retained as a minimum, and wherever possible, increased.

3.14 The Economic Value of Sport

3.14.1 As a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at local level. It is estimated⁹ that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health economy of England. In 2015 sport and sport related activity contributed Gross Value-Add (GVA) of £20.3 billion¹⁰ to the economy in England.

⁹ Source: Sport England Local Profile 2015, and the Economic Value of Sport, 2013

¹⁰ This figure excludes the effects of construction work associated with the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2010. The additional GVA generated by this activity was £1.5 billion



- 3.14.2 In Merton, the total GVA value was £28.3M (£21.4m accounts for participation in sport). Overall, sport generates £36.5m of health benefits in Merton (calculation comes from Sport England data).
- 3.14.3 This demonstrates the value of sport at a local level in both participative and health terms, as well as economic. More people being active on a regular basis will increase this benefit, as well as having a positive impact in individual and community health terms.

4. Stage B - Existing Facility Provision

4.1. Introduction

4.1.1 The current level and nature of indoor sports facility provision in Merton, has been assessed across the borough. The minimum population base used for the assessment and analysis is the Merton Strategic Housing Need Assessment Report July 2019 as set out in Section 3.

4.2. Supply of Indoor Sport Facilities in Merton

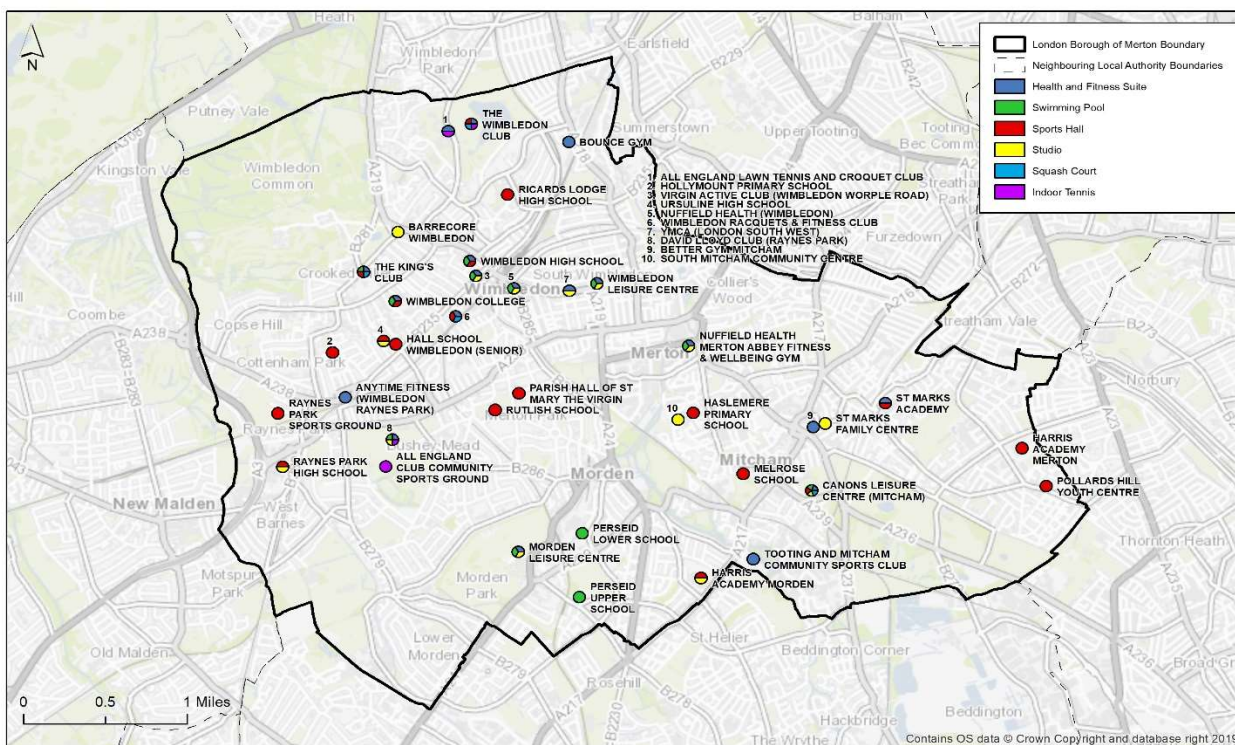
4.2.1. The following summarises the existing indoor sports facilities across Merton; these are shown on Map 4.1:

Table 4.1: Existing Indoor sports facilities – Merton¹¹

Facilities	Merton
Sports Hall (3+ Courts)	13
Swimming Pools (Main and Learner)	15
Health and Fitness Suites	20
Studios	38
Squash Courts	8
Indoor Tennis (3 Airhalls; 1 Centre)	4

¹¹ Source: combination of SLL research, FPM and Active Places Data

Map 4.1: All sites by Facility type in the London Borough of Merton



All sites by type in the London Borough of Merton



- 4.2.2. It is important to highlight from the outset that this study is not just about formal indoor sports facility provision, but also looks at opportunities for increased use of informal places and spaces. Community halls can be used for sport and physical activity even if they are not purpose designed nor marked for such use and can often provide an introductory experience of sport and physical activity, or a more accessible option for those who are older, have no access to private transport, or who have commitments which make it hard for them to travel to formal facilities.
- 4.2.3. Increased use of the outdoors, open spaces, parks, recreation grounds, and community halls also has significant potential to contribute to increasing levels of participation in physical activity at a very local level, and to addressing rising levels of obesity (adults 68.1% above the national average) and other health inequalities.
- 4.2.4. Based on the Active Places database, the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), the local sports profile data (Sport England) and the audit undertaken to inform this study, the maps used in the following facility assessments show the extent of existing built sport and leisure facility provision in Merton.
- 4.2.5. Users of sport and recreation facilities do not recognise administrative boundaries and will use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are, in this context, a minor consideration for most users.
- 4.2.6. The availability of facilities in neighbouring boroughs can and does influence sports facility usage patterns, as does access to private transport and availability of public transport. Good public transport means that accessing facilities is easier than in other boroughs. There is some cross-border use of neighbouring boroughs for example the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames and the London Boroughs of Sutton, Croydon, Lambeth and Wandsworth. This is further discussed in each of the sport specific sections in Section 5.

4.3. Catchment Areas

- 4.3.1. Catchment areas for different types of facilities provide a means of identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is however, recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. The maps in Section 4 demonstrate catchment areas for facility provision in Merton based on this approach, which uses a 20-minute drive time as a catchment area for sports facilities. The industry guidance for London boroughs from Sport England is a 20 min drive time (car), or a 10 minute walk time.

4.4. Demand for Indoor sports facilities

- 4.4.1. There are two main tools used to inform the assessment of supply and demand; the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) and the Sports Facility Calculator. .
- 4.4.2. The FPM is only used for sports halls of 3 court size and above and swimming pools larger than 160 m².

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 1980's.

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

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

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

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

The report sets out the findings under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are defined at the start and include: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the pools are); and local share of pools.

Each heading is followed by a commentary on the findings.

The purpose of the report is to provide Merton Council with an updated evidence base for sports halls and swimming pools, which the Council can use to inform their strategic planning for the future provision of these facility types. The full FPM reports and appendices are set out in Appendix 6.

The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC)

The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the SFC model analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development (where locations are known), local geography and accessibility, and, critically, the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new locations. However, in the absence of any other future demand calculator, the SFC provides an indicator of the level of future provision needed. The SFC can be applied to the same facilities as those modelled in the FPM.

- 4.4.3. The demand (current and future) for facilities other than sports halls and swimming pools is assessed using National Governing Body (NGB) standards if they are available, plus a combination of local factors e.g. how many existing facilities there are, what is the identified demand from schools, clubs, the community etc, what is available immediately outside the authority boundaries to which people may find it easier to travel.
- 4.4.4. Additional tools used in this study include the facility audit (Appendix 7 taken directly from Active Places and used as the baseline data to be checked and challenged through the site visits), quality site visits (Appendix 2) and the demand information gathered through the consultation



4.5. Stage B (ANOG) - Assessment of Existing Sports Facility Provision

4.5.1. This section sets out the Stage B information required by the ANOG process. It provides a detailed picture of existing facilities in Merton:



Quantity:
how many of each type there are?



Quality:
their age and condition



Accessibility:
who owns and operates the facilities, facility location and catchment areas?



Availability:
whether the facilities are available to all residents, and whether there is pay and play access

4.5.2. Given the inter-related nature of these four key areas, Section 4 covers each facility type in turn, and assesses it in terms of the above, then pulls together all the data collected to provide an overall summary of each facility type, current and future provision i.e. supply and demand analysis.

4.5.3. Section 5 applies the analysis of the provision to identified needs in Merton, and Section 6 sets out the recommendations to be implemented through the Action Plan, to address these identified needs and gaps.

4.5.4. Given the range of facilities in Merton, each type is summarised below and assessed separately, to provide a more detailed picture of the current supply and demand, and critically future need.

4.5.5. The formal indoor sport facility types assessed include:



Sports Halls and Activity Halls

(including schools and community buildings), and covering indoor sports hall sports such as, badminton, boxing, martial arts, indoor cricket basketball, netball, table tennis and volleyball



Health & Fitness Centres

(including dance/aerobic studios)



Squash Courts



Indoor Tennis Centres



Swimming Pools



Gymnastics Facilities



Indoor Bowls Halls

- 4.5.6. In addition to the above, reference is also made to the various community halls in the area, which provide informal space for a wide range of physical activity and recreational activities.
- 4.5.7. It is important to highlight that community use, and specifically pay and play access is the focus of the facility assessment. Community use applies to clubs, the public and community associations / groups; pay and play community access refers to individuals in the community.
- 4.5.8. The latter is really important because those who are inactive are highly unlikely to join a club to use a facility; therefore, it is only by ensuring there is sufficient pay and play community access to formal and informal facilities, that participation is likely to increase, and particularly amongst those who are currently inactive. Community use provided for clubs is also very important, given that club members are also part of the overall community, but these individuals are more likely to be active already.

4.6. Operational Management of Merton Facilities

4.6.1. Since 2011, Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL) has delivered the operational management of Merton Council's leisure facilities. This contract runs until 2030 and includes the following facilities



4.7. Quality Audits

4.7.1. The quality audits comprise an independent visual assessment of the quality and condition of the facilities; results are recorded on the ANOG assessment sheet, developed by Sport England, and scored, based on the Sport England system set out in Table 4.2. Details of the individual audits undertaken are included in Appendix 2 (2a – 2p).

4.7.2. The audit scores are based on a numerical value, detailed on each assessment sheet, as follows:

Table 4.2: Quality Audit Scoring System

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

4.7.3. A facility scoring highly in terms of visual quality and condition (good – excellent) is likely to require less investment than one which in a poorer visual condition (average – very poor). The combination of the scores, results in the facility rating, and identification of investment need (significant, moderate etc.).

4.7.4. It is important to highlight that in undertaking the quality assessments, each element of the facility e.g. sports hall, pool etc is given a qualitative assessment, and the overall facility is also given an overall qualitative mark.

4.7.5. Therefore, a sports hall can be of poor quality, but the overall facility score could be good.

4.8. Consultation

4.8.1. The ANOG methodology requires consultation with clubs, schools, neighbouring boroughs, National Governing Bodies (NGBs) and key stakeholders. Schools were consulted via an online survey. As no club contacts were provided for this study, clubs needs were identified via consultation with NGBs. Neighbouring boroughs were contacted by telephone and information collected through this medium as well as SLL's own knowledge from recent work in relevant areas. NGBs were all contacted by telephone and asked a series of questions to identify the information required. The consultation responses are set out in detail in Appendix 3.

Schools

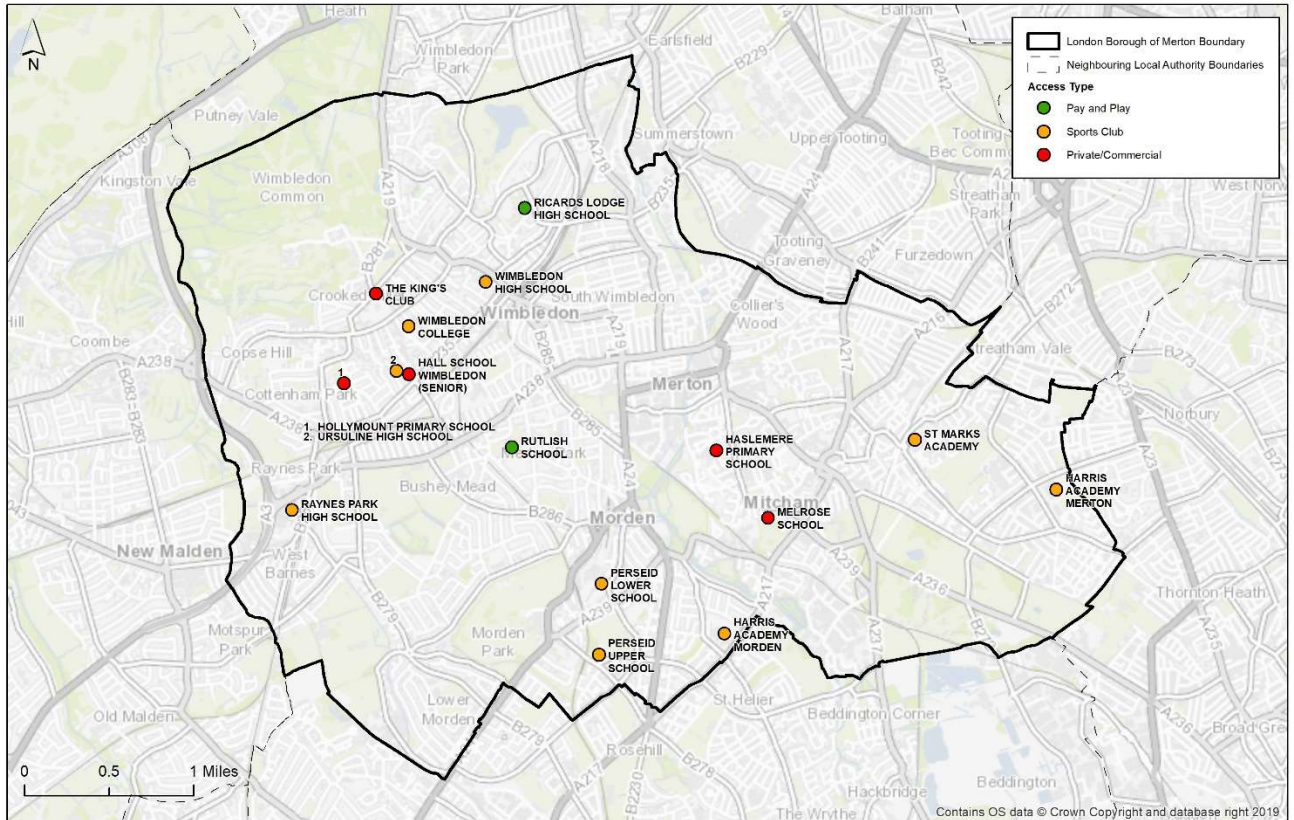
4.8.2. All schools including Special Educational Needs (SEN) and Independent schools in Merton were contacted and asked to complete a survey about their existing sports facilities, their plans/aspirations for future provision, and the extent and nature of community use of the facilities. 17 schools responded to the survey; a summary of the total responses is included in Appendix 3.

4.8.3. Schools were contacted to inform the analysis (extent of provision, access and use), and were offered a meeting as part of the qualitative site visit. All site visits therefore involved on-site consultation with a member of staff.

4.8.4. Of the 17 primary and secondary schools responding to the survey 10 have on-site sports facilities available to the community. 3 schools stated they have no formal sports facilities. 16 of the 17 schools responding to the survey said they would like to hire out their facilities to the community. Only 1 school stated the reason for not doing so at present as facilities being too small and of poor quality.

4.8.5. Most of the schools responding have a sports hall, or dance studio, or some form of other hall. None of the respondents stated that the school has a swimming pool, (this is however usually the case for primary schools) and the majority state there is no fitness suite. Map 4.2 shows all schools with indoor sports facilities.

Map 4.2: All schools with formal indoor sports facilities



School sites by access type in the London Borough of Merton



Table 4.3: Summary of School's Responses

Response detail	Number of School Responses
Schools hiring their sports halls/dance studios out for community use with formal community use arrangements in place supporting this access.	9
<p>Types of hires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small hall which is used for school dance clubs, and community ballet classes; • Community hire it but not for dance. Normally used as a party room for eating food; • Dance Club, and Table Tennis Club. Dance studio is also used as our main assembly hall; and • Small hall in use by holiday Kids Camp, extra-curricular clubs all weekdays in term time, occasional weekend use by private party or football club. 	
Schools with plans to improve existing sports facilities	0

- 4.8.6. It is important to note that the feedback provided by the schools accords with the findings of the supply and demand analysis and the Facility Planning Model (FPM); schools provide for community use by clubs and groups.
- 4.8.7. Schools stated that whilst the majority of any increased community usage of school facilities would be for sports activities, wider community use would also be welcomed. Some schools believe there is no demand for their facilities; this may be true of small, or non-purpose-built sports facilities, but in general, education facilities can provide a useful resource for the local community for both sport and community activities.

Neighbouring Local Authorities

- 4.8.8. In determining the nature, level and location of sports facility provision required for the future in Merton, it is also important to be aware of how neighbouring local authorities are planning for the future. Given that communities use sports facilities in areas other than where they live, the development of new or improved provision can impact significantly on both participation levels and capacity cross-boundary. Consultation with neighbouring local authorities is summarised in Appendix 3.
- 4.8.9. Neighbouring local authorities provide sport and leisure facilities, and, given the geography of the local area in and around Merton, it is important to recognise that facilities outside Merton may be easily accessible to Merton residents. This is particularly true for residents living close to the boundaries with the neighbouring boroughs of Kingston upon Thames, Croydon, Sutton, Lambeth and Wandsworth. The fact that there is exported demand to neighbouring local authorities for use of pools (38.2% of all satisfied demand), and sports halls (46.8% of all satisfied demand) would appear to underpin this position (Reference Sport England FPM Report Sports Halls in Merton 2018).

4.9. Assessment of Individual Facility Types

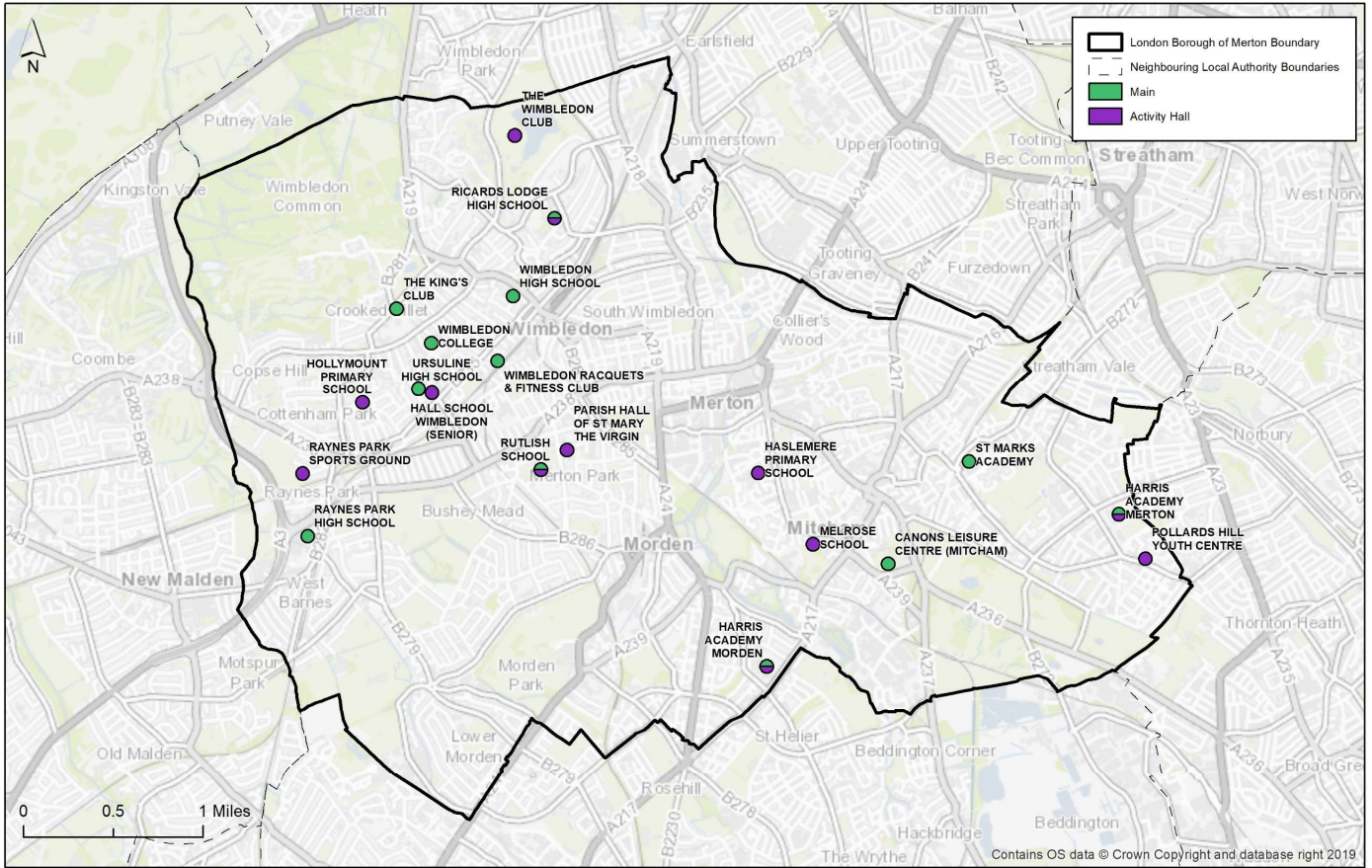
4.9.1 Sports Halls and Activity Halls

Quantity

- 4.9.1.1 The supply analysis identifies that Merton has a total of 24 sports halls and activity halls across 20 sites (refer to Map 4.3). Appendix 7 details the sports hall supply in Merton taken from Active Places (Sport England). Table 4.4 details all sports halls and activity halls in the borough (some of these are too small to be included in Active Places)¹².
- 4.9.1.2 There are:
- **A total of 13 sports halls and 11 activity halls across 20 sites;**
 - **13 main halls in total (all strategic size i.e. 3 courts+);**
 - **3 community accessible pay and play sports hall (strategic size i.e. 3 courts+); and**
 - **9 community accessible sports halls i.e. available for sports club use.**
- 4.9.1.3 The sports halls are operated and managed either through Merton's leisure operator GLL, or by education, community or private associations.
- 4.9.1.4 Strategic size sports halls are shown in Appendix 7 and Table 4.4; those available for pay and play community usage are also shown in Table 4.3. Table 4.4 also shows activity halls with those available for pay and play community use highlighted.

¹² Source SE Active Places December 2018

Map 4.3: Sports Hall and Activity hall sites in Merton



Sports Halls by type in the London Borough of Merton





Table 4.4: Supply of Sports Halls and Activity Halls in Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Type	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type N.B means a form of management other than education, local authority, private contractor or trust	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Sports Halls i.e. 3 + courts (Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham)	Mitcham	CR4 4HD	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Trust	✓	✓	1983	n/a
Hall School Wimbledon (Senior)	Wimbledon	SW20 8HF	Activity Hall	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)			n/a	n/a
Harris Academy Merton	Mitcham	CR4 1BP	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	Other			2004	n/a
Harris Academy Morden	Morden	SM4 6DU	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)			2003	n/a
Harris Academy Morden	Morden	SM4 6DU	Activity Hall	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)			1960	n/a
Haslemere Primary School	Mitcham	CR4 3PQ	Activity Hall	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)			1970	n/a

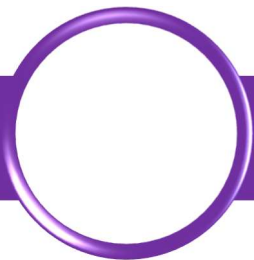


Indoor Sports Facility Study
London Borough of Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Type	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type N.B means a form of management other than education, local authority, private contractor or trust	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Sports Halls i.e. 3 + courts (Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Hollymount Primary School	Raynes Park	SW20 0SQ	Activity Hall	Private Use	Community school	Local Authority (in house)			n/a	n/a
Melrose School	Mitcham	CR4 3BE	Activity Hall	Private Use	Community Special School	Local Authority (in house)			n/a	n/a
Parish Hall of St Mary The Virgin	Morden	SW19 3HJ	Activity Hall	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	Community Organisation (church)			1960	n/a
Pollards Hill Youth Centre	Mitcham	CR4 1LT	Activity Hall	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Community Organisation			1984	n/a
Raynes Park High School	Raynes Park	SW20 0JL	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)			2004	2007
Raynes Park Sports Ground	Raynes Park	SW20 0BH	Activity Hall	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	✓		1965	2016
Ricards Lodge High School	Wimbledon	SW19 7HB	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	✓	✓	2004	n/a



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Type	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type N.B means a form of management other than education, local authority, private contractor or trust	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Sports Halls i.e. 3 + courts (Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Ricards Lodge High School	Wimbledon	SW19 7HB	Activity Hall	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	✓		1970	n/a
Rutlish School	Morden	SW20 9AD	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Controlled School	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	✓	✓	2004	n/a
Rutlish School	Morden	SW20 9AD	Activity Hall	Pay and Play	Voluntary Controlled School	Private Contractor (PPP/PFI)	✓		2004	n/a
St Marks Academy	Mitcham	CR4 1SF	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)			2004	n/a
The King's Club	Wimbledon	SW19 4TT	Main	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management			1985	2005
The Wimbledon Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AG	Activity Hall	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club			1985	n/a
Ursuline High School	Raynes Park	SW20 8HA	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)			2003	n/a



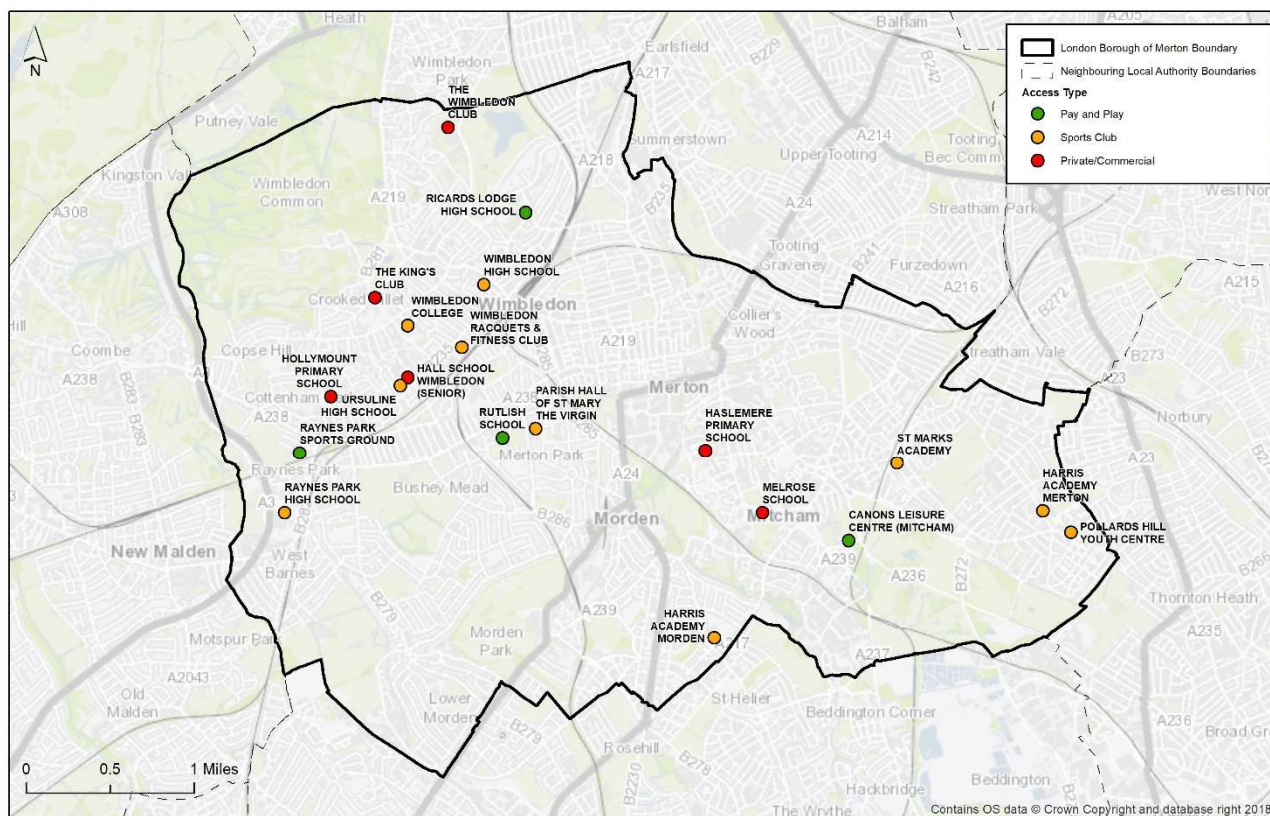
Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Type	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type N.B means a form of management other than education, local authority, private contractor or trust	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Sports Halls i.e. 3 + courts (Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Wimbledon College	Wimbledon	SW19 4NS	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)			2000	n/a
Wimbledon High School	Wimbledon	SW19 4AB	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)			1996	n/a
Wimbledon Racquets & Fitness Club	Wimbledon	SW19 4HD	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club			1985	n/a
Wimbledon Racquets & Fitness Club	Wimbledon	SW19 4HD	Main	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club			1936	2005

N.B **Voluntary controlled schools** are a kind of "maintained **school**", meaning that they are funded by central government via the local authority, and do not charge fees to students. ... The land and buildings are typically owned by a charitable foundation, which also appoints about a quarter of the **school** governors.

A **voluntary aided school (VA school)** is a state-funded **school** in England and Wales in which a foundation or trust (usually a religious organisation), contributes to building costs and has a substantial influence in the running of the **school**.

- 4.9.1.5 Map 4.4 shows the 3 sports halls which are available for pay and play community use (green dots), the 9 that provide for community club/group use, (orange dots) and the 1 which only has private access (red dots).
- 4.9.1.6 10 of the 13 strategic size sports halls are on education sites; two of these appear to have pay and play community use agreed as part of the PFI contract (Ricards Lodge High School and Rutlish School). One sports hall is a pay and play community access facility (Canons Leisure Centre), and the remaining two sports halls are available for use only to registered members.

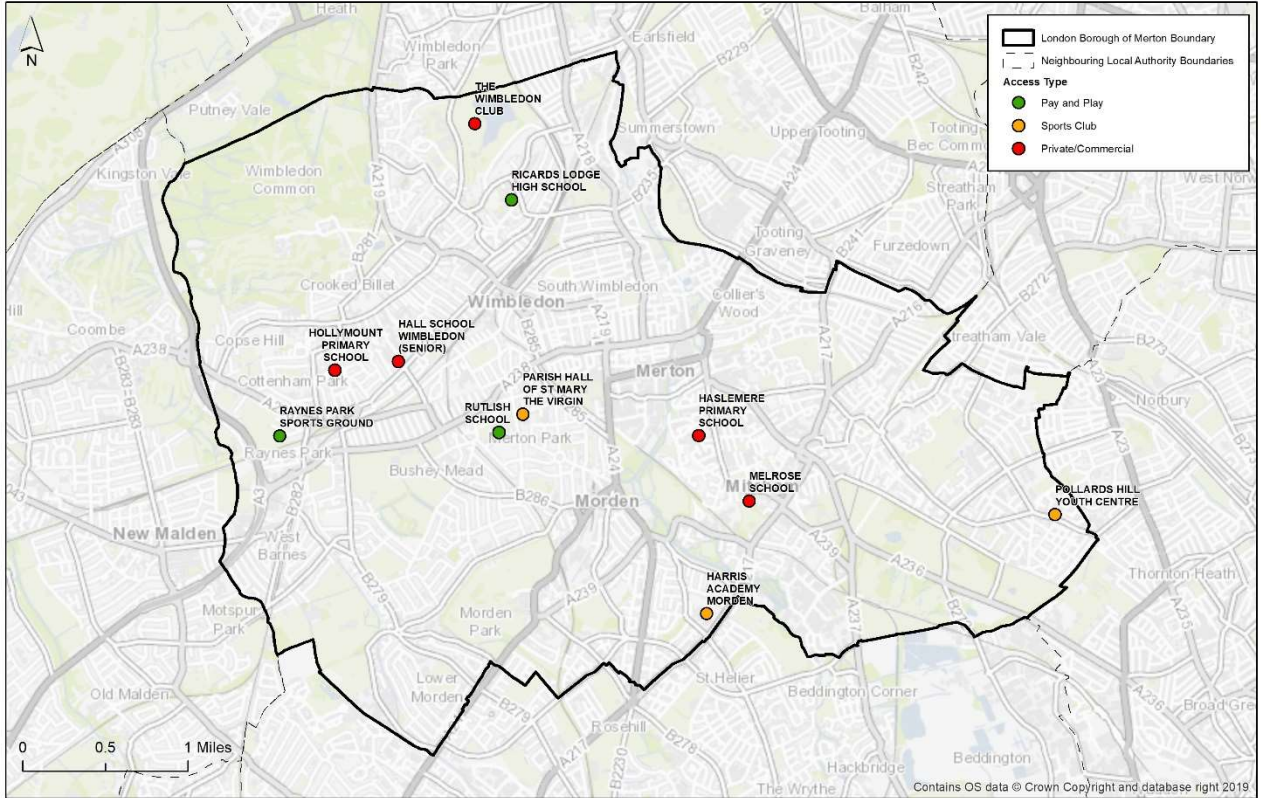
Map 4.4: Sports halls in Merton by access type



Sport Halls by Access Type in the London Borough of Merton

- 4.9.1.7 In addition to the formal sports halls, there are 11 activity halls. Map 4.5 shows 6 activity halls are available for community access. Of these 6, 5 are on education sites (3 operated as school lettings i.e. for clubs and groups (these do not have a formal CUA)). 3 activity halls are available for pay and play community use i.e. individual bookings. 5 activity halls are for private/registered use only.
- 4.9.1.8 The facilities are managed through the education sector, Local Authority, or community organisations. The identified activity halls are highlighted because they are on a site included in the Sport England Active Places audit and are those located on a site where there is also a sports hall offering community access (typically an education site), or where the site has been identified separately (identified by *) as offering community access for sport/physical activity. These activity halls are part of a much larger network of community halls in Merton.
- 4.9.1.9 All activity halls are shown in Table 4.4. Map 4.5 shows the community use activity halls i.e. those that offer use for individuals, sports clubs and groups (green dots); activity halls operated on a schools' lettings basis, offering use for clubs and groups (no formal community-use agreement) are shown by yellow dots.

Map 4.5: Activity Halls in Merton



Activity Halls by access type in the London Borough of Merton



4.9.1.10 A summary of sports and activity hall supply in Merton is set out in Table 4.5:

Table 4.5: Summary of Sports Hall and Activity Hall Supply in Merton

	Total Existing Provision	Available for Community Use (pay and play and sports clubs / associations)	Available for Community Use (pay and play)
Total Badminton Courts (Sports Halls And Activity Halls)	59	54	14
Total Sports Halls (Strategic Size i.e. 3 Court +)	13	9	3
Badminton Courts In Strategic Size Sports Halls	53	49	14
Total Number of 3 Court halls	1	0	0
Total Number of 4 court halls	11	8	2
Total Number of 6 court halls	1	1	1
Total Activity Halls 2 courts or less	11	6	3

- 4.9.1.11 The majority of the existing sports halls and activity halls on education sites are available for community use, but there are limited formal community use agreements in place which means that for all but two sports halls on education sites, usage is for sports clubs/associations.
- 4.9.1.12 As well as the identified activity halls, there is a range of other community halls/centres, provided by churches, community associations, etc. These are available for community use, usually groups, associations, privately run classes, sessions but provide for far more than sport and physical activity. Typically, community halls will also be hired for dance classes, arts/crafts events and programmes, events meeting and social gatherings.
- 4.9.1.13 There are a significant number of sports halls and activity halls in Merton however, the majority of these are on education sites and have limited/no daytime access (7 education sites for sports and activity halls). 3 (27%) of the overall activity halls provide for club/group access, as opposed to pay and play access. 4 activity halls are only available for private use.

Quality

- 4.9.1.14 Detailed quality assessments were undertaken on the three council owned indoor sports facilities in summer 2018 by way of a site visit and visual assessment of the facilities. These are provided in Appendix 2 (a - p) and are summarised Table 4.6. Wherever possible other facilities in the borough were visited but it was not possible to get access to all the education facilities, nor the private facilities. Therefore data was collected for the schools via an online survey and for private facilities via the internet.

Table 4.6: Summary of the Quality Assessment of Merton leisure facilities:

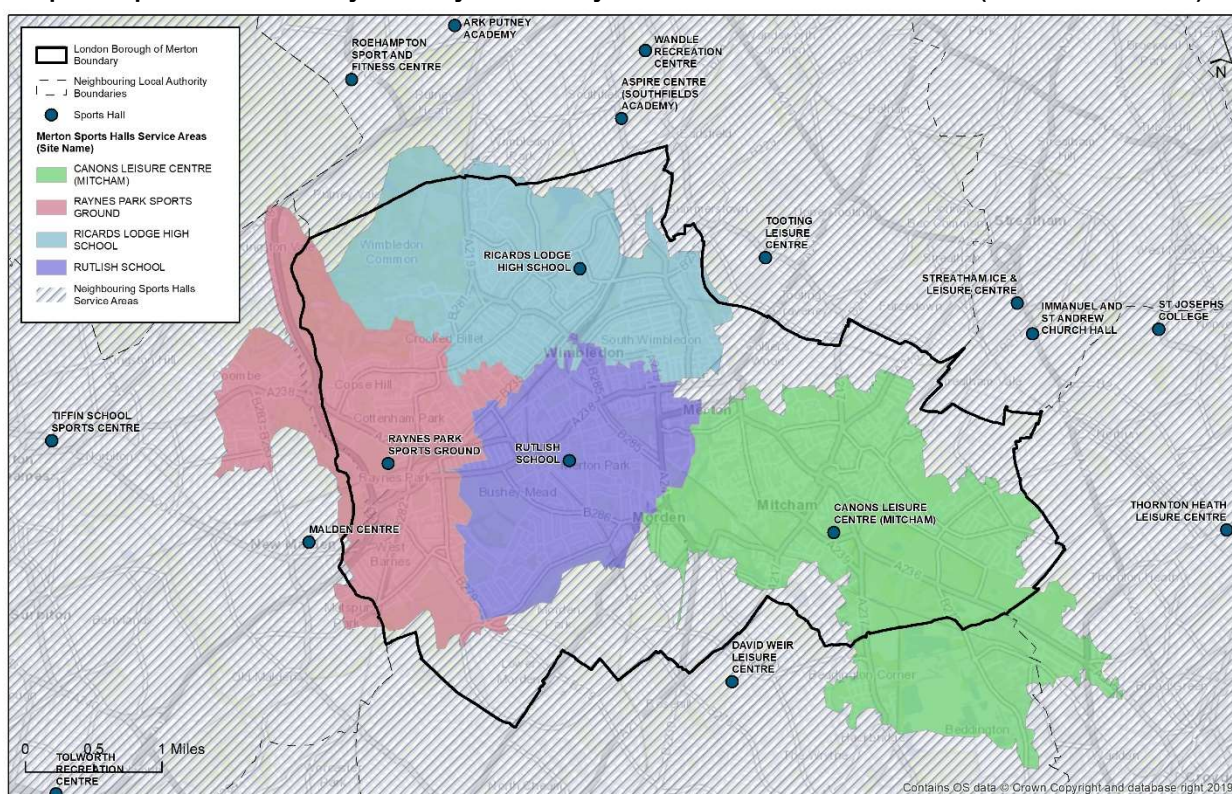
Facility Name	Quality Score	Commentary
Canon's Leisure Centre	67%	Facility is in average condition, simply due to its age. Minimal need for investment.
Morden Leisure Centre	Morden Leisure Centre was opened after the quality assessments had been undertaken so was not quality assessed.	New facility, fit for purpose and built to modern standards, in excellent condition.
Wimbledon Leisure Centre and Spa	76%	Facility in very good condition. Minimal investment needed.

- 4.9.1.15 Merton Council provides one sports hall, a 6-court hall at Canons Leisure Centre.
- 4.9.1.16 The oldest sports hall in Merton is Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club built in 1936; this has not yet been refurbished (Active Places December 2018). The newest sports halls (Harris Academy, Raynes Park High School, Ricards Lodge High School and Rutlish School) were built in 2004. None of these have yet been refurbished.
- 4.9.1.17 The rest of the sports hall/activity halls vary in age from 1983 to 2003. The average age of sports halls in Merton is 20 years old. The average lifespan of a public sports facility is 35-40 years.
- 4.9.1.18 The oldest activity hall is the Harris Academy, Morden, built in 1960. The newest activity hall was built in 2004, at Rutlish School.

Accessibility

- 4.9.1.19 Map 4.6 shows the geographic distribution of the strategic size community access sports halls in Merton, with a catchment area for each of 20 minutes' drive time. (20 minute drivetime (private car) and 10 minute walktime are the recognised industry catchment areas). Sports halls which offer pay and play community access are shown as green dots.

Map 4.6: Sports Halls with Pay and Play Community Use Catchment areas in Merton (20 mins drive time)



Sports Halls with community use service areas in the London Borough of Merton (up to 20 minutes drive time)



- 4.9.1.20 It is clear from Map 4.6 that the main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a sports hall) are in the North West, North, South West, South and South East of Merton. Residents in these areas are outside a 20-minute drive of a sports hall (i.e. 3 courts +) in Merton but may find it easier to access provision in a neighbouring local borough's such as Kingston upon Thames, Croydon, Sutton, Lambeth or Wandsworth.
- 4.9.1.21 Map 4.6 shows however, that if community access sports halls outside Merton are considered, virtually the whole of Merton is within a 20-minute drive-time of a such a facility. This means that overall access to a community access sports hall is very good for all residents; it is just that for some, their nearest sports hall is not in Merton.
- 4.9.1.22 31.6% of the Merton population does not have access to a car¹³. It is therefore important to ensure that access is available to sports halls by foot and public transport. As such few sports halls provide community use in the daytime, it is important that those that do provide good access (are open for long hours and are affordable) to optimise opportunities for participation in sport and physical activity.

¹³ Source: Sport England FPM Reports 2018

4.9.1.23 Accessibility to sports halls varies across Merton, given their locations, but is generally good, as shown in Map 4.6. Activity halls attract far more local use, given that many of them are used for a wide range of activities, including sport and physical activity, arts, community, meetings, lunches, playgroups, events. Many are not marked out as badminton courts so provide informal multi-purpose space which can be used for a wide range of community activities.

Availability

4.9.1.24 Table 4.4 and Map 4.3 highlight that there is a high level of sports hall and activity hall provision in Merton. However, the majority are on education sites and only provide for sports club/association use (usually outside of school hours). Whilst a community access sports hall would typically be open from 7am – 10pm weekdays and 9am – 6pm weekends, a facility on an education site, if open for community use will be open from 6pm – 10pm and at weekends. Opening hours for community halls vary significantly depending on how they are operated, but would typically not be open for as many hours as a community access sports hall.

4.9.1.25 There are 11 activity halls, and 6 of these provide for community access (sports clubs / associations). 3 of the activity halls provide pay and play community access; activity is provided through groups / clubs / organised classes.

4.9.1.26 Map 4.6 also illustrates the geographical and accessibility impact of strategic size sports halls having community access, with 23% of strategic size courts being available for pay and play community access, and 69% offering community access without a formal Community Use Agreement (CUA) being in place.

4.9.1.27 Of the 13 strategic size sports halls, only one is accessible for daytime use (Canons Leisure Centre). The rest of the centres do not offer access to a strategic size sports hall during the day, because the majority of sports halls are on education sites.

4.9.1.28 Overall, although there are lots of sports halls in Merton, access is very limited because the majority of sports halls are on education sites without formal community use arrangements. The community access sports halls are open for a good number of hours and are well-used, indicating that for many people access is affordable. However, consultation feedback highlighted that many schools choose to hire facilities out of the Borough for curriculum use due to both cost and ability to hire facilities at required times.

4.9.1.29 A further aspect of accessibility is programming, opening hours and whether facilities offer community pay and play access. Most of the school facilities which do allow community access are for sports clubs only.

4.9.1.30 Not everyone is, can be, or wants to be a member of a sports club, so this type of access does not actually provide for the whole community, and is unlikely to address the needs of the most inactive, or those from the areas of highest deprivation, who are also likely to be those experiencing significant health inequalities.

4.9.1.31 Access to informal halls is important to ensure access to physical activity opportunities, when there are fewer formal facilities available.

4.9.1.32 There is therefore an important role for the existing informal hall space across Merton, in providing physical activity opportunities for specific ethnic/religious communities who may choose not to access formal sports facilities. There is also potential to increase capacity for community access pay and play usage of existing education-based facilities, which provide for sports clubs and associations.

