

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARROW
Indoor Sports Facility Strategy (2018 – 2026)

September 2018



DOCUMENT CONTROL

Amendment History

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The Sports Consultancy was appointed by London Borough of Harrow (or the Council) in September 2016 to complete an audit and assessment of indoor sports facilities and to produce an indoor sports facility strategy and action plan for Harrow.

1.2 Project Brief

1.2.1 The project brief required that the strategic review should provide evidence of the current condition of the Council's leisure portfolio and the future community need in the Borough. The assessment identifies and assesses the provision of the following indoor sports facility types:

- Indoor swimming pools
- Sports halls
- Health and fitness suites
- Squash courts
- Indoor tennis centres
- Indoor Bowls
- Indoor Climbing Walls
- Gymnastics Centres
- Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs).

1.2.2 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with Sport England's guidelines (Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance, July 2014) to reflect current best practice for the provision of indoor sports facilities.

1.2.3 The guide focuses on the practicalities of producing a clear and robust assessment to help develop and apply local planning policy. The guide will therefore assist The Council with meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The approach has been developed so that it can be tailored to apply to a range of sports facilities is intended to help Local Authorities (as the key strategic and statutory planning lead) to understand the facility needs in their area.

1.2.4 The following pages contain a summary of the key findings from the needs assessment work, by facility type.

1.3 Key Findings for Indoor Swimming Pools

1.3.1 The Harrow Leisure Centre is the main Council owned community swimming pool in the borough. The current pool has an 8 lane x 33m main pool and a learner pool. Hatch end provides additional capacity towards the north of the Borough. The Council plans to replace this at the New Harrow Leisure Centre and there is an evident need for this from the swimming pool assessment work.

1.3.2 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) report suggests that the total supply of water space in the Borough per 1,000 residents in both Run 1 and Run 2 are below those for each neighbouring authority with the exception of Brent. The used capacity figures of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above Sport England pools comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used. Consideration should therefore be given to these findings that conclude the demand for swimming pools in the borough exceeds supply.

1.3.3 Harrow is exporting around 50% of its own demand for swimming in both years and pools in the borough are ageing, with the newest facility now 15 years old. A modern stock of pools will increase the demand retained at pools within the borough.

1.3.4 In terms of facility mix for any new pools, the FPM highlights the need for the borough to retain at least the overall amount of water space there is at present, so as to meet the projected

demand for swimming. Provision of teacher/learner pools, at a minimum of two pool sites would also create a better balance in pool provision and allow a more flexible and extensive programme of use.

1.4 Key Findings for Sports Halls

- 1.4.1 The FPM analysis suggests that the demand for sports halls in Harrow exceeds demand in all three runs conducted, with demand estimated to be greater than supply by 23 badminton courts in 2017, increasing to 26 courts in 2026.
- 1.4.2 Of the ten sites where main halls are available for community use, eight are situated at educational sites. The Council should work with the identified education partners to try and unlock these spaces and attempt to accommodate unmet demand at these sites.
- 1.4.3 Challenges going forward will be around the aging facility stock, the average age of nine of the ten sites for which data is available, is 19 years. It is therefore evident that there is a clear need to modernise, maintain and refurbish sports hall venues in the borough during the strategy period.

1.5 Key Findings for Health and Fitness Suites

- 1.5.1 In the London Borough of Harrow there is generally a good level of supply of facilities, including several low cost operators. Health and fitness suites have high levels of usage and are important revenue generating areas. Through consultation with the facility manager at Harrow Leisure Centre, it was suggested that the Centre could benefit from expanding its already sizeable suites.
- 1.5.2 The potential to provide increased health and fitness facilities at Council owned sites has been considered. Latent demand reports have estimated that if the health and fitness offering at the Harrow Leisure Centre were to be expanded, memberships could increase by 467. This would support the need for circa 20 additional stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station.