National Governing Bodies (NGB's)

- 4.9.1.33 Consultation was undertaken with National Governing Bodies (NGB's), to identify their views on the need for sports hall provision in Merton. The views of NGBs (representing sports hall sports) who responded are included in Appendix 3.
- 4.9.1.34 Based on the above feedback, which relates to NGBs and local clubs, it is clear there is:
- **Need for improved access to indoor sports hall space for netball**
 - **There is identified strategic demand for a table tennis facility from the NGB, or at least some dedicated space and time for this sport;**
 - **There is demand for indoor tennis courts to encourage and facilitate more junior participation and these are currently subject to discussion with the LTA;**
 - **There is an opportunity to establish a disability badminton hub in the Wimbledon rackets and Fitness Club; and**
 - **There is a strategic need for a dedicated gymnastics facility to enable a club to grow and meet significant demand for places.**

Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM)

- 4.9.1.35 Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run Report (September 2018, based on January 2018 National Run data) for sports hall provision in Merton. The FPM analysis is based on 16 sports hall facilities, because the FPM includes strategic size and 1 court sports halls that are on the same site. Overall, the FPM and the supply and demand analysis include the same facilities, although they are categorised differently i.e. the supply and demand analysis looks at sports halls (12) and activity halls (11), (including the three 1 court halls categorised as sports halls in the FPM).
- 4.9.1.36 The overall 2018 FPM assessment is that there is insufficient supply to meet the current Merton demand for sports halls.
- 4.9.1.37 This is largely due to the fact that the majority of existing sports halls (83%) are on education sites; whilst some of these are available for community use (club), most are not, and even those that do facilitate community use, are only available for limited hours.
- 4.9.1.38 It is important to be clear that the total unavailable supply of badminton courts in the borough in education sports halls which are not available for any community use at all, is more than the unmet demand for badminton courts. There is therefore not a need to build new sports hall facilities, unless it is impossible to secure community access at the existing sports halls on education sites, which do not currently allow community use.
- 4.9.1.39 The assessment is catchment area based because the catchment area of the sports halls extends across local authority boundaries. The full and detailed FPM report is included at Appendix 6.

Sports Halls

4.9.1.40 The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply. This is based on a 2018 population of 209,096 which is set by Sport England.

- **There are 13 individual sports halls and 3 activity halls located on 12 sites across Merton in 2018;**
- **The total supply of sports halls with badminton courts, is 62 courts, of which 47.30 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as the effective supply);**
- **The difference of 15 badminton courts is because the education sports hall sites have variable hours of access for community use. There is an aggregate total of 27 badminton courts, which are unavailable for community use. This represents just under 30% of the total supply of badminton courts across Merton;**
- **There are 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in Merton the same as the London wide average; this is similar to provision levels in neighbouring boroughs, although lower than the 4.2 badminton courts per 10,000 people which is the average across England.**
- **The average age for the sports hall sites in Merton is 20 years;**
- **58% of the overall sports hall stock (7 facilities) have opened since 2003, and five of these opened in 2004. Of the 4 pre 2000 sports hall sites, 1 site (The Kings Club) has been modernised, so there is an increasing need for modernisation of these older sports halls given the advances in design, energy technology etc since the early 2000's (typically sports facilities are built with a lifespan of 30 years). (the recommendation for modernisation comes from the Sport England 2018 FPM Report).**
- **10 of the total 13 sports halls, are owned and operated by educational institutions - state and independent schools and colleges. As already set out, the education sports halls have variable hours of access for community use, outside of education use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage the venues for wider community use (predominantly for sports club and community groups' use). Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a responsive basis, on a term or even shorter irregular lettings. Independent schools tend to let their sports halls to their school sports clubs for extracurricular use, before wider community use;**
- **These quantitative findings illustrate the scale and importance of the education sports hall provision. Any reduction by education providers towards community use and access, will transfer more demand, most likely club use, to the public leisure centres;**
- **Using the Sport England methodology, the 2018 resident population of Merton generates a demand for 61.5 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 47.3 badminton courts, which are available for community use in the weekly peak period, in 2018. So, the Merton demand exceeds the Merton supply by -14.20 badminton courts during the weekly peak period.**
- **90% of the total demand for sports halls from Merton residents is being satisfied/met (12,090 visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp))**
- **9 out of 10 visits to a sports hall are located within the catchment area of a sports hall, and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to meet this level of demand.**

- For 5 out of 10 visits made by a Merton resident, this is to a sports hall located in the authority, i.e. 53% (6,433 visits) of the total 90% of the Merton total satisfied demand for sports halls.
- Merton is exporting 46.80% of its satisfied demand for sports halls; this is met in neighbouring boroughs.
- Total unmet demand is 10% of total demand for sports halls; this equates to 6.10 badminton courts (located evenly across the borough). The unmet demand is all a result of people living outside the catchment area of a sports hall.
- The average used capacity of the existing sports halls is 100%; all sports halls available for community use are operating at 100% of this available capacity, well above the Sport England comfort level of 80%.
- Majority of halls are ageing and will need modernisation moving forwards; this is important as quality of provision impacts on participation levels and whether people want to use facilities; and
- Given many sports halls are on education sites, and there is limited availability for community access, there is a need to retain and increase levels of community access.

Supply and Demand Analysis

4.9.1.41 Table 4.7 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for sports halls and activity halls in Merton.

Table 4.7: Summary Analysis – Sports Hall Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Sports Halls	
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 24 halls in Merton; of these 13 are sports halls, 11 are activity halls. • There are 13 strategic sized sports halls; 3 offer pay and play access and 9 offer community use for clubs and organisations; • 16 schools stated they would like to provide access for community use (9 already do so), but they are unable to do so due to lack of capacity (schools have limited hours available for bookings and already have a lot of bookings). • There is already some sport and physical activity being delivered in community halls across Merton; there is opportunity to increase awareness of this and to extend it, particularly where there are halls available, but no community access. • Merton Council's sports halls are already used to 100% of all available capacity, because existing demand for sports hall space is higher than available supply.
	<p>Future Demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing development and population growth in Merton will increase demand for sports hall provision. Using the SFC it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, based on this population increase. • As an indicator, based on an additional 43,637 people demand for sports halls would increase by 3,692 vpwpp; this would equate to a further 12.68 badminton courts, or 3.17 four badminton court sports halls. Based on an additional 20,572 people demand for sports halls would increase by 1,741 vpwpp; this would equate to a further 5.98 badminton courts, or 1.49 four badminton court sports halls.

Facility Type	Assessment Findings												
Sports Halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In summary, future demand increases the current under-supply of 14 badminton courts as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current under-Supply Of Badminton Courts 2018 (due to limited access to the actual sports hall supply)</th> <th>Unmet Demand For Badminton Courts 2018</th> <th>Future Demand For Additional Badminton Courts By 2035</th> <th>Total under-Supply Of Badminton Courts By 2035</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>6</td> <td>12.68 (43,637 growth in population - high)</td> <td>32.68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>6</td> <td>5.98 (20,572 population growth - low)</td> <td>25.98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> The 2018 undersupply increases to either 32.68 (9 x 4 badminton court sports halls) or 25.98 badminton courts, by 2035 (6.2 x 4 badminton court sports halls). This highlights that by 2035 the supply demand balance will not meet demand. Existing community access at education sites needs to be maintained as a minimum, and secured wherever possible with a formal CUA, given that the majority of sport halls facilities are on education sites. Any new sports halls developed on education sites should provide community access via a planning condition; allowing for access to both individuals and clubs/groups. Existing sports halls currently unavailable for community access should be made available, where possible. <p>NGBs and local sports clubs highlight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for improved access to indoor sports hall space for netball There is identified strategic demand for a table tennis facility from the NGB, or at least some dedicated space and time for this sport; There is demand for indoor tennis courts to encourage and facilitate more junior participation and these are currently subject to discussion with the LTA; There is an opportunity to establish a disability badminton hub in the Wimbledon rackets and Fitness Club; and There is a strategic need for a dedicated gymnastics facility to enable a club to grow and meet significant demand for places. 	Current under-Supply Of Badminton Courts 2018 (due to limited access to the actual sports hall supply)	Unmet Demand For Badminton Courts 2018	Future Demand For Additional Badminton Courts By 2035	Total under-Supply Of Badminton Courts By 2035	14	6	12.68 (43,637 growth in population - high)	32.68	14	6	5.98 (20,572 population growth - low)	25.98
Current under-Supply Of Badminton Courts 2018 (due to limited access to the actual sports hall supply)	Unmet Demand For Badminton Courts 2018	Future Demand For Additional Badminton Courts By 2035	Total under-Supply Of Badminton Courts By 2035										
14	6	12.68 (43,637 growth in population - high)	32.68										
14	6	5.98 (20,572 population growth - low)	25.98										
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average age of sports halls in Merton is 20 years old. Quality varies across the facilities, predominantly due to age and lack of modernisation. 												

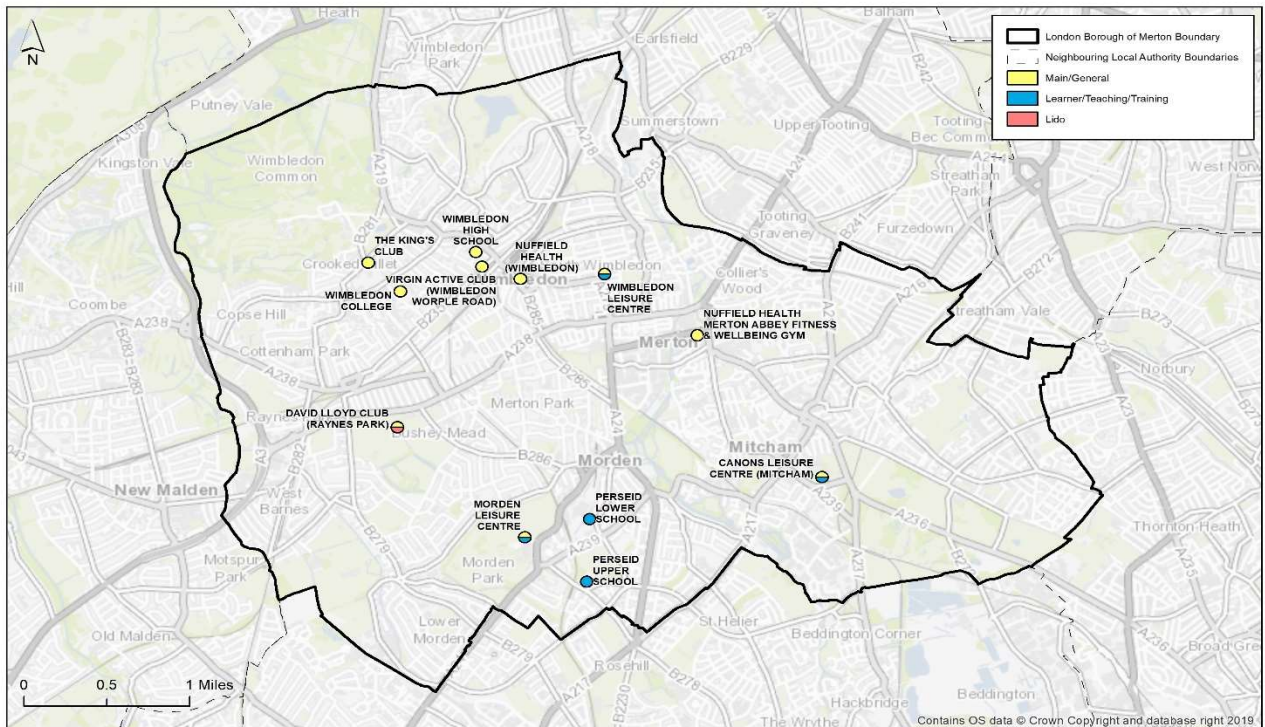
Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Sports Halls	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LB Merton provides 1 sports hall at Canons Leisure Centre which is in average condition and requires minimal investment. • 58% of the overall sports hall stock (7 facilities) have opened since 2003, and five of these opened in 2004. Of the 4 pre 2000 sports hall sites, 1 site has been modernised, so there is an increasing need for modernisation of these older sports halls.
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographically, strategic size sports halls are well distributed across Merton. • Overall, there is low unmet demand across Merton for sports halls (around 10% currently), with a small increase by 2035. In 2018, unmet demand is mainly a result of people living outside the catchment area of a community access sports hall in Merton. However it is also acknowledged that these people may be within the catchment area of a facility in a neighbouring borough.
Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Merton there is a high level of sports hall and activity hall provision. However, the majority of sports halls are on education sites, providing for sports club/association use, not pay and play access. • Of the 13 strategic size sports halls, 1 is available for daytime use. (Canons Leisure Centre). Merton Council only operates one of the strategic sized sports halls in the borough. • The majority of the strategic size halls are on education sites with limited daytime access. • The limited daytime access to sports hall provision highlights the importance of the 11 community and activity halls 6 of which are available during the day for clubs and pay and play use, particularly for the older population, or those without private transport.

4.9.2 Swimming Pools

Quantity

- 4.9.2.1 The supply analysis identifies that Merton has an overall total of 16 swimming pools across 12 sites. Appendix 7 details the overall pool supply in Merton¹⁴. These pools are shown in Table 4.8 and Map 4.7. Strategic sized pools are those of 160 sq. metres+; there are 10 of these.
- 4.9.2.2 There are a number of swimming pools that are too small to be included within the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM). However, they are in use by community groups and are therefore included in the overall analysis of supply of swimming pools in Merton.
- 4.9.2.3 In November 2018, the new Morden Leisure Centre swimming pool site opened, and replaced Morden Park Pools. The Morden Leisure centre site is close to the Morden Park Pools site and the catchment area for both pool sites is effectively the same. For the swimming pools supply analysis, Morden Leisure Centre has been included and the old Morden Park Pools excluded. The new Morden Leisure Centre swimming pool site has a larger teaching learner pool, being 15m x 13m and a total 195 sq. metre of water. There is a net increase of 135 sq. metres of water space.
- 4.9.2.4 Pools with community access include Canons Leisure Centre, Morden Leisure Centre and Wimbledon Leisure Centre.
- 4.9.2.5 There are 5 private swimming pool sites for commercial/private use only. These are David Lloyd Club which provides an indoor and outdoor heated pool, Nuffield Health Gym (Wimbledon), Nuffield Health Gym Merton Abbey and Virgin Active Club (Worples Road, Wimbledon).

Map 4.7: Swimming pools in Merton



Swimming Pools by type in the London Borough of Merton

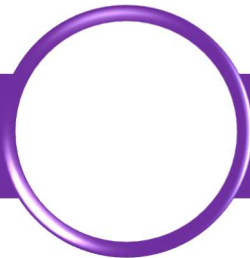


¹⁴ Source: Sport England Active Places December 2017



Table 4.8: Swimming Pools in Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Swimming Pools i.e. 160 m ² + Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham)	Mitcham	CR4 4HD	Main Pool	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		1983	n/a
Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham)	Mitcham	CR4 4HD	Learner/Teaching Pool	0	13	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		1983	n/a
David Lloyd Club (Raynes Park)	London	SW20 8DE	Main Pool	4	25	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management			1989	2014
David Lloyd Club (Raynes Park)	London	SW20 8DE	Swimming Pool outdoor	2	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management			1989	2014
Morden Leisure Centre	Morden	SM4 5HE	Main Pool	6	25	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		2018	n/a



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Swimming Pools i.e. 160 m ² + Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Morden Leisure Centre	Morden	SM4 5HE	Learner/Teaching Pool / Diving	0	15	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		2018	n/a
Nuffield Health (Wimbledon)	London	SW19 1QB	Main Pool	3	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management			2002	n/a
Nuffield Health (Merton Abbey)	London	SW19 2RP	Main Pool	5	25	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management			2005	n/a
Perseid Lower School (Morden)	Morden	SM4 5LT	Learner/Teaching Pool	0	15.36	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Special School	School/College/ University (in house)			n/a	n/a
Perseid Upper School (Morden)	Morden	SM4 6RU	Learner/Teaching Pool	0	15.36	Sports Club / Community Association	Community Special School	School/College/ University (in house)			n/a	n/a



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Swimming Pools i.e. 160 m ² + Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
The King's Club (Wimbledon)	London	SW19 4TT	Main Pool	4	30	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management			1985	2011
Virgin Active Club (Wimbledon Worple Road)	London	SW19 4BH	Main Pool	2	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management			1998	2005
Wimbledon College	London	SW19 4NS	Main Pool	4	25	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/ University (in house)			1965	2000
Wimbledon High School	London	SW19 4AB	Main Pool	5	25	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/ University (in house)			2002	n/a
Wimbledon Leisure Centre	London	SW19 1EW	Main Pool	5	30	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		1900	2014



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Strategic Size Swimming Pools i.e. 160 m ² + Pay and Play community access facilities)	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Wimbledon Leisure Centre	London	SW19 1EW	Learner/Teaching Pool	0	10	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓		1900	2013

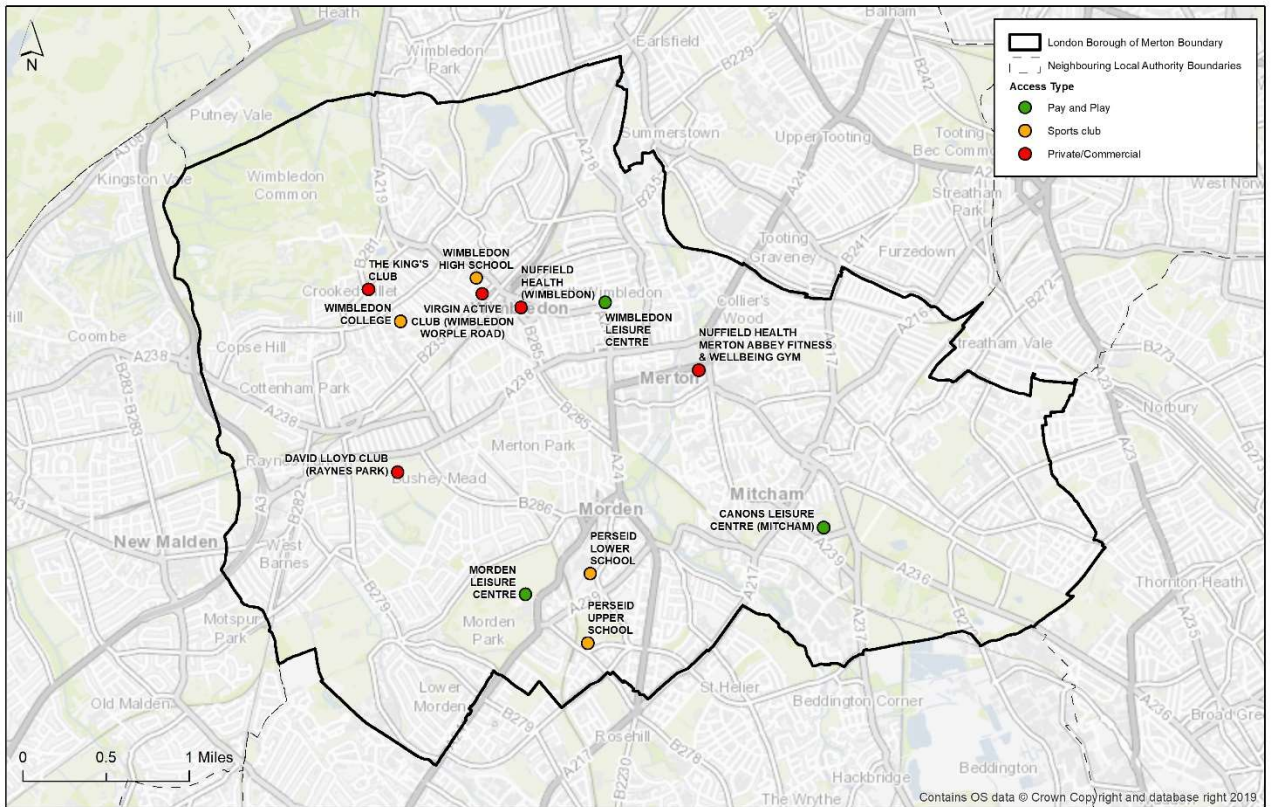
4.9.2.6 The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in Merton is as follows:

Table 4.9: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in Merton

	No of Pools	No of sites
Total Number of Pools	16	12
Community Use Swimming Pools (pay and play and sports clubs/community associations)	10	7
Main Pools	10	10
Learner Pools	5	5
Diving Pools	1	1
Outdoor pools	1	1
Education Sector (Sports Clubs and Associations)	4	4
Private Sector/Other	6 (1 outdoor)	5

4.9.2.7 62.5% of the pools provide community access (pay and play and sports club/community associations).

Map 4.8: Community access Swimming Pools in Merton



Swimming Pools by access type in the London Borough of Merton



Quality

- 4.9.2.8 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all pools in the borough where possible to access the sites, plus a number of other key facilities. These are summarised in Appendix 2 (2a – 2p) and Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Summary Qualitative Assessments- Swimming Pools

Facility	Overall Qualitative Score For Facility %	Qualitative Score for Swimming Pool	Need For Investment-Overall Facility
Canons Leisure Centre	67%	Swimming Pool (25 x 6) - Good	Minimal
The Kings Club	70%	Swimming Pool (25 x 4) - Average	Moderate
Wimbledon College	64%	Swimming Pool - Average	Moderate
Wimbledon High School	68%	Swimming Pool (25m x 5) - Good	Moderate
Wimbledon Leisure centre	76%	Swimming Pool (30 x 5) - Good, Teaching pool (12x10m) - Good	Minimal
Morden leisure Centre	100%	Swimming Pool (25m 6 lanes) – Excellent, teaching/learner/Training pool (13 x 15m) - Excellent	None

- 4.9.2.9 Merton’s swimming pools are of good quality except the 2 pools at Morden Leisure Centre, which are excellent. In addition, this pool has a moveable floor and depth of up to 3.9m and accommodates diving with a full set of diving and springboards. The main pool is a 25 metre 6 lane swimming pool slightly smaller in length to the old Morden Park Pool.
- 4.9.2.10 The average age of all the swimming pool sites is 26 years, this excludes the Wimbledon Leisure Centre, which opened in 1900 and last modernised in 2014¹⁵, because the age of this pool would completely distort the average age of pools in the borough. The most recent swimming pool site is Morden Leisure Centre opened in 2018. The oldest unmodernised pool is Canons Leisure Centre.

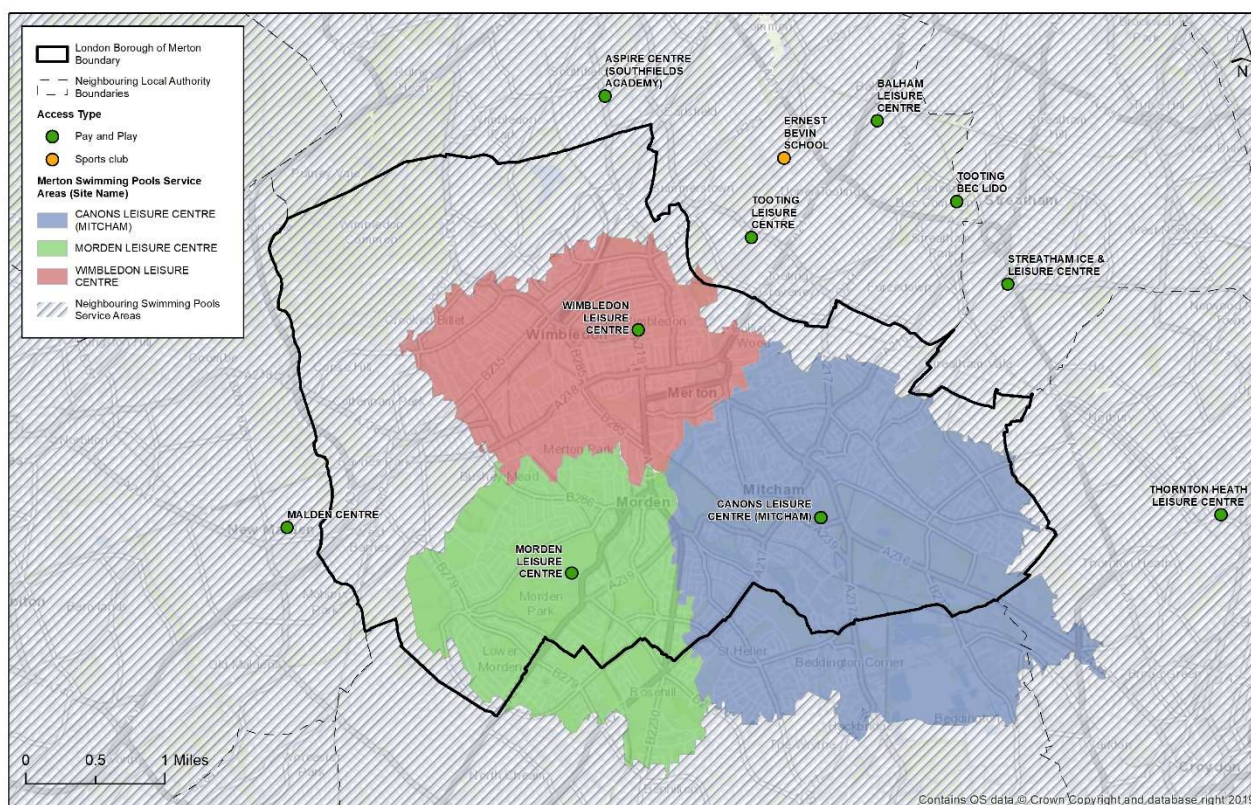
Accessibility

- 4.9.2.11 Given the locations of swimming pools throughout the borough, the majority of residents in the Morden, Mitcham and Wimbledon areas are within the 20-minute drive time catchment.
- 4.9.2.12 It is clear from Map 4.9 that the main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a swimming pool are in Raynes Park, Wimbledon Park and Tooting. Residents in these areas may find it easier to access provision in a neighbouring local authority such as Kingston upon Thames, Lambeth and Wandsworth.

¹⁵ Source: Sport England FPM Report 2018

- 4.9.2.13 31.6% of Merton residents do not have access to a car¹⁶. It is therefore important to ensure that pools are as accessible as possible to those walking or using public transport. As a guide, Sport England recommend that catchment areas should be 10 walktime, and/or a 20 minute drivetime (private car). Clearly it is not possible to provide a swimming pool within 10 minutes walktime of all residents.
- 4.9.2.14 The Sport England Facility Planning Model indicates that unmet demand is distributed across the Borough but is an insufficient level of unmet demand (this is demand that cannot be met because people live outside the catchment area of a pool, and/or there is a lack of capacity within existing pools) to consider increasing pool provision, so as to increase accessibility for residents. The unmet demand equates to 85 sq. meters of water. For context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is between 210 – 1250 sq. metres of water depending on lane width.

Map 4.9: Community access Swimming Pools in Merton with a 20-minute drive-time catchment area



Swimming Pools with community use service areas in the London Borough of Merton (up to 20 minutes drive time)



Availability

- 4.9.2.15 In terms of increasing community access to pools in Merton, there are limited options, with all pools, except those identified as providing for community access, being either commercial facilities requiring membership, or on education sites, with either private use only, or community access only being for groups/sports clubs.
- 4.9.2.16 The 3 public swimming pool sites can accommodate the full range of swimming activities of learn to swim, public recreational swimming, lane swimming and fitness swimming activities, and swimming development through clubs, plus diving at the new Morden Leisure Centre.

¹⁶ Source: Sport England FPM report 2018

- 4.9.2.17 The commercial swimming pool sites provide for the centre membership to do recreational swimming and fitness swimming and may also operate commercial swim schools.
- 4.9.2.18 The educational pools also offer availability to swims schools, clubs and other sports organisations.

National Governing Bodies

- 4.9.2.19 Consultation was undertaken with NGB's, to identify their views on the need for swimming pool provision in Merton. The views of Swim England are summarised in Appendix 3, but it is important to note that these were made prior to the new Morden Leisure Centre opening. The opening of the new leisure centre addresses the need for competition water space in the borough.

Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM)

- 4.9.2.20 Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run Report (September 2018, based on the 2018 National Run data) for swimming pool provision in Merton. The FPM analysis is based on 13 individual pool facilities on 10 swimming pool sites across Merton in 2018, the FPM excludes smaller pools.
- 4.9.2.21 The supply and demand analysis above includes all pools, to highlight what is actually in Merton and how much of the existing supply is available for community use.
- 4.9.2.22 In November 2018, the new Morden Leisure Centre swimming pool site opened, and replaced Morden Park Pools. The Morden Leisure centre site is close the Morden Park Pools site and the catchment area for both pool sites, is effectively the same.
- 4.9.2.23 The new swimming pool site has a larger teaching learner pool, it being 15m x 13m and a total 195 sq. metre of water. There is a net increase of 135 sq. metres of water space. In addition, this pool has a moveable floor and depth of up to 3.9m, and it also accommodates diving with a full set of diving and springboards.
- 4.9.2.24 The FPM states the new Morden Park Leisure Centre will be 33m x 13m 6 lane pool. This is incorrect as the new pool is 25m x 13m. The net difference between the old main pool and new main pool in water space is minus 107 sq. metres. There is an increase in the size of the teaching pool at the new pool of 135 sq. meters. The overall increase is 28 sq. meters of water space.
- 4.9.2.25 The FPM identifies that the resident population of Merton in 2018 generates a demand for 2,308 sq. meters of water. This finding compares to the total supply of 2,613 sq. meters of water. With the opening of Morden Park Leisure Centre in November 2018, the total amount of water space available for community use in Merton is 2,641 sq. meters and not 2,748 sq. meters as stated in the FPM.
- 4.9.2.26 The overall 2018 FPM assessment is that there is enough supply to meet the current Merton demand for swimming pools. The 2018 assessment identifies, whilst the public pools are very busy, there is a not an issue of unmet demand because of lack of swimming pool capacity or where it is located. Total unmet demand is only 85 sq. metres of water in 2018 i.e. an insufficient scale and cluster of unmet demand to consider further swimming pool provision. However, this could change, depending on the projected population growth, and the scale and location of committed residential development in the future.
- 4.9.2.27 The full and detailed FPM report is included at Appendix 6. A summary is provided below:

Swimming Pools

4.9.2.28 The Sport England FPM report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding swimming pool supply, based on their identified 2018 population of 209,096¹⁷.

- **There are 13 individual pools located at 10 swimming pool sites in 2018.**
- **In terms of ownership, 3 of the 10 swimming pool sites in the borough, are public leisure centre swimming pools sites operated by GLL working in partnership with Merton Council. There are also 3 swimming pool sites owned by educational institutions and 4 commercial swimming pool sites.**
- **The three public swimming pool sites can accommodate the full range of swimming activities of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane swimming and fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs, plus diving at the new Morden Leisure Centre.**
- **Merton supply is 15 sq. metres of water space per 1,000 population in 2018. Provision in Merton is slightly lower than most of the neighbouring local authorities but higher than the London Region (11) and the England wide average.**
- **The resident population of Merton in 2018, generates a demand for 2,308 sq. metres of water. This compares to the total supply of 2,613 sq. metres of water, which is available for community use in the weekly peak period. So, there is a positive balance of supply exceeding demand by 305 sq. metres of water in 2018. This increases by 28 sq. m when the closure of Morden Park Pools and the opening of Morden Leisure Centre is considered, to 333 sq. metres of water space. N.B. For context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 and 250 sq. metres of water, depending on lane width.**
- **96% of the total demand for swimming from Merton residents is satisfied/met. 61% of the total 96% of the Merton demand which is met/satisfied is retained demand within the borough.**
- **To retain over 60% of the Merton demand at pools located in the borough, and not leak demand to more modern pool sites, reflects well on the Merton swimming offer.**
- **38% of the Merton satisfied demand for swimming, is met outside the borough.**
- **Total unmet demand is 3.7% of total demand; this equates to 85 sq. metres of water. All unmet demand is due to people living outside the catchment area of a swimming pool.**
- **An average of 64.2% of available pool capacity used in the weekly peak period across the district.**
- **The three public leisure centres have an estimated used capacity which is higher than the Merton average: Wimbledon Leisure Centre 95%; Canons Leisure Centre 85% and Morden Leisure Centre 68%. This is also well above the Sport England comfort level of 70%.**

¹⁷ Source: Sport England FPM Report 2018

4.9.2.29 Table 4.11 summarises the overall supply and demand analysis for swimming pools in Merton.

Table 4.11: Summary Analysis – Swimming Pool Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings												
Swimming Pools													
Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 16 swimming pools in Merton, over 12 sites (main pools, learner pools, outdoor pool, and a diving pool); 10 pools are strategic sized swimming pools i.e. 160 sq. m +; 3 of the strategic sized pools (main), provide pay and play community access; 3 strategic size pools are on education sites providing for club /community group access; <p>Future Demand</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FPM analysis highlights that there is an oversupply of water space in 2018 of 333 sq. metres of water space. This is after the replacement of Morden Park Pools with Morden Leisure Centre. Housing development and population growth in Merton will increase demand for swimming pool provision. As an indication (using the Sports Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase. As an indicator, based on an additional 43,637 people demand for swimming pools would increase by 2,811 vpwpp; this would equate to a further 466.64 sq. m of water space. Based on an additional 20,572 people demand for swimming pools would increase by 1,325 vpwpp; this would equate to a further 219.99 sq. m of water space. In summary, future demand reduces the current over-supply of water space as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Over-Supply Of Water Space 2018</th> <th>Unmet Demand For Water Space 2018</th> <th>Future Demand For Additional Water Space By 2035</th> <th>Total Over/ (+)Under-Supply (-) Of Water Space By 2035</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>333 sq. m</td> <td>85 sq. m</td> <td>466.64 (43,637 population growth - high)</td> <td>-218.64 sq. m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>333 sq. m</td> <td>85 sq. m</td> <td>219.99 (20,572 population growth – low)</td> <td>+28.01 sq. m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2018 over-supply reduces to an under-supply of either -218.64 sq. m or a small over-supply of 28.01 sq. mm or of water space, this highlights that by 2035 there will be insufficient water space to meet demand if the higher population growth level is reached. <p>Under-supply could be higher by 2035 if any other pools were to close/exclude community access. This is potentially relevant to smaller, older pools in the borough.</p>	Current Over-Supply Of Water Space 2018	Unmet Demand For Water Space 2018	Future Demand For Additional Water Space By 2035	Total Over/ (+)Under-Supply (-) Of Water Space By 2035	333 sq. m	85 sq. m	466.64 (43,637 population growth - high)	-218.64 sq. m	333 sq. m	85 sq. m	219.99 (20,572 population growth – low)	+28.01 sq. m
Current Over-Supply Of Water Space 2018	Unmet Demand For Water Space 2018	Future Demand For Additional Water Space By 2035	Total Over/ (+)Under-Supply (-) Of Water Space By 2035										
333 sq. m	85 sq. m	466.64 (43,637 population growth - high)	-218.64 sq. m										
333 sq. m	85 sq. m	219.99 (20,572 population growth – low)	+28.01 sq. m										

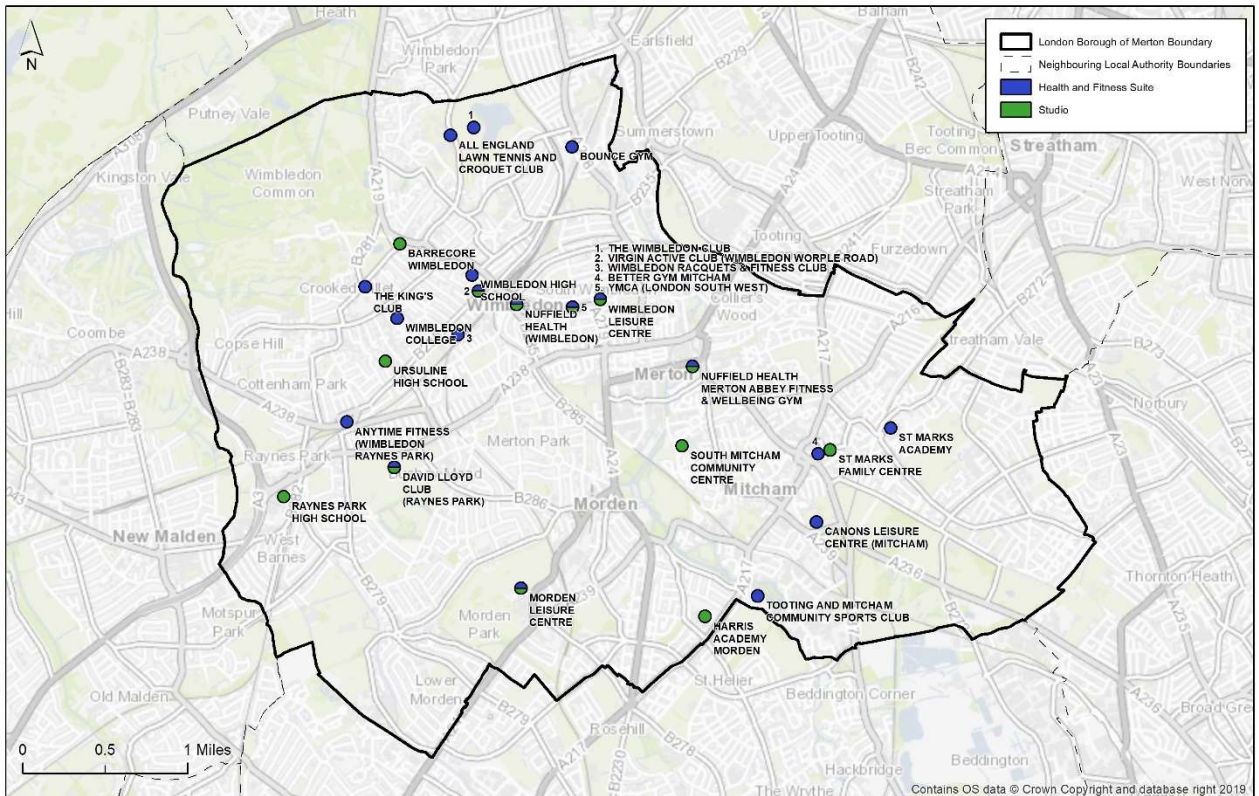
Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Swimming Pools	
Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average age of all swimming pool sites is 26 years old; this excludes the Wimbledon Leisure Centre which opened in 1900 and was last modernised in 2014. The most recent swimming pool is Morden Leisure Centre opened in November 2018. • Of the 5 pool sites which opened before 2000, five have been modernised and so there is a good track record of pool modernisation. The pre 2000 unmodernised pool site is located at Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham built in 1983. • The majority of the commercial facilities were mainly built after 1983 and offer a good quality of provision.
Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map 4.9 shows that if community access to swimming pools outside Merton is considered, virtually the whole of Merton is within a 20-minute drive-time of a such a facility. This means that overall access to a community access swimming pool is good for residents; it is just that for some, their nearest swimming pool is not in Merton. This is particularly true for the South East of the borough. • There is a very low level of exported use to neighbouring pools (8% of satisfied demand is at pools outside Merton in 2018). Equally, some residents from neighbouring local authority areas also use Merton pools.
Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 pay and play community access pools (3 facilities) are accessible for daytime use (Canon Leisure Centre, Morden Leisure Centre and Wimbledon Leisure Centre). • There is generally good availability for swimming pools across the borough.

4.9.3 Health and Fitness Facilities

Quantity

- 4.9.3.1 A station is a piece of static fitness equipment. Health and fitness centres, with over 20 stations are generally able to make a more attractive offer to both members and pay and play users.
- 4.9.3.2 The 2018 state of UK Industry report reveals that the penetration rate from memberships is 14.9%, so one in every 7 people over the age of 16 in the UK is a member of a gym.
- 4.9.3.3 The supply analysis identifies that overall there are 19 health and fitness facilities in Merton. Health and fitness facilities include fitness suites and studios. Map 4.10 shows studios as part of the overall health and fitness offer in Merton. Map 4.13 shows the locations of individual community accessible studios. In total, the fitness suites provide 1,224 fitness stations. All fitness suite facilities require some form of payment/membership payment before use, and an induction is required.
- 4.9.3.4 There is a significant amount of fitness provision in the Merton. 10 facilities out of 19 provide registered membership and 3 are owned by the Merton and managed and operated by GLL. There are 4 that are private and not available for community use and 1 facility is provided by sports club/community association.
- 4.9.3.5 In Merton there is one education fitness facility, the Kings Club, which offers registered membership. The three remaining school facilities are for school private use only.
- 4.9.3.6 All fitness suite facilities in the borough are shown in Table 4.12 and illustrated in Map 4.10.

Map 4.10: Health and Fitness Facilities in Merton



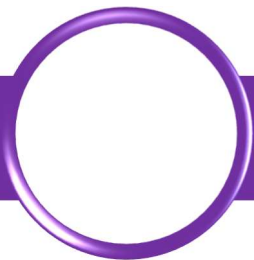
Health and Fitness facilities by type in the London Borough of Merton





Table 4.12: Fitness Facilities (Fitness Suites) in Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Number Of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AE	Health and Fitness Suite	20	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2000	n/a
Anytime Fitness	Raynes Park	SW20 8ND	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		n/a	n/a
Better Gym,	Mitcham	CR4 2PE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		1999	2017
Morden Leisure Centre	Morden	SM4 5HE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	2018	n/a
Bounce Gym	Wimbledon	SW19 8DR	Health and Fitness Suite	30	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2015	n/a
Canons Leisure Centre	Mitcham	CR4 4HD	Health and Fitness Suite	150*	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1983	2006
David Lloyd Club (Raynes Park)	Raynes Park	SW20 8DE	Health and Fitness Suite	120**	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		1989	2014
Nuffield Health	Wimbledon	SW19 1QB	Health and Fitness Suite	75	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2002	2014



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Number Of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Nuffield Health Merton Abbey Fitness & Wellbeing Gym	Colliers Wood	SW19 2RP	Health and Fitness Suite	140	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2005	2015
St Marks Academy	Mitcham	CR4 1SF	Health and Fitness Suite	6	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)		2004	n/a
The King's Club	Mitcham	SW19 4TT	Health and Fitness Suite	25	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management		1995	2008
The Wimbledon Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AG	Health and Fitness Suite	28	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club		1998	n/a
Tooting and Mitcham Community Sports Club	Morden	SM4 6BF	Health and Fitness Suite	44	Registered Membership use	Community Organisation	Commercial Management		2005	2011
Virgin Active Club (Wimbledon Worple Road)	Morden	SW19 4BH	Health and Fitness Suite	90	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		1998	2012
Wimbledon College	Wimbledon	SW19 4NS	Health and Fitness Suite	16	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)		1995	n/a
Wimbledon High School	Wimbledon	SW19 4AB	Health and Fitness Suite	14	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)		1996	n/a



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Number Of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Wimbledon Leisure Centre	Wimbledon	SW19 1EW	Health and Fitness Suite	110	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1992	2014
Wimbledon Racquets & Fitness Club	Wimbledon	SW19 4HD	Health and Fitness Suite	20	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club		2000	2006
YMCA (London South West)	Wimbledon	SW19 1RY	Health and Fitness Suite	36	Registered Membership use	Other	Community Organisation		1974	2014

*Number of fitness stations taken from GLL website August 2019

** Number of fitness stations taken from David Lloyd, Raynes Park website August 2019

- 4.9.3.7 Merton Council, through GLL provides 29% (360) of the overall supply of fitness stations in the Merton area.
- 4.9.3.8 There are 7 fitness suites with 100 stations or more. The largest fitness suites are at Canons Leisure Centre (150 stations), Nuffield Health Merton Abbey Fitness & Wellbeing Gym (140), David Lloyd Club (120), Wimbledon Leisure Centre (110) and Anytime Fitness/Better Gym/Morden Leisure Centre all with 100 stations.
- 4.9.3.9 The 10 registered membership facilities in Merton comprises both small, independent fitness suites and larger commercial brands. Commercially operated fitness suites require registered membership and operate pre-registered, pre-paid/DD membership schemes. The local authority fitness facilities also operate on this basis in Merton.
- 4.9.3.10 Analysis of the overall supply of fitness suites is summarised in Table 4.13:

Table 4.13: Analysis of overall Fitness Suite Provision in Merton

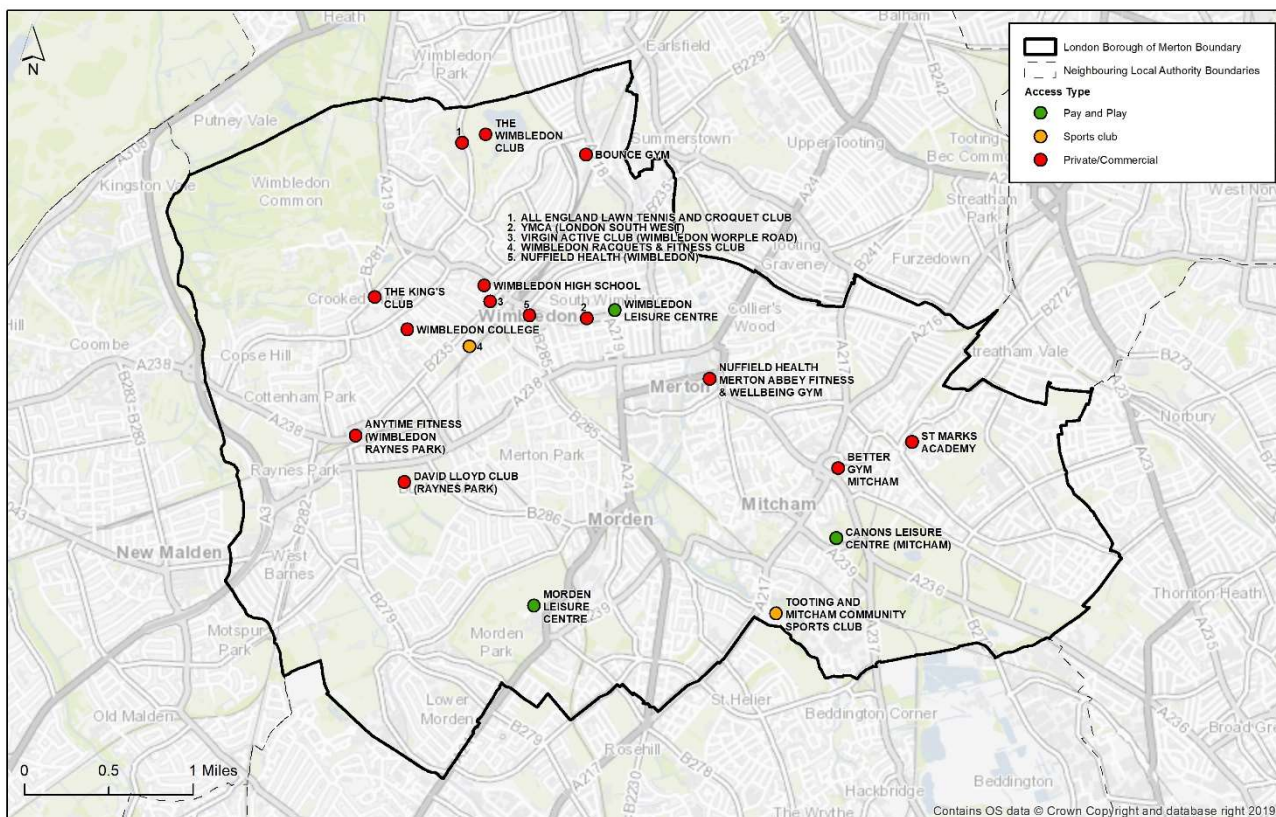
Total Fitness Suites	19
Total Fitness Stations	1,224
Pay and Play Fitness Suites (3 sites Local authority)	4
Pay and Play / No. of Fitness Stations (360 Local authority)	390
Registered Membership Fitness Suites	10
Registered Membership no. of Fitness Stations	758
Private use Fitness Suites	4
Private use no. of Fitness Stations	56
Sports club Fitness Suites	1
Sports Club no. of Fitness Stations	20

Table 4.14: Summary of Fitness Suite Size

Number of Fitness Stations	No. Fitness Suites
150+	1
100 - 149	6
50 - 99	2
30 - 49	3
29 or less	7

- 4.9.3.11 The supply of community access fitness suites is shown on Map 4.11. The green dots are those facilities providing community access via pay and play; the yellow dots are facilities which provide community access, but do not have a formal CUA, and the red dots are facilities open to registered members, or which have private use.

Map 4.11: Community access Fitness Suites in Merton



Health and Fitness Suites by access type in the London Borough of Merton



Quality

- 4.9.3.12 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken at all health and fitness facilities where access was possible. The quality audits are summarised in Appendix 2 (2a – 2p) and Table 4.15. Although 7 other commercial facilities have been visited and audited, it was not possible to undertake detailed quality audits on all existing facilities other than those operated by the London Borough of Merton, as commercial operators do not want these to be undertaken. Therefore, a visual check of these has been undertaken online.
- 4.9.3.13 The visual check highlights that overall, the quality of the commercial facilities is very good as is generally the case. All have up to date fitness stations, are well-designed and planned facilities, with good quality changing facilities. Given some of the commercial fitness facilities are national chains, their corporate approach to provision is well-established and their offer is the same, irrespective of location. In general, they are also newer than other facilities e.g. on education sites and have predominantly been provided since the late 1990's/early 2000's.

Table 4.15: Summary Qualitative Assessments - Health and Fitness Facilities (fitness suites and studios)

	Overall Quantitative Score for Facility %	Qualitative Score for Health and Fitness Suite	Need for Investment- Overall Facility
Better Gym	65	Fitness 100 - Excellent	Minimal
Canons Leisure Centre	67	Fitness 150 - Excellent	Minimal
The Kings Club	70	Fitness 15 - Average	Moderate
The Wimbledon Club	88	Fitness 32 - Good	Minimal
Wimbledon College	64	Fitness 16 - Average	Moderate
Wimbledon High School	68	Fitness 15 - Good	Moderate
Wimbledon Leisure centre	76	Fitness 120 - Excellent	Minimal
Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club	86	Fitness 30 - Excellent	Minimal
Tooting and Mitcham Community Sports Club	75	Fitness 30 - Good	Moderate
Morden Leisure Centre	100%	New Facility	N/A

4.9.3.14 The quality of the community access health and fitness facilities is generally good - excellent.

Accessibility

4.9.3.15 It is clear from Map 4.12 that the main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a community accessible fitness suite are in the north, west and north west of the borough. Residents in these areas are outside a 20 minute drive of a community access fitness suite in Merton but may find it easier to access provision in a neighbouring local authority .

4.9.3.16 If community accessible fitness suites outside Merton are considered, virtually all residents in the borough are within a 20-minute drive-time of a such a facility. This means that overall access to a community accessible fitness suite is very good for all residents; it is just that for some, their nearest fitness suite is not in Merton.

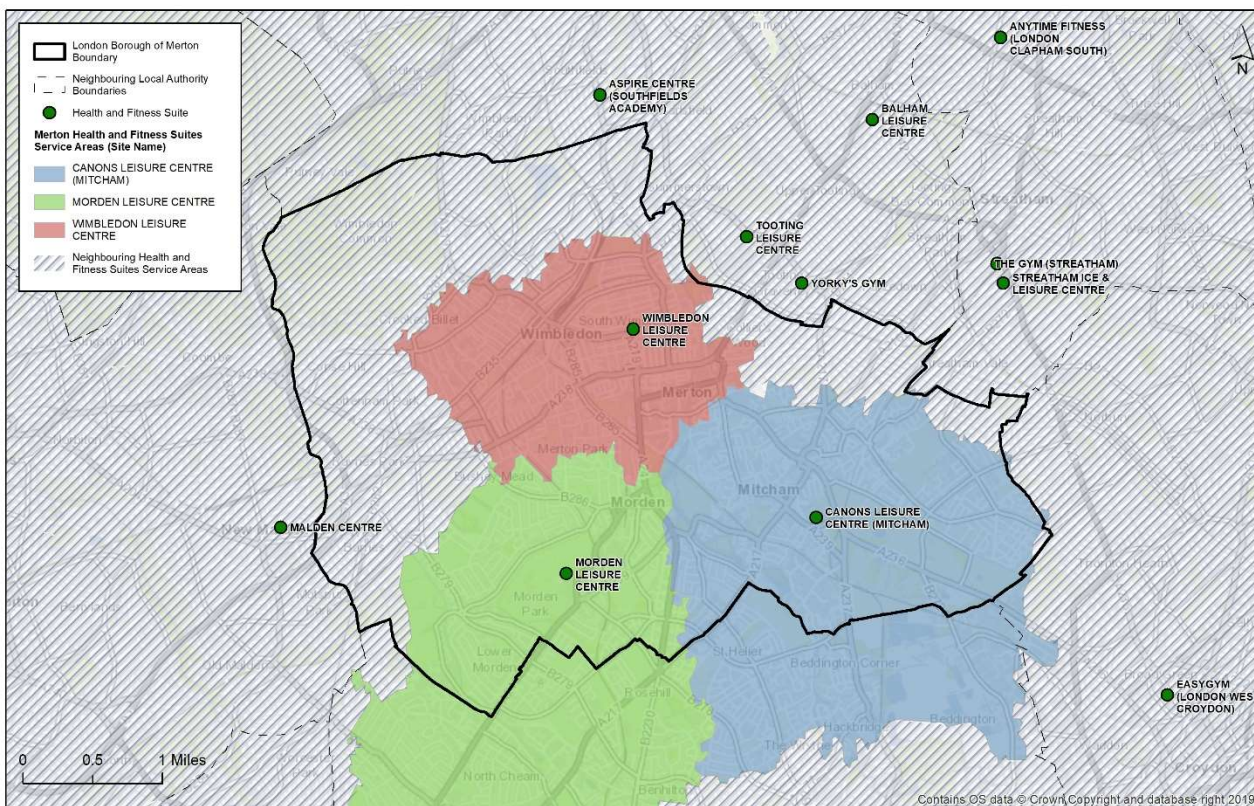
4.9.3.17 31.6% of the Merton population does not have access to a car¹⁸. It is therefore important to ensure that fitness suites are as accessible as possible to those walking or using public transport.

4.9.3.18 Existing community access fitness facilities are well-located in Merton, with most being within a 10-15 minute walk of an underground station, train station or bus stop. There are other fitness facilities (commercial/on education sites) which are also used by residents; overall there is a good stock of provision in Merton.

4.9.3.19 Fitness facilities rely on market demand. Demand is obviously high due to the number of high-end operators in Merton.

¹⁸ Source: Sport England FPM Report Sports Halls 2018

Map 4.12: Community access Fitness Suites within a 20-minute drive time catchment area



Health and Fitness Suites with community use service areas in the London Borough of Merton (up to 20 minutes drive time)



Availability

- 4.9.3.20 Of the existing fitness provision in Merton the commercial sector provides 699 of the 1,244 stations (57%).
- 4.9.3.21 It is important to highlight that the existing commercial sector fitness suite provision in Merton is used by some residents despite the fact that a number of them are high end fitness companies with higher cost memberships e.g. David Lloyd. However, there are others e.g. Anytime Fitness whose membership cost is comparable with the Merton facilities. The commercial provision, and particularly the lower cost end of the market, therefore, presents a level of competition to the Merton facilities.
- 4.9.3.22 On this basis, the assessment of the current and future need for fitness facilities reflects the fact that many Merton residents are likely to use those facilities which offer provision and a membership rate comparable to public sector facilities, because they are more affordable. The assessment of fitness need (Appendix 8) therefore includes the more affordable commercial facilities, as 'community access' on the basis of 'affordability'. These are:

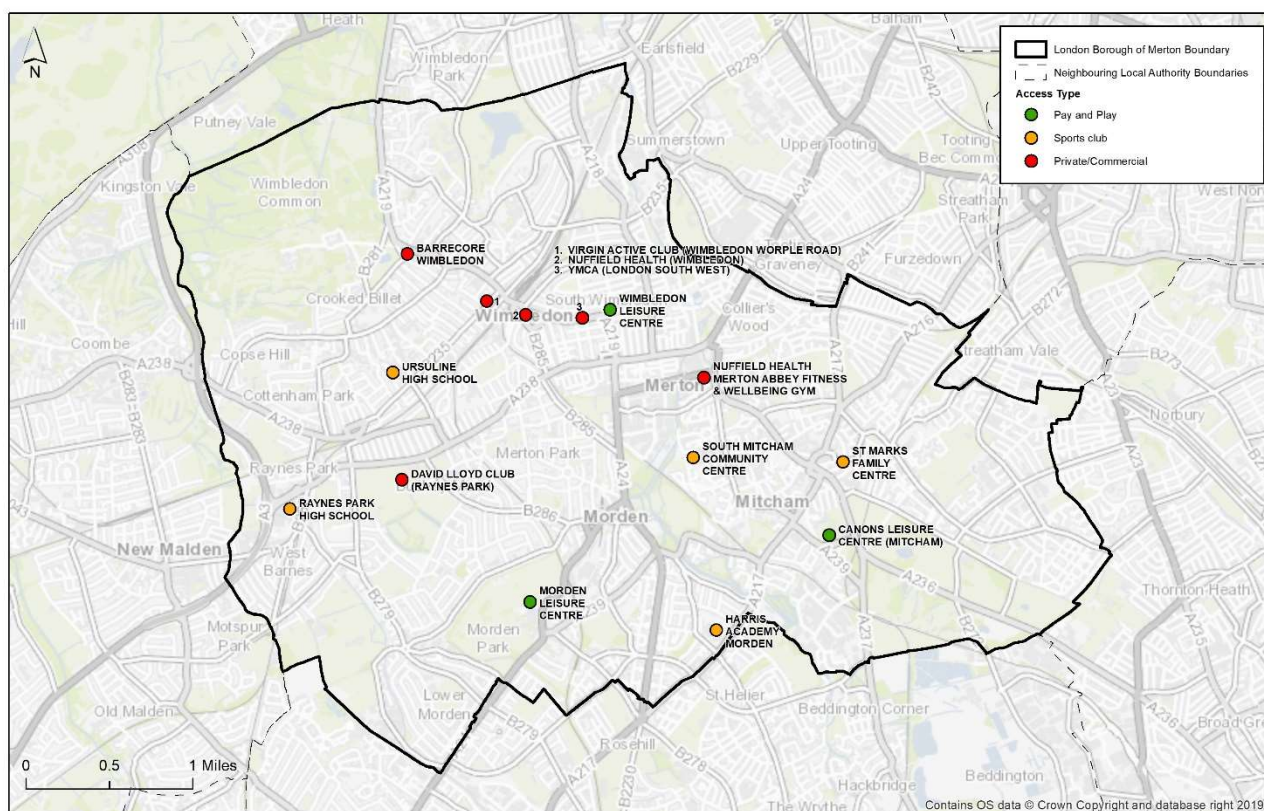
- **Anytime Fitness; and**
- **Virgin Active.**

4.9.4 Fitness Studios

Quantity

- 4.9.4.1 There are 26 studios in Merton, as identified through Sport England Active Places. The majority are provided as part of a health and fitness offer within facilities. Studios provide a space in which a range of aerobic, fitness and dance classes plus activities such as yoga and Pilates, can take place as well as martial arts, and boxing. Although requiring some specialist equipment for martial arts and boxing, it is also possible to do a form of these activities in an informal space such as a community hall. Informal halls can also accommodate a range of fitness and dance classes. Informal halls are discussed in the Sports Hall and activity hall section of this assessment.
- 4.9.4.2 The studios assessed in this report are multi-purpose studios (no specific size), not those with fixed equipment, or only one use e.g.: spinning.
- 4.9.4.3 Many community hall facilities are used by dance schools, and the smaller halls often available on education sites have significant potential to be used for fitness classes.
- 4.9.4.4 Map 4.10 shows studios as part of the overall health and fitness offer in Merton. Map 4.13 shows the locations of individual community accessible studios.
- 4.9.4.5 The overall provision of studios in Merton is summarised in Table 4.16.

Map 4.13: Community access studio facilities in Merton



Studios by access type in the London Borough of Merton



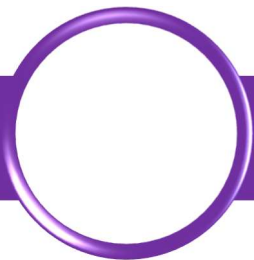
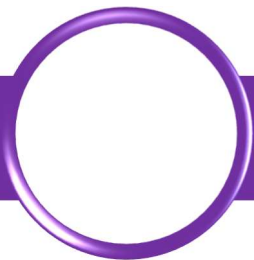


Table 4.16: Fitness Facilities (Studios) in Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Number Of Studios	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Barrecore Wimbledon	Wimbledon	SW19 5AX	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		Unknown	Unknown
Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham)	Mitcham	CR4 4HD	Studios	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	2006	Unknown
David Lloyd Club (Raynes Park)	Raynes Park	SW20 8DE	Studios	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		1989	2014
Harris Academy Morden	Morden	SM4 6DU	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/University (in house)		2000	Unknown
Morden Leisure Centre	Morden	SM4 5HE	Studios	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	2018	Unknown
Nuffield Health (Wimbledon)	Wimbledon	SW19 1QB	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2002	Unknown
Nuffield Health (Wimbledon)	Wimbledon	SW19 1QB	Studios	2	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2002	Unknown



Indoor Sports Facility Study
London Borough of Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Number Of Studios	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Nuffield Health Merton Abbey Fitness & Wellbeing Gym	Colliers Wood	SW19 2RP	Studios	2	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		2005	2010
Raynes Park High School	Raynes Park	SW20 0JL	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/ University (in house)		2004	n/a
Ricards Lodge School	Wimbledon	SW19 7HB	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/ University (in house)		1970	n/a
Rutlish School	Raynes Park	SW20 9AD	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/ University (in house)		2004	n/a
South Mitcham Community Centre	Mitcham	CR4 3PR	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Community Organisation		n/a	n/a
St Marks Family Centre	Mitcham	CR4 2LF	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	Community Organisation		n/a	n/a
Tooting & Mitcham Sports Club	Morden	SM4 6BF	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Community Organisation		2005	n/a
Ursuline High School	Raynes Park	SW20 8HA	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/ University (in house)		2003	n/a



Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Type	Number Of Studios	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Virgin Active Club (Wimbledon Worple Road)	Wimbledon	SW19 4BH	Studios	2	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management		1998	2007
Wimbledon Leisure Centre	Wimbledon	SW19 1EW	Studios	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1992	2013
YMCA (London South West)	Wimbledon	SW19 1RY	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Other	Community Organisation		1974	2005
YMCA (London South West)	Wimbledon	SW19 1RY	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Other	Community Organisation		1974	n/a

- 4.9.4.6 There are 26 studios in total; 12 studios are provided through commercial facilities, 5 are on education sites, providing access to community sports clubs through the schools' letting policy, and 3 are operated by community organisations, 1 by a sports club and 5 are owned by the local authority, but managed by a trust. Some commercial facilities offer community access, and some require membership prior to use.
- 4.9.4.7 There are 4 pay and play community access studios in Merton at the 3 local authority owned sites. 5 schools, 1 sports club and 2 other sites offer sports club and community organisation use of studios.
- 4.9.4.8 The analysis of the overall studio supply in Merton is as follows:

Table 4.17: Analysis of overall Studio Supply – Merton

Total Studios	26
Pay and Play Community Access Studios	5
Commercial Sector Studios	12
Education Sector Studios	5
Community Organisation Studios	3
Sports club	1

Quality

- 4.9.4.9 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all London Borough of Merton sports facilities, (except the new Morden Leisure Centre which was not built when the audit was undertaken), plus those facilities shown in Table 4.16 which have studios. These are summarised in Appendix 2 (2a – 2p) and Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Summary of Quality Assessments Studios in Merton

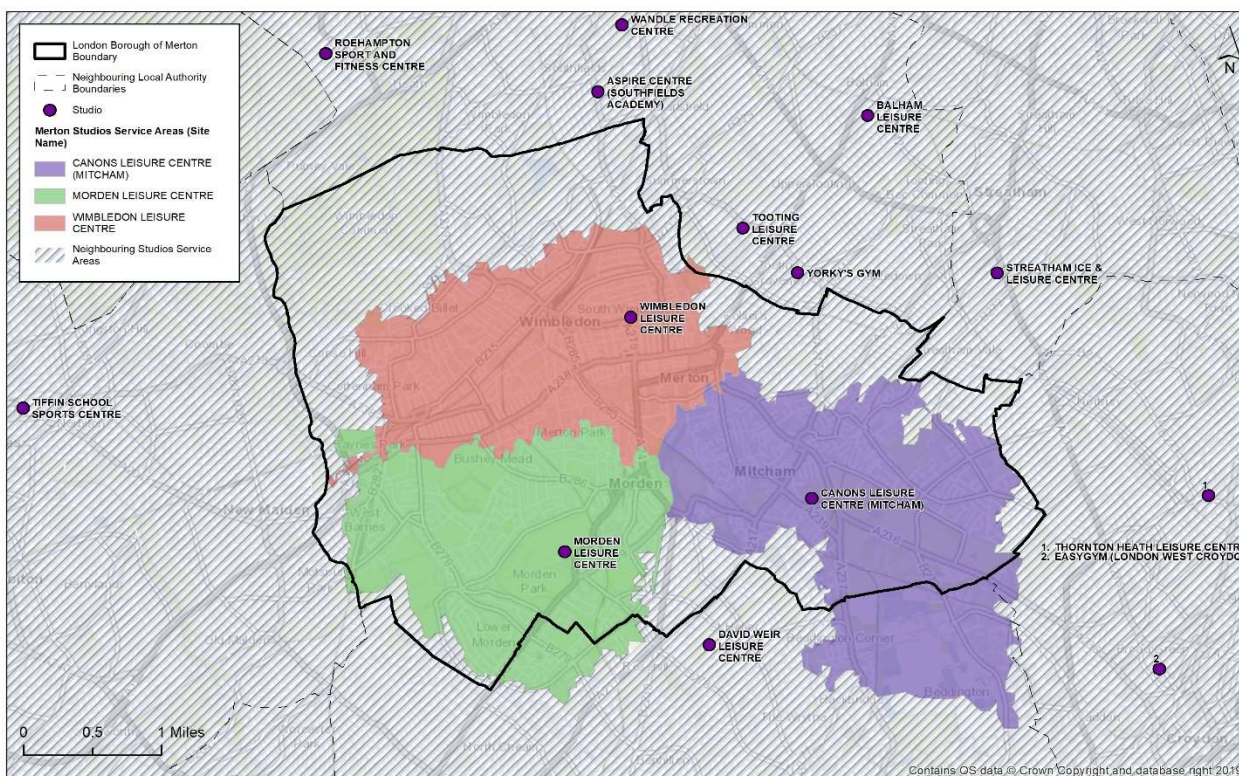
	Overall Quantitative Score For Facility %	Qualitative Score For Health And Fitness Studios	Need For Investment-Overall Facility
Canons Leisure Centre	67	Studio (1) - Good	Minimal
Harris Academy	71	Studio (Dance) - Good	Moderate
Raynes Park High School	71	Studio (Dance) - Good	Moderate
Ricards Lodge School	75	Studio (Dance) - Good	Moderate
Rutlish School	75	Studio (Dance) - Good	Moderate
Ursuline High School	74	Studio - Good	Moderate
Tooting And Mitcham Community Sports Club	75	Studio (10 x 20) - Good	Moderate

- 4.9.4.10 The quality of studios is generally good with a number of facilities having been built recently. The oldest studio in Merton is at Ricards Lodge School, built in 1970. The newest studio is at Morden Leisure Centre built in 2018.

Accessibility

- 4.9.4.11 Health and fitness facilities are located across most areas of the borough. Most studios are part of an overall fitness offer, i.e. fitness suite and studio(s) with some commercial facilities offering more than one studio.

Map 4.14: Pay and Play Community Use Studios with a 20-minute drivetime catchment

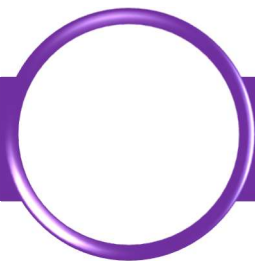


Studios with community use service areas in the London Borough of Merton (up to 20 minutes drive time)



- 4.9.4.12 It is clear from Map 4.14 that the main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a community access studio are in the north, north west and north east of Merton. Residents in these areas are outside a 20 -minute drive of a community access studio in Merton but may find it easier to access provision in a neighbouring local authority.
- 4.9.4.13 Map 4.14 shows however, that if community access studios outside Merton are considered, the majority of Merton is within a 20-minute drive-time of a such a facility. Residents in the north of the borough have access to a studio in Wandsworth just over the Merton boundary. Overall, not all Merton residents have access to a studio in the borough within a 20 minute drivetime.
- 4.9.4.14 31.6% of the Merton population does not have access to a car¹⁹. It is therefore important to ensure that studios are as accessible as possible to those walking or using public transport.
- 4.9.4.15 Existing community access fitness facilities are well-located in Merton; all are on public transport routes, and their catchment areas provide access to virtually all residents. In addition to the community access studios, there are other studios (commercial/on education sites) which are also used by residents; overall there is a good stock of provision in Merton however they are not all accessible to local residents located in some pockets of Merton.

¹⁹ Source Sport England FPM Sports Hall report 2018



4.9.4.16 Factoring in the commercial fitness studios in the borough which are well used by residents, there is a good overall accessibility to studios in Merton.

Availability

4.9.4.17 A comprehensive programme of fitness classes, and other sporting activities is offered at the community access facilities. Of the 26 studios in Merton, 5 are accessible for pay and play community use.

4.9.4.18 46% of all studios are provided by commercial operators as part of an overall fitness offer; these providers are the same as those operating commercial fitness suites.

4.9.4.19 Some commercial operators have membership rates comparable to those at the Merton Council owned leisure centres.

4.9.4.20 In addition to the purpose-built studio facilities in Merton, there are a number of multi-purpose halls, in community centres/halls; these are also used for activities which could also take place in a studio e.g. aerobics, dance, etc.

Supply and Demand Analysis – Health and fitness (facilities & studios)

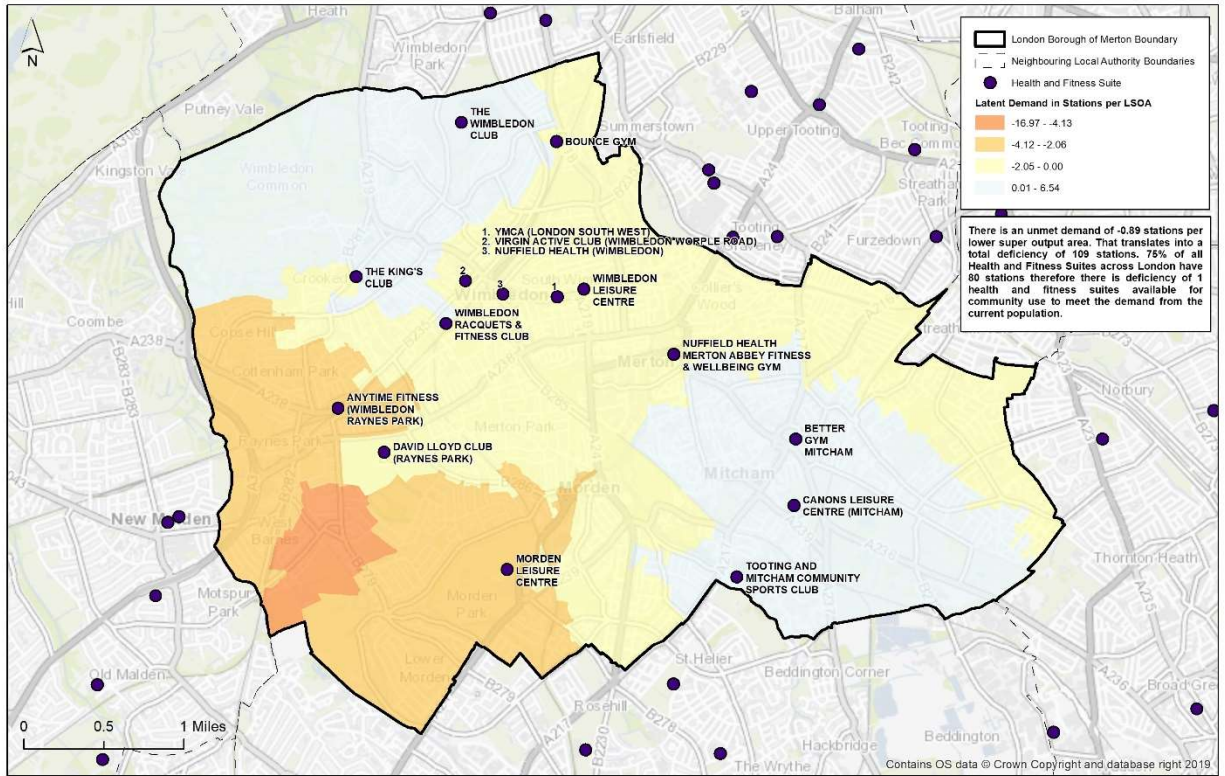
Table 4.19: Summary Analysis – Health and Fitness Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Health and Fitness (Fitness Suites and Studios)	
Quantity	<p>There are 19 fitness suites in Merton, with a total of 1,244 fitness stations. 3 facilities are owned by Merton and managed by GLL on the Merton Council’s behalf and provide 29% of all fitness stations in Merton. There are 26 studios in Merton, 4 of which have pay and play community access.</p> <p>Supply and Demand Analysis</p> <p>The existing commercial sector fitness suite provision in Merton is used by residents. The commercial fitness suites vary in type with some being high end fitness companies, but a lot of membership costs are comparable with community facilities. On this basis, the assessment of the current and future need for fitness facilities reflects the fact that Merton residents are likely to use those facilities which offer provision and a membership rate often comparable to public sector facilities. The assessment of need (See Appendix 8) therefore includes the commercial facilities, as ‘community access ‘on the basis of ‘affordability’:</p> <p>Current Supply and Demand</p> <p>There are 1,224 fitness stations in total in the borough. Based on there being 666 community access and affordable fitness stations in Merton (all Merton Council facilities include 476 fitness stations), other community access facilities and the identified commercial and higher education affordable fitness facilities), there is a current under-supply of -50 stations, given demand is for 716 fitness stations (Appendix 8).</p> <p>There is a need to retain and increase community access and affordable fitness stations i.e. where membership can be afforded by those who want to use it market average is £30.10 per month²⁰ in Merton, to facilitate existing levels of participation.</p>

²⁰ Source: State of the UK Fitness Industry report - Average UK membership price - public (Source: The Leisure Database Company

Facility Type Assessment Findings

Map 4.15: Latent Demand for Fitness Stations in Merton



Health and Fitness Suites latent demand in stations per lower super output area in the London Borough of Merton

Map 4.15 illustrates the latent demand analysis for fitness stations in Merton.

Although this map is predicated on slightly different assumptions to those used in Appendix 8 (these use the 15+ population of Merton, whereas this map uses the overall Merton population), and looks at super output areas, essentially the same picture emerges. There is some latent demand for fitness provision across Merton where there is orange (dark mid and lighter coloured areas), on Map 4.15 predominantly the South and West of the borough.

Future Demand

Future demand for community access fitness stations is calculated at 775 fitness stations (See Appendix 8) for the 15+ population of the borough. If the higher population figure is used for the modelling there is an under-supply of -187 fitness stations by 2035; if the lower population increase is used there is an under-supply of -109 fitness stations by 2035, assuming no new facilities are opened, and no facilities close.

Given the identified latent demand, and under-supply by 2035, there is potential to look at addressing the need for additional fitness stations in a number of ways. These could include:

- **Extension of existing fitness facilities (potentially as part of a refurbishment / modernisation of an existing facility); and**
- **Development of new facilities predominantly in the south and west of the Borough (Morden and Wimbledon)**

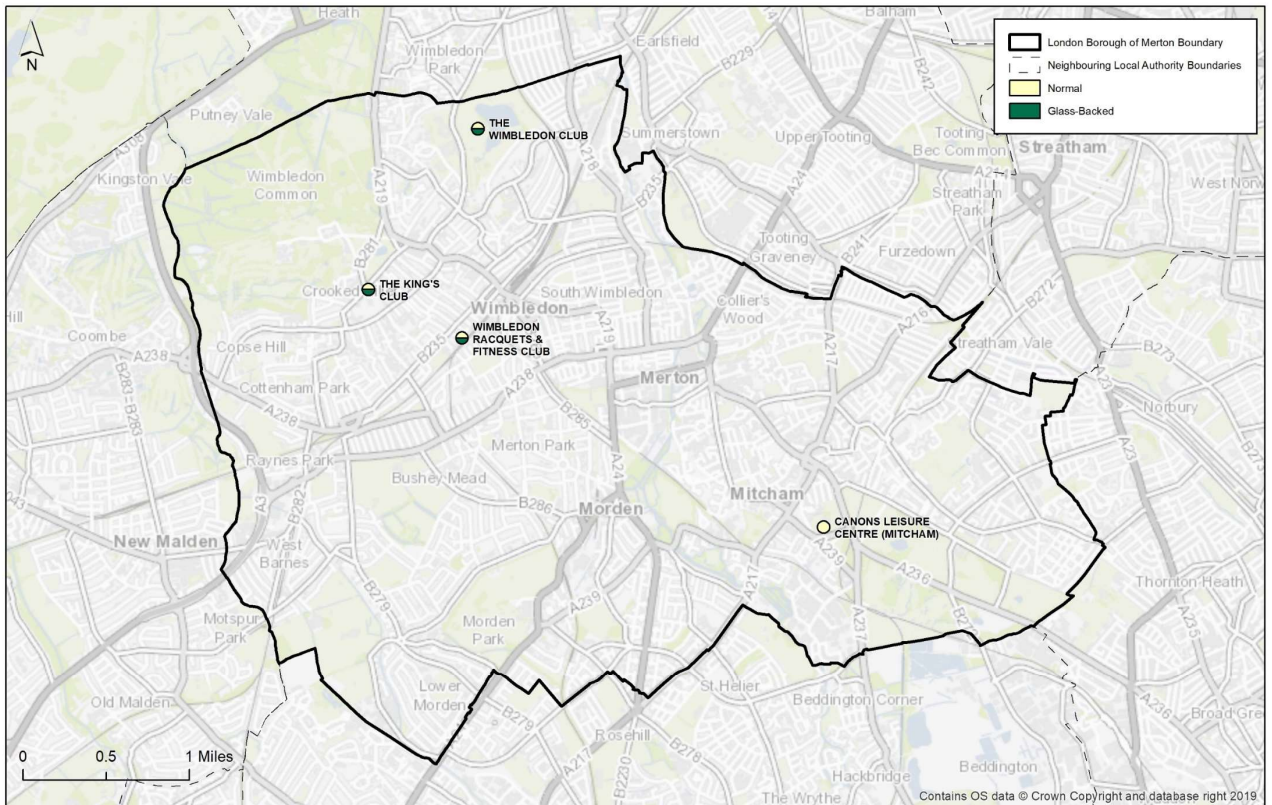
Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Quality	<p>The quality of studios is generally good with a number of facilities having been built recently. Generally, fitness suites are more modern than other elements in the existing facilities.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a community access fitness suite (coloured areas on Map 4.14) are in the north, west and north west of Merton. Residents in these areas are outside a 20 -minute drive of a community access fitness suite in Merton but may find it easier to access provision in a neighbouring local authority area (see Map 4.12).</p> <p>However if community access fitness suites outside Merton are considered, virtually the whole of Merton is within a 20-minute drive-time of a such a facility. This means that overall access to a community access fitness is good for all residents; it is just that for some, their nearest studio is not in Merton.</p> <p>The main areas outside a 20-minute drive time catchment of a community access studio are in the outer regions of Merton. Residents in these areas are outside a 20 -minute drive of a community access studio in Merton but may find it easier to access provision in a neighbouring local authority.</p>
Availability	<p>62% of the existing fitness provision in Merton is provided through commercial sector fitness suites, requiring registered membership at 758 of the 1,224 stations.</p> <p>The fitness suites on education sites are mainly private use and do not offer community use. The Kings Club does offer some community use, however.</p> <p>There is community access to pay and play fitness suites during the day, as well as evenings and weekends. The borough has overall good availability.</p>

4.9.5 Squash

Quantity

- 4.9.5.1 There are 2 public pay and play accessible squash courts at Canons Leisure Centre in Merton. In addition, the Kings Club (1 normal and 2 glass back courts) and Wimbledon Club (1 normal and 4 glass back courts) offer registered membership and Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club (4 normal and 2 glass back courts) offer sports clubs and community organisation use.
- 4.9.5.2 There are 16 squash courts in total (8 normal and 8 glass backed) across 4 sites in the borough, as shown on Map 4.16.

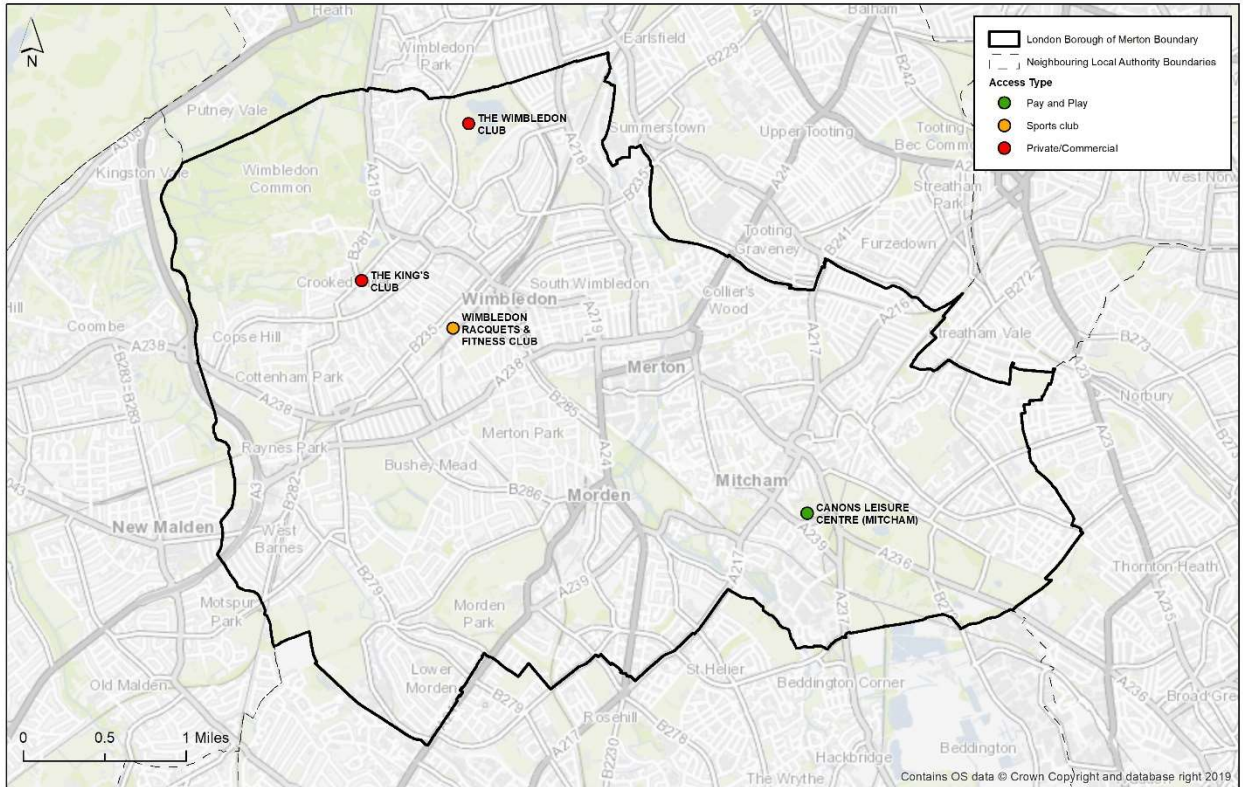
Map 4.16: Squash Courts by Type in Merton



Squash Courts by type in the London Borough of Merton



Map 4.17: Squash Courts by Access Type in Merton



Squash Courts by access type in the London Borough of Merton





4.9.5.3 The overall supply of squash courts is summarised in Table 4.20

Table 4.20: Squash Courts in Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Court Type	courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Pay and Play Community Access facilities	Year Built	Year Refurbished
Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham)	Mitcham	CR4 4HD	Squash Courts	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	✓	1983	2009
The King's Club	Wimbledon	SW19 4TT	Squash Courts	3	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management		1995	2011
The Wimbledon Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AG	Squash Courts	5	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club		1998	2006
Wimbledon Racquets & Fitness Club	Wimbledon	SW19 4HD	Squash Courts	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club		1936	2007

Quality

4.9.5.4 A quality assessment was undertaken on following facilities.

Table 4.21: Summary of Quality Assessments Squash Courts in Merton

	Overall Quantitative Score For Facility %	Qualitative Score For squash courts	Need For Investment-Overall Facility
Canons Leisure Centre	67	Squash Courts (2) - Good	Minimal
The Kings Club	70	Squash (3) - Good	Moderate
The Wimbledon Club	88	Squash Court - Excellent	Minimal
Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club	86	Squash Courts (2 glass) – Excellent, Squash Courts (4) - Good	Minimal

4.9.5.5 The quality of existing squash courts is generally of a good standard. All courts have been refurbished since 2006 except the Kings Club glass backed courts.

Accessibility

4.9.5.6 Squash courts are more specialist facilities, so there are generally fewer of them in any one area. The majority of squash courts are now provided through clubs, as opposed to leisure centres.

4.9.5.7 Squash courts in Merton are provided through the local authority at Canons Leisure Centre and local clubs.

4.9.5.8 Geographical distribution of squash courts in Merton is illustrated in Map 4.16; showing that 3 of the existing squash court facilities are in the north of the borough and 1 in the south east. There are no courts in the south of Merton.

Availability

4.9.5.9 2 out of 16 squash courts in Merton are community accessible (12.5% of all courts). 14 courts are provided at a club, requiring membership for use.

4.9.5.10 Existing courts are generally accessible to Merton residents, as shown in Map 4.17. This level of access is adequate given the declining levels of participation in squash. There are also courts in neighbouring local authorities which may be more accessible to Merton residents, as follows:

Table 4.22: Summary of Neighbouring Local Authority Squash Courts

Neighbouring Local Authority	Number Of Squash Courts	Facilities With Squash Courts
Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames	12	Kingfisher Leisure Centre New Malden Tennis, Squash and Badminton Club Surbiton Rackets and Fitness Club Tolworth Recreation Centre

Neighbouring Local Authority	Number Of Squash Courts	Facilities With Squash Courts
LB Croydon	16	Club at Selsdon Park Coulsdon Manor Hotel & Golf Club H20Sports Club Spots Direct fitness Trinity School (trinity sports club) Whitgift sports centre
LB Sutton	17	Cheam Leisure Centre Cheam Sports Club David Lloyd Club Purley Sports Club Royal Marsden Hospital Sutton Tennis and Squash Club
LB Lambeth	19	Brixton Recreation Centre Dunhill Fitness Centre Flaxman Sports Centre Grafton Tennis and Squash Rackets Club South Bank Club
LB Wandsworth	20	Balham Leisure Centre Bank of England Sports Centre Nuffield Health Robert Lowe Sports Centre Roehampton Club The Spencer Club Tooting Leisure Centre

NGB Consultation: England Squash

- 4.9.5.11 England Squash were contacted as an NGB to provide feedback on the provision of squash court facilities in the borough, however to date, no response has been received.
- 4.9.5.12 England Squash does not deliver performance programmes in Merton.
- 4.9.5.13 Increasingly, squash courts are provided through squash clubs/multi-sport clubs, as opposed to local authority facilities. This reflects the fact that participation in the sport has stabilised from its massive growth in the 1970's, and there is less demand for community access squash courts. This is reflected through the market segmentation for Merton; not one of the top segment types has a preponderance to play squash.

Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 4.23: Summary Analysis – Squash Courts Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Squash Courts	
Quantity	<p>There are 16 squash courts in Merton, at 4 locations. There are 8 glass-back courts.</p> <p>Future Demand</p> <p>There is no specific methodology for assessing the current and future need for squash courts. Overall participation in squash is increasing at national level, and this is now being seen at a local level.</p> <p>Competitive squash is predominantly now played in clubs, from a club facility; demand for community access squash courts has reduced in recent years. Participation is still growing however, but through the club base where juniors can be supported and coached from an early age.</p> <p>No demand has been identified for additional squash courts in Merton, by clubs or the NGB. The current level of provision in Merton is above the English average per head of population.</p>
Quality	<p>The quality of existing squash courts is generally of a good standard. All courts with the exception of the Kings Club glass backed courts have been refurbished since 2006.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The existing squash courts are provided in the Wimbledon and Mitcham sub areas. There are no courts in the south of Merton.</p>
Availability	<p>There are 16 squash courts in Merton, 8 of which are glass-back courts.</p> <p>12.5% of these are available for community access; 14 club courts require membership for use.</p>

4.9.6 Indoor Bowls

Quantity

- 4.9.6.1 An indoor bowls facility comprises a number of indoor rinks (usually a minimum of 3 rinks). Indoor Bowls is a more specialist sport and tends to be used by bowlers who play outside in the summer, to practise and compete during the winter months.
- 4.9.6.2 There are no indoor bowls facility in Merton. However, there are 3 affiliated indoor bowls clubs in neighbouring local authorities that cater for indoor bowls use for Merton residents. These are located in Kingston, Croydon and Sutton.
- 4.9.6.3 Supply and demand for indoor bowls is not assessed in the same way as it is for other indoor sports such as swimming pools.
- 4.9.6.4 Consultation with England Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA) (see Appendix 3 for full details) identifies:
- **There are no indoor clubs in Merton; and**
 - **Indoor bowls is attractive to the older population and those with disabilities (wheelchair and visually impaired).**
- 4.9.6.5 As a guide, demand is calculated as one rink per 14,000-17,000 of total population. A six-rink green, therefore, is required for a population of 85,000-100,000 although this will be dependent upon the population profile of your area. The number of rinks required can be related to the estimated number of members: assume 80-100 members per rink²¹.

Indoor Bowls: Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 4.24: Summary Analysis – Indoor Bowling Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Quantity	There are no indoor bowls facilities in Merton. The EIBA advise there are 3 affiliated clubs in neighbouring authorities (Kingston, Croydon and Sutton) that can cater for future demand from Merton residents, therefore there is no identified need for any Indoor Bowls facilities in Merton.
Quality	Not applicable as there are no facilities in Merton.
Accessibility	Not applicable as there are no facilities in Merton.
Availability	Not applicable as there are no facilities in Merton.