1.6 Key Findings for Squash Courts

- 1.6.1 There is no requirement for increased squash provision. Demand for squash is falling nationally and in the borough. The main club, Harrow Squash Club, does not predict that they will need any more space in the next five years.
- 1.6.2 There are currently two sites in the borough offering a total of 12 squash courts. A reduction in squash provision by the Council should be considered if Harrow Leisure Centre is redeveloped. However, the impact of a reduction on users, particularly Harrow Squash Club, must be carefully considered. Harrow School has 6 courts available for use but additional community access may be required to mitigate the impact of any reduction at Harrow Leisure Centre.

1.7 Key Findings for Indoor Tennis Centres

- 1.7.1 There are currently no dedicated indoor tennis centres in Harrow and no need has been identified for these facilities in the future.

1.8 Key Findings for Indoor Bowls

- 1.8.1 There is one dedicated indoor bowls facility in Harrow, Herga Indoor Bowls Club, situated next to Harrow Leisure Centre with six rinks. Over the last 10 years the number of people participating in bowls has fallen by circa 30%. Current provision across the borough is meeting existing needs. There is no indication that there is a requirement for additional indoor bowls provision in future. Indeed, in the longer term, the indoor bowls club may find it more difficult to remain sustainable if membership numbers decrease further. If demand falls, the need for the existing levels of facilities will diminish. This is something that should be monitored regularly

over the period of the strategy. That said, the minimum level of facility required to host competitive fixture is 4 rinks.

1.9 Key Findings for Indoor Climbing Walls

1.9.1 There is no evidence to suggest that additional climbing walls are required in the borough. As a specialist activity, people may be willing to travel further, and could be provided for at other public or private sector facilities. The future provision of indoor climbing walls by the Council should be considered further as part of plans for the redevelopment of Harrow Leisure Centre.

1.10 Key Findings for Gymnastics Centres

1.10.1 Taking into account the significant volume of interest in gymnastics in the borough, there is a requirement to investigate options for the development of additional dedicated gymnastics facilities in the borough to accommodate the current waiting list of 2,000 people at Harrow School of Gymnastics. The Council should support Harrow School of Gymnastics in investigating feasible options for expansion.

1.11 Key Findings for Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs)

1.11.1 There is an identified need to provide additional artificial grass pitches in the borough, with Harrow Outdoor Sports Strategy (2012) highlighting a need for 7.4 additional AGPs in the borough. If the two pitches at Harrow School are included in the supply, there is still a shortfall of 3 AGPs. The provision of additional AGPs could reduce use of indoor sports halls for five a side football, thereby helping to satisfy some of the current undersupply. The relationship between sports hall and AGP use should be considered when planning any new facilities in the borough, particularly as AGPs are typically more financially viable than Sports Halls.

1.12 Strategy and Action Plan

1.12.1 This strategy and action plan has been commissioned by the London Borough of Harrow, on behalf of all leisure stakeholders in the Borough but it is recognised that the recommendations and actions cannot be delivered by the Council alone. The Council are only one stakeholder in the Borough and has limited resources in terms of officer's support and funding. All partners involved in indoor sports provision, whether public, private or voluntary will need to work collectively to take the strategy through to implementation. The relevant stakeholders have been identified in the Action Plan and include:

- Harrow Council
- Schools and colleges
- Sports clubs
- Facility operators
- NGBs
- Other commercial providers.

1.12.2 The action plan contained in this report has been developed to address a number of strategic priorities, identified during the study, and the needs identified for each facility type reviewed. The actions are set out under the following headings:

- General strategic priorities
- Swimming pool priorities
- Sports hall priorities
- Health and fitness priorities
- Squash priorities
- Indoor tennis priorities
- Gymnastics priorities
- Indoor bowls priorities
- Artificial grass pitch priorities.

- 1.12.3 The actions have been identified in the Action Plan as well as target timescales for completion. The timescales allocated are short (1 to 2 years), medium (3 to 5 years) and long term (5 to 10 years) priorities.

1.13 Anticipated Outcomes

- 1.13.1 Delivery of the objectives contained in this strategy will result in the following outcomes being achieved:

- Increased engagement with representatives of target groups when developing projects that provide new indoor sports facilities, with a focus on increasing participation by currently inactive people.
- Improved accessibility to facilities, particularly for residents in the south of the borough, where access to sports halls and swimming pools currently an issue.
- Increased co-operation with wider stakeholder groups and co-locations of services and facilities, where possible.
- The loss of strategically valuable sports facilities that are available for community use or could contribute to meeting future community needs, will be minimised. Any that are lost should be replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.
- Strategically valuable sites will be better utilised and options to maximise revenue generation from facilities will be investigated, to improve revenue generation and participation.
- Options for the replacement or improvement of Harrow Leisure Centre will be investigated in full as part of the Byron Quarter master planning process.
- Proposals for the potential replacement and relocation of Hatch end pool will be investigated to provide a plan to secure the long term future of swimming provision in the borough.
- Community use of sports facilities on educational sites will be protected and enhanced where possible.
- Sports facility charges should remain reasonable, in terms of affordability to residents, and be comparable with similar facilities elsewhere, to encourage participation by low income groups.
- Stakeholders will work together to increase the levels of community access to sites. Stakeholders should include Council departments, health agencies, facility operators, education providers, NGBs, and local sports clubs to expand the range of affordable and accessible facilities for users.
- Stakeholders will be supported, where possible, in developing new indoor facilities.
- New sports facilities, provided as part of future educational provision in Harrow, will be designed for curricular, extra-curricular, community and sports development use to ensure that opportunities for community use out of school hours is secured.
- New developments (e.g. residential, commercial and retail) should contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet identified needs with priority being given to projects identified in this Strategy.
- There will be collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage, where possible.
- Specific issues relating to the district's demographic profile will be addressed. This will include using indoor sport and leisure facilities to improve levels of physical activity in the whole population and reduce the gap in health inequalities by promoting access and engagement with at risk groups.

1.14 Delivery of the Strategy

- 1.14.1 The delivery of this strategy is dependent upon the formation of close working partnerships to collectively enhance the operation and provision of indoor sports facilities in the Borough.

1.15 Funding

- 1.15.1 It is clear that the development of new and improved leisure facilities is required to improve the quality of facilities in order to meet both current and future demand. Any leisure facility infrastructure improvements in the Borough will be reliant on securing funding. The current financial climate has placed pressure on the finances of all facility operators, including local authorities.
- 1.15.2 The council will seek to work with others to use the indoor leisure assets in the Borough innovatively and a multi-agency approach is required to address the facility requirements in the strategy. The typical funding and delivery mechanisms for the Council and others in delivering the strategy are:
- Council funding: capital funding allocated to deliver facilities within the Council's ownership, and potentially the use of capital receipts from the sale of existing assets.
 - Capital Grant funding: national agencies such as Sport England.
 - Third party funding: Financing capital through the forecast operational surplus and finance packages as part of the leisure management contract or construction contracts.
 - Commercial sector funding: limited potential for investment from commercial leisure operators such as those who provide health and fitness centres.
 - Development contributions: CIL and Section 106 development contributions linked to developments in the borough.

1.16 Monitoring and Review

- 1.16.1 This strategy has been produced to identify priorities for indoor sports facility provision and to enable this development to be provided for in a planned and co-ordinated way which meets the needs of the local population and addresses areas that could have the greatest future demand.
- 1.16.2 The strategy is based on the current known and planned facilities, but it will need to be reviewed periodically, particularly when there are significant changes in facility provision. The progress against the plan should be reviewed and checked on an annual basis and the strategy and action plan should be updated, if there are any significant changes, in order to ensure that the strategy requirements keep pace with changes in facility provision and the amount of growth planned for the borough.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Sports Consultancy was appointed by London Borough of Harrow (or the Council) in September 2016 to complete an audit and assessment of indoor sports facilities and to produce an indoor sports facility strategy and action plan for Harrow.