²¹ Source: General Statement from EIBA. Not Merton specific

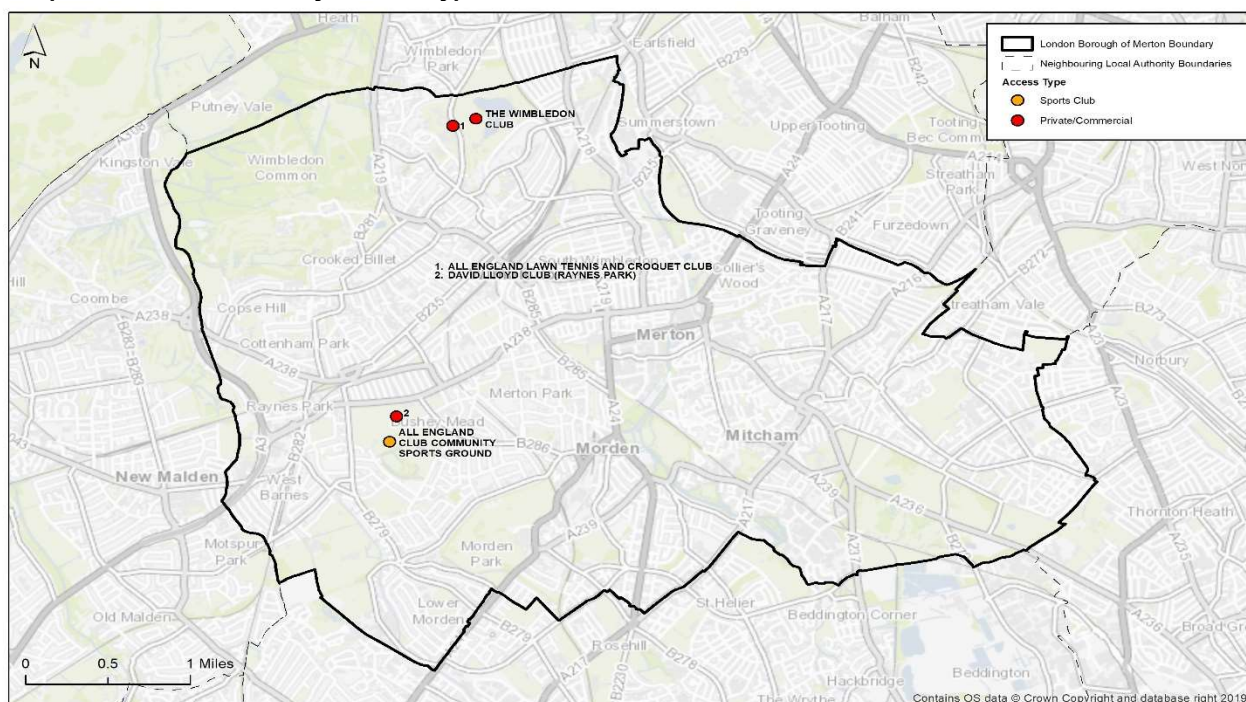
4.9.7 Indoor Tennis

- 4.9.7.1 Indoor tennis courts are considered because they are a completely different facility from outdoor tennis courts, which, unlike club courts, tend to be used for recreational tennis. Indoor courts are significantly more expensive to use, and therefore tend to provide for those who are already tennis participants, or who wish to learn to play tennis and can afford private or group coaching.
- 4.9.7.2 It is a requirement of the ANOG methodology that indoor tennis courts are covered by an indoor facility study to complement the findings of a playing pitch study which assesses needs for outdoor courts.
- 4.9.7.3 The Merton Playing Pitch Strategy considers all outdoor tennis courts in the borough.

Quantity

- 4.9.7.4 There are four sites in Merton that provide indoor tennis courts, with a total of 28 courts, 7 of which are seasonal and run from October to April.
- 4.9.7.5 The All England Tennis and Croquet Club is for private use only and provides 5 indoor courts.
- 4.9.7.6 David Lloyds Raynes Park provides 12 indoor traditional courts and 4 courts with an air hall on a seasonal basis. This is a registered membership facility.
- 4.9.7.7 The Wimbledon Club has 1 indoor court and provides 3 seasonal courts with an air hall. This is a registered membership facility.
- 4.9.7.8 The only indoor tennis facility offering some community access to clubs is the All England Club Community Sports Ground, providing 3 indoor air hall tennis courts.
- 4.9.7.9 The location of all indoor tennis courts by access type in Merton are shown on Map 4.18.

Map 4.18: Tennis Courts by Access Type in Merton



Indoor Tennis by access type in the London Borough of Merton



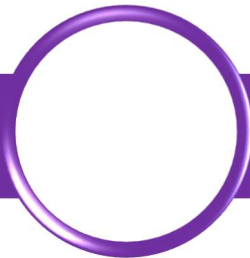
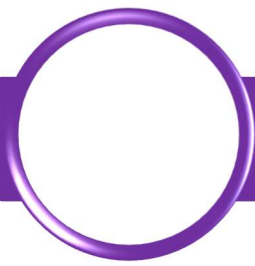


Table 4.25: Indoor Tennis Centres in Merton

Site Name	Sub Area	Post Code	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Operational Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
All England Club Community Sports Ground	Raynes Park	SW20 9NB	Airhall	Courts	3	Community Access following registration fee	Sports Club	Sport Club	2016	n/a
All England Lawn Tennis And Croquet Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AE	Traditional	Courts	3	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1990	2002
All England Lawn Tennis And Croquet Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AE	Traditional	Courts	2	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1922	1988
David Lloyd Club (Raynes Park)	Raynes Park	SW20 8DE	Airhall (seasonal)	Courts	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014
David Lloyd Club (Raynes Park)	Raynes Park	SW20 8DE	Traditional	Courts	12	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014
The Wimbledon Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AG	Traditional	Courts	1	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1988	2004
The Wimbledon Club	Wimbledon	SW19 5AG	Airhall (seasonal)	Courts	3	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1998	2013



Quality

- 4.9.7.10 All indoor tennis clubs are of good quality. They have all been refurbished since 1998 and the air hall at the All England Club Community Sports Ground was provided in 2016.

Accessibility

- 4.9.7.11 As shown on Map 4.18, the indoor tennis courts are provided in the Wimbledon and Raynes Park sub areas; in the north, east and centre of the borough.

Availability

- 4.9.7.12 Registered membership is required to use all facilities apart from the All England Club Community Sports Ground., which provides community access following payment of a registration fee. The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club is private use only.

- 4.9.7.13 Consultation with the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is detailed in Appendix 3. Key points include:

- **The current development priorities in Merton are:**
 - indoor provision at Westside LTC; and
 - indoor courts at the Wimbledon Club.

- 4.9.7.14 Clubs achieve high membership and a cross section of activity levels. Given this club landscape parks in Merton play a vital role in catering for demand, increasing the number of participants in the area and providing high quality facilities that are accessible to all

- 4.9.7.15 The work that the LTA does in Merton sits within its 10 year plan, Transforming British Tennis Together, which is aimed at clubs, LA's, education and ad hoc groups and has two main aims:

- **To double the number of children playing tennis; and**
- **To double the number of times infrequent adults play tennis,**

Indoor Tennis: Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 4.26: Summary Analysis – Indoor Tennis Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Quantity	<p>There are 4 indoor tennis sites in Merton. The All England Tennis and Croquet Club is for private use only and provides 5 indoor courts. David Lloyds Raynes Park provides 12 indoor traditional courts and 4 courts with an air hall on a seasonal basis. This is a registered membership facility. The Wimbledon club has 1 indoor court and provides 3 seasonal courts with an air hall. This is a registered membership facility. The only indoor tennis facility offering pay and play is the All England Club Community Sports Ground, providing 3 indoor air hall tennis courts, however this is predominantly a registered membership facility</p> <p>The LTA has held exploratory discussions with Westside Lawn Tennis club and The Wimbledon Club on the development of indoor tennis facilities.</p> <p>In terms of future provision, it is important that there is access for pay and play tennis both now and in the future. The LTA recommend 12,500 persons per indoor court (assessed completely separately to outdoor courts). With a 2017 population of 207,897 there is a need for 17 indoor courts.</p> <p>With an increase in population projected to be 43,637 the need will be 20.5 indoor tennis courts. With an increase in population projected to be 20,577 the need will be 19 indoor tennis courts.</p> <p>Any provision of additional indoor tennis courts should be LTA and tennis club led.</p>
Quality	All indoor tennis courts are of a good quality and are well maintained.
Accessibility	All indoor tennis facilities are provided in the Raynes Park and Wimbledon sub areas.
Availability	Some form of membership is required to use all the indoor tennis court facilities in Merton.

4.9.8 Gymnastics Centres

Quantity

- 4.9.8.1 There are 2 gymnastics clubs in Merton; the Sutton School of Gymnastics who have a dedicated facility in Mitcham and the Merton Gymnastics Club who hire facilities at Canons Leisure Centre. Club details are shown in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27: Summary of Gymnastics Clubs

Club Name	Address	Trains at	About the Club
Sutton school of Gymnastics	Unit 14 Willow Lane Business park 1-11 willow Lane Mitcham, CR4 4NA	Dedicated facility (own)	Dedicated gymnastics facility opened in 2013. The club offers sessions for all abilities and age groups.
Merton Gymnastics Club	Canons Leisure Centre	Canons Leisure Centre	Hires facilities at Canons Leisure Centre

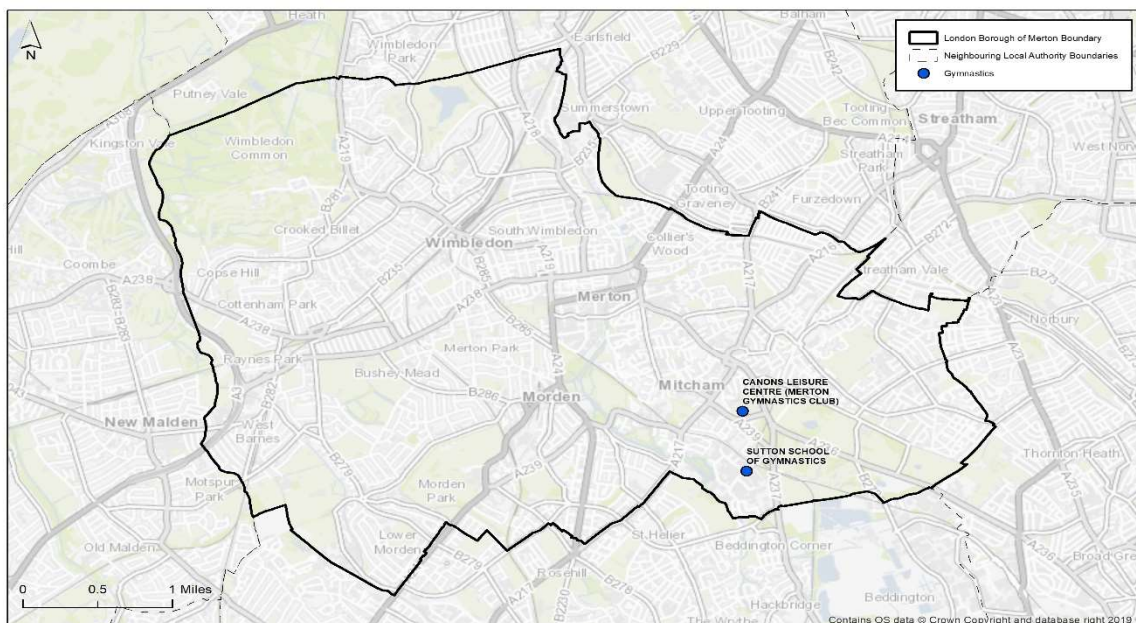
Quality

- 4.8.9.2 The Sutton School of Gymnastics facility is of good quality, offering dedicated gymnastics facilities and specialist equipment. The club is affiliated with British Gymnastics and follow their accreditation and teaching criteria. The Merton Gymnastics Club does not have a dedicated facility, but hires facilities at Canons Leisure Centre.

Accessibility

- 4.9.8.3 Both gymnastics facilities are located in Mitcham in the south east of the borough as shown on Map 4.19.

Map 4.19: Gymnastics Facilities in Merton



Gymnastics facilities in the London Borough of Merton



Availability

- 4.9.8.4 Membership is required to use the existing facilities and take part in classes/coaching. The centres have varying membership costs which are decided by the clubs/facility owners. There is no standard cost set by British Gymnastics.
- 4.9.8.5 There is limited accessibility to these gymnastics facilities for all Merton residents. This is primarily because the clubs require membership to participate, although some do allow toddlers to turn up and take part without membership. Both facilities are also located in Mitcham in the south east of the borough, accessible by rail or bus.

NGB Consultation: British Gymnastics and Trampolining

- 4.9.8.6 Consultation with British Gymnastics and Trampolining is detailed in Appendix 3. Key points include:
- **British Gymnastics Facility Development Priorities (for the period 2017 - 2021) outlined are:**
 - Support increased capacity within gymnastics through clubs, leisure providers and other delivery providers
 - Guide funding investment through the United Kingdom from British Gymnastics, Home Country Sports Councils, Local Authorities and other potential funders
 - Maintain and improve the quality of facilities and equipment within existing delivery partners.
 - Develop insight, understanding and direction of how Facility Developments can contribute towards other BG Strategic Priorities
 - There is no geographic focus to the British Gymnastics Facility Strategy. Focus is based on need, suitability and partners' ability to support a project to successful completion.

Gymnastics and Trampolining: Summary of Supply and Demand

Table 4.28: Summary Analysis – Gymnastics and Trampolining Supply and Demand

Facility Type	Assessment Findings
Gymnastics Facilities	
Quantity	There is one dedicated gymnastics facility in Merton; this is Sutton School of Gymnastics. A second club, the Merton Gymnastics Club also hires facilities at Canons Leisure Centre.
Quality	The dedicated gymnastics centre offers a good quality environment and specialist equipment; complying with British Gymnastics and trampolining health and safety requirements, as accredited clubs. The club is continuing to develop its facilities.
Accessibility	Facilities are close to public transport routes.
Availability	Some form of membership is required to use all facilities.

5. Penultimate Stage - Applying the Assessment Analysis

5.1 Facility Specific Analysis

5.1.1 The demographic profile of Merton, and the projected population growth for the borough, summarised in Section 3, provides an important context for future provision of indoor sports facilities, as does the research, consultation, and supply and demand analysis, undertaken to inform this study. Highlighted below are the key factors and issues taken into account in planning for future facility provision.

- **Population growth** - Clearly, increased population will result in an increased demand for sports facilities. In Merton, there will be a need for increased provision of sports halls and health and fitness provision to meet demand. During the Local Plan period, to 2035 much of the additional population growth will be due to the delivery of housing development across the borough over this period and therefore demand for all types of provision will increase further;
- **New homes to accommodate population growth** - one of the principal reasons for additional community sports facilities is because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of Merton is set to grow significantly by 2035 (by approx. 43,637 or 20,577, depending whether there is a higher or lower population growth), and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand. The potential for investment in additional provision of formal sports facilities and community halls, secured through developer contributions should be explored, given the housing growth planned to 2035. However, it must also be remembered that some of this has already been, or is in the process of being, delivered. Linked to housing development is the potential for other infrastructure development e.g. schools, health facilities, which could also link into future provision of sports facilities;
- **Reduction in health inequalities** – more active lifestyles will continue to benefit both individual and community health; although the health of Merton’s communities is generally better than that of England as a whole, those in the East of the borough have less healthy lives. There are some very specific factors to which the provision of quality, affordable and accessible sports facilities can contribute:
 - Maintenance of active lifestyles;
 - Improved mental health;
 - Reduced levels of cancer, circulatory and cardiovascular disease; and
 - Further reductions in levels of obesity (already below national and regional levels for childhood obesity, although rising, but adult obesity levels are higher than the regional and England average at 68.1%).
- **Maintaining and growing participation levels** in sport and physical activity to contribute to more active lifestyles. Facilitating more regular activity for the most inactive 20.5% of the Merton community (Active Lives 3 April 2019) is a priority;

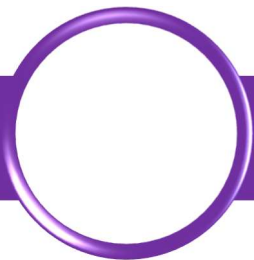
- **Addressing the existing under-supply of health and fitness provision** – there is an under-supply of pay and play health and fitness provision within the borough to meet the needs of the existing Merton population. There is health and fitness provision in neighbouring local authorities which may be accessible to residents of Merton. Demand for health and fitness provision increases by 2035 as a result of population growth and could be impacted if any existing facilities close. Merton has already invested in health and fitness provision; and further leisure developments should consider further investment into the number of fitness stations for public use, as well as studio space and multi-purpose space for a range of physical activity;
- **Planning to replace ageing facilities** – Older facilities are not as operationally efficient, and also tend to be poorer quality. Evidence shows people are more likely to participate in modern, fit for purpose provision. Older sports halls on education sites, will need to be replaced, or as a minimum be extensively refurbished, in the future. Merton Council will also need to consider the replacement/refurbishment of the ageing facilities in their portfolio. This particularly relates to ageing swimming pools such as the Wimbledon Leisure Centre built in 1900, and Canons Leisure Centre built in 1983, which are currently good quality but will need to be regularly checked due to their age. The recent replacement of Morden Park Pools has addressed this in relation to one of the three LB Merton facilities.
- **The need to retain and grow participation in physical activity for community health benefits;**
- **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm;**
- **The need to improve accessibility to provision at local level through better public transport, as well as walking and cycling routes;**
- **There is already some sport and physical activity being delivered in community centres/halls across the borough; there is opportunity to increase awareness of this and to extend it, particularly where there are halls available with pay and play access. This could complement the provision of formal indoor hall space; and**
- **The opportunity for investment in ‘active’ infrastructure to facilitate increased provision of cycling, jogging and walking routes in the borough, connecting new and existing settlements, education and leisure sites. Active transport should be a consideration at all housing developments across the borough where appropriate.**

5.1.2 Analysis of the specific factors relating to current provision of each facility type is summarised in Table 5.1. The key issues identified are the priorities to address, and inform the detailed actions to be taken, partnerships and stakeholders to be developed/worked with. These are detailed in the investment priorities and the subsequent Action Plan.

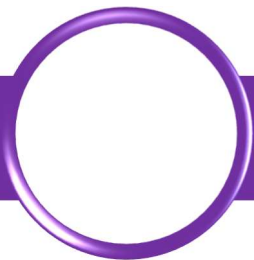


Table 5.1: Key Issues by Facility Type

Facility Type	Key Issue	How can the issue be resolved?
Sports Halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 strategic size sports hall in the borough provides pay and play and daytime community access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage other informal halls provide daytime opportunities for sport and physical activity, to meet needs of e.g. older people not in work, women looking after young children not in work, shift workers, people who do not want to use formal sports facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of sports halls are on education sites; no daytime access; no secured community use agreements (CUAs), so access for sports clubs/associations could be withdrawn at any time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for sports halls to be taken out of use at any time; need to secure community access arrangements wherever possible, and definitely on new sports halls on education sites, to ensure protection of community access. Given that demand is greater than accessible supply, there is a need to try and secure community access to existing sports halls on education sites which are currently unavailable for community use Where possible, ability to offer pay and play access should be designed into new sports halls CUAs should be considered for all new sports halls, with a specific emphasis on pay and play accessibility
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmet demand for sports hall provision across the borough now. There is a current under-supply of sports halls (14 badminton courts), as the population grows, demand increases. There is a total of 10% unmet demand equating to 6.10 badminton courts i.e. 1.2 sports halls (4 court) Supply and demand analysis identifies that there is a need to increase provision of sports halls to meet demand. The existing number of community inaccessible sports halls outweighs the demand for provision; in other words, if all existing sports halls which do not provide community use were to do so, there would be sufficient sports halls to meet both current and future demand (by 2035). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to maintain existing levels of community access Need to prioritise individual pay and play use at the Merton sports halls and multi-purpose halls and encourage use of education facilities by clubs Need to optimise use of existing informal community hall/centres for physical activity by promoting the facility availability locally



Facility Type	Key Issue	How can the issue be resolved?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2035 under-supply has increased to 25 badminton courts, assuming all other facilities are retained. Current and future demand from the projected 17,192 new residents of Merton can be met from existing facilities in the borough, but only if those facilities currently unavailable for community use are opened up for community access. 	
Swimming Pools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for pay and play access increases as population grows. LB Merton pools provide the only pay and play day time access to swimming pools in the borough, given all other pools are on education sites or require membership prior to use. Both Wimbledon Leisure Centre (95%) and Canons Leisure Centre (85%) pools are operating at very high levels of use, and above the 70% capacity level identified by Sport England. Based on the FPM and other analysis there is current unmet demand for water space (85 sq. m), although there is a small over-supply of 305 sq. m of water space. This is because some people live outside the catchment area of a pay and play accessible swimming pool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting unmet/latent demand for swimming will increase revenue generation. The identified future demand for replacement swimming pool provision reflects the need to ensure high quality, accessible swimming facilities for all residents of the borough. Based on the future population growth, and consequent increased demand, there is a need to consider replacement swimming pool provision in the borough to ensure facility quality facilitates increased participation. If the higher population growth is realised there will also be a need for a very small amount of additional pool provision.
Health and Fitness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 19 fitness suites in Merton, with a total of 1,224 fitness stations. LB Merton facilities provide 9% of all fitness stations in the borough. Facilities provided by LB Merton are the only ones providing pay and play accessible facilities. There is an under-supply of fitness stations in 2018 (-50 stations); this level of undersupply will significantly increase based on population growth between now and 2035. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is also other affordable and accessible health and fitness provision in the borough. Opportunity for really innovative programming to attract more participants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial fitness suites range from low to high end of the market so there is some direct competition with Merton facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB Merton fitness offer needs to compete with this and offer a USP.



Facility Type	Key Issue	How can the issue be resolved?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small under supply of pay and play fitness stations in 2019 = -45 (if existing affordable fitness stations are taken into account). If affordable fitness stations are not taken into account, there is an under-supply of -235 fitness stations. Under supply of affordable pay and play accessible fitness stations by 2035 = -103 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This level of under supply is likely to be less as only some Merton residents will be using the budget and other commercial fitness offers. There is a need to retain and increase community access and affordable fitness stations in Merton, to retain existing levels of participation, and cater for increased future demand.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latent demand for fitness stations is apparent across the borough (see Map 4.15, Supply and Demand analysis, dark orange areas), predominantly in the South and West of the borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential to increase Merton fitness provision.
Squash Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LB Merton provides the only pay and play community accessible squash courts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to retain existing level of courts, and replace ageing facilities in the long term (Merton, education and club-based provision)
Indoor Bowls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No facilities in the borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3 affiliated indoor bowls clubs in neighbouring local authorities that cater for indoor bowls use from the Merton, based on feedback from the EIBA.
Indoor Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 4 indoor tennis sites in Merton. In terms of future provision, it is important that there is access for pay and play tennis both now and in the future. The LTA recommend 12,500 person's per indoor court. With a current population of 207,897 there is a need for 17 indoor courts. With an increase in population projected to be 17,192 the need will be 18 courts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any additional indoor tennis courts should be LTA and tennis club led.
Gymnastics and Trampolining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is one purpose-built facility in the borough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to consider working with any local clubs looking to develop specialist gymnastics provision.
Community Halls/Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important role for informal halls in providing for daytime access to sport and physical activity opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to optimise use of existing informal community hall/centres for physical activity, sport and recreation, to facilitate increased levels of participation, which are low in the borough.



- 5.1.3 Based on the supply and demand analysis in this study, there is clearly a need for:
- **Additional sports hall provision (this is both access to existing facilities, and additional facilities);**
 - **Consideration of a Disability Badminton Hub;**
 - **Additional pay and play health and fitness provision in the long-term;**
 - **Retaining existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports halls, and swimming pools, as a minimum;**
 - **If population increases by 43,637 (the higher predicted population growth) there will be a need for a small amount of additional pool provision (circa 28 sq. m);**
 - **Regular monitoring of ageing sports halls and swimming pools in the medium term (leisure facilities are built with a lifespan of circa 30 years; Wimbledon Leisure Centre is 119 years old (although refurbished in 2014), and Canons Leisure Centre is 36 years old) and replacement as necessary;**
 - **Consideration of additional dedicated gymnastics facilities; and**
 - **Consideration of additional indoor tennis facilities.**
- 5.1.4 Retaining and improving the quality of provision is important in Merton to ensure that participation levels are retained and wherever possible increased. Active Lives highlights that 20.5% of the Merton community aged 16+ is inactive enough to have any health benefit.
- 5.1.5 The provision of good quality, local community facilities, accessible and affordable to meet identified need, is key to facilitating participation growth, and contributing to a reduction in the health inequalities in the borough. This reflects Public Health and Merton's health and well-being priorities, to facilitate sustained behaviour change to reduce obesity, improve health, contribute to addressing mental health issues and increase participation.
- 5.1.6 The Key Themes for Public Health are 'Start Well, Live Well, Age Well'; the wider determinants of health are very important in supporting these, and in achieving Healthy Places. Sport and physical activity can help contribute to the achievement of a range of indicators for the borough (Health and Well-Being strategy, Merton).
- 5.1.7 Increasing participation for health benefits can help to reduce the borough's health inequalities, combat mental health issues e.g. reduced social isolation, deliver a range of social benefits and life skills.
- 5.1.8 As a major provider of sport and leisure facilities in the borough, there is an opportunity for the London Borough of Merton to lead the way, with their operating partner in terms of affordable access for all, using the operational specification to require the provision of healthy food, activity programmes designed to meet local need, reduction of obesity, improved air quality, options for informal activities around and outside leisure centres etc.
- 5.1.9 Further opportunities existing for schools in the borough, especially where there are targeted efforts to get more young people more active, and to lead healthier lives, to address rising levels of childhood obesity between entering primary school and Year 6.

- 5.1.10 Many schools in the borough appear to use facilities out of the borough due to cost (evidenced by feedback from the School Sports Partnership and local schools), and/or do not engage with opportunities for school swimming.
- 5.1.11 Levels of school swimming attainment are very low, particularly for young people from deprived areas. Many of the School Sport Partnership activities are organised out of the borough, using LB Sutton facilities, because they are more affordable and accessible.
- 5.1.12 A further reason for this is that existing indoor and outdoor facilities on school sites in Merton are either extremely hard to access due to PFI contract conditions, or they are not fit for purpose e.g. all-weather pitches do not have floodlights so cannot be used in the evenings.
- 5.1.13 Given the borough wide focus on health and well-being, and reducing health inequalities, it would appear there is opportunity to review how the existing Merton facilities address this and programme for school use, increasing participation by those who are inactive etc. This approach would reflect national priorities and contribute significantly to the public health objectives at local level.
- 5.1.14 Based on the quality audits and assessments, and the supply and demand analysis, the priorities for future investment in facility provision across the borough are outlined in Table 5.2. These priorities will involve all key stakeholders taking part in identifying sites, providing investment and delivering outcomes.

Table 5.2: Summary of Facility Priorities

Facility Type	Priority For Future Provision	Location
Sports Halls	Long term (10 years +) replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities	Borough wide – ageing education facilities
	Increasing community access to existing education sports facilities through the development of Community Use Agreements, ideally formalised	Borough wide
	Development of a Disability Badminton Hub	Wimbledon Rackets and Fitness Club
	Increased access for badminton, volleyball, netball, indoor tennis	Borough wide
	Better links between schools and leisure-centre-based badminton	Borough wide
	Possible strategic need identified by England Table Tennis for a table tennis specific facility/space	No specific location
Swimming Pools	Retain provision of existing levels of community accessible and affordable swimming facilities as a minimum	Borough wide
	Replacement / refurbishment of ageing facilities - long-term i.e. 10 year +	Canons Leisure Centre; Wimbledon Leisure Centre (refurbished in 2014, but this did not address existing structure)

Facility Type	Priority For Future Provision	Location
	If population increases by 43,637 there will be a need for a small amount of additional pool provision (circa 28 sq. m)	In areas of new population growth
Health And Fitness	Increased pay and play accessible health and fitness provision space, equivalent to a minimum of 103 fitness stations to meet the demand by 2035. Increased number of fitness stations at Merton facilities e.g. Canons Leisure Centre, Wimbledon Leisure Centre.	Borough wide
Gymnastics And Trampolining	Potential to explore further club-led provision/partnership provision given high numbers on waiting lists.	No specific location – could be outside the borough. This should be led by existing gymnastics clubs.
Indoor Tennis	With a 2017 population of 207,897 there is a need for 17 indoor courts. With an increase in population projected to be 43,637 the need will be 20.5 indoor tennis courts. With an increase in population projected to be 20,577 the need will be 19 indoor tennis courts.	Any additional indoor tennis courts should be LTA and tennis club led. The future focus of the LTA will be strategic developments of 3+ courts.
Community Halls/Centres	Important role for informal halls in providing daytime access to sport and physical activity opportunities.	Need to optimise use of existing informal community hall/centres for physical activity sport and recreation, to facilitate increased levels of participation, which are low in the borough.
Other	The development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes and connections, to encourage active travel and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily travel across the borough.	Borough wide

6. Recommendations and Action Plan

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 Merton's population will grow significantly over the coming years to 2035, so there is a particular need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, quality and affordable indoor sports facilities – formal and informal, and multi-purpose spaces to meet local need.
- 6.1.2 Equally, given that only 57% of the population over 16 achieves the Chief Medical Officer's target of 150 minutes of physical activity per week²², it is clear there is work to do to increase levels of regular participation amongst the remaining 43%; many of whom will be living in the more deprived areas of Merton. Of this 43%, 26% are inactive and 20.5% are not active enough to achieve any health benefits.
- 6.1.3 In Merton, this means ensuring better geographical distribution of facilities and physical activity provision across the urban area to optimise opportunities for more people to walk and cycle. It also means making better use of existing community places and spaces for sport and physical activity.
- 6.1.4 Better access to physical activity at a local level is important for residents to participate and become physically active, particularly those who are currently inactive, and those without access to private transport. Linking formal and informal facility provision to opportunities for active travel will help to facilitate more active lifestyles. This is very important given the need to retain and continue to grow existing levels of physical activity in the borough, address the existing health inequalities specifically in the east, and deliver on the corporate priorities for public health.
- 6.1.5 Future provision is not just about facilities, but about how they are programmed, the cost of using them and partnership links with education and health, to ensure their operation and delivery is aligned to identified public health objectives and their operation contributes to health and wellbeing objectives at local level.
- 6.1.6 The provision of high quality and accessible facilities, and where appropriate the opening up of other informal places and spaces, as well as the development of new provision, will contribute to the future overall priority for the development of healthier lifestyles in Merton, across all age groups.
- 6.1.7 Sustainable, high quality and accessible facility provision has a critical role to play in delivering these opportunities. All stakeholders should work in partnership to plan for the investment requirements of existing facilities and to address the other priorities identified through this strategy.

6.2 Health & Wellbeing Strategy

- 6.2.1 Facilitating opportunities for residents to improve their physical activity is important, to contribute to a reduction in the health inequalities in and across the borough, to help people to live and age better. The facilities identified in this study have a key role to play in contributing to Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy objectives of 'Start Well, Live Well, Age Well' in a 'Healthy Place'.
- 6.2.2 There are opportunities to promote accessible and affordable participation in physical activity through partnership working, particularly with local schools, and the Public Health team.

²² Source: Merton Public Health Report – 2015

6.2.3 This study has identified a number of ways in which indoor sports facilities can contribute to Merton's Health and Wellbeing Strategy:

- **Encourage new participants to take part in physical activity, thereby increasing the proportion of the population that is physically active and improve the level of activity undertaken;**
- **Develop additional indoor sports facility provision where need is evidenced e.g. as a result of population growth;**
- **Encourage flexible design; future facility provision may need to be more multi-purpose in nature, reflecting changing participation trends and opportunities;**
- **Enable opportunities for participation to be provided in a wider range of places and spaces, such as in community centres/halls;**
- **Promote healthier lifestyles and choices for Merton's residents particularly residents in the east of the borough, to reduce health inequalities including obesity, life expectancy and inactivity; and**
- **Create active environments where the opportunity to be more physically active is an integral part of everyday life.**

6.3 Priority Investment Needs

6.3.1 Although Merton has good indoor sports facilities, there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement / refurbishment in the medium-long term (5-10 years). Improving the quality of existing, ageing facilities is a priority for future investment for the duration of the new Local Plan.

6.3.2 The identified priorities for future facility provision are outlined in Table 5.2. It is important that the quality of existing facilities is maintained and enhanced, and that new provision is built to a good quality. Market evidence highlights that the provision of good quality facilities encourages increased usage levels and this is key in Merton, particularly for target groups such as BAME, women and girls.

6.4 Other Priorities and Needs

Capital Investment

6.4.1 It is clear from the analysis that there will be a need for some capital investment in Merton to address future needs. Whilst some of this investment relates to additional facility provision, there is also a need to start planning now for the replacement/refurbishment of ageing stock; increased participation is more likely to be achieved if the environment in which people take part is good quality and fit for purpose.

6.4.2 It is also clear that delivery of investment will only result from a local partnership approach. The development of improved indoor sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive, to become active.

Continued Local Partnership Working with Education Sites

- 6.4.3 In order to deliver the identified needs and increasing participation to address health inequalities, there is an opportunity for some changes in the delivery approach. The development of new and/or replacement facilities, to improve access, increase and optimise the available capacity in existing education facilities provides a mechanism to deliver these outcomes.
- 6.4.4 The key issue to address initially is that of all current education sites in the borough. There is a need to retain access for clubs and community groups as a minimum, open up community access where it is currently unavailable, and where possible agree CUAs on sites which provide balanced access for the community on a pay and play basis. Increasing the capacity to offer and deliver increased participative opportunities, particularly for those who are currently inactive, could contribute significantly to a reduction in health inequalities in the borough.

Securing Developer Contributions

- 6.4.5 In order to implement the recommendations and address identified needs for improved and additional facility provision, investment will be required from a range of sources. Developer contributions through CIL and S106 have the potential to form part of this funding moving forward.
- 6.4.6 The priority facility needs identified in this study and set out in Table 5.2 provide the definitive investment priorities and locations for this investment to 2035. This should inform future planning applications and the priorities against which to secure developer contributions moving forward.
- 6.4.7 In most cases, new minor residential developments will not generate the need for a new sports facility. However, where proposed housing is located in areas where additional pressure will be placed on existing sports facilities, LB Merton should seek contributions, for the enhancement and extension of existing sports in the vicinity of the development.
- 6.4.8 Opportunities for major developments to contribute to new or improved facilities and community facilities will be considered on a site by site basis having regard to the development proposal, the characteristics of the site and the capacity and condition of existing infrastructure. Off-site contributions may be sought to support nearby existing or new sites, or for identified strategic sites (such as larger, high quality, leisure facilities serving more than the local need).
- 6.4.9 It is also important to note the National planning guidance on planning obligations and developer contributions.

6.5 Recommendations

R1

The existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision in the borough are retained as a minimum, but these need not necessarily be the same facilities as at present.

(Protect)

R2

There is a need for LB Merton, partners and key stakeholders to plan now for the replacement of ageing, poor quality facilities (sports halls and swimming pools), with provision that can better respond to local health and wellbeing priorities and deliver increased opportunities for participation in physical activity and sport.

(Provide)

R3

LB Merton, its delivery partners and key stakeholders should work together to identify medium to longer term investment opportunities for additional health and fitness provision.

(Provide)

R4

LB Merton, sports clubs and key stakeholders should work together to increase opportunities for pay and play access to existing sports halls across the borough.

(Provide)

R5

Through the planning process, LB Merton should encourage all new or enhanced indoor sports facilities on education sites to have a Community Use Agreement as part of the planning consent to secure pay and play opportunities for clubs and community groups.

(Provide and Enhance)

R6

LB Merton and its education partners should work together to expand community access to existing education indoor sports facilities where community access is currently provided. On sites which currently have no community access, enhanced provision should be sought and implemented through a Community Use Agreement.

(Provide and Enhance)

R7

Public and voluntary sector partners should facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play community centres and halls to maintain and grow participation in physical activity.

(Protect and Enhance)

R8

The LTA and local tennis clubs should further explore the potential of facilitating club-led development for additional indoor tennis facilities.

(Provide)

R9

British Gymnastics and Trampolining clubs should explore the provision of enhanced gymnastics and trampolining facilities in Merton or neighbouring boroughs, to meet latent demand.

(Provide)

R10

Table Tennis England should work with local clubs and partners to explore the provision of table tennis facilities in the borough, to meet latent demand.

R11

Badminton England, Disability Sport UK and local clubs and partners should work together to explore the provision of disability badminton facilities in the borough.

R12

Where appropriate through the assessment of planning applications, LB Merton should seek the provision of additional and safe walking, running and cycling routes to encourage informal, multipurpose places and spaces for active lifestyles. Where these cannot be provided on site, the use of developer contributions should be considered.

(Provide and Protect)

R13

LB Merton, its partners and all key stakeholders in the borough should use the Action Plan in this document to prioritise and plan for the future needs of the borough's indoor sports facilities. Increasing available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity, in the local community, will contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation and better community cohesion.

(Provide and Enhance)

R14

This document should be monitored through its implementation, with a minimum review every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with key stakeholders and neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.

(Protect)

6.6 Action Plan

6.6.1. The Action Plan has been developed with consideration to the impact of:

- **Latent demand based on consultation with stakeholders including National Governing Bodies, sports clubs and the wider population in Merton;**
- **Unmet demand as identified in the Sport England FPM reports for sports halls and swimming pools;**
- **Future demand as a result of population changes to 2035;**
- **Any changes to participation in sport or sports development initiatives; and**
- **Cross boundary impacts between Merton and neighbouring boroughs.**

6.6.2. The key actions required to meet the recommendations for future provision of indoor sports facilities in the borough are set out below in the Action Plan. The approximate costs are based on a combination of our knowledge of new build schemes, industry norms, and Sport England cost guidelines. All costs are based on sq. m construction costs and are estimates only.

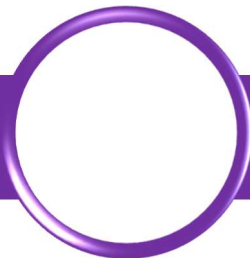
6.6.3. It should be noted that funding for the actions identified below could come from a variety of sources, including Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), Section 106 funding and other external sources.

6.6.4. The Action Plan does not identify the council as a key financial resource, except for those sites owned and / or managed by the council. However, the council has an interest in all the projects delivered within Merton and may contribute to them either financially or in-kind, as appropriate and subject to available resources.



Table 6.1: Action Plan

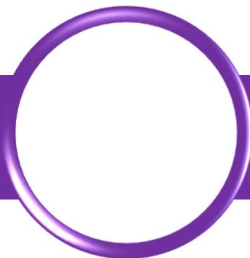
Recommendation	Action	Timescale		Resources / Partners
		Short	= 1 – 5 Years	
		Medium	= 5 – 10 Years	
		Long Term	= 10+ Years	
R1 The existing levels of community accessible (including pay and play) sports hall, swimming pool and fitness provision in the borough are retained as a minimum, but these need not necessarily be the same facilities as at present. (PROTECT)	Ensure the need for existing levels of pay and play sports hall, swimming pools and fitness provision is reflected in the Local Plan.	Short Term		Merton Officers – Future Merton team to review as part of the new Local Plan.
	Ensure identified future facility needs are reflected in the infrastructure plan for the borough.	Short Term		Merton Officers – Future Merton team to review as part of the new Local Plan and infrastructure delivery plan. Potential funding sources through external funding organisations and developer contributions.
R2 There is a need for LB Merton, partners and key stakeholders to plan now for the replacement of ageing, poor quality facilities (sports halls and swimming pools), with provision that can better respond to local health and wellbeing priorities and deliver increased opportunities for participation in physical activity and sport. (PROVIDE)	Ensure the need to replace ageing sports halls and swimming pools is reflected in the borough infrastructure plan for delivery in the medium-long-term.	Short Term		Merton Officers – Future Merton team to review as part of the new Local Plan and infrastructure delivery plan. Potential funding sources through external funding organisations, developer contributions and provider partners. Indicative costs for a replacement leisure facility (based on a main and learner swimming pool, fitness suite and two studios, plus café and all infrastructure) likely to be circa £12m-£15m, depending on scale, design and location.* Minimum cost for a stand-alone sports hall is likely to be £1m-£1.5m depending on size and location.* Minimum cost of a swimming pool (stand alone is likely to be circa £5m-£7m depending on scale and location, plus infrastructure). * Local organisations managing/providing existing community facilities.



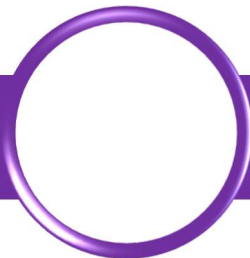
Recommendation	Action	Timescale		Resources / Partners
		Short	= 1 – 5 Years	
		Medium	= 5 – 10 Years	
		Long Term	= 10+ Years	
<p>R3</p> <p>LB Merton, its delivery partners and key stakeholders should work together to identify medium to longer term investment opportunities for additional health and fitness provision.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Ensure the need for additional pay and play health and fitness provision is reflected in the infrastructure plan with a view to providing additional fitness provision as facilities are updated/replaced.</p>	<p>Medium – Long Term</p>		<p>Merton Officers – Future Merton team to review as part of the infrastructure delivery plan and new Local Plan, Leisure and Culture team to monitor and review future opportunities.</p> <p>Potential funding sources through external funding organisations and developer contributions.</p> <p>Costs for increased health and fitness provision will vary depending on scale and whether this is new, or re-modelled provision. Development of a fitness suite is usually based on 5 m² per fitness station, so the cost of a fitness suite depends on its size and the cost per m² at the time of development. Currently, dryside provision would be based on circa £1,200 per m².</p>
<p>R4</p> <p>LB Merton, sports clubs and key stakeholders should work together to increase opportunities for pay and play access to existing sports halls across the borough.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Ensure the need for increasing opportunities for pay and play access to existing sports halls is reflected in the Local Plan and infrastructure plan.</p> <p>Active partnership working between sports hall providers, local clubs and other key stakeholders to seek facility access to sports halls for pay and play participation, allowing clubs to grow their membership further and increase participation.</p>	<p>Short Term</p> <p>Short - Medium Term</p>		<p>Merton Officers – Future Merton team to review as part of the infrastructure delivery plan and new Local Plan.</p> <p>Education team to work with schools to identify opportunities for increased access to sports halls on school sites.</p> <p>Schools, sports hall providers and clubs.</p> <p>Sport England</p>



Recommendation	Action	Timescale		Resources / Partners
		Short	= 1 – 5 Years	
		Medium	= 5 – 10 Years	
		Long Term	= 10+ Years	
<p>R5</p> <p>Through the planning process, LB Merton should encourage all new or enhanced indoor sports facilities on education sites to have a Community Use Agreement as part of the planning consent to secure pay and play opportunities for clubs and community groups.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Ensure the new Local Plan and infrastructure delivery plan are updated accordingly.</p> <p>Work in partnership with local schools and Sport England to encourage formal community use agreements for new and enhanced sports facilities on education sites through the planning process.</p> <p>The aim should be to develop Community Use Agreements and to find ways of increasing usage capacity, to enable provision of better balanced accessibility and to include community pay and play use.</p>	Short – Medium Term		<p>Merton Officers - Future Merton team to review as part of the infrastructure delivery plan and new Local Plan.</p> <p>Development Control team to identify suitable planning applications that are submitted and assess them in accordance with this document and relevant policies.</p> <p>Education team to work with schools to encourage CUAs.</p> <p>Sport England, local schools, clubs and community groups.</p>
<p>R6</p> <p>LB Merton and its education partners should work together to expand community access to existing education indoor sports facilities where community access is currently provided. On sites which currently have no community access, enhanced provision should be sought and implemented through a Community Use Agreement.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>LB Merton and its partners work with relevant educational organisations to review and revise Community Use Agreements, to provide a better balance of pay and play and club use.</p>	Short – Medium Term		<p>Merton Officers – Education team to work with schools to encourage review of existing CUAs.</p> <p>Sport England, local schools, clubs and community groups.</p>



Recommendation	Action	Timescale		Resources / Partners
		Short	= 1 – 5 Years	
		Medium	= 5 – 10 Years	
		Long Term	= 10+ Years	
<p>R7</p> <p>Public and voluntary sector partners should facilitate, where possible, increased access to pay and play community centres and halls to maintain and grow participation in physical activity.</p> <p>(PROTECT AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Local organisations operating or providing community halls to identify and promote available capacity within the community to try and encourage increased use of the facility by both individuals and local physical activity groups.</p>	Short - Medium Term		Public and voluntary sector partners
<p>R8</p> <p>The LTA and local tennis clubs should further explore the potential of facilitating club led development for additional indoor tennis facilities.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>LTA to develop a project group with local tennis clubs to assess feasibility and realistic potential for a club led facility development and potential location.</p>	Short – Medium Term		<p>LTA and local tennis club resources.</p> <p>Costs will vary depending on the extent of additional provision and how this is delivered i.e. airhall or permanent structure. The LTA is developing revised capital costs soon to be on their website https://www.lta.org.uk.</p>
<p>R19</p> <p>British Gymnastics and Trampoline clubs should explore the provision of enhanced gymnastics and trampolining facilities in Merton or neighbouring boroughs, to meet latent demand.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Working with local clubs, British Gymnastics to identify how and where a purpose-built gymnastics or trampoline facility can be provided.</p>	Long Term		<p>British Gymnastics and club resources.</p> <p>Indicative capital costs circa £2-£3m depending on nature and scale of facility, and whether it is stand-alone or part of a larger building.</p>



Recommendation	Action	Timescale		Resources / Partners
		Short	= 1 – 5 Years	
		Medium	= 5 – 10 Years	
		Long Term	= 10+ Years	
<p>R10</p> <p>Table Tennis England should work with local clubs and partners to explore the provision of table tennis facilities in the borough, to meet latent demand.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Working with local clubs, Table Tennis England to identify where and how a purpose-built table tennis facility can be provided.</p>	Long Term		<p>Table Tennis England and club resources.</p> <p>Indicative capital costs circa £1-£2.5m depending on nature and scale of facility, and whether it is stand-alone or part of a larger building.</p>
<p>R11</p> <p>Badminton England, Disability Sport UK and local clubs and partners should work together to explore the provision of disability badminton facilities in the borough.</p> <p>(PROVIDE)</p>	<p>Working with local clubs and Merton Council, Badminton England and Disability Sport UK to identify how and where a disability badminton facility can be provided.</p> <p>Ensure the need for a facility is reflected in the borough's infrastructure plan.</p>	Long Term		<p>Merton Officers, Badminton England; Disability Sport UK and club resources.</p> <p>Capital costs will depend on nature and scale of facility, and whether it is stand-alone or part of a larger building.</p> <p>Proposals indicate that in Merton this facility could be part of an existing facility, with potentially some re-modelling of internal facilities.</p>
<p>R12</p> <p>Where appropriate through the assessment of planning applications, LB Merton should seek the provision of additional and safe walking, running and cycling routes to encourage informal, multipurpose places and spaces for active lifestyles. Where these cannot be provided on site, the use of developer contributions should be considered.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure the new Local Plan and infrastructure delivery plan identify the need to provide walking and cycling routes.</p> <p>Ensure future planning application decisions are made in accordance with these policies..</p>	Short – Long Term		<p>Merton Officers - Future Merton team to review as part of the infrastructure delivery plan and new Local Plan.</p> <p>Development Control team to identify suitable planning applications that are submitted and assess them in accordance with this document and relevant policies.</p>



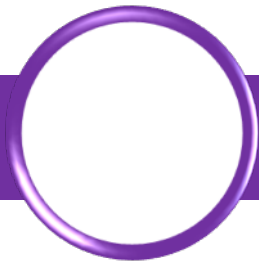
Recommendation	Action	Timescale		Resources / Partners
		Short	= 1 – 5 Years	
		Medium	= 5 – 10 Years	
		Long Term	= 10+ Years	
<p>R13</p> <p>LB Merton, its partners and all key stakeholders in the borough should use the Action Plan to prioritise and plan for the future needs of the borough's indoor sports facilities. Increasing available capacity and therefore opportunities to take part in regular physical activity in the local community, will contribute to reduced health inequalities, increased participation and better community cohesion.</p> <p>(PROVIDE AND ENHANCE)</p>	<p>Merton to work with its local partner providers and relevant identified community partners and key stakeholders to ensure provision of, and access to, appropriate community sports facilities and opportunities to provide physical activity in the local community.</p>	Short – Long Term		<p>Merton Officers, Community Partners; Public Health and Partner providers; all key stakeholders.</p>
<p>R14</p> <p>This document should be monitored through its implementation, with a minimum review every five years. On-going monitoring should include partnership working with key stakeholders and neighbouring local authorities to keep aware of facility changes and developments.</p> <p>(PROTECT)</p>	<p>Ensure a monitoring process is in place to review the action plan every 5 years.</p> <p>Ensure ongoing dialogue with neighbouring authorities to be aware of facility changes and developments that may impact on Merton residents and facility plans for the future.</p>	Medium – London Term		<p>Merton Officers, key partners and stakeholders, neighbouring local authorities.</p>

* Capital costs are indicative only without specific site information; capital costs quoted are in line with Sport England guidance (Affordable Sports Centres 2017) .



Disclaimer

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.



APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS



TERMS	EXPLANATION
ACTIVE PLACES	Active Places allows sports facilities in an area to be identified. Nationally, it contains information regarding 50,000 facilities, across eleven facility types. The data in Active Places is provided by local authorities, so its accuracy can depend on how recently it was updated. For this reason it provides the baseline data for this type of study, to be checked and challenged through the site visits and consultation process. The data in Active Places is not always the same therefore as that used for the Facility Planning Model (FPM) reports, because the FPM data is updated annually for each National FPM report run.
ASSESSING NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES GUIDANCE (ANOG)	The Sport England guidance on preparing and developing needs assessments for built sports facilities, which provides the evidence to support a Local Plan.
COMMUNITY USE	A facility has community use if it is available for use by sports clubs, community groups and associations. NB. School facilities usually have community use access for clubs and groups who can make bookings, however do not tend to cater for use by individuals of the community.
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE PAY AND PLAY USE	A facility has community pay and play use if it is available for use by individuals in the community. NB. These facilities may also be available for clubs and groups.
COMMUNITY USE AGREEMENT (CUA)	A CUA is a formal agreement between an education facility and a local authority (and sometimes Sport England) for community use of a sports facility on an education site out of school hours.
FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (FPM)	The FPM is a facility modelling toolkit, developed by Sport England to inform the current and future need for provision of sports halls, swimming pools, indoor bowls and all-weather pitches.
INDOOR SPORTS HALLS	Indoor, multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10m x 18m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres (the main ones are included in Table 4.4 below). Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included. A hall with 1 badminton court is included as a facility where they are provided on the same site as a minimum 3 badminton court sports hall, as per the Facility Planning Model (FPM). There are other community halls in Merton, but these either are not at least 1 badminton court size, or they are not on the site of a strategic size sports hall.



TERMS	EXPLANATION
NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)	The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and how they are expected to be applied. It covers both plan making and development management.
NATIONAL PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE (NPPG)	The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics into one place.
PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PFI)	A Government funding initiative used to fund new schools.
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS / PRIVATE FINANCE INITIATIVE (PPP/PFI)	A form of procurement where the public sector procures services over a prescribed concession period (frequently 20 years or more) in a manner which leaves the risk of ownership and efficient operation of the project facilities with a private sector supplier
SPORTS FACILITY CALCULATOR (SFC)	The SFC is a facility modelling toolkit, developed by Sport England to calculate the future need for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls, based on a specified population increase in an identified location.
STRATEGIC SIZE	Strategic size refers to either a sports hall of minimum 3 badminton courts (this is the definition, not sq m), or a swimming pool of a minimum 160 sqm.
THE STRATEGY	This document, the Indoor Sports Facility Strategy.
UNMET DEMAND	Demand which is known about but cannot be met, either through lack of capacity, or because someone lives outside the catchment area of a pool.
VPWPP	Visits per week in the peak period



Appendix 2a - 2p

Indoor Facility Quality Assessments- Sites Audited

Name of facility Better Gym
Address Upper Green East, Mitcham CR4 2PE

QUALITY RATING 65%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					

Facility Quality										
<i>Swimming Pool (25 x 6)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness 100 stations</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Teaching pool</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>5 a side 3G (2)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Sports Hall (6)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (1)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Sauna</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Creche</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Squash courts (2)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										1

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

65%

Stand alone Gym

Name of facility **Canons Leisure Centre**
Address **Madiera Road, Mitcham, CR4 4HD**

QUALITY RATING **67%**

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					

Facility Quality										
<i>Swimming Pool (25 x 6)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness 150 stations</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Teaching pool</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>5 a side 3G (2)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Sports Hall (6)</i>	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (1)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Sauna</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Creche</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Squash courts (2)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	

NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED 9

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No				
Good Natural Presence	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x	

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

67%

Built 1980's - some areas refurbished has been refurbised
 on school site with outdoor AGP
 Mitchin Bowling Club next door
 Separate area in the fitness suite for low impact classes
 Adequate Car Parking

Name of facility **Harris Acaedmy**
 Address **Wide Way, Mitcham, CR4 1BP**

QUALITY RATING **71%**

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					
Facility Quality										
<i>Sports Hall - 4 Badminton courts (new)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (1)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (dance)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										3

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

71%

Sports Hall built as new build in 2003 -
 Studio within school
 Rugby and Football acaedmy within the 6th Form
 Wooden Floor
 4 courts
 Marked out for badminton, netball, indoor tennis, football and handball
 Both facilities fit for purpose however in need of some improvement
 Booked through a management operator - place4space

Name of facility **Raynes Park High School**
 Address **Bushey Road, SW20 0JL**

QUALITY RATING 71%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
<i>Sports Hall - 4 Badminton courts (new)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (dance)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										3

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

71%

Sports Hall built as new build in 2002 -
 Studio within school
 Polymeric Flooring
 4 courts badminton
 Booked through a management operator - place4space
 Marked out for badminton, basketball, netball, indoor tennis, football and handball
 Anumber of partnerships at the school including Tim Henman Foundation and Fulhm FC

Name of facility **Ricards Lodge**
 Address **Lake Road, SW19 7HB**

QUALITY RATING 75%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
<i>Sports Hall - 4 Badminton courts (new)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (dance)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										2

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

75%

Sports Hall built 2004
 Studio within school built 1970
 Polymeric Flooring
 4 courts badminton
 Booked through a management operator - place4space
 Marked out for badminton, basketball, netball, indoor tennis, football and handball
 Green Walls

Name of facility **Rutlish School**
 Address **Watery Lane, SW20 9AD**

QUALITY RATING 75%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
<i>Sports Hall - 4 Badminton courts (new)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (dance)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										2

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

75%

Sports Hall built 2004
 Studio within school built 2004
 Wooden Flooring
 4 courts badminton
 Booked through a management operator - place4space
 Marked out for badminton, basketball, netball, indoor tennis, football and handball
 cricket nets available

Name of facility **St Marks Academy**
 Address **Acacia Road, CR4 1SF**

QUALITY RATING 70%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
Sports Hall (4)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Gym (2)	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										2

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

70%

Built 2004
 Club use only
 Wooden Flooring
 Gym with 3 courts
 In need of some improvements

Name of facility **St Mary the Virgin**
 Address **Wickham St, DA16 3QU**

QUALITY RATING 47%

General Condition	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
Sports Hall (1)	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										4

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

47%

Multi use space - one court marked out
 Church Facility

Name of facility **The Kings Club**
 Address **Southside Common, SW19 4TT**

QUALITY RATING 70%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Sports Hall (4)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Swimming Pool (25 x 4)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Fitness suite (15)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Strength and Conditioning Studio</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Squash (3)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										6

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

70%

Built 1985
 Membership and Non-members - booking required
 Polymeric Flooring
 Dated facility
 Refurbished in 2004 and 2011
 Excellent outdoor facilities

Name of facility **Ursuline High School**
 Address **Crescent Road, SW20 8HA**

QUALITY RATING 74%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
Sports Hall (4)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Climbing Wall	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
Studio	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Multi use hall	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										4

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

74%

Polymeric Flooring
 Climbing wall within the sports hall covering one corner
 Built 2003
 New sports pitches and multi-use hall on site - built 2017

Name of facility **The Wimbledon Club**
 Address **Church Road, SW19 5AG**

QUALITY RATING 88%

General Condition	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	X	Moderate		Significant					

Facility Quality										
Health and Fitness (32)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Squash Courts	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Tennis Courts	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Indoor tennis (1)	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										4

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

88%

- 4 glass back squash courts - one non-glass
- Shower and Sauna Facilities
- Restaurant and bar
- 3 airdome tennis available throughout the winter months
- Hockey Astro (full) on site
- Cricket squares on site
- Membership needed for all facilities

Name of facility **Wimbledon College**
 Address **Edge Hill, SW19 4NS**

QUALITY RATING 64%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Sports Hall (4)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Health and Fitness (16)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	X	Very Poor	
<i>Swimming Pool (25m x 4)</i>	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										3

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

64%

- Built 2000
- Membership and Non-members - booking required
- Polymeric Flooring
- Dated facility
- Pool refurbished in 2000 - built in 1965
- Health and Fitness for students and staff only
- Sports Hall £40 per hour
- Cricket Nets available
- Club use only
- Available at weekends
- Pool used by Blue Wave Swim School

Name of facility **Wimbledon High School**
 Address **Mansel Road, SW19 4AB**

QUALITY RATING 68%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
Sports Hall (4)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Health and Fitness (15)	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor	X	Very Poor	
Swimming Pool (25m x 5)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										3

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No					* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential			

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

68%

Pool built in 2002
 Sports Hall and fitness built in 1996
 Polymeric Flooring
 No pay and play - club use only
 Links with Wimbledon Tennis
 First home of All England Tennis and Croquet Club

Name of facility Wimbledon Leisure centre
Address Latimer Road, SW19 1EW

QUALITY RATING **76%**

General Condition	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	x	Moderate		Significant					

Facility Quality										
Swimming Pool (30 x 5)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness 120 stations	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Teaching pool (12x10m)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Spa and Wellness Centre	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Creche	Excellent		Good		Average	X	Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										5

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No			
Served by Public Transport	Yes	x	No					
Good Natural Presence	Excellent	x	Good		Average		Poor	
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Car Parking	Good	x	Some		Poor			
Development Potential	Lots		Some		No potential	x		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

76%

Built in 1900 - possibly listed
 Recently reburished facility
 2 studios one spin, one multi-purpose
 Adequate car parking
 Meeting Room Available

Name of facility **Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club**
 Address **Cranbrook Road, SW19 4HD**

QUALITY RATING 86%

General Condition	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal	X	Moderate		Significant					

Facility Quality										
7 Badminton courts	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Squash Courts (2 GLASS)	Excellent	X	Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Squash Courts (4)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Fitness Suite (30)	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										4

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No				
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No						* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor		
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor				
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor				
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential				

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

86%

- Gym refurbished in 2006
- Pay and Play available
- Wooden Flooring
- 7 courts badminton
- Membership expected
- Purpose built badminton facility

Name of facility Tooting and Mitcham Community Sports Club
Address Imperial Fields, SM4 6BF

QUALITY RATING 75%

General Condition	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
Need for capital investment	Minimal		Moderate	X	Significant					

Facility Quality										
<i>Fitness Suite (35)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
<i>Studio (10 x 20)</i>	Excellent		Good	X	Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Very Poor	
NB: MUST BE FILLED IN!! TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES RATED										2

Disability Access	Full	x	Partial		No		
Served by Public Transport	Yes*	x	No				* a short walk away
Good Natural Presence	Excellent		Good	x	Average		Poor
Well Signposted	Good	x	Some		Poor		
Car Parking	Good		Some	x	Poor		
Development Potential	Lots		Some	x	No potential		

Key	Rating
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

75%

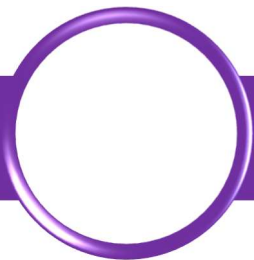
Built in 2002
 Multi sports on site including football and rugby compliant 3G
 function Room on site
 Small studio (10x20)
 Pay and Play available



Appendix 3

Summary of Consultation Feedback

NGB's, Schools and Neighbouring Local Authorities



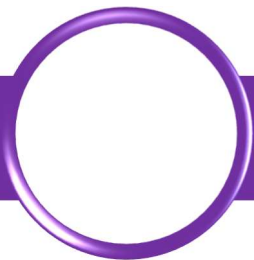
Introduction

National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGB's), local schools and neighbouring local authorities have been consulted regarding indoor facility requirements (July – Dec 2018). Their comments are contained in the tables below. As some sports eg tennis and cricket have both indoor and outdoor facility requirements, the Sport England guidance requires that outdoor provision is referenced in the indoor strategic analysis and vice versa.

NGB Consultation

Many NGB's are currently planning (some but not all with Sport England) new priorities for the next funding cycle 2017 – 2021. Sport England and many NGB's see the playing of sport as a way of engaging in both physical and mental activity as well as a response to the obesity crisis facing our children and young adults along with the increasing mental health issues displayed by many sectors of society

NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
England Athletics		No response received	Support the two running clubs as much as possible however they are self-sufficient.
Badminton England	Ron Snow Senior Relationship Manager and Chris Evans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are your current development priorities in LB Merton? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in making Wimbledon rackets and Fitness Club a disability badminton hub in order to expand the number of opportunities to participate • Increase the provision and delivery of badminton in primary schools • Provide support and investment to existing clubs and for new clubs to ensure that there are sufficient opportunities to participate. e.g. funding additional facility hire 2. Are there any ongoing projects in the area? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See 4 above 3. Who are the key clubs? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wimbledon Rackets and Fitness Club (purpose built) with 200 members 	Need for additional court space



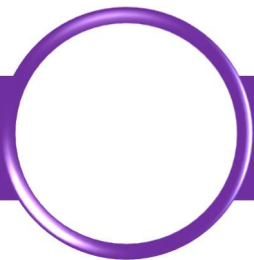
NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>4. What are the key clubs currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability, grass roots, club, performance and elite <p>5. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> With an anticipated growth in Badminton (The Racket Pack Programme in Merton schools) there is the need to work with leisure operators to develop pathways between schools and leisure centre-based badminton 	
<p>British Cycling</p>	<p>Philip.Coleman@live.co.uk</p> <p>As at 26.09.18 has not replied to 2 phone messages and two e mails</p>	<p>No response received</p>	
<p>Basketball</p>	<p>Peter Griffiths Basketball England</p> <p>Has agreed to supply a response but nothing received as at 26.09.18</p>	<p>No response received</p>	<p>Nationally, we are striving to get more people playing basketball more often.</p>
<p>Boxing</p>	<p>Bevis All</p> <p>Has agreed to supply a response but nothing received as at 26.09.18</p>	<p>No response received</p>	



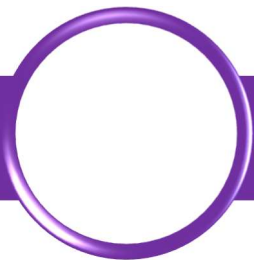
NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
<p>England Cricket Board (ECB)</p>	<p>Duncan Jenkinson – Regional Manager ECB</p>	<p>Cricket Unleashed - http://cricketunleashed.com/ - is cricket's strategy for growth 2016-2021</p> <p>It is aimed at widening the market from the current 9.4 million cricket fans aged 16-64 (990k was the total annual match attendance) to include 19.2 million sporty families and up to 25 million sports followers aged 16-61 in England and Wales</p> <p>Around 850,000 currently play each year, and market research (Sparkler Research questioned 7000 for ECB Retain & Grow 2016) indicates that they are 11 times more likely to attend a match than non-players.</p>	<p>Next year's national target is 100,000 kids involved.</p> <p>We would welcome discussions on how this can be included in Merton's sports strategies.</p>
		<p>Merton Built Facility Comments – Cricket</p> <p>1. What are your current sport development priorities in Merton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ECB and Surrey Cricket Foundation are currently working on the new Playing Pitch Strategy for Merton to assess supply and demand for outdoor cricket facilities. The early feedback from clubs, leagues and teams is that they are at capacity (and therefore require access to additional sites), and that the quality of local authority sites has deteriorated in recent years. There is also a lack of supply in surrounding boroughs such as Merton which means that there is additional external demand that impacts the booking of pitches and indoor facilities in the borough. In regard to indoor facilities, the key challenge is that there are limited facilities available within the borough and therefore it is difficult to secure regular access with the number of clubs, leagues and teams seeking access to them. It is important that clubs, leagues and teams can access indoor facilities for both matches and indoor practice, and to ensure that the sport is available year-round. 	



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The priority is to support clubs, leagues and teams to ensure that they can access additional, higher quality outdoor and indoor sites to grow and ensure there is sufficient supply available for the high level of demand within Merton across the year. <p>2. Who are the key clubs and why? There are 12 cricket clubs that are based within the borough:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commonwealth 1920,• Merton, Mitcham, Morden,• Old Rutlishians,• Old Wimbledonians,• Raynes Park Former Pupils,• Seveno,• Wimbledon,• Wimbledon Corinthians,• Wimbledon United• Wimbledon Village. <p>These clubs are all key to retaining and growing cricket within the borough.</p> <p>The largest five clubs within Merton are Wimbledon, Old Wimbledonians, Old Rutlishians, Mitcham and Merton.</p> <p>3. What are the key clubs currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All of the clubs mentioned above are delivering senior men's cricket. There are four clubs that are delivering junior matches (Mitcham, Old Rutlishians, Old Wimbledonians, Wimbledon). Mitcham, Old Rutlishians and Wimbledon have also run successful All Stars Cricket programmes for 5 and 8-year olds as an introduction to the sport. Mitcham also have a senior women's cricket team, and Old Rutlishians and Old Wimbledonians run successful girl's cricket sessions with strong participation numbers.	



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>4. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New outdoor and indoor facilities for cricket are needed to keep up with growth, especially with the high housing targets for the borough. Demand is increasing in the women's, girls' and junior parts of the game, as well as All Stars cricket. This growth will be restricted by the amount of pitches, facilities and space available within the borough, especially at council sites. More outdoor nets are needed throughout the borough for training. • In regards to indoor facilities, the key facilities in Merton are located at Wimbledon College (used by Old Wimbledonians, Wimbledon Corinthians and Old Rutlishians – with Mitcham also planning to use in the future) and Rutlish School (used by Mitcham and Old Rutlishians). Wimbledon also have their own indoor facilities which consist of pull out cricket nets within an indoor tennis court. • The challenge is to ensure sufficient supply to meet the high level of demand in the borough. Clubs have a challenge to obtain sufficient access to existing facilities with significant demand for them and limited availability for them to access them. The aim of the ECB and Surrey Cricket Foundation is to ensure that any opportunity to increase the supply of high quality indoor facilities, such as at new local authority leisure or education sites is one that can be capitalised upon. <p>5. Are there any ongoing projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In regard to built facilities there are no currently projects in progress. However, the ECB and Surrey Cricket Foundation would welcome consultation on any potential opportunities to improve and increase the provision of indoor facilities within the borough. As previously mentioned there is significant demand from clubs, leagues and teams for additional, high quality facilities and given the increase in demand within the women's, girls' and junior parts of the game and population growth, this will continue to increase in the future. 	



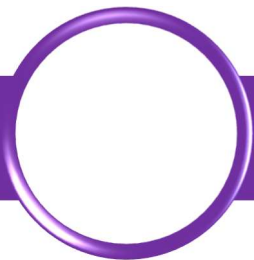
NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
<p>British Gymnastics and Trampoline</p>	<p>Robert Hardy – Facilities Development Partner</p>	<p>Para A. British Gymnastics Facility Development Priorities (for the period 2017 - 2021) outlined are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support increased capacity within gymnastics through clubs, leisure providers and other delivery providers • Guide funding investment through the United Kingdom from British Gymnastics, Home Country Sports Councils, Local Authorities and other potential funders • Maintain and improve the quality of facilities and equipment within existing delivery partners. • Develop insight, understanding and direction of how Facility Developments can contribute towards other BG Strategic Priorities 	<p>See para A</p>
		<p>1. What are the current development priorities in Merton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no geographic focus to the British Gymnastics Facility Strategy. Focus is based on need, suitability and partners' ability to support a project to successful completion. • There is a large demand for more gymnastics opportunities and clubs all report large waiting lists. The total number of people estimated to be on waiting lists for gymnastics is 1.6 million (Freshminds Latent Demand Research, 2016). The emphasis for 2017/21 across the country will be on using Gymnastics as a foundation sport for 5 – 12 year olds <p>2. Who are the key clubs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current clubs covering the Merton area • Sutton School of Gymnastics; industrial unit • Merton Gymnastic Club; Cannons LC • TJS Gymnastic Club; Church hall in Wimbledon • Sponte Sua Gym; Kings Club Wimbledon 	



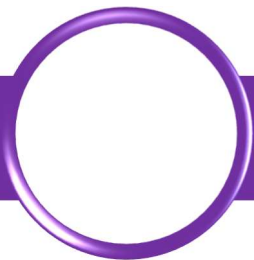
NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>3. What are the key clubs currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubs are at capacity. Participation in Gymnastics is growing <p>4. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is large demand for more gymnastic opportunities and all clubs report large waiting lists. .i.e. the need for more facilities. BG has no capital financial investment available. Currently BG is in discussion with Sporting Assets in relation to a new funding scheme that may come to fruition in 2019/20 Sports Sua Gym are looking for a dedicated space in order to expand <p>5. Are there any ongoing projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	
<p>English Indoor Bowls Association (EIBA)</p>	<p>Steve Rodwell Development Manager EIBA</p>	<p>1. What are the current development priorities in Merton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are NO Indoor Clubs in the LA area – see details below. The Sport of Indoor Bowls is attractive to the older population and those with disabilities (Wheelchair and Visually Impaired). Shortmat Bowls can also be played on the Green to assist with financial sustainability. With protection of the Green, it is also possible to play BOCCIA. <p>2. Who are the key clubs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We consider that the Three Affiliated Clubs in the adjoining LA areas, within “30-minutes drivetime” can accommodate current and future “Indoor Bowls Participants” based on the Population data outlined below. <p>3. What are they currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 2 above. All affiliated clubs are encouraged to become “Club Mark”, promote disability options and develop a robust sports development plan 	<p>Nil</p>



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>4. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These clubs are outside our remit therefore no comment on this question <p>5. Are there any ongoing projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
<p>Lawn Tennis Association</p>	<p>Jo – Anne Downing Lead Community Business Partner LTA</p>	<p>1. What are the current development priorities in Merton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploratory conversations for indoor provision at Westside LTC have taken place • Exploratory conversations for indoor courts at the Wimbledon Club have taken place • See 4 below <p>2. Who are the key clubs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Lloyd - Raynes Park. Members only • AELTC. Members only • AELTC Community Sports Ground. Members only • Westside LTC <p>3. What are they currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubs achieve high membership and a cross section of activity levels. Given this club landscape parks in Merton play a vital role in catering for demand, increasing the number of participants in the area and providing high quality facilities that are accessible to all 	<p>Increase number of juniors introduced to the game and increase playing time of adults</p>



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>4. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work that the LTA does in Merton sits within its 10 year plan, Transforming British Tennis Together. TBTT is aimed at clubs, LA's, education and ad hoc groups and has two main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To double the number of children playing tennis To double the number of times infrequent adults play tennis <p>Funding is available on a match fund basis to meet the investments priorities of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of covered and floodlit playing hours Installing on-line booking and entry systems refurbishments <p>5. Are there any ongoing projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See 4 above. The LTA is in dialogue with the London Borough of Merton and its Grounds Maintenance Contractors as part of the Playing Pitches Strategy that is presently being developed. 	
<p>England Netball</p>	<p>Emily St John/Leigh Martin Surrey and SW London Netball Development Officer</p>	<p>1. What are your current sport development priorities in Merton?</p> <p>At present the key priority in Merton is working with the Clarion Futures on a grassroots netball project with the key theme of female empowerment and mental health & wellbeing and this includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free coached team Netball sessions delivered from Harris Academy Merton on Sundays and Tuesdays over 12 weeks A family charity netball match/tournament organised and delivered by the Mitcham Hearts coach and participants Social action: the participants will choose a charity and theme to support and will raise awareness and funds for this charity through organising the family charity netball match/tournament Workshop on the topics of female mental health and wellbeing, linking to exercise, nutrition and support available in Merton and the chosen charity/theme 	<p>Increase the number of indoor venues</p>



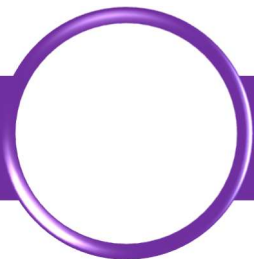
NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities												
		<p>2. Who are the key clubs and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key clubs are listed in the table below. These are the clubs that are affiliated with EN and that I actively work with and support where needed. Merlins is the only junior club in the borough. Mitcham Hearts, the club involved in the Clarion project, are not currently affiliated with EN but I also work with them and they are looking to affiliate with EN in future with a view to joining affiliated leagues. At present they play in social leagues and one-off festivals/tournaments. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Club</th> <th>Website</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Barnes</td> <td>www.pitchero.com/clubs/barnesnetballclub</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Nuns</td> <td>www.capitalnunsnetball.co.uk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hampton</td> <td>www.hampton-netball.com/home/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Karisma</td> <td>www.pitchero.com/clubs/karismanetballclub/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merton Merlins Netball Club</td> <td>www.mertonssp.org.uk/schools/sports-coaching/club-links/merton-merlin%E2%80%99s</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3. What are the key clubs currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key clubs currently offer training one to two times a week and play in affiliated netball leagues that run on Saturdays in Surrey and SW London. <p>4. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know that indoor training availability (at an affordable rate) can sometimes be an issue for clubs. At present they all have training facilities that they use although they are not always indoors. <p>5. Are there any ongoing projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mitcham Hearts project being delivered in partnership with EN and Clarion Futures is the only project running at present and we may look to extend this project once it finishes in October. This is being reviewed at the next monitoring meeting. <p><small>N.B. If you need any further information I am happy for you to give me a call. I am working part-time so it may be easier to schedule in a call as I do not always have my work phone on</small></p>	Club	Website	Barnes	www.pitchero.com/clubs/barnesnetballclub	Capital Nuns	www.capitalnunsnetball.co.uk	Hampton	www.hampton-netball.com/home/	Karisma	www.pitchero.com/clubs/karismanetballclub/	Merton Merlins Netball Club	www.mertonssp.org.uk/schools/sports-coaching/club-links/merton-merlin%E2%80%99s	
Club	Website														
Barnes	www.pitchero.com/clubs/barnesnetballclub														
Capital Nuns	www.capitalnunsnetball.co.uk														
Hampton	www.hampton-netball.com/home/														
Karisma	www.pitchero.com/clubs/karismanetballclub/														
Merton Merlins Netball Club	www.mertonssp.org.uk/schools/sports-coaching/club-links/merton-merlin%E2%80%99s														



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
<p>Swim England NB Consultation undertaken before the new Morden Leisure Centre was opened in 2018.</p>	<p>James Warrener – Regional Development Officer Dennis Freeman-Wright – Head of facilities</p>	<p>1. What are your current sport development priorities in Merton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swim England has a national strategy document that can be downloaded from our website. * Swim England uses the Swimming Pool Facilities Framework and the Sport England Active Places Power database to establish facilities new build/replacement and refurbishment priorities. It should be noted that there is a small water surplus in the Borough but this masks the detail that all three of the local authority swimming pool sites are aged at 35 years, 51 years and 118 years respectively. Swim England believes that this situation warrants the consideration of a replacement strategy. * In addition to the age of the local authority swimming pool sites they are unsuitable for modern use in that one of them is imperial measure and unsuitable for modern training and competition use; one is 33.3-metres long and also unsuitable for modern training and competition use and finally the most modern pool, which is 25-metres long is too shallow for competitive starts. Further to the above the Borough provides no facilities suitable for club training and competition and there are no facilities for diving, synchronised swimming or water polo. * The London Region has a formal strategy for the whole of London, which includes the London Borough of Merton, but at a local level there is no specific sport development plan for Merton <p>2. Who are the key clubs and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the clubs in the Borough of Merton are SwimMark accredited - this is because of the lack of suitable facilities. The clubs in the Borough are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kings Cormorants SC ➤ Merton Pisces ➤ Merton Swordfish SC ➤ Wimbledon & Merton SC ➤ Wimbledon Dolphins SC 	<p>Build a competition venue in Merton</p>



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>3. What are the key clubs currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kings Cormorants SC; Master Swimming club only• Merton Pisces; Learn to Swim and Competitive Swimming• Merton Swordfish SC; Learn to Swim• Wimbledon & Merton SC; Competitive Swimming• Wimbledon Dolphins SC; Competitive Swimming <p>4. What is your view on their needs? Ideally the Borough needs a competition/community swimming pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 25-metres x 6-lanes,• depth 1m to 2m• with an additional learner pool 13m x 10m• plus 200 spectator seats• with dry-side facilities to at least include a fitness suite and exercise studio to maintain financial sustainability. <p>5. Are there any ongoing (or planned) projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not that Swim England is aware of.	
England Squash	Andy Pilling Agreed to supply a response but nothing received as at 26.09.18	No response received	



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
<p>Volleyball England</p>	<p>Charlie Orton, London Chair. England Volleyball</p>	<p>1. What are your current sport development priorities in Merton?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have nothing specific in Merton. The Association is continuing to grow, but for this season we have had 1 team withdraw their entry because they could not find a court to play on. Other teams had to delay their decision on a home court because of lack of available court time. Our top team, IBB Polonia are having problems finding a suitable sports hall, due to their usual home court having it bleacher seating taken out of commission. Discussions on action about that are ongoing, and also about booking Crystal Palace NSC as an alternative. 	<p>Increase the amount of court time available to clubs.</p> <p>One semi pro club looking for a local venue</p>
		<p>2. Who are the key clubs and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wimbledon - the only club actually based in Merton Malory Eagles - large long standing club, with players at all levels including the Junior Section based at their home venue, Ernest Bevin College Richmond - Large club with an additional connection to world level Beach Volleyball. Their Junior Men's pair won the Commonwealth Junior Beach Championship this year. Large numbers of Juniors, fielding teams in all the Volleyball England Junior finals matches. IBB Polonia - Club going Semi-professional based currently in Brentford. Looking for venue with 1000-2000 seating capacity. The clubs other than Wimbledon attract players from the borough. There are many recreational groups in London, which account for over 8000 players. 	



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
		<p>3. What are the key clubs currently delivering?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local League• Beach Volleyball• Junior Volleyball• National Volleyball• Semi Pro Volleyball <p>4. What is your view on their needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• More Court Time• Space for spectators <p>5. Are there any ongoing (or planned) projects in the area?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not in Merton but we are constantly looking for more indoor courts. The London Association is preparing a bid to host the National Cup Finals in Crystal Palace	



NGB	Contact	Current Development and Priorities	Future Development And Priorities
Table Tennis	Jenny Leach - Development and Volunteering Officer - London and South East	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are your current development priorities in Merton?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our official facilities strategy is currently being re-written and I can share with you once its published. The underlying themes include accessible facilities for all, supporting funding bids for clubs/leagues and supporting more facilities in more areas2. Who are the key clubs?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are no clubs within the LB Merton. However, there are a number of clubs in all neighbouring LBs• There are a number of outdoor tables which provide for casual usage3. What are the key clubs currently delivering?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The outdoor tables offer free and casual use. These are beneficial in terms of a meaningful diversion from anti-social behaviour and the delivery of health-related activities in informal surroundings4. What is your view on their needs?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See 1 above. There is a belief that the lack of clubs is as a result of the lack of access<ul style="list-style-type: none">• to facilities at prime times• to facilities at reasonable prices (Sic. This is subjective)5. Are there any ongoing projects in the area?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No but proposals are being developed; see 1 above	Introduce a venue within the Borough

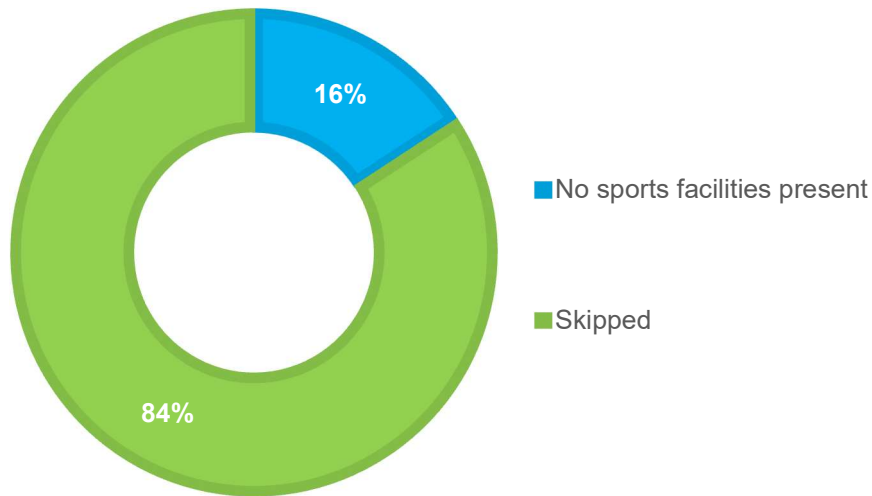


School Consultation Analysis

Name of School / College	School Type	Suburb	Address
Abbotsbury Primary School	Primary School	Morden	Abbotsbury Road, Morden, SM4 5JS
Benedict Primary School	Primary School	Mitcham	Church Road, Mitcham, CR4 3BE
Bishop Gilpin C of E Primary School	Primary School	Wimbledon	Lake Road, Wimbledon, Sw19 7EP
Cranmer Primary School	Primary School	Mitcham	Cranmer Road, Mitcham. CR4 4XU
Harris Academy Merton	Sixth Form	Mitcham	Wide Way, Mitcham, Surrey, CR4 1BP
Harris Academy Wimbledon	Sixth Form	Wimbledon	Whatley Avenue, Raynes Park, SW20 9NS
Hillcross Primary School	Primary School	Morden	Ashridge way Morden Surrey SM44EE
Holy Trinity Primary	Primary School	Wimbledon	Effra Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 8PW
Links Primary School	Primary School	Tooting	Frinton Road, Tooting, SW17 9EH
Morden Primary School	Primary School	Morden	London Road, Morden, SM4 5PX
Poplar Primary School	Primary School	Morden	Poplar Road South, Morden, SW19 3JZ
Raynes Park High School	Sixth Form	Raynes Park	Bushey Road, Raynes Park, London, SW20 0JL
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Primary School	Wimbledon	Russell Road, Wimbledon, SW19 1QL
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School	Primary School	Morden	Montacute Road, Morden, SM4 6RL
The Sherwood School	Primary School	Mitcham	Abbotts Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 1JP
The Smart Centre	Secondary Pupil Referral Unit	Morden	The Chaucer Centre, Canterbury Rd, Morden SM4 6PT
Wimbledon Park Primary School	Primary School	Wimbledon Park	Havana Road, London, SW19 8EJ



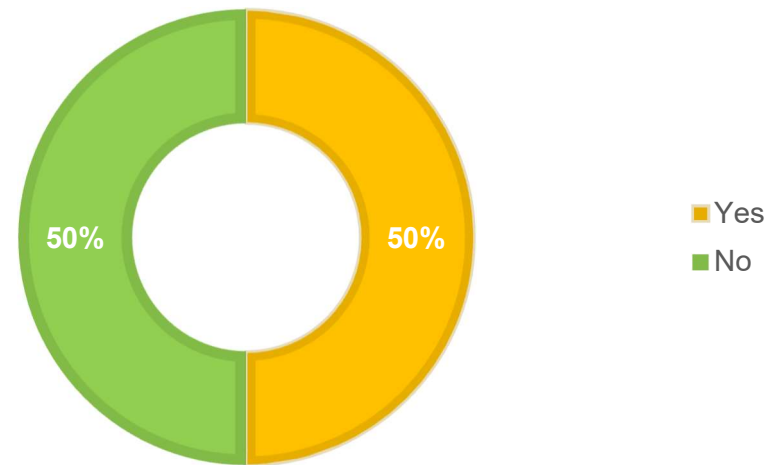
If your school does not have any sports facilities, please place a tick in the box below:

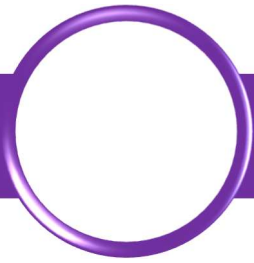


Sports Halls

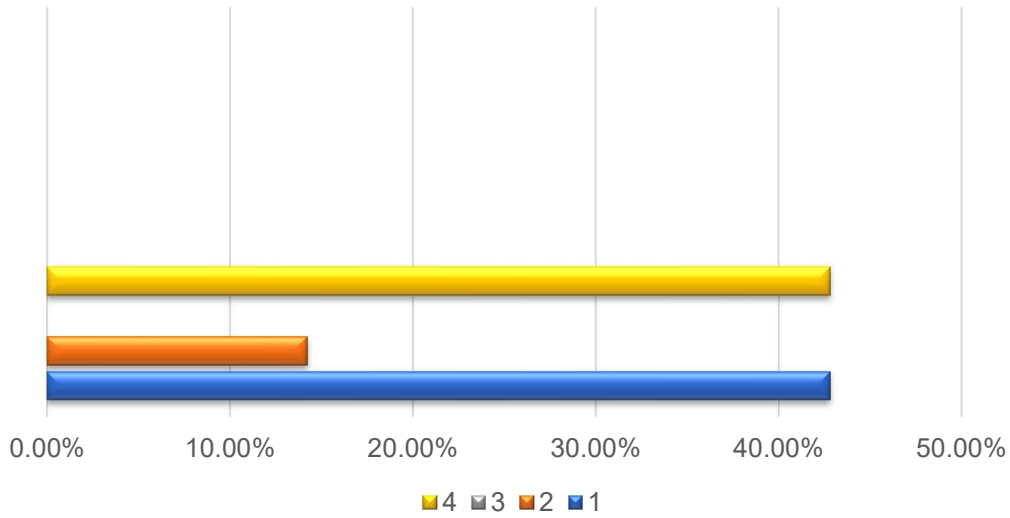
Please complete the following tables to record information about the sports facilities on your school site(* A written usage agreement / hire arrangements must be in place for a facility to be described as having secured community use)

Do you have this Facility?

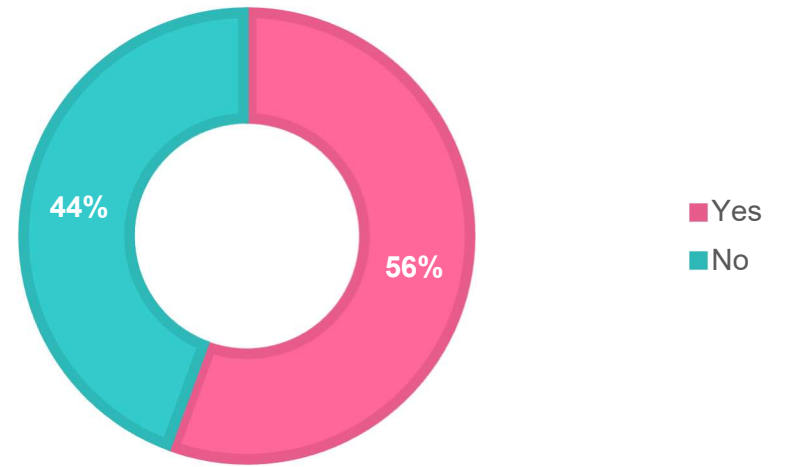




Size of the Facility - How many Badminton Courts

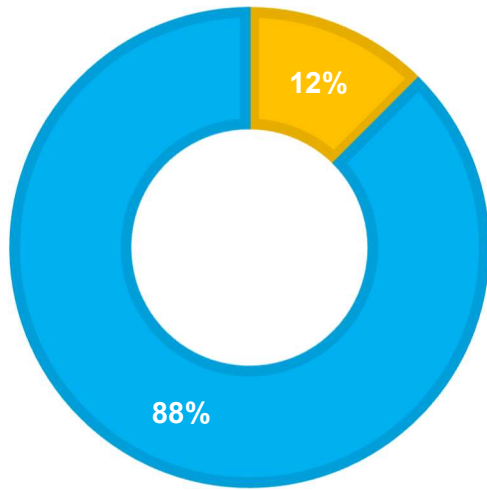


Is there secured community use* of the Sports Hall?





Is there organised use without written agreement?



■ Yes
■ No

If there is community use, which clubs use the facility?





Swimming Pools

Do you have this Facility?

All of the 18 schools responded that they did not have a swimming pool.

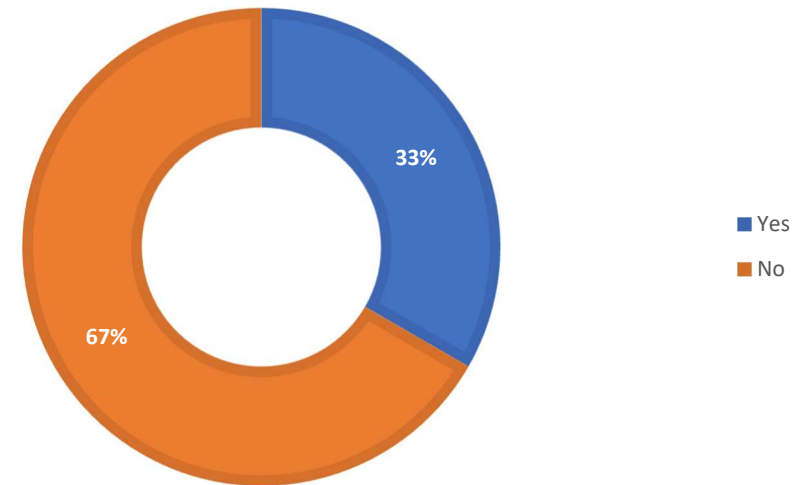
Squash Courts

Do you have this Facility?

All of the 18 schools responded that they did not have a squash courts.

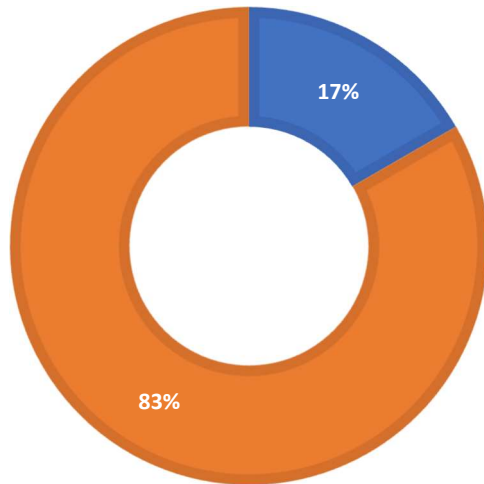
Dance Studios

Do you have this Facility?