2.2 Project Brief

2.2.1 The project brief required that the strategic review should provide evidence of the current condition of the Council's leisure portfolio and the future community need in the Borough. The assessment identifies and assesses the provision of the following indoor sports facility types:

- Indoor swimming pools
- Sports halls
- Health and fitness suites
- Squash courts
- Indoor tennis centres
- Indoor Bowls
- Indoor Climbing Walls
- Gymnastics Centres
- Artificial Grass Pitches* (outdoor).

**While not an indoor facility, Artificial Grass Pitches have been included due to the potential link between five-a-side football, which can often take up a significant amount of time in a sports hall programme. The provision of Artificial Grass Pitches can therefore have an impact on sports hall use and programming. For that reason it was considered worthwhile to review the supply and demand issues for this facility type alongside sports halls. This approach was agreed with the Council.*

2.2.2 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with Sport England's guidelines (Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance, July 2014) to reflect current best practice for the provision of indoor sports facilities.

2.2.3 The guide focuses on the practicalities of producing a clear and robust assessment to help develop and apply local planning policy. The guide will therefore assist The Council with meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The approach has been developed so that it can be tailored to apply to a range of sports facilities is intended to help Local Authorities (as the key strategic and statutory planning lead) to understand the facility needs in their area.

2.3 Methodology and Approach

2.3.1 The agreed methodology included the following stages of work:

Stage 1 Project Initiation

Stage 2 Background Policy Review - analysis of existing and emerging local planning policies for indoor sport facility provision in the Borough.

Stage 3 Audit of Local Provision - a desktop review of the existing facility supply in the area using data made available by Sport England, via Active Places Power, to establish the current level of provision within the Borough including the range of facilities, age, management type and accessibility. This information was supplemented by consultation with operators and site visits to key facilities owned by the Council

- Stage 4 Identifying Local Needs** - Consultation with key stakeholders (i.e. facility operators, Sport England, National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs), local educational establishments with indoor sports facilities, key local sports clubs, facility managers, neighbouring local authorities and the County Sport Partnership) and use of Sport England's strategic planning tools such as the Facilities Planning Model and Active Places Power, to complete a robust assessment of the demand for indoor sports facilities
- Stage 5 Facility Strategy & Action Plan** – this incorporates the key findings from each of the stages listed above. The final strategy takes a 10 year view for the period 2016-2026 in line with the detailed modelling tools, which are run to 2026.

2.3.2 The findings in this report are based on data collected from a range of sources including:

- Published policy and strategy documents
- Latent demand analysis for health and fitness
- Sport England tools including:
 - The Facility Planning Model (FPM)
 - Active Places Power website
 - Active People Survey
 - Market Segmentation.
- Stakeholder consultation including
 - Sport England
 - Facility operators
 - Secondary schools
 - Relevant NGBs
 - User clubs
 - County Sports Partnership
 - Neighbouring local authorities.
- Site visits.

2.3.3 This document contains the findings from the audit and assessment of indoor sports facilities and the strategy.

3 BACKGROUND AND POLICY REVIEW

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section contains a review of local and national policies and other information, which is of significance in the development of the needs assessment, strategy and action plan. This includes consideration of the following:

- National policy context
- Local policy context
- Demographic profile
- Health and sports participation trends
- Sport England market segmentation.

3.1.2 The key issues arising from the policies and information reviewed have been summarised in the following pages.

3.2 National Context

A New Strategy for Sport (DCMS, 2015)

3.2.1 It had been thirteen years since a broad strategy for sport was published and the sporting world had significantly changed since 2002. It has become clear that since 2012 the existing approach to increasing participation has exhausted its potential for further growth and a new approach is needed that reflects financial, social and technological realities of the time.

3.2.2 The involvement of almost every government department is crucial as the power of sport extends across almost every area of government activity.