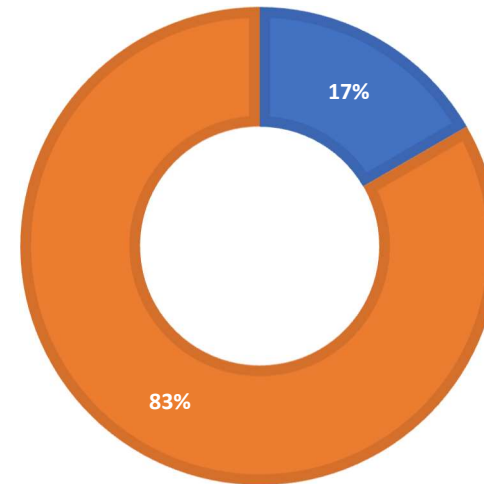


Is there secured community use* of the Dance Studios?



■ Yes
■ No

Is there organised use without written agreement?



■ Yes
■ No

What size is the room? / If there is community use, which clubs use the facility?

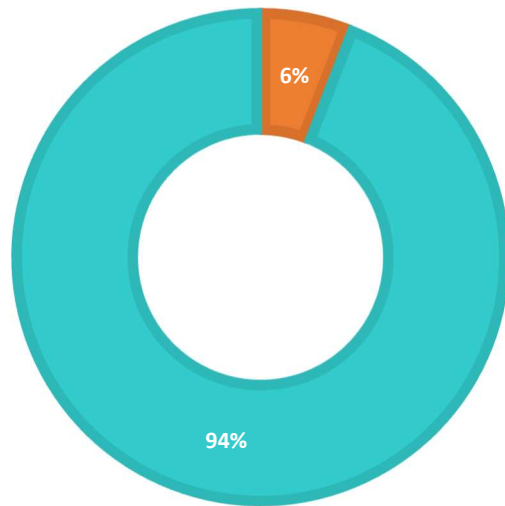
- Small hall which is used for school dance clubs, and community ballet classes
- 20meters x 15meters (approx)
- approx 15 x 10m. Community do hire it but not for dance. Normally used as a party room for eating food.
- Dance Club, and Table Tennis Club. Dance studio is also used as our main assembly hall
- 10 x 10, in use by holiday Kids Camp, extra-curricular clubs all weekdays in term time, occasional weekend use by private party or football club.



Fitness Suites

Do you have this Facility?

Yes
No



How many fitness stations are there?

Of the 18 respondents no indication was given to the number of suites on site

Is there secured community use* of the Fitness Studios?

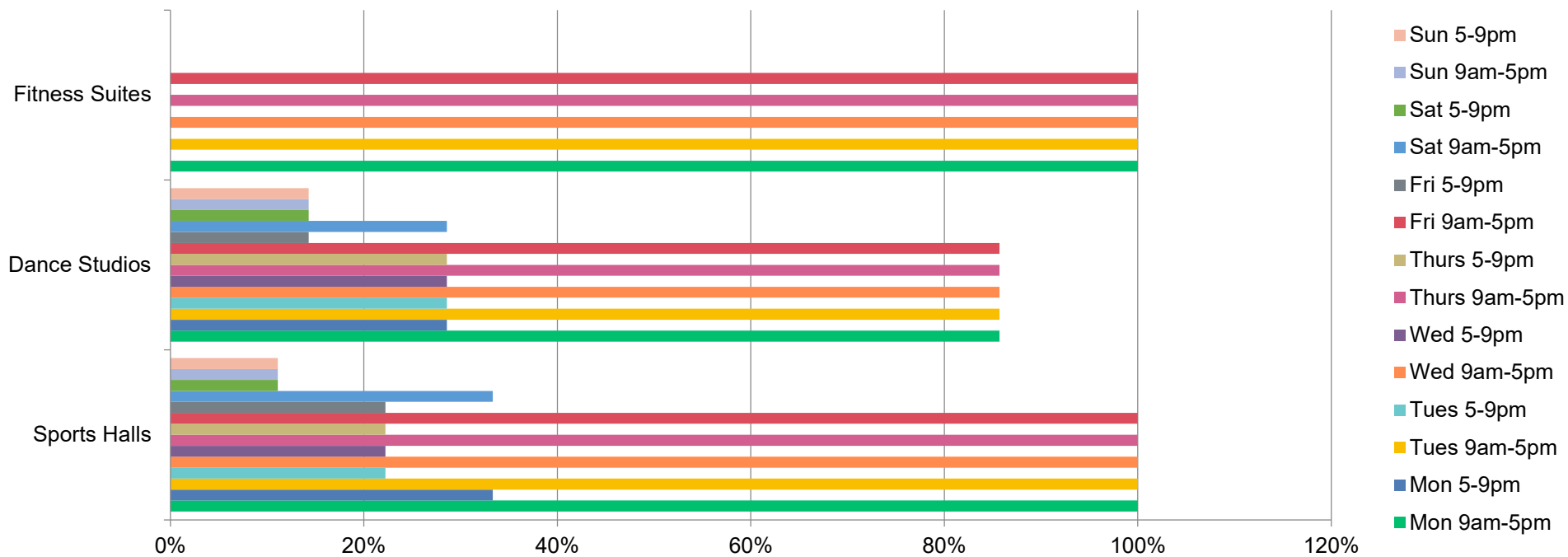
Of the 18 respondents ALL indicated that there was no community use of the fitness suites



Indoor Sports Facility Study London Borough of Merton

Day and time of school use

	Mon 9am-5pm		Mon 5-9pm		Tues 9am-5pm		Tues 5-9pm		Wed 9am-5pm		Wed 5-9pm		Thurs 9am-5pm		Thurs 5-9pm		Fri 9am-5pm		Fri 5-9pm		Sat 9am-5pm		Sat 5-9pm		Sun 9am-5pm		Sun 5-9pm		Total	
Sports Halls	100%	9	33%	3	100%	9	22%	2	100%	9	22%	2	100%	9	22%	2	100%	9	22%	2	33%	3	11%	1	11%	1	11%	1	1	9
Dance Studios	86%	6	29%	2	86%	6	29%	2	86%	6	29%	2	86%	6	29%	2	86%	6	14%	1	29%	2	14%	1	14%	1	14%	1	7	
Fitness Suites	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	100%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	1





If there are Sports Facilities on the school site that are hired out, please provide below the fees charged (Please enter N/A if the school does not have, or does not let the type of facility specified)

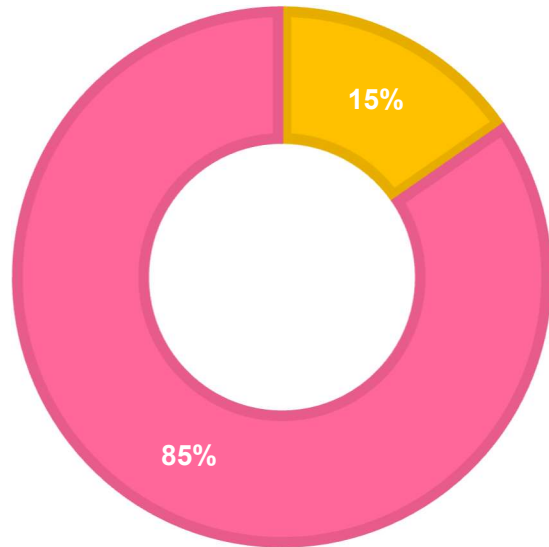
Of the respondents 10 answered with 8 skipping this question

Sports Hall	Swimming Pool	Squash Courts	Dance Studio	Fitness Suite
N/A	N/A	N/A	£20 per hour	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N /A	NA	NA		NA
N /A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N /A				
There are different rates for the space and for different sports and activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Not sure what the fees are.				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Are any of the Sports Facilities which are used by the community served by changing rooms?

- Yes
- No



If yes, please rate the quality of the changing rooms
(1 very poor - 5 excellent)

Only 2 of the respondents answered this question. 1 said the quality of the changing room was very poor (1 star) (Harris Academy Merton), the other said the quality was very good (4 stars) (Raynes Park High School).

If you rated the quality of changing facilities as Poor or Very Poor, what is the main reason for this?

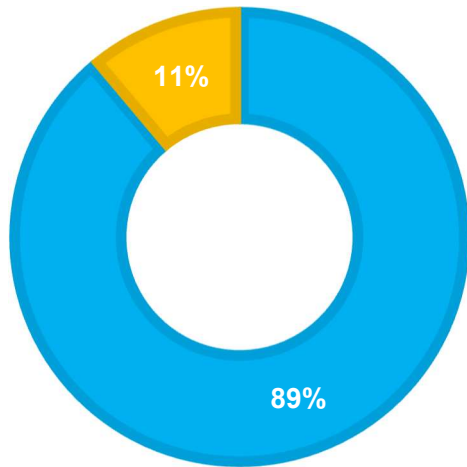
Only 1 respondent answered this question citing the following as reasons for their poor quality rating:

- Poor number of changing rooms
- Poor shower facilities
- Too small
- Outdated
- Lack of segregation (e.g. communal showers serving all changing rooms)



If there is currently no use of the sports facilities by the local community, would the school/college consider allowing community use in the future?

- Yes
- No



If no, what is the main reason? (e.g. vandalism, facilities are over used, already lots of school use / after school clubs etc)

Only 1 of the 18 respondents answered this question and said the main reason for not considering allowing community use in the future would be because of the facilities on offer not being **'big enough or high enough quality'**.



Neighbouring Local Authorities

Local Authority	Comments
Royal Borough Of Kingston Upon Thames	The Council has an up to date Facilities Strategy. As a result of the Strategy, the Council is currently undertaking a major masterplanning exercise to determine what is provided and where in the future, with a focus on potentially replacing two of its existing facilities, which are now ageing.
Lb Croydon	<p>Croydon's Sport and Physical Activity Facilities Strategy 2018 - 2023</p> <p>The Sport and Physical Activity Facilities Strategy sets out Croydon's ambitions for its indoor and outdoor sports and physical activity facilities over the next five years.</p> <p>Our vision is to make Croydon a place where everyone lives a healthy lifestyle. The Sports and Physical Activity Facilities Strategy sets out our plans to enhance existing infrastructure and will guide future provision of facilities to best serve the Borough's communities.</p> <p>Our ambition is to provide local and sustainable opportunities for people to get active, and support the growth in sport, recreation and fitness across Croydon.</p> <p>Through two recent studies, we have independently assessed both our indoor and outdoor sports facilities to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the sport and physical activity facility offer and where we need to make improvements.</p> <p>The strategy provides information on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An overview of the facilities in the borough• The supply of facilities in terms of quantity and quality• The demand for the type of facilities• What needs to be achieved over the next five years• How we intend to achieve it <p>Next steps</p> <p>This strategy will be used to shape a Facilities Action Plan that will outline steps on a sport by sport basis and used to identify associated funding opportunities. The document will support future planning and contract procurement over the next five years and underpin internal and external investment.</p>



Local Authority	Comments
	<p>The council is addressing the major deficit in provision in the South East of the borough by building New Addington Leisure Centre, due to be opened by early 2019. The centre will include a four-court sports hall, a new 25 metre competition pool and teaching pool to replace the facilities rated as below average in the facilities report.</p> <p>The new centre will provide 136 m2 of fitness space, with around 100 new stations</p>
Lb Sutton	<p>It is unclear if the Borough has an up to date Sports Facilities Strategy. The previous Strategy 2008/9 resulted in significant investment in ageing facilities in the Borough.</p>
Lb Lambeth	<p>Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy and Action Plan 2015 To 2020</p> <p>Strategic Priorities</p> <p>The following key strategic priorities should be considered in delivering this strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is clear that a long term solution needs to be identified for Brixton Recreation Centre. Given that it is the most strategically significant facility in the Borough, all other priorities will be determined by the approach taken on Brixton, as part of the Council's Future Brixton Programme. • The longer term role of Flaxman Sports Centre needs to be determined, aligned to future investment in the site and Future Brixton Programme. • The provision of a swimming pool to serve the north of the Borough will ensure that there is complete coverage of community swimming facilities • The Council needs to work with developers on the Doon Street proposal to ensure community access to the swimming pool is agreed. The Council's Planning Department will be critical in ensuring that this is achieved. • Depending on demand consideration will need to be given to protecting or replacing Temple Indoor Bowls Club; but as a minimum support should be offered to the club to help it attract new members from the wider community and increase its profile in general. • The Council needs to consider how it will ensure that residents and sports clubs for young people are not priced out of facilities. • The Council needs to consider working with neighbouring authorities to give its residents opportunity and access to water sport activity.
Lb Wandsworth	<p>"To enable Wandsworth to be the most active borough in London by 2022."</p> <p>That's the vision of the current Active Wandsworth Strategy 2017-2022.</p>



Local Authority	Comments
	<p>The Active Wandsworth Strategy 2017-2022 was approved by the February 2018 Overview and Scrutiny Committee at Wandsworth Borough Council, and the public document is currently being designed and will appear on these pages once completed.</p> <p>The main themes which the strategy covers are:</p> <p>Motivate (Workforce) – This involves inspiring and upskilling individuals and organisations in the recruitment, training and deployment of staff. Including; volunteers, coaches, officials, administrators, walk leaders and instructors. Supporting these people to ensure more sport and physical opportunities are offered for everyone to participate in active travel, physical activity and sport.</p> <p>Facilitate (Places) – This involves both investing in existing sport and physical activity facilities, maintaining existing one's and thinking differently about how we use non-traditional sporting venues. Protecting and improving the number and quality of places for active travel, active recreation and sport across the borough including the River Thames, highways, parks, playing fields, sports facilities, leisure centres, schools and other community buildings where physical activity and sport take place.</p> <p>Participate (Participation) – This involves changing people's behaviour towards sport and physical activity. Changing the behaviour of those where physical activity is not part of their daily routine and supporting those that are already active to maintain a regular habit. It involves ensuring children and young people have an active and healthy start to life, understanding the barriers that inactive people face and helping to nourish, foster and grow those with a sporting talent to succeed.</p> <p>Advocate (Support) – In order for any strategy to be successful there is a need to be collaborative and innovative. There is no one single cure for inactivity, and this theme encourages partnership working so that activity can be provided by appropriately trained staff across a range of venues to meet the needs of the public. This theme also recognises the need to embrace technology, encouraging the use of apps and harnessing the power of elite sport to inspire. Research, insight and evaluation are also key to demonstrate and evidence the positive impact that sport and physical activity has.</p>



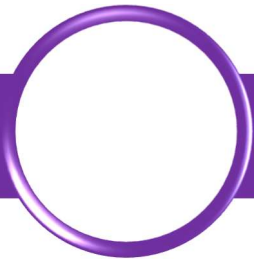
APPENDIX 4

KEY STAKEHOLDERS



Key Stakeholder Contacts

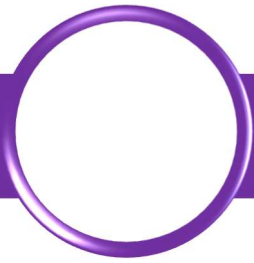
Name of Stakeholder	Organisation
Ann-Maria Clarke	LB Merton Public Health
Natalie Lovel	LB Merton Public Health
Kate O'donnell	LB Merton, Planning
Francis Mcparland	LB Merton Leisure Services Senior Manager
Nicola Ryan	School Sports Partnership
GLL	Facility Operator



APPENDIX 5

NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

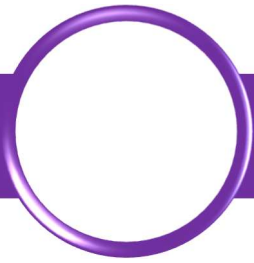
AND MARKET SEGMENTATION



National Context

Strategic Document	
A New Strategy For Sport – Department For Culture, Media And Sport	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486622/Sporting_Future_ACCESSIBLE.pdf Consultation Paper: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/450712/1619-F_Sports_Strategy_ACCESSIBLE.pdf
Sport England Strategy 2016 – 2021 ‘Towards an Active Nation’	https://www.sportengland.org/media/10629/sport-england-towards-an-active-nation.pdf
Public Health Reforms and Physical activity guidelines 2010	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/213743/dh_128255.pdf https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/213744/dh_128257.pdf
The Physical Activity Guidelines – Start Active, Stay Active – July 2011	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216370/dh_128210.pdf
Health And Social Care Reform Act (2012)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/pdfs/ukpga_20120007_en.pdf
Public Health Outcomes Framework 2016 - 2019	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/public-health-outcomes-framework At a glance: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/520457/At_a_glance.pdf

Other Government programmes such as Change for Life also provide context for community health and wellbeing.



Regional Context

Strategic Document	
London Plan (2017)	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/new_london_plan_december_2017.pdf
London Mayor's - Sport for All of Us' December 2018	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sport-for-all-of-us.pdf
Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy - 2018	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/health_strategy_2018_low_res_fa1.pdf
Mayor's Health Inequalities Strategy – 2018 Implementation Plan 2018 - 2020	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/his_implementation_plan.pdf
London Sport – Making London the world's #MostActiveCity	https://londonsport.org/our-strategy/
London Sport – 2016-17 Review Building on Strong Foundations	http://londonsport.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/London-Sport-2016-2017-Review-Building-on-Strong-Foundations.pdf
London Sport – 2015 – 2016 Review: A Solid Start	http://londonsport.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/London-Sport-2015-2016-Review-A-Solid-Start.pdf
London sports - Blueprint for a Physically Active City	http://londonsport.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Blueprint-for-a-Physically-Active-City-2017.pdf
London Sport - An Active Inclusive Capital	http://londonsport.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/An-Active-Inclusive-Capital-London-Sport.pdf



Local Context

A number of current strategic policies, strategies and other factors influence current and future supply of, and demand for, sport and recreation are summarised in the table below.

Policy/ Strategy / Other relevant Factors	Merton Council
The Merton Community Plan 2013	https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/merton_community_plan_single_pages_.pdf
Child Healthy Weight Action Plan (CHWAP) 2019 – 2022	https://democracy.merton.gov.uk/documents/s27223/Appendix%20Three%20-%20Merton%20Child%20Healthy%20Weight%20Action%20Plan%202019-22.pdf
Children And Young People's Plan 2016-2019	https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/0778_final_cypp_2016_19.pdf
Merton Health And Wellbeing Strategy	https://www2.merton.gov.uk/merton-health-and-wellbeing-strategy-web.pdf
Local Development Framework Core Planning Strategy Adopted July 2011	https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/core_strategy_adopted.pdf
London Borough of Merton Children and Young People's Strategy 2016-19	https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/documents/0778_final_cypp_2016_19.pdf



**Indoor Sports Facility Study
London Borough of Merton**

Policy/ Strategy / Other relevant Factors	Merton Council
London Borough Of Merton Estates Local Plan Adoption February 2018	https://www.merton.gov.uk/planning-and-buildings/planning/local-estates-plan
Merton Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2016	https://www2.merton.gov.uk/merton-health-and-wellbeing-strategy-web.pdf
Merton Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	https://democracy.merton.gov.uk/documents/s2947/JSNA%20Appendix%201.pdf
Merton's Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) Also Known As Merton's Community Plan	https://www2.merton.gov.uk/merton_community_plan.pdf
Merton Physical Activity And Sport Borough Profile 2017	https://www2.merton.gov.uk/PhysicalActivityProfile2018.pdf
Merton Residents Survey Results 2019	https://www.merton.gov.uk/assets/Documents/Residents%20survey%202019%20Final%20Report.pdf
The Merton Story – Health And Wellbeing In Merton In 2018	https://www2.merton.gov.uk/Merton-story-final.pdf https://www2.merton.gov.uk/Merton%20Story%202018%20Infographic%20July%202018.pdf



Sport England Market Segmentation

Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to provide a better understanding of people's attitudes to sport, their motivations and barriers. The key data sources were the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), 'Taking Part' survey and Active People. Further data was added from Experian Mosaic databases. Population data is used for people aged 18 and over.

The segmentation model consists of 19 segments – each has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude. A summary of each market segment is provided below.

Sport England Market Segmentations (19 Segments)

Name	Title	Description	Top three participating sports nationally
Ben	Competitive Male Urbanites	Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Cycling
Jamie	Sports Team Drinkers	Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool.	Football, Cricket Keep fit/gym, Athletics
Chloe	Fitness Class Friends	Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
Leanne	Supportive Singles	Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Athletics
Helena	Career Focused Females	Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Tim	Settling Down Males	Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, athletics and golf. Club member and competitive sport. Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.
Alison	Stay at Home Mums	Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45).	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling



Name	Title	Description	Top three participating sports nationally
Jackie	Middle England Mums	Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Kev	Pub League Team Mates	Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport.	Keep fit/gym, Football, Cycling
Paula	Stretched Single Mums	Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Philip	Comfortable Mid Life Males	Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves.	Cycling, keep fit/ gym, swimming, football, golf.
Elaine	Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, athletics or running, tennis and badminton.
Roger & Joy	Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65).	Keep fit/gym, swimming, cycling, golf and angling
Brenda	Older Working Women	Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Terry	Local 'Old Boys'	Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Norma	Later Life Ladies	Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Ralph & Phyllis	Comfortable Retired Couples	Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Golf
Frank	Twilight Year Gents	Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities.	Golf, keep fit/gym, Bowls



Name	Title	Description	Top three participating sports nationally
Elsie & Arnold	Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation.	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls



Participation Trends

UKactive, working alongside the Datahub created the Moving Communities: Active Leisure Trends 2018 report (https://www.ukactive.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Moving_Communities_Active_Leisure_Trends_2017.pdf). This document gives insight into broad trends across the public leisure landscape. The research focuses on the last three years, capturing data from 396 sites, equating to over six million members and representing nearly 150 million visits by both members and casual users. The data is used to understand who are using public sector leisure provision, what they are taking part in and when and how they are taking part.

Participation in London

London Sport has released a document entitled 'Understanding the Hard to Reach'. The report is based on a piece of research segmenting the less active Londoners providing reasons for lack of participation and therefore routes to improve physical activity rates.

Initial findings show that the less active Londoners are:

- **People from lower Social Economic Groups**
- **Females**
- **People with a disability**
- **Older people**

Furthermore, the less active are broken down further into four segments, recognising their current behaviours, motivations and mindsets to sport and physical activity. By identifying the areas of needs and understanding Londoners needs, operators within the leisure sector can provide targeted approaches for greater impact.



These segments are:

1. Anxious Avoiders

- Current Behaviours:
 - Unhealthy behaviours provides escapism from their 'stuck in a rut', unstructured lifestyle
 - Narrow sphere of influence
- Mindset and Motivations
 - No internal motivation – "it's a chore, too much effort"
 - The benefits of exercise are a dream world away

2. All or Nothing

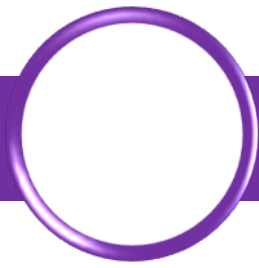
- Current Behaviours
 - Lots of planning followed by bursts of structured activity
 - Often part of a lifestyle overhaul
 - But unsustainable and hard to maintain, leading to relapse
- Mindset and Motivations
 - Self-guilt leads to high expectations and unrealistic goals
 - Blinkered to more 'integrated' opportunities

3. Integrators

- Current Behaviours
 - Try to fit in activities where they can
 - Don't feel able to commit to structured activities
 - Being active is pushed out by busy lives
- Mindset and Motivations
 - Value the multi-layered rewards for wellbeing, convenience, or spending time with friends
 - Lack of identification with sport
 - Perceived lack of flexibility over committing to set times and logistics

4. Casual Hobbyist

- Current Behaviours
 - Try to set aside time for structured sport/fitness but do not do this regularly enough or so much activity apart from this
- Mindset and Motivations
 - Identify with world of sport
 - Don't consider other more integrated ways to be active
 - Not knowing like-minded people/somewhere to take part is a barrier



APPENDIX 6

SWIMMING POOLS NATIONAL RUN (FPM)

Strategic Assessment of Swimming Pool Provision London Borough of Merton

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report

September 2018

Contents

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for swimming pools across the London Borough of Merton. The assessment is based on Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) data from the 2018 National Run.
- 1.2 The report sets out the findings under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are defined at the start and include: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the pools are); and local share of pools. Each heading is followed by a commentary on the findings.
- 1.3 A summary of main findings is set out at the end of the report.
- 1.4 The purpose of the report is to provide Merton Council with an updated evidence base for swimming pools, which the Council can use to inform their strategic planning for the future provision on of swimming pools
- 1.5 The data tables include the findings for the neighbouring local authorities to Merton as the catchment areas of swimming pools extends across local authority boundaries. Where valid to do so, the findings for Merton are compared with these neighbouring local authorities.
- 1.6 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the details of the facilities within this assessment and Appendix 2 provides background to the fpm, facility inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.7 FPM modelling and datasets build in a number of assumptions as set out in Appendix 2, regarding the supply and demand of provision. In developing the strategic planning for swimming pools, it will be important to consider the FPM findings alongside other information and consultations. This includes information and knowledge from (a) sports perspective (National Governing Bodies and local clubs) and (b) from a local perspective (from the local authority /facility providers and operators and the local community).
- 1.8 This report has been prepared by WYG Consulting on behalf of Sport England. WYG are contracted by Sport England to undertake facility planning model work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

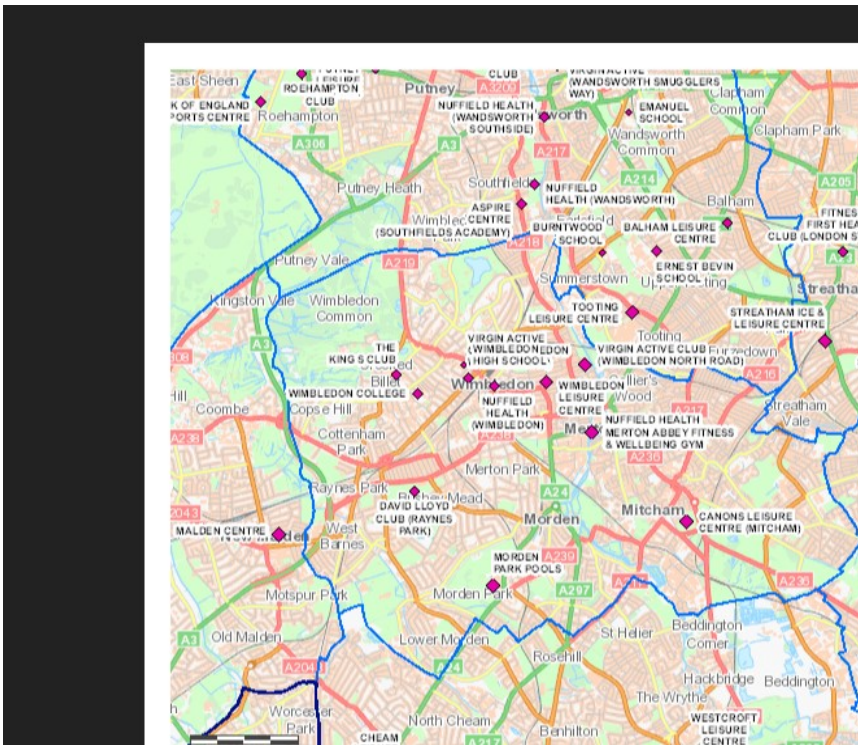
2 Supply of Swimming Pools

Total Supply	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Number of pools	13	19	7	10	6	18
Number of pool sites	10	13	4	6	4	14
Supply of total water space in sq. m	3,041	4,144	1,275	2,111	1,379	4,089
Supply of publicly available water space in sq. m (scaled with hours available in the peak period)	2,613	3,568	1,190	2,015	1,371	3,554
Supply of total water space in visits per week peak period	22,659	30,932	10,320	17,473	11,886	30,811
Water space per 1,000 population	15	11	7	6	7	13

- 2.1 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply, or, capacity of the swimming pools which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in sq metres of water.
- 2.2 There are 13 individual pools on 10 swimming pool sites across Merton in 2018. The total supply of water space available for community use in the weekly peak period is 2,613 sq metres of water. (Note: for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 and 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 2.3 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, the Merton supply is 15 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population in 2018.
- 2.4 In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, Merton has the highest provision of water space, based on this measure. The next highest provision is located in Wandsworth at 13 sq metres of water per 1,000 population and the lowest provision is located in Lambeth, at 6 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population.
- 2.5 The London Region average is 11 sq metres of water per 1,000 population and for England wide it is 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2018. So the provision in Merton is higher than the neighbouring local authorities, London Region and the England wide average.

- 2.6 The overall level of provision identified for Merton will be based on all the supply and demand findings. This is simply a measure comparing the Merton supply with that of the neighbouring local authorities' London region and England wide. It is set out because some local authorities like to understand how their provision compares with other areas.
- 2.7 The location of the swimming pools site in Merton and those in neighbouring authorities closest to Merton are set out in Map 2.1. The purple diamond is the pool site location and the size of the diamond is representative of the scale of the pool site in terms of the pool capacity. As the map shows most of the pool sites are located in and around Wimbledon.
- 2.8 Across the six authorities in the study area, the total supply of swimming pools is 52 swimming pool sites and 75 individual pools, it is an extensive provision of swimming pools. .

Map 2.1: Location of the swimming pool sites Merton 2018



- 2.9 A description of all the swimming pools in Merton is set out in Table 2.1 below.

- 2.10 In November 2018, the new Morden Leisure Centre swimming pool site will open, and replace the Morden Park Pools. The Morden Leisure Centre site is close to the Morden Park pools site and the catchment area of both pool sites, is effectively the same. The existing Morden Parks Pool centre will be demolished, once the new Morden Leisure Centre is opened.
- 2.11 The new swimming pool site has a larger teaching learner pool, it being 15m x 13m and a total 195 sq metres of water. The Morden Parks teaching/learner pool is a smaller pool, of 10m x 6m and 60 sq metres of water. So there is a net increase of 135 sq metres of water, for learn to swim activities at the Morden Leisure Centre.
- 2.12 In addition, this pool has a movable floor and a depth of up to 3.9m, and it will also accommodate diving with a full set of diving and springboards.
- 2.13 The main pool in both the Morden Leisure Centre and the Morden Parks Pool are both 33m x 13m and 6 lane pools. As the new Morden Park pools is not yet open, it was not included in the Sport England 2018 national run assessment for Merton. The existing Morden Parks Pool site is included and so, in effect, the net difference in the total water space between the two pool sites is an increase of 135 sq metres of water. This represents, 5.1% of the total Merton supply of water space available for community use across the Borough in 2018. Both swimming pool sites have been included in Table 2.1.
- 2.14 Of the ten swimming pool sites, three are public swimming pools sites operated by GLL and working in partnership with Merton Council. There are four swimming pool sites, which are commercially owned and operated and there are three pool sites owned by educational institutions.
- 2.15 All three public swimming pool sites, have a main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool: Morden Park Pool and Morden Leisure Centre described already; Wimbledon Leisure Centre has a 30m x 10m main pool and an 80 sq metre teaching/learner pool. The site opened in 1900 but was last extensively modernised in 2014, Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham), has a main pool of 25m x 4 lanes and an extensive teaching/learner pool of 130 sq metres of water.
- 2.16 So there are three public swimming pool sites which can accommodate the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs, plus diving at the Morden Parks Leisure Centre. These activities can take place in dedicated pools and which are suitable for each activity.
- 2.17 The commercial swimming pool sites provide for the centre membership to do recreational and fitness swimming. Commercial swimming pools may also operate a learn to swim school.
- 2.18 The three education pool sites are: The Kings Club at Kings College School, and which has an unusual size main pool of 30m x 9m; Wimbledon College Pool, which has a main pool of 25m x 4 lanes; and Wimbledon High School which also has a main pool of 25m x 4 lanes.
- 2.19 The average age of all the swimming pool sites is 26 years, this excludes the Wimbledon Leisure Centre which opened in 1900 and last modernised in 2014. The most recent swimming pool site is the Morden Parks Leisure Centre which will open in November 2018.
- 2.20 Of the five pool sites which opened before 2000, five have been modernised and so there is quite a good track record of pool modernisation. The pre 2000 unmodernised pool site is located at Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham (1983).

Table 2.1: Swimming Pool Supply Merton 2018

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Public/Comm	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
MERTON							61%	11%	28%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1983		C	60%	15%	25%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 10	130						
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1989	2014	C	62%	6%	31%
MORDEN PARK POOLS (replaced by Morden Park Leisure Centre)	Main/General	33 x 13	426	1967		P	57%	10%	32%
MORDEN PARK POOLS (replaced by Morden Park Leisure Centre)	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 6	60						
MORDEN PARK LEISURE CENTRE (due to open November 2018)	Main/General	33 x 13	432	2018		P			
MORDEN PARK LEISURE CENTRE (due to open November 2018)	Learner/Teaching/Training	15 x 13	195	2018		P			
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2002		C	55%	6%	40%
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2005		C	63%	8%	29%
THE KING S CLUB KINGS COLLEGE SCHOOL	Main/General	30 x 9	270	1985	2011		65%	12%	23%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	1998	2005	C	58%	6%	36%
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1965	2000		66%	12%	22%
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2002			62%	12%	27%
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	30 x 10	300	1900	2014	P	63%	13%	24%
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 8	80						

3 Demand for Swimming Pools

Total Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Population	209,096	389,499	176,900	332,324	203,380	323,748

Total Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Swims demanded – visits per week peak period	13,908	25,895	11,659	22,411	13,312	21,922
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	2,308	4,298	1,935	3,719	2,209	3,639
% of population without access to a car	31.60	32.20	23.70	57.10	22	44.30

- 3.1 **Definition of total demand** – it represents the total demand for swimming by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so, as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in sq metres of water.
- 3.2 The total population of Merton in 2018 is 209,096 people and this population generates a total demand for swimming of 13,908 visits in the weekly peak period of week day lunchtimes (1 hour), weekday evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). This demand equates to a demand for 2,308 sq metres of water. (For context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 3.3 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. In Merton this is 31.6% of the resident population who do not have access to a car and this is the finding from the 2011 Census.
- 3.4 The percentage of the population without access to a car is important, because it influences travel patterns to pools. A network of local accessible pools is important for residents who either walk or use public transport to access a swimming pool
- 3.5 The findings for Merton are that 57% of visits to pools are by car (up to 20 minutes’ drive time), 33% of all visits to pools are by walking (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) and 10% of visits are by public transport (20 minutes catchment area). So over four out of ten visits to pools are by a combination of walking and public transport. This reinforces the need and importance for a network of local accessible swimming pools, so as to provide opportunities for all residents to swim.
- 3.6 The range of findings for the other neighbouring authorities are, Lambeth is the highest at 57.1% of the Lambeth population who do not have access to a car. The lowest percentage is in Sutton, at 22% of the population without access to a car.
- 3.7 The London Region average is 40% of the population who do not have access to a car and for England wide it is 24.9% of the population who do not have access to a car. So it is slightly higher in Merton than for both London Region and England wide.

4 Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sq m) based on hours available for community use	2,613	3,568	1,190	2,015	1,371	3,554
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sq m) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	2,308	4,298	1,935	3,719	2,209	3,639
Provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand	305	-730	-745	-1,704	-838	-85

- 4.1 **Definition of supply and demand balance** – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for swimming in Merton with the total supply across Merton. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming in Merton is met by ALL the supply in Merton (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Merton.
- 4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of pools is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity. These findings reflect how much of the Merton demand for swimming can be met and the level of unmet demand.
- 4.4 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of pools compares with THEIR total demand for pools. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of Merton in 2018 generates a demand for 2,308 sq metres of water. This finding compares to the total supply of 2,613 sq metres of water, which is available for community use in the weekly peak period. So, there is a balance of supply exceeding demand by 305 sq metres of water in 2018.
- 4.6 These findings are based on including the Morden Parks Pools and not the Merton Leisure Centre, as the analysis was undertaken before the Morden Park Leisure Centre opens in November 2018. There is a net increase of 135 sq metres of water space between the two swimming pools sites as the new centre has a much larger teaching/learner pool.
- 4.7 So from November 2018 onwards, the total amount of water space available for community use, in Merton becomes 2,748 sq metres of water. The Merton total demand is 2,308 sq metres of water and so there is balance of supply exceeding demand by 440 sq metres of water.

- 4.8 The findings for all the five neighbouring local authorities are that demand also exceeds supply. It is highest in Lambeth at 1,704 sq metres of water, followed by Sutton, where demand exceeds supply by 838 sq metres of water, and in Kingston upon Thames demand exceeds supply by 745 sq metres of water. For Croydon the finding is that demand exceeds supply by 730 sq metres of water and the lowest finding is in Wandsworth, where demand exceeds supply at 85 sq metres of water.
- 4.9 Across the six authorities, including Merton, the demand for swimming pools exceeds supply by 3,797 sq metres of water. The findings are consistent with the findings from the GLA study “2016 – 2041 London Wide Assessment of Need for Swimming Pools”. That study identified a deficit of water space to meet demand in both 2018 and then in 2041, when the projected population growth across London is included. The study identified that the deficit of water space to meet demand is located at its highest levels in the inner London local authorities.

5 Satisfied Demand - demand from Merton residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Total number of visits which are met	13,395	24,497	11,070	20,711	12,582	21,196
% of total demand satisfied	96.30	94.60	95	92.40	94.50	96.70
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	57	60.60	69.80	37.80	73.90	43.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	32.90	26.70	21.60	42.70	14.90	45.70
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	10.10	12.60	8.70	19.40	11.30	11.10
Demand Retained	8,282	16,259	5,432	10,642	6,064	13,800
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	61.80	66.40	49.10	51.40	48.20	65.10
Demand Exported	5,113	8,238	5,639	10,070	6,518	7,397
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	38.20	33.60	50.90	48.60	51.80	34.90

- 5.1 **Definition of satisfied demand** – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the car, walking or public transport catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 5.2 The finding is that in 2018, some 96% of the total demand for swimming from Merton residents is satisfied/met. The range of satisfied demand is within a narrow and high range across all the authorities, it being highest in Merton and Wandsworth at 96% of total demand for swimming being met, then 95% in Kingston upon Thames, 94% in Croydon and Sutton and 92% In Lambeth.

- 5.3 In Merton it means there is a very close correlation between the location and catchment area of the swimming pools and the location of the Merton demand for swimming. So much so, that over nine out of ten visits to a swimming pool are inside the catchment area of a pool and there is enough capacity at the pools to absorb this level of the Merton total demand.

Retained demand

- 5.4 There is a sub set of findings for satisfied demand which is about how much of the Merton satisfied demand for swimming is retained at the swimming pool sites located in the Borough. This is based on the catchment area of the Borough's swimming pool sites and Merton residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live.
- 5.5 In 2018, some 61% of the total 96% of the Merton demand which is met/satisfied is retained demand within the Borough. As Map 2.1 shows the pools sites are concentrated in and around Wimbledon but there is a network of pools sites across the Borough. So Merton on residents can access many of the Merton pools, and it is only in the south east of the Borough, towards the Croydon boundary, where there are no swimming pool sites.
- 5.6 It is important to state the model distributes demand based on residents traveling to and using the nearest pool to where they live. Sport England research does support this modelling assumption. However there are increasingly other factors which influence which pools residents chose to use. The quality of the swimming pool offer, the pool condition, plus other facilities on the same site, such as a gym are all of increasing importance to participants. This can mean residents will travel further to swim in a pool that provides a more all-round offer, rather than simply choosing to swim in the nearest pool to where they live.
- 5.7 Given the age of the Merton pools, it underlines that to retain over 60% of the Merton demand at pools in the Borough and not "leak demand" to more modern pool sites reflects well on the Merton swimming offer.

Exported demand

- 5.8 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. The 2018 finding is that 38% of the Merton satisfied demand for swimming is met outside the authority. Again, this is based on the nearest pool for this level of the Borough's satisfied demand, is a pool located outside the Borough. The data does not identify how much of the Merton demand goes to which authority or pool site; it just provides the total figure for exported demand.

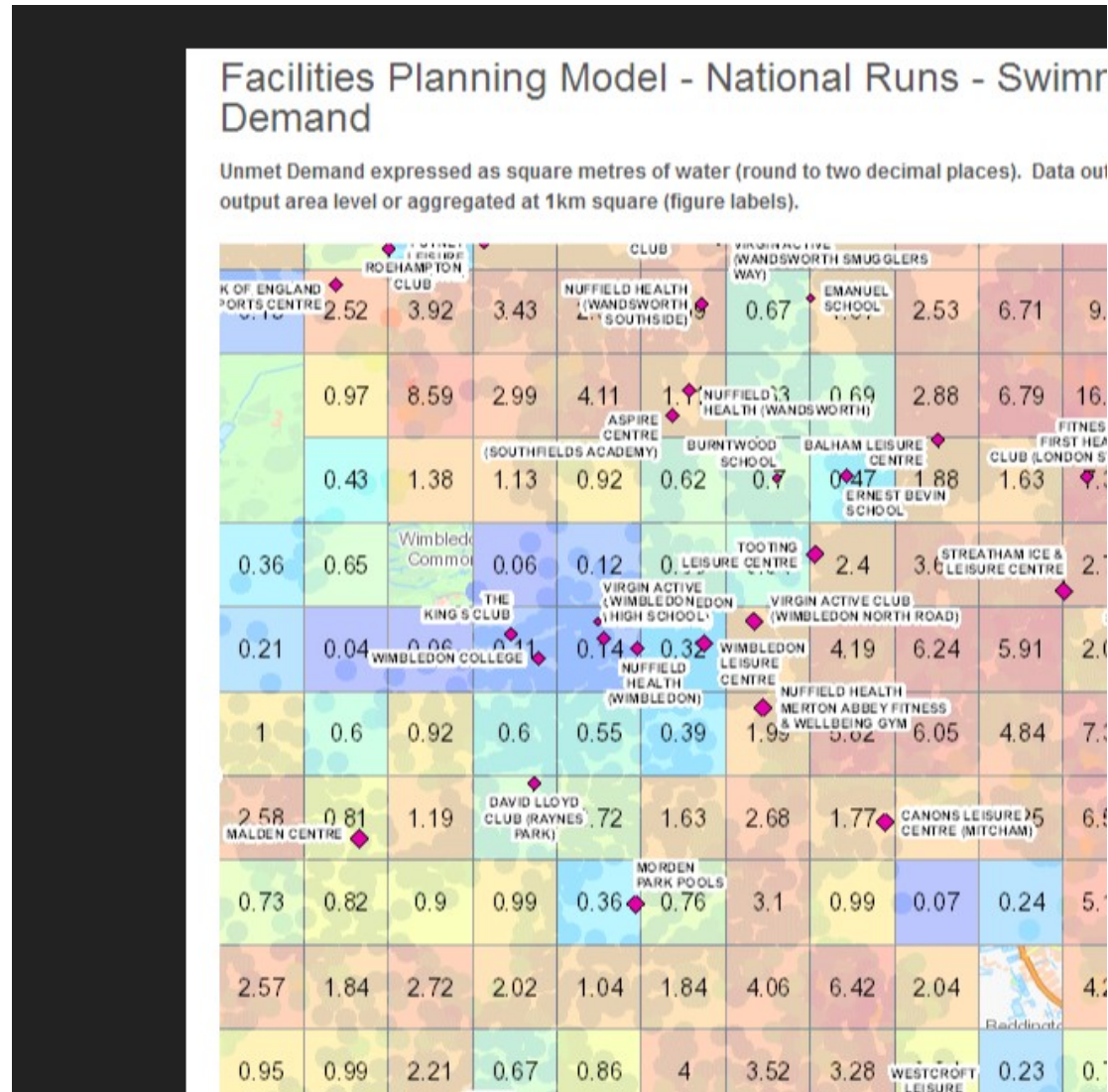
6. Unmet Demand - demand from Merton residents not currently being met

7. Unmet Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	512	1,398	588	1,699	730	726
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	3.70	5.40	5	7.60	5.50	3.30
Equivalent in water space m2 - with comfort factor	85	232	98	282	121	121
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	6.70	8.30	0.10	31	1.70	17.10
Outside Catchment -	93.30	91.70	99.90	69	98.30	82.90
Outside Catchment;	93.30	91.70	99.90	69	98.30	82.90
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	88.30	86.70	91.40	67.50	91.70	79.70

- 6.1 The **unmet demand definition** has two parts to it - demand for pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 In 2018 the Merton total unmet demand is 3.7% of total demand and this equates to 85 sq metres of water. Of this total, 93% is from the second definition, unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a pool and 7% from lack of swimming pool capacity (reviewed under the used capacity heading).
- 6.3 Unmet demand from lack of access, is by people who do not have access to a car and live outside the walk to or public transport catchment area of a pool. This represents 88% of the total 93% unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool (final row in the unmet demand table).
- 6.4 Unmet demand from residents who do not have access to a car and either walk to pools, or, use public transport will always exist. This is because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage whereby all areas are inside catchment, especially when the walking catchment area of swimming pools is small at 20 minutes/1 mile. This applies even in London where there is an extensive supply of pools and a very extensive public transport network.

- 6.5 The key point is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the scale, which is more important, plus if it is clustered enough to consider further pool provision, so as to improve accessibility.
- 6.6 There is a Merton total unmet demand of just 85 sq metres of water from both definitions, of which 79 sq metres of water is from demand located outside catchment and from lack of access to a pool. This level of unmet demand is distributed across the Borough and is an insufficient level of unmet demand in 2018 to consider increasing pool provision, so as to increase accessibility for residents. (Again for context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is between 210 – 1250 sq metres of water depending on lane width)
- 6.7 Map 6.1 overleaf shows the location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across Merton in 2018, from both definitions.
- 6.8 The unmet demand is shown in sq metres of water contained within one kilometre grid square and the squares are colour coded. The blue to green squares have values between 0.1 – 0.7 sq metres of water, so very low values. The yellow squares represent 0.8 – 1 sq metres of water, the beige squares 1. – 2.5 sq metres of water, the darker beige squares 2.5 – 5 sq metres of water, light pink 5 – 10 sq metres of water and the mid pink squares 10 – 20 sq metres of water
- 6.9 Unmet demand is highest in the south east of the Borough and it totals around 30 sq metres of water. It may well be that the population density is highest in this part of the Borough, and/or there is a higher percentage of residents who do not have access to a car. It is also the area of the Borough where the level of swimming pool provision is the lowest, with very few swimming pools located in this area.

Map 6.1: Unmet demand for swimming Merton 2018



7 Used Capacity - How well used are the facilities?

Used Capacity	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Total number of visits used of current capacity	14,542	21,719	8,253	15,315	9,648	21,747
% of overall capacity of pools used	64.20	70.20	80	87.60	81.20	70.60
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	6,260	5,460	2,821	4,673	3,584	7,947
As a % of used capacity	43	25.10	34.20	30.50	37.10	36.50

- 7.1 **Definition of used capacity** - is a measure of usage and throughput at swimming pools and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, in the case of pools, the venues are too full. The pool itself becomes too busy to be able to swim comfortably, plus the changing and circulation areas become too crowded. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity used in the weekly peak period is busy and the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 7.2 In 2018, the estimated used capacity of the swimming pools as a Merton Borough wide average is estimated to be 64.2% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period. So as a Borough average, it is within the Sport England benchmark pools comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period, and with around 5% of headroom before this level is reached. .
- 7.3 The findings for each individual pool site do vary from the Borough average and the findings for used and unused swimming pool capacity (green columns) for each pool site are set out in Table 7.1

Table 7.1: Used Capacity of Merton Swimming Pool Sites 2018

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Public/Commercial	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used
MERTON							64%	36%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1983		C	80%	20%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 10	130					
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1989	2014	C	77%	23%
MORDEN PARK POOLS	Main/General	33 x 13	426	1967		P	68%	32%
MORDEN PARK POOLS	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 6	60					
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2002		C	58%	42%
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2005		C	53%	47%
THE KING S CLUB	Main/General	30 x 9	270	1985	2011		79%	21%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	1998	2005	C	59%	41%
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1965	2000		26%	74%
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2002			82%	18%
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	30 x 10	300	1900	2014	P	95%	5%
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 8	80					

7.4 As Table 7.1 shows there is quite a lot of variation in the estimated used capacity between individual swimming pool sites. The reasons for the variation are:

- Public leisure centres provide for all the swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; fun and leisure activities; lane and fitness swimming; and swimming development through clubs. The centres will be accessible for public use as well as for club use. The opening hours will be extensive and the centres will be proactively managed to encourage and support swimming participation and physical activity. Finally, as public leisure centres there is not the requirement to pay a monthly membership fee to access the swimming pools.
- All these factors contribute to a higher level of pool usage than the Borough average, with an estimated 95% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period at Wimbledon Leisure Centre, 85% at the Canons Leisure Centre and 68% at Morden Park Pools (to be replaced by Morden Leisure Centre) .

- It is important to consider also the scale of each pool site and not view the used capacity percentage figure in isolation. The public swimming pool sites are the biggest pool sites in the Borough. As they are large pool sites, these pools will be able to accommodate a higher level of usage than, a smaller single pool site. This reinforces the findings and importance of the public swimming pools sites, in having both a higher estimated used capacity and higher throughputs.
- The amount of demand for swimming in an area and the number of pool sites with overlapping catchment areas will obviously impact on the used capacity of any individual pool site. As already set out under the supply heading, there is a cluster of pool sites in and around Wimbledon. So the total demand for swimming pools in this area will be shared between these pool sites.
- The smaller commercial swimming pool sites have a slightly lower level of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period, ranging from 59% at Virgin Active Wimbledon Worple Road, to 77% at the David Lloyd Raynes Park site. The type of use at the commercial pools is limited to recreational swimming by the centre membership, whilst some commercial pools may also operate a swim school. The limited range of swimming activities, plus the usage being limited to residents, who are able and willing to pay the membership fee, explains the findings for the slightly lower levels of used capacity of the pools.
- The estimated used capacity for the education pools ranges from 26% at the Wimbledon College pool site, to 82% at the private Wimbledon High School swimming pool. The used capacity of education pools can vary for many reasons: (1) the hours of access for community use, if there are only a few hours available each week, then the pool's used capacity will be high, if it is used for all these hours (2) the amount of demand in the catchment area of a pool, and if this demand is shared between many pools with overlapping catchments, or, if the opposite is the case, and each pool site has a unique catchment and is retaining a high level of demand (3) the policy by the school/college towards community use, and if it proactively promotes community use, or, limits the amount of community use (4) the ease of booking arrangements and the price for the pool hire. The amount of used capacity of the education pool sites, reflects a combination of some or all of these factors. The programme of use at the school pools will be predominately for swimming club use and possibly a swim school. Very few school swimming pool sites provide for public recreational pay and swim use, unless there is a joint use agreement in place, whereby the pool is managed and operated for public as well as school use.

Imported demand

- 7.5 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Merton but the nearest pool to where they live is inside Merton. So if they use the pool nearest to where they live this becomes part of the used capacity of the Merton pools.
- 7.6 In 2018 some 43% of the used capacity of the Merton pools is imported and this is 6,260 visits in the weekly peak period. As with exported demand, the data only reports the total and not how much demand comes from each authority, or goes to which pool sites.

Export/Import Balance

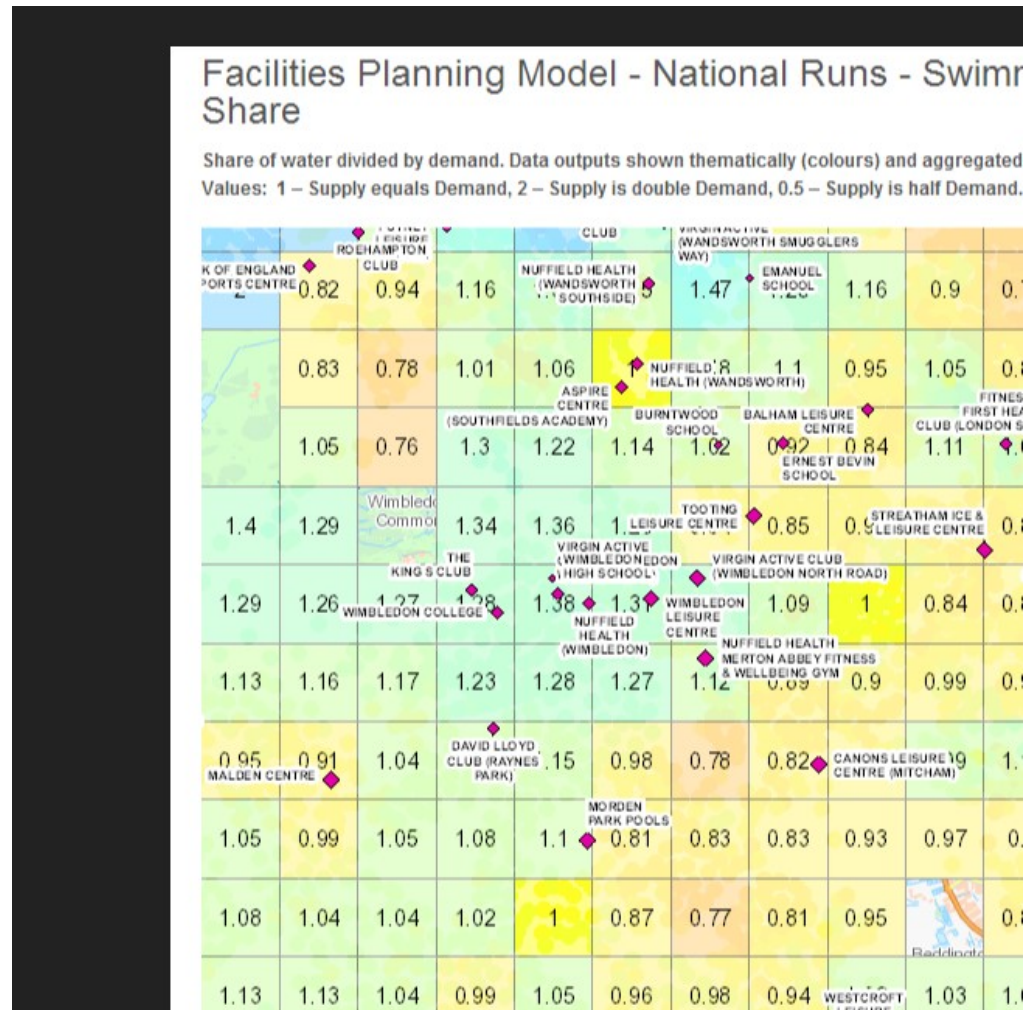
- 7.7 In terms of visits Merton exports 5,113 visits per week in the weekly peak period and imports 6,260 visits and so Merton is a net importer of 1,147 visits in the weekly peak period. Both the export and import findings are based on residents traveling to and using the nearest pool to where they live.

8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

Local Share	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.90	1	1.10

- 8.1 **Local share** has quite a complicated **definition** - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision.
- 8.2 Local share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3 Merton has a local share of 1.10 across the Borough, and so supply is slightly greater than demand in terms of share of access to pools – as a Borough wide average.
- 8.4 Local share does vary across the Borough and its distribution is set out in Map 8.1 overleaf, with the distribution of local share shown in one kilometre grid squares.
- 8.5 The darker yellow squares have a value of 1 and the share of swimming pools for residents in these areas is equal to the demand. In the areas with the two shades of green there are values of 1. – 1.20, 1.20 – 1.40. So in these areas the supply of swimming pools is higher than demand and the Borough average.
- 8.6 In the lighter yellow areas the share of swimming pools is between 1 – 0.80 and so the demand is higher than supply and below the Borough average. It is in these areas that residents have the lowest share of swimming pools. As with the earlier findings, this is the South East of the Borough and where there are few swimming pool sites.

Map 8.1: Local Share of Swimming Pools Merton 2018



9. Summary Report

Report Context

- 9.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of the current level of provision for swimming pools across the London Borough of Merton in 2018. The assessment applies the data from Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) 2018 National Run on supply, demand and access to swimming pools and which is for all local authority areas in England. The data tables include the findings for Merton and the neighbouring local authorities to Merton.
- 9.2 The purpose of the report is to provide Merton Council with an updated evidence base for swimming pools, which the Council can use to inform their strategic planning for the future provision on of swimming pools
- 9.3 This summary report sets out the main findings from the FPM assessment.

Findings from the Assessment

Swimming Pool Supply

- 9.4 There are 13 individual pools on 10 swimming pool sites across Merton in 2018. The total supply of water space available for community use in the weekly peak period is 2,613 sq metres of water. (Note: for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 and 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 9.5 Three of the swimming pool sites are operated by GLL, working in partnership with Merton Council to provide public leisure centre swimming pools. . All three public swimming pool sites, have a main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool, so they are extensive swimming pool sites.
- 9.6 In November 2018, the new Morden Leisure Centre swimming pool site will open, and replace the Morden Park Pools. The Morden Leisure Centre site is close to the Morden Park Pools site and the catchment area of both pool sites, is effectively the same. The existing Morden Parks Pools centre will be demolished, once the new Morden Leisure Centre is opened.
- 9.7 The new swimming pool site has a larger teaching learner pool, it being 15m x 13m and a total area of 195 sq metres of water. The Morden Parks Pools teaching/learner pool is a smaller pool, of 10m x 6m and 60 sq metres of water. So there is a net increase of 135 sq metres of water, for learn to swim activities, at the new Morden Leisure Centre.
- 9.8 In addition, the teaching/learner pool at the new centre, has a movable floor and a depth of up to 3.9m. It will include diving in the programme of use and the pool has a full set of diving and springboards.
- 9.9 The main pool in both the Morden Leisure Centre and the Morden Parks Pool are both 33m x 13m and 6 lane pools. As the new Morden Park Leisure Centre is not yet open, it was not included in the Sport England 2018 national run assessment for Merton. The existing Morden Parks Pool site is

included. The net difference in the total water space between the two pool sites is an increase of 135 sq metres of water, and there is no difference in the catchment area of the two pool sites.

- 9.10 The increase in water space represents, 5.1% of the total Merton supply of water space available for community use across the Borough in 2018. Both swimming pool sites have been included in the swimming pool supply table (Table 2.1).
- 9.11 Of the ten swimming pool sites, three are public swimming pools sites operated by GLL and working in partnership with Merton Council. There are four swimming pool sites, which are commercially owned and operated and there are three pool sites owned by educational institutions.
- 9.12 All three public swimming pool sites, have a main pool and a separate teaching/learner pool: details of the Morden Park Pool and Morden Leisure Centre described already; Wimbledon Leisure Centre has a 30m x 10m main pool and an 80 sq metre teaching/learner pool. The site opened in 1900 but was last extensively modernised in 2014, Canons Leisure Centre (Mitcham), has a main pool of 25m x 4 lanes and an extensive teaching/learner pool of 130 sq metres of water.
- 9.13 So there are three public swimming pool sites, which can accommodate the full range of swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities; and swimming development through clubs, plus diving at the Morden Parks Leisure Centre. These activities can take place in dedicated pools and which are suitable for each activity.
- 9.14 The commercial swimming pool sites provide for the centre membership to do recreational and fitness swimming. Commercial swimming pools may also operate a swim school.
- 9.15 The three education pool sites are: The Kings Club at Kings College School, and which has an unusual size main pool of 30m x 9m; Wimbledon College Pool, which has a main pool of 25m x 4 lanes; and Wimbledon High School which also has a main pool of 25m x 4 lanes.
- 9.16 The average age of all the swimming pool sites is 26 years, this excludes the Wimbledon Leisure Centre which opened in 1900 and last modernised in 2014. The most recent swimming pool site is the Morden Parks Leisure Centre, which will open in November 2018.
- 9.17 Of the five pool sites which opened before 2000, five have been modernised and so there is quite a good track record of pool modernisation. The pre 2000 unmodernised pool site is located at Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham (1983).

Measure of Provision

- 9.18 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, Merton has a supply of 15 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population in 2018. In comparison with the neighbouring authorities, Merton has the highest provision of water space, based on this measure. The next highest provision is in Wandsworth, at 13 sq metres of water per 1,000 population and the lowest provision is located in Lambeth, at 6 sq metres of water space per 1,000 population.
- 9.19 The London Region average is 11 sq metres of water per 1,000 population and for England wide it is 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2018. So the provision in Merton is higher than the neighbouring local authorities, London Region and the England wide average.

- 9.20 The overall level of provision identified for Merton, from the FPM assessment, will be based on all the supply and demand findings. This measure of comparing the Merton supply, with that of the neighbouring local authorities', London Region and England wide, is set out because some local authorities like to understand how their provision compares with other areas.

Supply and Demand for Swimming Pools

- 9.21 Supply and demand balance compares the total demand for swimming in Merton with the total supply across Merton. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming in Merton is met by ALL the supply in Merton. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 9.22 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Merton. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of pools is set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- 9.23 The reason for presenting supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of pools compares with THEIR total demand for pools.
- 9.24 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of Merton in 2018 generates a demand for 2,308 sq metres of water. This finding compares to the total supply of 2,613 sq metres of water, which is available for community use in the weekly peak period. So, there is a balance of supply exceeding demand by 305 sq metres of water in 2018.
- 9.25 These findings are based on including the Morden Parks Pools and not the Merton Leisure Centre, as the analysis was undertaken before the Morden Park Leisure Centre opens in November 2018. The new centre has 135 sq metres more water space than the existing Morden Parks pool. The teaching/learner pool at the new centre is 195 sq metres of water, compared with 60 sq metres of water at the Morden Parks Pool.
- 9.26 So from November 2018 onwards, the total amount of water space available for community use, in Merton becomes 2,748 sq metres of water. The Merton total demand is 2,308 sq metres of water, so there is balance of supply exceeding demand by 440 sq metres of water.
- 9.27 Across the six authorities, including Merton, there is a contrasting finding, with demand for swimming pools exceeding supply by 3,797 sq metres of water. The findings are consistent with the findings from the GLA study "2016 – 2041 London Wide Assessment of Need for Swimming Pools". That study identified a deficit of water space to meet demand in both 2018 and then in 2041, and which includes the projected population growth across London is included. That study identified, that the deficit of water space to meet demand, is highest in the inner London local authorities.

Satisfied or Met Demand for Swimming

- 9.28 Satisfied demand measures the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools, from residents who live within the car, walking or public transport catchment area of a swimming pool. The finding is that in 2018, some 96% of the total demand for swimming from Merton residents is satisfied/met.

9.29 This means there is a very close correlation between the location and catchment area of the swimming pools, and the location of the Merton demand for swimming. So much so, that over nine out of ten visits to a swimming pool are inside the catchment area of a pool, and there is enough capacity at the pools to absorb this level of the Merton total demand.

Retained demand

9.30 A sub set of the satisfied demand findings is retained demand, which measures how much of the Merton satisfied demand for swimming, is retained at the swimming pool sites located in the Borough. This is based on the catchment area of the Borough's swimming pool sites and Merton residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live.

9.31 In 2018, some 61% of the total 96% of the Merton demand which is met/satisfied, is retained demand within the Borough. As Map 2.1 shows, the Merton pools sites are concentrated in and around Wimbledon, but there is a network of pools sites across the Borough. It is only in the south east of the Borough, towards the Croydon boundary, where there are no swimming pool sites

9.32 It is important to repeat, the model distributes demand based on residents traveling to and using the nearest pool to where they live. Sport England research does support this modelling assumption. However, there are increasingly other factors which influence which pools residents chose to use. These are, the quality of the swimming pool offer, the pool condition, plus other facilities on the same site, such as a gym, these are all of increasing importance to participants.

9.33 This can mean residents will travel further to swim in a pool that provides a more all-round offer, rather than simply choosing to swim in the nearest pool to where they live. Given the age of the Merton pools, it underlines, that to retain over 60% of the Merton demand at pools located in the Borough, and not "leak demand" to more modern pool sites, reflects well on the Merton swimming offer.

Exported demand

9.34 The residual of satisfied demand, after consideration of retained demand, is exported demand. The 2018 finding is that 38% of the Merton satisfied demand for swimming is met outside the authority. Again, this finding is based on the nearest pool for this level of the Borough's satisfied demand, is a pool located outside the Borough. The data does not identify how much of the Merton demand goes to which authority or pool site; it just provides the total figure for exported demand.

Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools

9.35 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it – unmet demand because (1) there is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of any pool, and is then classified as unmet demand.

- 9.36 The Merton total unmet demand in 2018 is 3.7% of total demand and this equates to 85 sq metres of water. Of this total, 93% is from the second definition, unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a pool and 7% from lack of swimming pool capacity (reviewed under the used capacity heading).
- 9.37 Unmet demand from lack of access to a pool, is from residents who do not have access to a car, and live outside the walk to or public transport catchment area of a pool. This represents 88% of the total 93% unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 9.38 This type of unmet demand will always exist, because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas are inside catchment, especially when the walking catchment area of swimming pools is small, at 20 minutes/1 mile. The key point is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists, but the scale which is more important. Plus, if this unmet demand is clustered enough to consider further pool provision, so as to improve accessibility to pools by residents
- 9.39 The Merton total unmet demand totals 85 sq metres of water from both definitions, of which 79 sq metres of water is demand located outside catchment. This level of unmet demand is distributed in low levels across the Borough. It is an insufficient total level of unmet demand, in 2018, to consider increasing pool provision, so as to increase accessibility for residents. (Again for context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width)
- 9.40 Map 6. 1 shows the location and scale of unmet demand for swimming across Merton in 2018. Unmet demand is highest in the south east of the Borough and where it totals around 30 sq metres of water. There are fewer swimming pools located in this part of the Borough, and so there is more limited access to pools for residents who live here. It may also well be that population density is highest here, plus there may also be a higher percentage of residents who do not have access to a car.

Used Capacity (how full are the Swimming Pools?)

- 9.41 The FPM is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which the swimming pools are too full. The model assumes that swimming pool usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The pool itself becomes too full to swim and the changing and circulation areas become crowded.
- 9.42 In 2018, the used capacity of the swimming pools, as a Merton Borough wide average, is estimated to be 64.2% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period. So as a Borough average, it is within the Sport England benchmark pools comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period, and with around 5% of headroom..
- 9.43 The findings for each individual pool site do vary from the Borough average and are set out in Table 7.1. There is quite a lot of variation in the estimated used capacity for individual swimming pool sites. There are several reasons for the variations and they are influenced by the ownership and operation of the pools by the different providers. The main reasons for the variation are :
- **Public leisure centres** – they provide for all the swimming activities of: learn to swim; public recreational swimming; fun and leisure activities; lane and fitness swimming; and swimming development through clubs. The centres will be accessible for public use as well as for club use. The opening hours are extensive and the centres will be proactively managed to encourage and support swimming participation and physical activity.

Finally, as public leisure centres there is not the requirement to pay a monthly membership fee to access the swimming pools, as there are with commercial swimming pool sites.

- All these factors contribute to a higher level of pool usage than the Borough average, with an estimated 95% of pool capacity used in the weekly peak period at Wimbledon Leisure Centre, 85% at the Canons Leisure Centre and 68% at Morden Park Pools.
- It is important to consider also the scale of each pool site and not view the used capacity percentage figure in isolation. The public swimming pool sites are the biggest pool sites in the Borough. As such, they will be able to accommodate a higher level of usage than, a smaller single pool site. This reinforces the importance of the findings for the public swimming pools sites, in not only having a higher estimated used capacity than other pools, but also having higher throughputs.
- The amount of demand for swimming in an area and the number of pool sites, will obviously impact on the used capacity of any individual pool site. As already set out under the supply heading, there is a cluster of pool sites in and around Wimbledon. So the total demand for swimming pools in this area will be shared between these pool sites.
- **Commercial swimming pool sites** have a lower level than the Borough average for pool capacity used in the weekly peak period. The commercial pools provide for recreational swimming by the centre membership, and some commercial pools may also operate a swim school. The more limited range of swimming activities, plus usage being limited to residents who are able and willing to pay the membership fee, explains the findings for the slightly lower levels of used capacity at the commercial pools.
- **Education pool sites** have a used capacity estimate, ranging from 26% at the Wimbledon College pool site, to 82% at the private Wimbledon High School swimming pool. The programme of use at the school pools, will be predominately for swimming club use, there may also be a swim school operating at the school. Very few school swimming pool sites provide for public recreational pay and swim use, unless there is a joint use agreement in place, whereby the pool is managed and operated for public as well as school use.
- The used capacity of education pools will vary for many reasons: (1) the hours of access for community use, if there are only a few hours available each week, then the pool's used capacity will be high, if it is used for all these hours (2) the amount of demand in the catchment area of a pool, and if this demand is shared between many pools with overlapping catchments, Or the opposite can apply of a pool having a unique catchment area and then it will retain a high level of demand (3) the policy by the school/college towards community use, and if it proactively promotes community use, or, limits the amount of community use (4) the ease of booking arrangements and the price for the pool hire.

Imported demand

- 9.44 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Merton but the nearest pool to where they live is inside Merton. So if these residents use the pool nearest to where they live, this becomes part of the used capacity of the Merton pools.

9.45 In 2018 some 43% of the used capacity of the Merton pools is imported and this is 6,260 visits in the weekly peak period. As with exported demand, the data only reports the total and not how much demand comes from each authority, or goes to which pool sites.

Export/Import Balance

9.46 In terms of visits, Merton exports 5,113 visits per week in the weekly peak period and imports 6,260 visits, so Merton is a net importer of 1,147 visits in the weekly peak period. Both the export and import findings are based on residents traveling to and using the nearest pool to where they live.

Application of the FPM report

9.47 The purpose of this FPM report, is to provide Merton Council with an up to date evidence base for swimming pools, which the Council can use to inform their development and strategic planning for the future provision of swimming pools

9.48 In developing the strategic planning, it will be important to consider the FPM findings alongside other information and consultations, so as to provide a rounded assessment. As set out in the Introduction, this includes information and knowledge from (a) sports perspective (National Governing Bodies and local clubs) and (b) from a local perspective (from the local authority /facility providers and operators and the local community).

Appendix 1: Swimming Pools Included/Excluded

Swimming Pool Facilities Included within the 2018 National Run Analysis

Name of Facility	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1983	
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Learner/Teaching/Training	13 x 10	130		
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1989	2014
MORDEN PARK POOLS	Main/General	33 x 13	426	1967	
MORDEN PARK POOLS	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 6	60		
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2002	
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2005	
THE KING S CLUB	Main/General	30 x 9	270	1985	2011
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON NORTH ROAD)	Main/General	15 x 9	135	1999	
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON NORTH ROAD)	Main/General	20 x 6	120		
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	1998	2005

Name of Facility	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1965	2000
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2002	
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	30 x 10	300	1900	2014
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/Training	10 x 8	80		

Swimming Pools Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small, or closed. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	Outdoor Lido	Outdoor facility/too small.
PERSEID LOWER SCHOOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	Too Small.
PERSEID UPPER SCHOOL	Learner/Teaching/Training	Too Small.

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

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

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass.
- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool

development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

- 3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, taking into account how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the number of facilities (supply) within an area, against the demand for that facility (demand) that the local population will produce, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM works by converting both demand (in terms of people), and supply (facilities), into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits per week in the peak period' (VPWPP). Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users, such as, the age and gender of users, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, and on the facilities, themselves, such as, programming, peak times of use, and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other sources of data to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service (NBS). For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/6 jointly with SportScotland.
- 3.6 User survey data from the NBS and other appropriate sources are used to update the 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

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey – DCMS

4. **Calculating Demand**

- 4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM can reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. **Calculating Supply Capacity**

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3 Based on travel time information⁴ taken from the user survey, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the 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.

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

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 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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.

- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM can assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5 In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.
- 6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only**
- 6.1 Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness, however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 6.1.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
- 6.1.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 6.3 To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;
- 6.1.3. High weighted curve - includes Non-education management - better balanced programme, more attractive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;

7.1.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

7.1.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the 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.

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

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

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

8.3 For examples:

A 25m, 4 lane pool has Theoretical capacity of 2260 per week, 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

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

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

9. Travel times Catchments

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

9.2 The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network

is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street. These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.

- 9.3 The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.
- 9.4 The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 9.5 Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

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

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

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

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

Inclusion Criteria used within analysis: Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all Operational Indoor Pools available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, Sports Club/Community Association
- Exclude all pools not available for community use i.e. private use
- Exclude all outdoor pools i.e. Lidos
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 meters OR is less than 160 square meters
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction, and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion
- Where opening times are missing, availability has been included based on similar facility types
- Where the year built is missing assume date 1975⁵.

Facilities in Wales and the Scottish Borders included, as supplied by **sportscotland** and Sports Council for Wales.

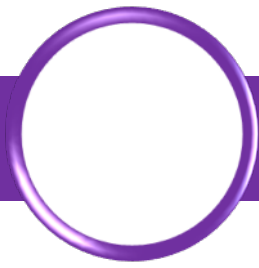
Model Parameters used in the Analysis

Pool Parameters

At one Time Capacity	0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters
Catchment Maps	Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Catchment times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model.
Duration	60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools

⁵ Choosing a date in the mid '70s ensures that the facility is included, whilst not overestimating its impact within the run.

Percentage																						
Participation	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age</th> <th>0 - 15</th> <th>16 - 24</th> <th>25 - 39</th> <th>40 - 59</th> <th>60-79</th> <th>80+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>10.39</td> <td>7.58</td> <td>9.39</td> <td>8.05</td> <td>4.66</td> <td>1.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>13.78</td> <td>14.42</td> <td>16.04</td> <td>12.50</td> <td>7.52</td> <td>1.56</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+	Male	10.39	7.58	9.39	8.05	4.66	1.74	Female	13.78	14.42	16.04	12.50	7.52	1.56
Age	0 - 15	16 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 59	60-79	80+																
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Male	1.11	1.06	0.96	1.03	1.26	1.49																
Female	1.08	0.98	0.88	1.01	1.13	1.19																
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 Total: 52 Hours																					
Percentage in Peak Period	63%																					



APPENDIX 6

SPORTS HALLS NATIONAL RUN REPORT (FPM)

Strategic Assessment of Sports Hall Provision London Borough of Merton

Facility Planning Model

National Run Report

September 2018

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of sports halls provision across the Merton Council area. The assessment is based on Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) data from Sport England's 2018 national assessment of sports halls. Sport England undertakes an annual assessment of the supply, demand and access to sports halls for all local authorities in England
- 1.2 The purpose of this report, is to provide Merton Council with an assessment of need and evidence base, which the Council can use in the Local Plan for provision of sports halls across the Borough.
- 1.3 The report is based on an analysis of sports halls provision under seven headings and includes data tables and maps. The headings are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied/met demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the sports halls are); and local share. The definition of each heading is set out at the start and is followed a commentary on the findings.
- 1.4 The assessment and findings are catchment area based, and the catchment area of the sports halls extends across local authority boundaries. For some Merton residents, the nearest sports hall to where they live will be outside the Borough (exported demand) and vice versa, for some residents in neighbouring authorities, their nearest sports hall will be located within Merton (imported demand).
- 1.5 So, it is important to include the data for the neighbouring authorities, alongside that for Merton. Where valid to do so, the findings for the neighbouring local authorities are also commented on.
- 1.6 A summary of main findings is set out at the end of the report.
- 1.7 The information contained within the report should be read alongside the two appendices. Appendix 1 sets out the facilities included and excluded in the assessment, and Appendix 2 sets out the fpm inclusion criteria and the model parameters.
- 1.8 This report should not be considered in isolation, and in the strategic planning for sports halls, it will be important to consider the findings in this assessment, alongside information and consultations from (1) sports perspective (National Governing Bodies of Sport, local sports clubs & key stakeholders), (2) a local perspective (from the local authority/facility providers and operators/community organisations).
- 1.9 This report has been prepared by WYG Consulting on behalf of Sport England. WYG are contracted by Sport England to undertake FPM work on behalf of Sport England and local authorities.

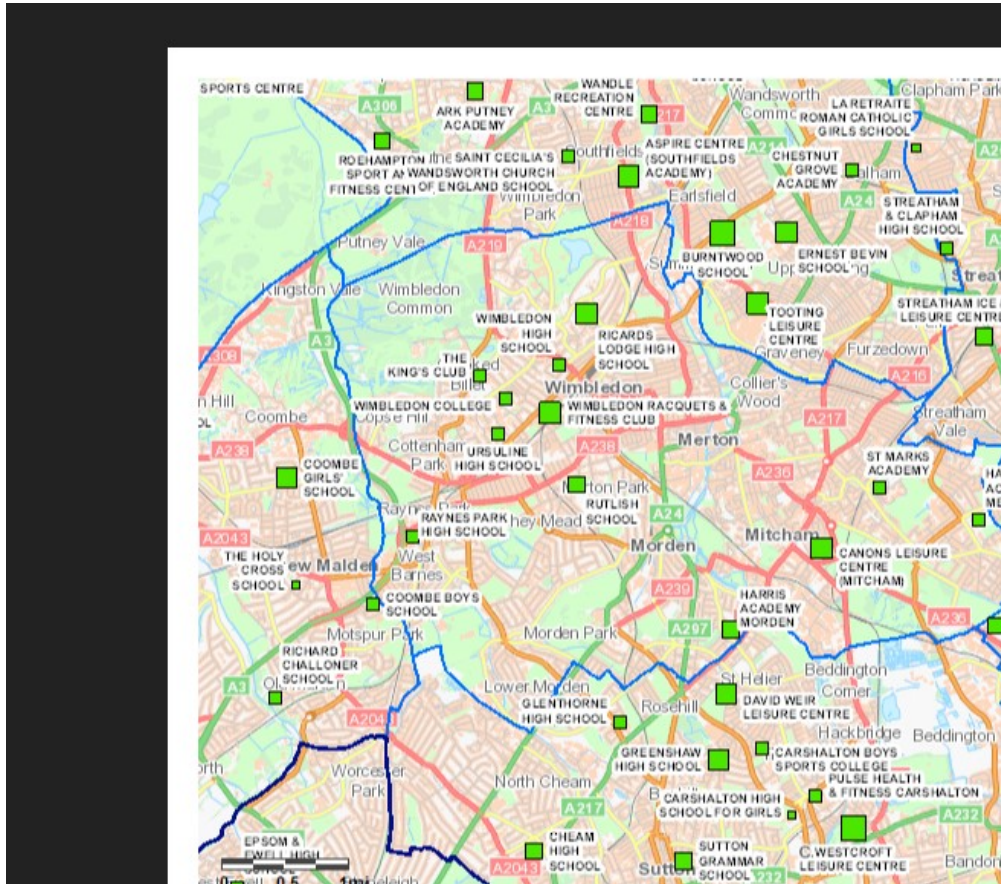
2. Supply of Sports Halls

Total Supply	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Number of halls	16	32	13	25	22	23
Number of hall sites	12	21	10	19	13	14
Supply of total hall space in courts	62	119.90	57.80	98.40	83.30	86.20
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hrs avail in peak period)	47.30	76.20	39.60	65.30	60.20	68.60
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	12,903	20,813	10,799	17,841	16,439	18,729
Courts per 10,000 population	3	3.10	3.30	3	4.10	2.70

- 2.1 **Definition of supply** – this is the supply or capacity of the sports halls which are available for public and club use in the weekly peak period. The supply is expressed in number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in numbers of badminton courts.
- 2.2 There are 16 individual sports halls located on 12 sites across Merton in 2018. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts, is 62 courts, of which 47 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as the effective supply). The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts, and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use at the sports halls located on education sites.
- 2.3 Based on a measure of number of badminton courts available for community use per 10,000 population, Merton has 3 badminton courts. Merton has the fourth highest supply of courts based on this measure, and is the same as Lambeth. The highest supply is in Sutton at 4.1 badminton courts per 10,000 population and the lowest provision is in Wandsworth at 2.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population.
- 2.4 The London Region average is 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for England wide it is 4.2 courts per 10,000 population in 2018.
- 2.5 So, the provision of sports hall space across Merton is close to most of the neighbouring local authorities and London Region, but below that of the England wide average.
- 2.6 As with swimming pools, these quantitative findings are set out simply for comparative purposes, because some local authorities like to know how their provision compares with that of its neighbours. The assessment for Merton will be based on the findings from all seven headings in the sports halls data, not just supply.

2.7 The location of all the sports hall sites in Merton is set out in Map 2.1 below. The difference in size of the green square, reflects the different size of the sports hall at each site. As the map shows there is a significant supply of sports halls around Wimbledon and in the south east of the Borough, with fewer sites in the north east and far south west of the Borough

Map 2.1 Location of sports hall sites Merton 2018



2.8 A description of all the sports halls in the Borough is set out in Table 2.1 below. The average age for the sports hall sites is 20 years, the most recent sports halls were opened in 2004, when five sports hall sites opened: Harris Academy Merton; Raynes Park High School; Ricards Lodge High School; Rutlish School sports hall; and St Marks Academy sports halls. So five school sports halls sites opened in one year, plus in 2003 a further two school sports hall sites were opened: Harris Academy Morden; and Ursuline High School sports hall.

- 2.9 In these two years, seven sports halls on school sites were opened, and this represents 58% of the total sports hall sites in the Borough. To maintain the quality of this extensive stock of sports halls, there will be a need to modernise an extensive supply at the same time.
- 2.10 Of the four pre 2000 sports hall sites, one has been modernised, The Kings Club opened in 1985 and modernised in 2005. The three pre 2000 unmodernised sports halls are located at: Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham 1983; Wimbledon High School 1996; and Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club 1985.
- 2.11 Modernisation is defined as one or more of, the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the lighting system upgraded or the changing accommodation modernised.
- 2.12 A key finding is that ten of the total twelve the sports hall sites (83% of the total supply), are owned by educational institutions, a combination of state schools and colleges and independent private schools.
- 2.13 The education sports halls will have variable hours of access for community use, outside of education use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage the venues for wider community use and which is predominantly for sports club and community groups use. Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a reactive basis, on a term or even shorter irregular lettings. Again, this is for use by sports clubs or community groups whilst some schools do not provide access for community use at all.
- 2.14 The variable policy, hours and access for community use of the education venues, explains the reason for the difference between the total supply of sports halls, which is 62 badminton courts, and the supply available for community use, which is 47 badminton courts, in the weekly peak period. This is a difference of 15 badminton courts, or, a 24%, difference between the total supply and the available supply for community use.
- 2.15 Furthermore, these quantitative findings, illustrate the impact any changes in the policy of education providers towards community use and access, will have on the overall supply of sports halls across the Borough. Any reduction in community use at these venues will transfer more demand, most likely sports club use, to other venues. The implications of this finding are reviewed under the used capacity heading.
- 2.16 The sports hall offer is very extensive, in terms of the hall sports that can be accommodated. There are 11 individual sports halls which are 4 badminton court size, this is 68% of the total number of sports halls across the Borough. This size of sports hall can accommodate the full range of indoor hall sports, at the community level of participation
- 2.17 The largest sports hall is the 6 badminton court sports hall, located at the Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham. There are four venues which have a second activity hall, as well as a main hall, these being: Harris Academy Morden; Ricards Lodge High School; Rutlish School; and Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club. So these five venues can provide for multi sports use at the same time.
- 2.18 Six of the education venues have a main hall area of 690 sq metres and dimensions of 34.5m x 20m, which is the Sport England and National Governing Bodies of sports, recommended size for a 4 badminton court size sports hall for community participation.

- 2.19 There are four education venues which have a smaller main hall of 594 sq metres and dimensions of 33m x 18m (or smaller main hall). The Department of Education recommended size of a 4 badminton court size sports hall for national curriculum purposes is 33m x 18m. This size of sports hall does provide less space between courts and less run off space. Sports clubs will, most likely, prefer to use and access the larger education sports hall sites.
- 2.20 Including Merton and all the neighbouring local authorities, there is a total of 131 individual sports halls on 89 sports hall sites, it is an extensive supply of sports halls.

Table 2.1: Sports Hall Supply Merton 2018

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
MERTON							70%	12%	18%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main	37 x 33	1221	6	1983		71%	14%	15%
HARRIS ACADEMY MERTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		60%	13%	27%
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		70%	12%	18%
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	32 x 18	576	4	2004	2007	73%	9%	18%
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		74%	14%	12%
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240						
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		69%	11%	20%
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
ST MARKS ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		53%	11%	36%
THE KING'S CLUB	Main	32 x 17	562	4	1985	2005	77%	13%	10%
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		74%	11%	16%
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2000		77%	12%	10%
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1996		69%	12%	19%
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1985		72%	12%	16%
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	27 x 18	486						

3. Demand for Sports Halls

Total Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Population	209,096	389,499	176,900	332,324	203,380	323,748
Visits demanded – visits per week peak period	13,430	24,713	11,436	22,301	12,652	21,553
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	61.50	113.10	52.40	102.10	57.90	98.60
% of population without access to a car	31.60	32.20	23.70	57.10	22	44.30

- 3.1 **Definition of total demand** – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in numbers of badminton courts.
- 3.2 The 2018 population of Merton is 209,096 people and this population generates a sports hall demand of 13,430 visits in the weekly peak period of week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day). The demand in the weekly peak period equates to a total demand for 61 badminton courts.
- 3.3 The percentage of the population without access to a car is recorded under the demand heading. Based on the 2011 Census the findings for Merton are that 31.6% of the resident population who do not have access to a car. The range of findings for the other neighbouring authorities are 57.1% in Lambeth, to 22% of the Sutton population, without access to a car. The London Region average is 40% of the population who do not have access to a car and for England wide, it is 24.9% of the population.
- 3.4 The percentage of the population without access to a car is important, because it influences travel patterns to sports halls. This however has less significant in London, given the very extensive public transport system. That said, a network of local accessible sports halls remains very important for the residents who will either walk or use public transport, to access a sports hall.
- 3.5 The FPM findings for Merton are that 69% of visits to sports halls are by car (up to 20 minutes' drive time) 20% of all visits to sports halls are by walking (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) and 11% of visits are by public transport (20 minutes catchment area).

- 3.6 So in Merton, nearly one in three visits to sports halls are by a combination of walking and public transport. This reinforces the importance of a network of local accessible sports halls, so as to provide opportunities for residents to participate. Fortunately, there are 10 sports hall sites located at schools and colleges, this helps with creating a more local network of accessible sports halls.

4. Supply & Demand Balance

Supply/Demand Balance	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Supply - Hall provision (courts) based on hours available for community use	47.30	76.20	39.60	65.30	60.20	68.60
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	61.50	113.10	52.40	102.10	57.90	98.60
Supply / Demand balance	-14.20	-36.90	-12.80	-36.80	2.30	-30

- 4.1 **Definition of supply and demand balance** – supply and demand balance compares the total demand for sports halls in Merton with the total supply. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls is met by ALL the supply in Merton. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other authorities).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Merton. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls with supply and demand spread across local authority boundaries, are set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- 4.3 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance, is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.4 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of Merton in 2018 generates a demand for 61.5 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 47.3 badminton courts which are available for community use in the weekly peak period in 2018. So, the Merton demand exceeds the Merton supply by 14.2 badminton courts.

- 4.5 However, and as set out in the supply findings, the total supply of badminton courts across the 12 sports hall sites in the Borough, is 62 badminton courts, of which 47 are available in the weekly peak period for community use. Based on the variable hours of access for community use at the education venues, there is an aggregate total of 15 badminton courts, which are not available for community use. So the Merton total supply of 62 badminton courts is almost in balance with the Merton total demand of 61 badminton courts.
- 4.6 Across Merton and all the neighbouring authorities, demand for sports halls exceeds the available supply of sports halls for community use by 128 badminton courts.

5. Satisfied Demand - demand from Merton residents currently being met by supply

Satisfied Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Total number of visits which are met	12,090	21,722	10,719	18,764	12,139	18,258
% of total demand satisfied	90	87.90	93.70	84.10	95.90	84.70
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	68.70	70.60	72.70	46.20	71.90	59.30
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	20	16.90	18.80	38.30	21.10	27.40
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	11.30	12.50	8.50	15.50	7.10	13.20
Demand Retained	6,433	13,419	6,626	10,457	8,847	10,763
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	53.20	61.80	61.80	55.70	72.90	58.90
Demand Exported	5,657	8,302	4,093	8,307	3,292	7,495
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	46.80	38.20	38.20	44.30	27.10	41.10

- 5.1 **Definition of satisfied demand** – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.

- 5.2 In 2018, some 90% of the total demand for sports halls from Merton residents is being satisfied/met. This means this level of the Merton total demand for sports halls is located within the catchment area of a sports hall, (located within the Borough and those outside and where the catchment area extends into Merton). There is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of total demand for sports halls.
- 5.3 This is a high level of satisfied/met demand and the range of satisfied demand in the neighbouring authorities is 95% in Sutton to 84% in both Lambeth and Wandsworth. The London Region average for satisfied demand is 85% and for England wide satisfied demand is 91% of total demand.
- 5.4 So the findings for Merton show, that nine out of ten visits to a sports hall are located within the catchment area of a sports hall, and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to meet this level of demand.

Retained demand

- 5.5 A sub set of satisfied demand is retained demand, and this measures how much of the Merton demand is met at sports halls in the Borough. This is based on the catchment area of the Merton sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live.
- 5.6 The finding is that, retained demand represents 53% of the Merton total satisfied demand of 90%. The nearest sports hall for over five out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Merton resident, is a venue located in the Borough.

Exported demand

- 5.7 After retained demand, the residual of satisfied demand is export of the Merton demand. Again, this is based on Merton residents using the nearest venue to where they live, and which happens to be a sports hall in a neighbouring authority. The finding for 2018 is that Merton is exporting 46% of its satisfied demand for sports halls, and which is met in neighbouring authorities. The data does not identify how much demand goes to which authority or sports hall site. However, as Map 2.1 shows, there are a cluster of sports halls close to the Merton boundary in Wandsworth. Croydon and Sutton.

6. Unmet Demand - demand from Merton residents not currently being met

Unmet Demand	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	1,340	2,991	717	3,537	513	3,295
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	10	12.10	6.30	15.90	4.10	15.30
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	6.10	13.80	3.30	16.30	2.40	15.10
% of Unmet Demand due to ;						
Lack of Capacity -	38	29.80	26.30	70.50	14.80	63.90
Outside Catchment -	62	70.20	73.70	29.50	85.20	36.10
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	60.70	68.70	71.10	29.10	81.70	35.60

- 6.1 The **unmet demand definition has two parts to it** - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and this is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 The finding for Merton is that unmet demand is 10% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to 6.1 badminton courts.
- 6.3 Of the total unmet demand, 62% is from definition two - unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and 38% from lack of sports hall capacity (reviewed under the used capacity heading).
- 6.4 Across most studies, there is a finding of unmet demand which is located outside catchment. This is because, it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall, especially when the walking catchment area is only 20 minutes/1mile. The finding is that 60.7% of the total 62% unmet demand located outside catchment, is by residents who do not have access to a car (bottom row and in bold typeface in the unmet demand table).
- 6.5 The significant finding is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists, but the SCALE and in Merton, it equates to just fewer than 4 badminton courts, of the total unmet demand of 6.1 badminton courts across the Borough. It is not a large scale of unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall. For context, the Merton supply of sports halls available for community use in the weekly peak period is 47 badminton courts.