3.2.3 Ten themes have been derived through consultation that together capture the headline issues. These themes are:

1. **Theme one – Participation:** The government's objective is simple, to make everyone feel that sport is for them, whether a beginner or a competitor. It is important to encourage those who thrive off competition but also equally important not to forget those who just wish to participate socially and learn.
2. **Theme two - Physical Activity:** Physical activity, even in the smallest of forms can have significant benefits and promoting it is therefore a core part of the strategy.
3. **Theme three – Children and young people:** Giving children the opportunity to take part and develop a love of physical activity and sport is vital to ensure participation and long-term enjoyment.
4. **Theme four – Financial sustainability:** In the current process of moving the country from recession to recovery, all aspects of public sector budgets must be addressed.
5. **Theme five – Coaching, workforce and good governance:** Skills are a key driver of balanced growth. The government is committed to delivering apprenticeship reforms through 'Trailblazers' and are currently working with a range of employees in the sport and leisure industry.
6. **Theme six – Elite and Professional Sport:** Elite sport has the power to inspire young people.
7. **Theme seven – Infrastructure:** Local authorities have an important role in providing high-quality facilities, but alternative sources of investment and partnership approaches are crucial in ensuring the sustainability of the sports sector.
8. **Theme eight – Fairness and Equality:** Sport has the potential to break down barriers and make the most of unique opportunities where sport can promote equality in the wider society is crucial.
9. **Theme nine – Safety and Wellbeing:** Sport is extremely powerful and it is vital that everyone is able to perform, take part and work in a safe and accessible environment.

10. **Theme ten – International Influence and Major Sporting Events:** The main challenge after hosting the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games is how best to maintain the momentum created.

Sport England: Towards an Active Nation (Strategy 2016-2021)

3.2.4 In December 2015 the Government published Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation which focusses upon five main outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. This new strategy sets out how Sport England will deliver these outcomes. One of the most important features of this strategy is a much stronger focus on tackling inactivity. Customer focus is also a key theme throughout this strategy. Programmes and projects must start with the needs of the individual, offering them activities when and where they feel comfortable. Key changes Sport England will be making include:

- Focussing more resources on tackling inactivity
- Investing more in children and young people
- Building positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life
- Helping those who are active now to carry on
- Responding to customer needs and helping the sector be more welcoming and inclusive especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport
- Working nationally and encouraging stronger 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
- Encouraging innovation.

3.2.5 Sport England is aiming to help the sector become more productive and sustainable and will work with UK Sport to set targets to reduce any reliance on single sources of public funding and increase their overall level of non-public investment. Seven new investment programmes have been created that directly respond to the policy direction set in Sporting Future, with the current Sport England 30+ investment programme being replaced. The seven investment programmes will be underpinned by a new Workforce Strategy and Coaching Plan. The programmes are:

- Tackling inactivity – at any one time in England 28% of people are inactive, they face a range of barriers to activity, both emotional and practical. These people will be the highest priority for Sport England investment
- Children and young people – new remit to work with children from the age of five and recognise that responsibility lies outside the school curriculum encouraging basic competence and enjoyment.
- Volunteering, a dual benefit – focus on what the volunteer gets out of volunteering with a focus on both short and long term volunteering
- Taking sport and activity into the mass market – seek out and back ideas that can help make sport a mass market activity, including making sport more digitally accessible. More practical solutions need to be created specifically for those who are trying to become more physically active and not just to support those with well-established habits. The main focus here will be on scale, with Sport England wishing to make a difference to hundreds of thousands of people.
- Supporting sport's core market – aim to ensure that those who have a strong affinity for sport are treated as valued customers by the sports system.
- Local delivery – aim to demonstrate the benefits of working in a more joined up way in some specific places where Sport England will pilot new ways of working locally and build long-term collaborations.
- Facilities – commitment to investing in all types of facilities, with a strong presumption in favour of multi-sport for Sport England's major strategic investments with the aim of ensuring facilities are designed to welcome customers. A new Community Asset Fund will be created to support local infrastructure by attracting local social investment.

3.2.6 Sport England will consequently:

- Create a new dedicated fund of £120m to tackle inactivity over the next four years
- Ensure that at least 25% of their total investment over the next four years directly benefits inactive people, including a proportion of their funding for local delivery, children and young people and facilities.
- Work with Public Health England to develop clear messages on physical activity training programmes to primary healthcare professionals.
- Develop a collaborative programme of work with leading health charities. The aim will be to get more people at risk of, or living with long-term conditions, taking part in sport and physical activity.
- Create a common evaluation framework for all proposals and investments
- Create new and wider partnerships in the next four years, as well as working with existing partners in new ways
- Specifically focus on more commercial data and gaining more digital expertise
- Aim to build on lessons learned in the Inspired Facilities programme to simplify the competitive funding processes over the life of this strategy, starting with the new Community Asset Fund which will replace the current Small Grants programme.

National Planning Policy Framework (2012)

3.2.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of sustainable development:

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental.

3.2.8 A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

3.2.9 The “promoting healthy communities” theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessments of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative/qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

Everybody Active, Everyday (Public Health England, 2014)

3.2.10 Public Health England is aiming to drive a steep change in the public’s health. Tackling physical inactivity is a key step to making the change to reduce preventable death, disease and disability and support people and their surrounding communities to ultimately achieve their potential. Other high-income countries including Finland and Germany have illustrated that such a situation can be changed.

3.2.11 Public Health England want to engage with providers, professionals, and commissioners in health, social care, transportation, planning, education, sport and leisure, culture, the voluntary and private sector to drive through this campaign.

3.2.12 Being active everyday needs to ultimately be embedded across every community in every aspect of life. England is currently 24% less active than in 1961. Public Health England has developed four domains for action at both a national and regional scale. These include:

- Active society: creating a social movement
- Moving professionals: activating networks of expertise
- Active lives: creating the right environments

- Moving at scale: scaling up interventions that make us active.

3.2.13 A cultural turnaround in attitudes to physical activity needs to change with a long-term promotion of physical activity ultimately needed. Professionals need to be activated in a variety of practices including; spatial planning, social care, sport and leisure and the media.

3.2.14 Public Health England recognises that monitoring progress and measuring impact at a population, organisational, programme and individual level needs to occur. To support the evaluation at a local level, Public Health England have developed the Physical Activity Standard Evaluation Framework (SEF).

3.2.15 It is recognised that delivering the vision of everyone being active everyday will not be achieved in ten years. The following steps provide actions for local areas to support and facilitate change:

- Lead by example in all public sector workspaces
- Make every contact count for volunteers and professionals to encourage active lives
- Teach every child to value, enjoy and have the skills to be active every day and build environments that are age friendly, safe for cyclists and make walking easier.

3.2.16 Alongside Everybody Active Everyday, Public Health England is publishing supporting publications that provide in-depth resources and information to support local and national action.

UKActive's Blueprint for an Active Britain (2016)

3.2.17 The national cost of physical inactivity now stands at £20billion per year¹ and the UK Active's Blueprint for an 'Active Britain' calls for a single-minded focussing of resources, energy and policy to turn the tide of physical inactivity.

3.2.18 The purpose of the document is to support government, local authorities, businesses and activity providers to re-embed activity into daily life.

3.2.19 We are currently faced with the most inactive generation of all time in England, with nearly one in three adults failing to meet the Chief Medical Officer's Guidelines on Physical Activity as of 2014².

3.2.20 To turn the tide on inactivity, getting people moving must be considered a top-tier, standalone health issue, and embedding activity into all aspects of daily life must be a priority for the government while reaffirming their commitment to public health as a crucial area of health policy.

3.2.21 Physical activity must become a crucial part of the delivery mechanisms of the NHS, with the development of a comprehensive, evidence-based, systematic integration of physical activity into clinical care.