- 6.6 The location and scale of unmet demand across Merton (from both definitions) is shown in Map 6.1. The unmet demand is expressed in units of badminton courts in one kilometre grid squares and the squares are colour coded, with different values of unmet demand. The three shades of blue squares, have unmet demand in the range 0 – 0.2 of one badminton court, the two shades of green have unmet demand values of between 0.02- 0.05 of one badminton court, and the yellow squares are in a range of 0.05 – 0.08 of one badminton court.
- 6.7 The highest unmet demand is located east and north east of Rutlish School, the total unmet demand in this area equates to around 2 badminton courts. It maybe this is the area of high population density in the Borough and some of the sports halls located in this area are estimated to be full at peak times.

7. Used Capacity - How full are the facilities?

Used Capacity	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Total number of visits used of current capacity	12,903	19,456	10,758	17,841	16,236	18,729
% of overall capacity of halls used	100	93.50	99.60	100	98.80	100
Visits Imported;						
Number of visits imported	6,469	6,037	4,131	7,383	7,389	7,967
As a % of used capacity	50.10	31	38.40	41.40	45.50	42.50

- 7.1 **Definition of used capacity** - is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. For sports halls Sport England sets the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times. Above this level the time taken to change the sports hall for different activities starts to impinge on the activity time itself. Also, the changing and circulation areas become overcrowded and this can discourage participation.
- 7.2 The facilities planning model finding is the Merton sports halls as a Borough wide average are estimated to be operating at 100% of used capacity in the weekly peak period of week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).
- 7.3 These findings bring together a number of earlier findings:
- the Merton demand for sports halls exceeds the supply of sports halls available for community use by 14 badminton courts;
 - the same finding of demand exceeding supply, applies in all the neighbouring authorities. The collective finding is that demand for sports halls exceeds supply by 128 badminton courts; and
 - there is unmet demand for sports halls because of lack of sports hall capacity, in Merton it is small at just over 2 badminton courts. These are the collective reasons why the Merton sports halls are estimated to be full in the weekly peak period.
- 7.4 When this finding occurs, the model tries to re-distribute demand that would still like to access the venue but cannot do so because it is full. The demand is re-distributed to other sports halls located in the same catchment area. This is an iterative process, and carries on until there is no more capacity, at any sports hall site to meet the demand.

- 7.5 The demand that remains unallocated is known as “demand re-distributed after initial allocation” and is expressed in visits per week in the weekly peak period. These findings are set out in the final column in Table 7.1 overleaf. The minus figure is the demand in visits that would like to access the sports hall, but cannot do so because it is full. The figures for the sports halls without a minus, indicate the number of visits to that sports hall, which have been re allocated to a venue and which shares some of the same catchment area.
- 7.6 Overall, it is important to repeat, the total unmet demand equates to 6 badminton courts (unmet demand table section 6). Again for context, the total supply of sports halls across Merton is 62 badminton courts of which 47 courts are available for community use in the weekly peak period.
- 7.7 The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts and the available supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use across the 10 education sites. . The aggregate unavailable supply, across all the education sites equates to 15 badminton courts.
- 7.8 This unavailable supply, is greater than the total unmet demand.so there is scope to address both the unmet demand and reduce the used capacity of the sports halls, by increasing access to the school/college sports halls.
- 7.9 As Table 7.1 shows, Rutlish School with 549 visits in the weekly peak period is the venue with the most demand that cannot be met. This is followed by Ricards Lodge High School with 404 visits, Canons Leisure Centre 171 visits, and St Marks Academy 122 visits all of which are visits which cannot be accommodated in the weekly peak period.

Table 7.1: Merton Sports Hall Demand Re-Allocated After Initial Allocation

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Demand Redistributed after initial allocation
MERTON							100%	0%	876
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main	37 x 33	1221	6	1983		100%	0%	-171
HARRIS ACADEMY MERTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		100%	0%	105
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		100%	0%	247
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	32 x 18	576	4	2004	2007	100%	0%	51
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		100%	0%	-403
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240						
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		100%	0%	-549
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
ST MARKS ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		100%	0%	-122

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Demand Redistributed after initial allocation
MERTON							100%	0%	876
THE KING'S CLUB	Main	32 x 17	562	4	1985	2005	100%	0%	21
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		100%	0%	207
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2000		100%	0%	319
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1996		100%	0%	238
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1985		100%	0%	932
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	27 x 18	486						

Imported demand

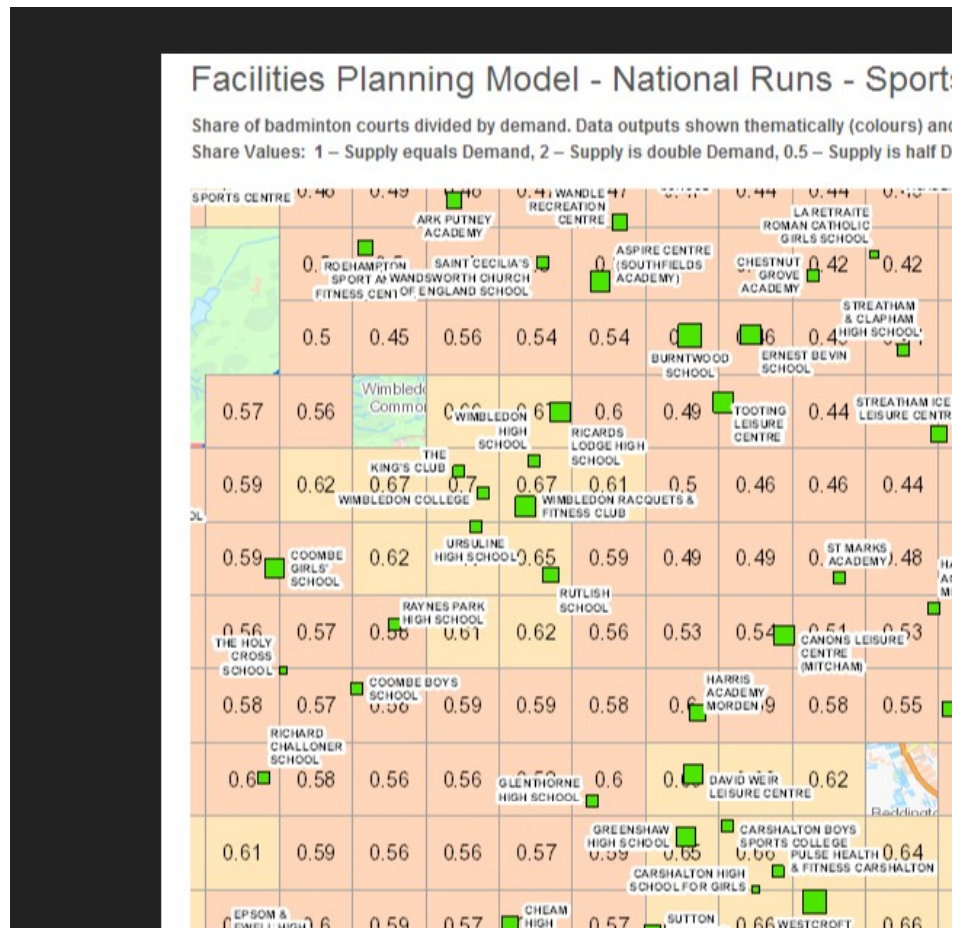
- 7.10 Imported demand is reported under used capacity, because if a resident in a neighbouring authority uses the nearest sports hall to where they live and this is a sports hall in Merton, then this becomes part of the used capacity of the Merton sports halls. The finding is that 50% of the used capacity of the Merton sports halls are imported, and this represents 6,469 visits in the weekly peak period. This is another contributory reason to the findings for high levels of sports hall capacity used. As with the exported demand data, the total figures are reported, not how much demand is imported from each authority, or how much goes to individual centres.

8. Local Share - equity share of facilities

Local Share	Merton	Croydon	Kingston upon Thames	Lambeth	Sutton	Wandsworth
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, 1> capacity greater than demand	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.60	0.50

- 8.1 **Local share has quite a complicated definition** - it helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It takes into account the size and availability of facilities as well as travel modes. Local share is useful at looking at 'equity' of provision.
- 8.2 Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the area. A value of 1 means that the level of supply just matches demand, while a value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of supply and a value greater than 1 indicates a surplus.
- 8.3 Merton has a local share of 0.6 in 2018 and so demand is greater than supply - in terms of local share of sports halls. This is the same finding for Croydon Kingston upon Thames and Sutton, whilst local share in Lambeth and Wandsworth has a value of 0.5.
- 8.4 Map 8.1 shows the distribution of local share across Merton and local share does vary slightly but most of the Borough has the same shade of beige with a value of 0.6 – 0.5. Local share is slightly higher in the Wimbledon area and where it has a value of 0.7 – 0.7. This is the area of highest supply of sports halls, and so more supply to share with the demand in this area, than elsewhere in the Borough.

Map 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls Merton 2018



9. Summary Report

Report Context

- 9.1 This report and the accompanying maps provide a strategic assessment of sports hall provision in the London Borough of Merton in 2018. The assessment is based on Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM data from Sport England's 2018 national assessment of sports halls).
- 9.2 The evidence base report, provides a supply, demand and access to sports halls assessment. The report will be used by Merton Council in the development of Local Plan policies and strategic planning for the future provision of sports halls across the Borough

Key findings from the National Run report

Sports Hall Supply

- 9.3 There are 16 individual sports halls located on 12 sites across Merton in 2018. The total supply of sports halls in badminton courts, is 62 courts, of which 47 are available in the weekly peak period for community use (known as the effective supply). The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts, and the effective supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use, at the sports halls located on education sites.
- 9.4 In terms of sports halls ownership, a key finding is that ten of the total twelve sports hall sites (83% of the total supply), are owned by educational institutions, a combination of state schools and colleges and independent private schools.
- 9.5 The education sports halls have variable hours of access for community use outside of education use. Some schools and colleges proactively manage the venues for wider community use, which is predominantly for sports club and community groups' use. Other schools and colleges let their sports halls on a reactive basis, for a term, or, shorter irregular lettings. Again this is for use by sports clubs, or community groups', whilst some schools do not provide access for community use at all.
- 9.6 The variable policy, hours and access for community use of the education venues, explains the reason for the difference between the Merton total supply of sports halls, which is 62 badminton courts, and the supply available for community use, which is 47 badminton courts. This is an aggregate difference of 15 badminton courts, or, a 24%, difference between the total supply and the available supply of sports halls for community use.
- 9.7 These quantitative findings, illustrate the impact any changes in the policy of education providers towards community use, will have on the overall supply of sports halls across the Borough. Any reduction in community use at education venues will transfer more demand, most likely sports club use, to other venues.
- 9.8 The average age of the sports hall sites is 20 years, the most recent sports halls opened in 2004, when five sports hall sites opened and all on education sites: Harris Academy Merton; Raynes Park High School; Ricards Lodge High School; Rutlish School sports hall; and St Marks Academy sports hall.
- 9.9 In 2003 two school sports hall sites were opened: Harris Academy Morden; and Ursuline High School sports hall. The 2003 and 2004 school sports hall sites, represent 58% of the total sports hall sites in the Borough.

- 9.10 Of the four pre 2000 sports hall sites, one has been modernised, The Kings Club, opened in 1985 and modernised in 2005. The three pre 2000 unmodernised sports halls are located at: Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham (1983); Wimbledon High School (1996); and Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club (1985).
- 9.11 There is an increasing need for modernisation of the sports halls, to maintain the quality of the venues. Modernisation is defined as one or more of, the sports hall floor upgraded to a sprung timber floor, the lighting system upgraded or the changing accommodation modernised.
- 9.12 The sports hall offer is extensive, in terms of the SCALE of the sports halls and the sports that can be accommodated. There are eleven individual sports halls which are 4 badminton court size, and this represents 68% of the total supply of sports halls. This size of sports hall can accommodate the full range of indoor hall sports, at the community level of participation.
- 9.13 The largest sports hall is a 6 badminton court sports hall, located at the Canons Leisure Centre Mitcham. There are four venues which have a second activity hall, as well as a main hall, these being: Harris Academy Morden; Ricards Lodge High School; Rutlish School; and Wimbledon Racquets and Fitness Club. The scale of the sports halls at these five sites, means they can provide for multi sports use at the same time.
- 9.14 Six of the ten education venues, have a main hall area of 690 sq metres and dimensions of 34.5m x 20m. This is the Sport England and National Governing Bodies of halls sports, recommended size for a 4 badminton court size sports hall, for community participation.
- 9.15 There are four education venues which have a smaller main hall of 594 sq metres and dimensions of 33m x 18m (or smaller main hall). The Department of Education recommended size for a 4 badminton court size sports hall for national curriculum purposes, is 33m x 18m. This size of sports hall does provide less space between courts, as well as less run off space. Sports clubs will, most likely, prefer to use and access the larger education sports hall sites.
- 9.16 The Borough Council alerted us to a planning application for a new secondary school at High Path South Wimbledon. The planning application includes a proposal for a new sports hall and with dimensions of 33m x 18m, which is the scale to meet the needs for curriculum use. Sport England in responding to Merton Council about the planning application said in their view, the sports hall should have dimensions of 34.5m x 20m, based on the sports hall guidance and technical information from Sport England and the National Governing Bodies of Sport. .
- 9.17 No doubt, Merton Council will consider the Sport England response in determining the planning application. If the Council wishes to include a community use agreement, as part of any planning consent, to ensure the sports hall does provide for community use, then the dimensions of 34.5m x 20m, are the dimensions set out by Sport England and the National Governing Bodies' of Sport for the full range of indoor hall sports at the local level.
- 9.18 Including Merton and the five neighbouring local authorities, there is a total of 131 individual sports halls on 89 sports hall sites, it is an extensive supply of sports halls.

Measure of Provision

- 9.19 Based on a measure of number of badminton courts available for community use per 10,000 population, Merton has 3 badminton courts. Merton has the fourth highest supply of courts, based on this measure. The highest supply is in Sutton, at 4.1 badminton courts per 10,000 population and the lowest provision is in Wandsworth, at 2.7 badminton courts per 10,000 population.
- 9.20 The London Region average, is 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for England wide it is 4.2 courts per 10,000 population.
- 9.21 So, the provision of sports hall space across Merton in 2018, is on a par with most of the neighbouring local authorities and London Region, but below that of the England wide average.
- 9.22 As with the swimming pool findings, these quantitative findings are set out simply for comparative purposes, because some local authorities like to know how their provision compares with that of its neighbours. The assessment of need for Merton, will be based on the findings from all seven headings in the sports halls data, not just supply.

Supply and Demand Balance

- 9.23 Supply and demand balance, compares the total demand for sports halls in Merton with the total supply. In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the venues are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities, nor the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Merton. The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls with supply and demand across local authority boundaries, are set out under Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity.
- 9.24 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance, is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of sports halls compares with THEIR total demand for sports halls. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison of findings.
- 9.25 When looking at this closed assessment, the resident population of Merton in 2018, generates a demand for 61.5 badminton courts in the weekly peak period. This compares to a supply of 47.3 badminton courts which are available for community use, in the weekly peak period. So, the Merton demand exceeds the Merton supply by 14.2 badminton courts.
- 9.26 However, as set out in the supply findings, the total supply of badminton courts across the 12 sports hall sites in the Borough is 62 badminton courts, of which 47 are available in the weekly peak period for community use. Based on the variable hours of access for community use at the education venues, there is an aggregate total of 15 badminton courts, which are unavailable for community use. If these badminton courts are included, the Merton total supply of 62 badminton courts, is almost in balance with the Merton total demand of 61 badminton courts.

Satisfied Demand or Met Demand for Sports Halls

- 9.27 Satisfied demand represents, the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity of the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.
- 9.28 In 2018, a total of 90% of the total demand for sports halls from Merton residents is being satisfied/met. This means, this level of the Merton total demand for sports halls, is located within the catchment area of a sports hall, and there is enough capacity at the venues to meet this level of total demand. The London Region average for satisfied demand is 85% of total demand, and for England wide, satisfied demand is 91% of total demand.

Retained demand

- 9.29 A sub set of satisfied demand is retained demand, and this measures how much of the Merton demand is met at sports halls in the Borough. This is based on the catchment area of the Merton sports halls, and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live.
- 9.30 The finding is that retained demand represents 53% of the Merton total satisfied demand of 90%. In short, the location and catchment area of the sports hall sites in the Borough, means the nearest sports hall, for over five out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Merton resident, is a venue located in the Borough.

Exported demand

- 9.31 The residual of satisfied demand after retained demand, is export of the Merton demand. Again, this is based on Merton residents using the nearest venue to where they live, and which happens to be a sports hall in a neighbouring authority. The finding for 2018, is that Merton is exporting 46% of its satisfied demand for sports halls, and which is met in neighbouring authorities. The data does not identify how much demand goes to which authority or sports hall site. However, as Map 2.1 shows, there are a cluster of sports halls close to the Merton boundary in Wandsworth, Croydon and Sutton

Unmet Demand

- 9.32 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for sports halls which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 9.33 The Merton unmet demand is 10% of total demand for sports halls and this equates to 6.1 badminton courts. Of the total, 62% is from definition two - unmet demand located outside the catchment area of a sports hall and 38% is from lack of sports hall capacity (reviewed under the used capacity heading).
- 9.34 Across most studies, there is a finding of unmet demand located outside catchment. This is because it is not possible to get complete spatial coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. This is especially true when the walking catchment area is contained to only 20 minutes/1mile.

- 9.35 The significant finding is, not that unmet demand outside catchment exists, but the SCALE of the unmet demand. In Merton it equates to just fewer than 4 badminton courts, of the total unmet demand of 6.1 badminton courts, across the Borough. This level of unmet demand, located outside catchment, is not large scale. For context, the Merton supply of sports halls, available for community use in the weekly peak period, is 47 badminton courts.
- 9.36 The area of highest unmet demand is located east and north east of Rutlish School and the total unmet demand in this area equates to fewer than 2 badminton courts. (Map 6.1 and this is from both definitions of unmet demand). It maybe this is an area of high population density, and some of the sports halls located in this area are estimated to be full at peak times.

Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

- 9.37 Used capacity - is a measure of usage at sports halls and estimates how well used/how full facilities are. The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor', beyond which, the venues are too full. Sport England likes to set the comfort level at 80% of capacity used at peak times. Above this level, the time taken to change the sports hall for different activities starts to impinge on the activity time itself. Also, the changing and circulation areas can become overcrowded and this can discouraging participation.
- 9.38 The facilities planning model finding is the Merton sports halls as a Borough wide average are estimated to be operating at 100% of used capacity in the weekly peak period, of week day evenings (up to 5 hours per day) and weekend days (up to 7 hours per weekend day).
- 9.39 This finding on used capacity brings together a number of earlier findings:
- the Merton demand for sports halls exceeds the supply of sports halls which are available for community use by 14 badminton courts; and
 - there is an unmet demand for sports halls because of lack of sports hall capacity in Merton of just over 2 badminton courts and a total unmet demand of 6 badminton courts. These are the collective reasons, why the Merton sports halls are estimated to be full in the weekly peak period.
- 9.40 When this finding occurs, the model tries to re-distribute demand that would still like to access the venue but cannot do so because it is full. The demand is re-distributed to other sports halls located in the same catchment area. This is an iterative process and carries on until there is no more capacity, at any sports hall site, to meet the demand.
- 9.41 The demand that remains unallocated is known as "demand re-distributed after initial allocation" and is expressed in visits per week in the weekly peak period. (Table 7.1).
- 9.42 Overall, it is important to repeat, the total unmet demand equates to 6 badminton courts (unmet demand table section 6). Again for context, the total supply of sports halls across Merton is 62 badminton courts of which 47 courts are available for community use in the weekly peak period.
- 9.43 The reason for the difference between the total supply of badminton courts and the available supply, is because of the variable hours of access for community use across the 10 education sites. . The aggregate unavailable supply, across all the education sites equates to 15 badminton courts.

- 9.44 This unavailable supply, is greater than the total unmet demand, so there is scope to address both the unmet demand and reduce the used capacity of the sports halls, by increasing access to the school/college sports halls.
- 9.45 Below is Table 9.1 and this shows, the sports hall site which has the most demand which cannot be met is Rutlish School with 549 visits in the weekly peak period, followed by Ricards Lodge High School with 404 visits, then Canons Leisure Centre with 171 visits and St Marks Academy with 122 visits in the weekly peak period. All the sites with a minus sign have demand which cannot be allocated, for the other sites the figure is the number of visits which have been re-allocated.

Table 9.1: Merton Sports Hall Demand Re-Allocated After Initial Allocation

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Demand Redistributed after initial allocation
MERTON							100%	0%	876
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main	37 x 33	1221	6	1983		100%	0%	-171
HARRIS ACADEMY MERTON	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		100%	0%	105
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		100%	0%	247
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	32 x 18	576	4	2004	2007	100%	0%	51
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		100%	0%	-403
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	20 x 12	240						
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		100%	0%	-549
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
ST MARKS ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		100%	0%	-122
THE KING'S CLUB	Main	32 x 17	562	4	1985	2005	100%	0%	21
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2003		100%	0%	207
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2000		100%	0%	319
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1996		100%	0%	238
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1985		100%	0%	932
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	27 x 18	486						

9.46 It is recognised these are surprising findings and to try and provide more context, some key points are:

- Including Merton and all the neighbouring local authorities, demand for sports halls exceeds the available supply of sports halls for community use by 128 badminton courts. (Supply and demand balance table section 3). So across the study area, the finding is that there is more demand for sports halls than supply.
- Merton is a slight net importer of demand for sports halls. Based on the catchment area of sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, Merton is exporting 5,657 visits per week in the weekly peak period and which is met at sports halls in neighbouring authorities. Based on the same assumption, of residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live, then Merton is importing 6,469 visits per week in the weekly peak period, from residents in neighbouring Boroughs. This number of visits then becomes part of the used capacity of the Merton sports halls. So Merton is a net importer of 812 visits per week in the weekly peak period, and this is a slight contributory reason for the used capacity findings
- The 2017 GLA London wide study on provision for sports halls 2017 – 2041, also identified that London wide, the demand for sports halls exceeds supply. Set out below is the summary table for unmet demand for sports halls across London for 2017. The key findings are in blue and show that the London wide unmet demand in 2017 equates to 389 badminton courts, of which 52% is because of lack of sports hall capacity. The GLA study also identified, unmet demand for sports halls is highest in the inner London local authorities.

Table 9.2 Sports Halls Unmet Demand GLA London Wide Study 2017

Unmet Demand	LONDON TOTAL
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	85077
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	14.9
Equivalent in badminton courts - with comfort factor	389.5
% of Unmet Demand due to;	
Lack of Capacity -	52.1
Outside Catchment -	47.9

(Source: GLA Study on provision of sports halls 2017 - 2041)

9.47 To repeat, it is recognised these are surprising findings and they are based on the FPM methodology and parameters (set out in Appendix 2). At face value, the findings suggest there is the need to increase provision of sports halls. However it is important to remember, there is an unavailable aggregate total of 15 badminton courts located at education venues, not available for community use. So there is scope to increase the provision of sports halls, by accessing this supply. It is recognised achieving this, does involve negotiations with individual school and colleges.

- 9.48 It is also important to say, these are a one year set of findings and they should be considered in the context of changes in hall sports participation. It maybe there is a changing pattern of participation in Merton, with less of a need for sports halls, and more of a need for more flexible spaces in terms of dimensions, floor space and different surfaces. This type of venues can accommodate a range of exercise, dance, martial arts and physical activity classes, and are more adaptable to a range of uses.
- 9.49 It is suggested the findings from this National Run assessment are placed in this wider provision context. Also, and as set out in the Introduction, the report should be considered alongside information and consultations from - a sports perspective - National Governing Bodies of Sport, local sports clubs & key stakeholders), and also - a local perspective - the local authority/facility providers and operators and community organisations.

Appendix 1: Sports hall included and excluded in the assessment

Sports Hall Facilities Included within the 2018 National Run Analysis

Name of Facility	Type	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurbished
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Main	1221	1983	
HARRIS ACADEMY MERTON	Main	594	2004	
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Main	690	2003	
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Activity Hall	180		
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	576	2004	2007
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	690	2004	
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	240		
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Main	594	2004	
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	180		
ST MARKS ACADEMY	Main	690	2004	
THE KING'S CLUB	Main	562	1985	2005
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	690	2003	
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Main	690	2000	
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	Main	690	1996	
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	690	1985	
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Main	486		

Sports Halls Excluded

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small or closed. The following facilities were deemed to fall under one or more of these categories and therefore excluded from the modelling:

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Reason for Exclusion
COLLIERS WOOD COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too Small
EASTFIELDS YOUTH CENTRE	Activity Hall	Private Use
FRESHFIELDS DAY CENTRE	Activity Hall	Private Use
HALL SCHOOL WIMBLEDON (SENIOR)	Activity Hall	Private Use
HASLEMERE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
HOLLYMOUNT PRIMARY SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
MELROSE SCHOOL	Activity Hall	Private Use
PARISH HALL OF ST MARY THE VIRGIN	Activity Hall	Too Small
POLLARDS HILL YOUTH CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too Small
RAYNES PARK SPORTS GROUND	Activity Hall	Too Small
SOUTH MITCHAM COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too Small
SOUTH WIMBLEDON YOUTH CENTRE	Activity Hall	Too Small
ST ANN'S SCHOOL (CLOSED)	Activity Hall	Closed
THE WIMBLEDON CLUB	Activity Hall	Too Small
YMCA (LONDON SOUTH WEST)	Activity Hall	Closed

Appendix 2 – Model description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this appendix are the following:

- Model description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1. Background

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

2. Use of FPM

- 2.1 Sport England uses the FPM as one of its principal tools in helping to assess the strategic need for certain community sports facilities. The FPM has been developed as a means of:
 - assessing requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional or national scale;
 - helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs;
 - helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities; and
 - comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the needs for sports facilities.
- 2.2 Its current use is limited to those sports facility types for which Sport England holds substantial demand data, i.e. swimming pools, sports halls, indoor bowls and artificial grass pitches.

- 2.3 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities, and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities. For example, the FPM was used to help assess the impact of a 50m swimming pool development in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Council invested £22 million in the sports and leisure complex around this pool and received funding of £2,025,000 from the London Development Agency and £1,500,000 from Sport England¹.

3. How the model works

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

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Football participation - The FA
- Young People & Sport in England – Sport England
- Hockey Fixture data - Fixtures Live
- Taking Part Survey - DCMS

4. **Calculating Demand**

- 4.1 This is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population². This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender make-up of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population make-up of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are Output Areas (OA)³.
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in VPWPP by the FPM.

5. **Calculating Supply Capacity**

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on its size (i.e. size of pool, hall, pitch number), and how many hours the facility is available for use by the community.
- 5.2 The FPM calculates a facility's capacity by applying each of the capacity factors taken from the model parameters, such as the assumptions made as to how many 'visits' can be accommodated by the particular facility at any one time. Each facility is then given a capacity figure in VPWPP. (See parameters in Section C).
- 5.3 Based on travel time 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

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

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 171,300 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

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.

feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5 In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in an adjoining authority.

6. Facility Attractiveness – for halls and pools only

- 6.1 Not all facilities are the same and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which effects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness, however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for hall and pool modelling, with a similar approach for AGPs is being developed.
- 6.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- 6.1.1. Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.
 - 6.1.2. Management & ownership weighting – halls only - due to the large number of halls being provided by the education sector, an assumption is made that in general, these halls will not provide as balanced a program than halls run by LAs, trusts, etc, with school halls more likely to be used by teams and groups through block booking. A less balanced programme is assumed to be less attractive to a general, pay & play user, than a standard local authority leisure centre sports hall, with a wider range of activities on offer.
- 6.3 To reflect this, two weightings curves are used for education and non-education halls, a high weighted curve, and a lower weighted curve;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.4 The comfort factor is used in two ways;

7.1.1. Utilised Capacity - How well used is a facility? 'Utilised capacity' figures for facilities are often seen as being very low, 50-60%, however, this needs to be put into context with 70-80% comfort factor levels for pools and halls. The closer utilised capacity gets to the comfort factor level, the busier the facilities are becoming. You should not aim to have facilities operating at 100% of their theoretical capacity, as this would mean that every session throughout the peak period would be being used to its maximum capacity. This would be both unrealistic in operational terms and unattractive to users.

7.1.2. Adequately meeting Unmet Demand – the comfort factor is also used to increase the 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.

8. Utilised Capacity (used capacity)

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

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

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

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

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

9. Travel times Catchments

9.1 The model uses travel times to define facility catchments in terms of driving and walking. The Ordnance Survey (OS) Integrated Transport Network (ITN) for roads has been used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing one-way and turn restrictions which apply, and taking into account delays at junctions and car parking. Each street in the network is assigned a speed for car travel based on the attributes of the road, such as the width of the road, and geographical location of the road, for example the density of properties along the street.

- 9.2 These travel times have been derived through national survey work, and so are based on actual travel patterns of users. The road speeds used for Inner & Outer London Boroughs have been further enhanced by data from the Department of Transport.
- 9.3 The walking catchment uses the OS Urban Path Network to calculate travel times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.
- 9.4 The model includes three different modes of travel, by car, public transport & walking. Car access is also taken into account, in areas of lower access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car, and increases those made on foot.
- 9.5 Overall, surveys have shown that the majority of visits made to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by car, with a significant minority of visits to pools and sports halls being made on foot.

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

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

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

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



Appendix 7:

Detailed Facilities Audit

Site Name	Building Name or Number	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Changing Rooms	Changing Places Toilets	Disability	Disability Details	Disability Notes	Facility Status	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Built Estimated?	Refurbished	Year Refurbished
WIMBLEDON PARK ATHLETICS TRACK & GYM	WIMBLEDON PARK	HOME PARK ROAD	LONDON	SW19 7HX	Athletics Tracks	Synthetic	Athletics Track	6	Yes	Not Known	Yes	Parking, Finding and reaching the entrance, Reception area, Doorways, Changing facilities, Activity areas, Toilets, Emergency exits	Finding/Reaching Entrance: Ramps	Operational	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)	1953	No	Yes	2011

--- Search Terms ---	
Area of Interest	Merton London Boro
Facility Type	Swimming Pool
Facility Status	Under Construction;Operational;Temporarily Closed

--- Report Summary ---			
Facility Type	Sub Facility Type	Merton London Boro	Total
Swimming Pool	Diving	0	0
Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	5	5
Swimming Pool	Leisure Pool	0	0
Swimming Pool	Lido	1	1
Swimming Pool	Main/General	10	10
Total		16	16

--- Main Report ---																	
Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Area	Diving boards	Lanes	Length	mum	clmum	d	Movable floor	Width	Access Type	Owner	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	CR4 4HD	Swimming Pool	Main/General	250	No	6	25	1.6	0.9	No	10	10	Pay and Play	Local A	Trust	1983	n/a
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	CR4 4HD	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	130	No	0	13	0.9	0	No	10	10	Pay and Play	Local A	Trust	1983	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	SW20 8DE	Swimming Pool	Main/General	200	No	4	25	1.2	1.2	No	8	8	Registered Mer	Comm	Commercial Management	1989	2014
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	SW20 8DE	Swimming Pool	Lido	120	No	2	20	1.2	1.2	No	6	6	Registered Mer	Comm	Commercial Management	1989	2014
MORDEN PARK POOLS	SM4 5HE	Swimming Pool	Main/General	426.2	No	6	33.3	4	1	Yes	12.8	12.8	Pay and Play	Local A	Trust	1967	n/a
MORDEN PARK POOLS	SM4 5HE	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	60	No	0	10	0.9	0.9	No	6	6	Pay and Play	Local A	Trust	1967	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	SW19 1QB	Swimming Pool	Main/General	160	No	3	20	1.2	1.2	No	8	8	Registered Mer	Comm	Commercial Management	2002	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	SW19 2RP	Swimming Pool	Main/General	250	No	5	25	1.2	1.2	No	10	10	Registered Mer	Comm	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
PERSEID LOWER SCHOOL	SM4 5LT	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	117.9	No	0	15.36	1.4	0.9	No	7.68	7.68	Sports Club / C	Comm	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
PERSEID UPPER SCHOOL	SM4 6RU	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	117.9	No	0	15.36	1.4	0.9	No	7.68	7.68	Sports Club / C	Comm	School/College/University (in house)	n/a	n/a
THE KING'S CLUB	SW19 4TT	Swimming Pool	Main/General	270	No	4	30	2.3	1.2	No	9	9	Registered Mer	Other I	Commercial Management	1985	2011
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	SW19 4BH	Swimming Pool	Main/General	160	No	2	20	1.2	1.2	No	8	8	Registered Mer	Comm	Commercial Management	1998	2005
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	SW19 4NS	Swimming Pool	Main/General	250	No	4	25	2.65	1	No	10	10	Sports Club / C	Volunt	School/College/University (in house)	1965	2000
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	SW19 4AB	Swimming Pool	Main/General	250	No	5	25	2	1	No	10	10	Sports Club / C	Other I	School/College/University (in house)	2002	n/a
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	SW19 1EW	Swimming Pool	Main/General	300	No	5	30	1.67	1.05	No	10	10	Pay and Play	Local A	Trust	1900	2014
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	SW19 1EW	Swimming Pool	Learner/Teaching/Training	80	No	0	10	0.9	0.8	No	8	8	Pay and Play	Local A	Trust	1900	2013

Contains Active Places Data © Sport England

--- Search Terms ---			
Area of Interest	Merton London Boro		
Facility Type	Health and Fitness Suite	Facility Sub Type	Health and Fitness Suite
Facility Status	Under Construction;Operational;Temporarily Closed		

--- Report Summary ---			
Facility Type	Sub Facility Type	Merton London Boro	Total
Health and Fitness Suite	Health and Fitness Suite	20	20
Total		20	20

--- Main Report ---											
Site Name	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished	
ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AE	Health and Fitness Suite	20	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2000	n/a	
ANYTIME FITNESS (WIMBLEDON RAYNES PARK)	COOMBE LANE	LONDON	SW20 8ND	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a	
BETTER GYM MITCHAM	Upper Green East	Mitcham	CR4 2PE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1999	2017	
MORDEN LEISURE CENTRE	London Road	Morden	SM4 5HE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2018	n/a	
BOUNCE GYM	DURNSFORD ROAD	LONDON	SW19 8DR	Health and Fitness Suite	30	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	2015	n/a	
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	MADEIRA ROAD	MITCHAM	CR4 4HD	Health and Fitness Suite	150	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1983	2006	
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Health and Fitness Suite	120	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014	
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	The Broadway	London	SW19 1QB	Health and Fitness Suite	75	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2002	2014	
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	CHAPTER WAY	LONDON	SW19 2RP	Health and Fitness Suite	140	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	2015	
ST MARKS ACADEMY	Acacia Road	Mitcham	CR4 1SF	Health and Fitness Suite	6	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a	
THE KING'S CLUB	SOUTHSIDE COMMON	LONDON	SW19 4TT	Health and Fitness Suite	25	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	1995	2008	
THE WIMBLEDON CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AG	Health and Fitness Suite	28	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1998	n/a	
TOOTING AND MITCHAM COMMUNITY SPORTS CLUB	BISHOPSFORD ROAD	MORDEN	SM4 6BF	Health and Fitness Suite	44	Registered Membership use	Community Organisation	Commercial Management	2005	2011	
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	WORPLE ROAD	LONDON	SW19 4BH	Health and Fitness Suite	90	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2012	
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	Edge Hill	London	SW19 4NS	Health and Fitness Suite	16	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	1995	n/a	
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	MANSEL ROAD	LONDON	SW19 4AB	Health and Fitness Suite	14	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	1996	n/a	
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Latimer Road	London	SW19 1EW	Health and Fitness Suite	110	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1992	2014	
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Cranbrook Road	London	SW19 4HD	Health and Fitness Suite	20	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	2000	2006	
YMCA (LONDON SOUTH WEST)	THE BROADWAY	LONDON	SW19 1RY	Health and Fitness Suite	36	Registered Membership use	Other	Community Organisation	1974	2014	

1224

--- Search Terms ---				
Area of Interest	Merton London Boro			
Facility Type	Studio	Facility Sub Type	Studio	
Facility Status	Under Construction;Operational;Temporarily Closed			
--- Report Summary ---				
Studio	Studio	22	22	
	Total	38	38	

--- Main Report ---												
Site Name	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
BARRECORE WIMBLEDON	HIGH STREET WIMBLEDON	LONDON	SW19 5AX	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	MADEIRA ROAD	MITCHAM	CR4 4HD	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	2006	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2015	n/a
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2015	n/a
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Lilleshall Road	Morden	SM4 6DU	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	2000	n/a
MOREDON LEISURE CENTRE	London Road	Morden	SM4 5HE	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Local Authority	Trust	2018	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	The Broadway	London	SW19 1OB	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2002	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	The Broadway	London	SW19 1OB	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2002	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	The Broadway	London	SW19 1OB	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	n/a	n/a
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	CHAPTER WAY	LONDON	SW19 2RP	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	2010
NUFFIELD HEALTH MERTON ABBEY FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	CHAPTER WAY	LONDON	SW19 2RP	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	2005	n/a
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Lake Road	London	SW19 7HB	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/University (in house)	1970	n/a
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Bushey Road	London	SW20 0JL	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Watery Lane	London	SW20 9AD	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Education	School/College/University (in house)	2004	n/a
SOUTH MITCHAM COMMUNITY CENTRE	HASLEMERE AVENUE	MITCHAM	CR4 3PR	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Community Organisation	n/a	n/a
ST MARKS FAMILY CENTRE	ST. MARKS ROAD	MITCHAM	CR4 2LF	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other	Community Organisation	n/a	n/a
TOOTING AND MITCHAM SPORTS CLUB	BISHOPSFORD ROAD	MORDEN	SM4 6BF	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association		Community Organisation	2005	2011
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	Crescent Road	London	SW20 8HA	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Voluntary Aided School	School/College/University (in house)	2003	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	WORPLE ROAD	LONDON	SW19 4BH	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2007
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	WORPLE ROAD	LONDON	SW19 4BH	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1998	2007
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Lalimer Road	London	SW19 1EW	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1992	2013
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Lalimer Road	London	SW19 1EW	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	n/a	n/a
YMCA (LONDON SOUTH WEST)	THE BROADWAY	LONDON	SW19 1RY	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Other	Community Organisation	1974	2005
YMCA (LONDON SOUTH WEST)	THE BROADWAY	LONDON	SW19 1RY	Studio	Studio	Studios	1	Registered Membership use	Other	Community Organisation	1974	n/a

Contains Active Places Data © Sport England

--- Report Summary ---			
Facility Type	Sub Facility Type	Merton London Boro	Total
Squash Courts	Glass-backed	8	8
Squash Courts	Normal	8	8

Site Name	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	MADEIRA ROAD	MITCHAM	CR4 4HD	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1983	2009
THE KING'S CLUB	SOUTHSIDE COMMON	LONDON	SW19 4TT	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	1	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	1995	2011
THE KING'S CLUB	SOUTHSIDE COMMON	LONDON	SW19 4TT	Squash Courts	Glass-backed	Courts	2	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	1995	n/a
THE WIMBLEDON CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AG	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	1	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1998	2006
THE WIMBLEDON CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AG	Squash Courts	Glass-backed	Courts	4	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1998	2006
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Cranbrook Road	London	SW19 4HD	Squash Courts	Normal	Courts	4	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	1936	2007
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	Cranbrook Road	London	SW19 4HD	Squash Courts	Glass-backed	Courts	2	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	1985	2007

--- Search Terms ---						
Area of Interest	Merton London Boro					
Facility Type	Ice Rinks	Facility Sub Type	Ice Rinks			
Facility Type	Indoor Bowls	Facility Sub Type	Indoor Bowls			
Facility Type	Indoor Tennis Centre	Facility Sub Type	Airhall	Airhall (seasonal)	Framed Fabric	Traditional
Facility Status	Under Construction;Operational;Temporarily Closed					

--- Report Summary ---			
Facility Type	Sub Facility Type	Merton London Boro	Total
Ice Rinks	Ice Rinks	0	0
Indoor Bowls	Indoor Bowls	0	0
Indoor Tennis Centre	Airhall	1	1
Indoor Tennis Centre	Airhall (seasonal)	2	2
Indoor Tennis Centre	Framed Fabric	0	0
Indoor Tennis Centre	Traditional	5	5
Total		8	8

--- Main Report ---												
Site Name	Thoroughfare	Post Town	Post Code	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type	Unit	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Year Built	Year Refurbished
ALL ENGLAND CLUB COMMUNITY SPORTS GROUND	GRAND DRIVE	LONDON	SW20 9NB	Indoor Tennis Centre	Airhall	Courts	3	Pay and Play	Sports Club	Sport Club	2016	n/a
ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AE	Indoor Tennis Centre	Traditional	Courts	3	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1990	2002
ALL ENGLAND LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AE	Indoor Tennis Centre	Traditional	Courts	2	Private Use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1922	1988
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Indoor Tennis Centre	Airhall (seasonal)	Courts	4	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (RAYNES PARK)	BUSHEY ROAD	LONDON	SW20 8DE	Indoor Tennis Centre	Traditional	Courts	12	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	1989	2014
THE WIMBLEDON CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AG	Indoor Tennis Centre	Traditional	Courts	1	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1988	2004
THE WIMBLEDON CLUB	Church Road	London	SW19 5AG	Indoor Tennis Centre	Airhall (seasonal)	Courts	3	Registered Membership use	Sports Club	Sport Club	1998	2013

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Appendix 8:

Demand for Health and Fitness 2018 and 2029

APPENDIX 8: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2018

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (LB MERTON)

2018 Source: Population data (based on ONS Mid 2016 population projections)

Calculation used to calculate demand

Total population 15+	2018 167,535	2018 14.9%	2017 37,444
Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs		24,963	24,338.65
2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above			716
Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week			
Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits			
Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34			

2018 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities **716** Current Supply **666** Current Surplus / Deficit in supply **-50** Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

41883.8

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
65% of use is during peak times

167535.2

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Manageme	Year Bui	Year Refurbished
BETTER GYM MITCHAM	CR4 2PE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial N	1999	2017
MORDEN LEISURE CENTRE	SM4 5HE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2018	n/a
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	CR4 4HD	Health and Fitness Suite	150	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1983	2006
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	SW19 4NS	Health and Fitness Suite	16	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/Colleg	1995	n/a
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	SW19 1EW	Health and Fitness Suite	110	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1992	2014
			476					

If include budget/mid price facilities, with similar membership fees to GLL, situation is:

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Manageme	Year Bui	Year Refurbished
ANYTIME FITNESS (WIMBLEDON RAYNES PARK)	SW20 8ND	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial N	n/a	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	SW19 4BH	Health and Fitness Suite	90	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial N	1998	2012
			190					

Under supply of -240 fitness station is reduced to an under supply of -50 fitness stations, which seems to better reflect the situation on the ground, based on consultation.

APPENDIX 8: DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS 2035

Demand Assessment Table - Health and Fitness Facilities (LB MERTON)

2035 Source: Population data based on 2016 SNPP population projections and demographic projections (Merton Strategic Housing Need Report Oct 20180

Calculation used to calculate demand

1 Total population 15+	2035 181,303		49937.8
2 Number of potential members/users of health and fitness clubs		2035 14.9%	199751.2
3 2 above shown as % of total adult population 1. above		27,014	
4 Average user attends 1.5 times per week or six times per month number of visits per week			2035 40,521
5 Number of visits per week in peak times = 65% of total number of visits			26,338.79
6 Number of visits in one hour of peak time = total visits during peak time /34			775
2035 demand for Health and Fitness Facilities	775	Current Supply	666
			Current Surplus / Deficit in supply
			-109 Surplus

The model is based on the premise that for the supply to be sufficient, it must be large enough to cater for the maximum demand at any one time. Maximum demand is described as the demand during a peak hour session

Penetration of fitness users is defined using the FIA 2012 Parameters

The average health and fitness session is one hour
65% of use is during peak times

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Manager	Year Bui	Year Refurbished
BETTER GYM MITCHAM	CR4 2PE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commerci	1999	2017
MORDEN LEISURE CENTRE	SM4 5HE	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	2018	n/a
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	CR4 4HD	Health and Fitness Suite	150	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1983	2006
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	SW19 4NS	Health and Fitness Suite	16	Private Use	Voluntary Aided School	School/Col	1995	n/a
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	SW19 1EW	Health and Fitness Suite	110	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	1992	2014
			476					

If include budget/mid price facilities, with similar membership fees to GLL, situation is:

Site Name	Post Code	Facility Type	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Manager	Year Bui	Year Refurbished
ANYTIME FITNESS (WIMBLEDON RAYNES PARK)	SW20 8ND	Health and Fitness Suite	100	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commerci	n/a	n/a
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	SW19 4BH	Health and Fitness Suite	90	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commerci	1998	2012
			190					

This would appear to better reflect the local area and changes under supply of -377 fitness station is reduced to an under supply of -187 fitness stations, which seems to better reflect the situation on the ground, based on consultation.

1328 dpa population figures

under supply of -299 fitness station is reduced to an under supply of -109 fitness stations, which seems to better reflect the situation on the ground, based on consultation.

823dpa population figures