3.2.22 Powerful, robust research and high-quality evidence is the cornerstone of activity promotion. The first step to any behavioural intervention strategy must be obtaining a clear understanding of whether it will achieve its goal and whether it is the most effective way of doing so.

3.2.23 The physical activity sector, supported by government and local authorities across the country, should utilise its vast resources to ensure there are ample opportunities for disabled people to get active.

3.2.24 The report identifies that work needs to be done to create a greater understanding between teachers and, parents, the health sector, children's activity and sports providers and children themselves, as to what works in getting children moving again.

¹ Designed to Move (2013), Designed to Move: A Physical activity agenda

² Ukactive, Steps to Solving Inactivity, London: November 2014

- 3.2.25 It recommends the need for local authorities to work with high schools and academies to provide a long-term motivational behavioural change intervention scheme in partnership with activity providers, to engage the most inactive children and signpost activity opportunities tailored to individual needs.

Sport England: Economic Value of Sport in England (2013)

- 3.2.26 In 2010, sport and sport-related activity generated Gross Value Added (GVA) of £20.3 billion. This placed sport in the top 15 industry sectors in England.
- 3.2.27 Sport and sport-related activity is estimated to support over 400,000 full-time equivalent jobs and also generates a range of wider benefits, both for individuals and society.
- 3.2.28 The benefits of playing sport include the well-being of individuals taking part, improved health and education, a reduction in youth crime, environmental benefits, stimulating regeneration and community development and benefits to the individual and wider society through volunteering.
- 3.2.29 The economic value of sport in terms of health and volunteering in England is estimated to be £2.7 billion per annum for volunteering and £11.2 billion per annum for health.
- 3.2.30 A key wider benefit of sport is the benefit to individuals from improved health (both physical and mental) and, as a result of a healthier population, reduced costs to the National Health Service. Research has been undertaken to value the healthcare costs saved and the total economic value (a broader measure of the economic value of the health benefits). The annual value of health benefits generated by participation in sport are estimated to be £1.7 billion in terms of savings in healthcare costs and £11.2 billion in total economic value in 2011-2012.
- 3.2.31 The local Sport England Economic Value tool estimates that to the London Borough of Harrow, the wider economic value of health benefits and healthcare cost savings that can be attributed to participation in sport, equal £111.8m.
- 3.2.32 In summary, both in terms of economic impact and broader economic value, it is evident that sport and sport-related activities make a substantial contribution to the economy and to the welfare of individuals and society. Its wider economic benefits mean that it is a key part of society, which results in large benefits to individuals and communities.

3.3 Local Policy Context

Active Harrow: Harrow Physical Activity and Sports Strategy 2016-20

- 3.3.1 The cost of inactivity to the London Borough of Harrow is estimated to be £16 million and half of the adults in Harrow are not meeting minimum required levels of physical activity guidelines set by the Chief Medical Officer.
- 3.3.2 Harrow is one of the most ethnically diverse boroughs in the country. 43% of the population are from Asian/Asian British background.
- 3.3.3 In March/April 2016, a local consultation was conducted with older people, parents of school children and women in Harrow to identify barriers to physical activity, how to address them and effective ways of communicating existing services. The common barriers identified across all groups were: time, cost and accessibility.
- 3.3.4 The overarching aim is to support people who are not doing any activity into doing some and those doing some activity into doing more. It is noted that priority will be given to the communities in greatest need for a true and longer term impact.
- 3.3.5 The following objectives have been set in order to achieve this aim:

- Reduce inactivity in priority groups by increasing awareness of the opportunities available and addressing the barriers to participation
- Increase participation in sport in priority groups by improving the accessibility, range and quality opportunities for sport
- Increase opportunities and awareness for Harrow Council staff to be active
- Improve the degree to which Harrow as a place supports residents to be active as a routine part of daily life
- Work in partnership with stakeholders to make the best use of resources and attract new funding into the borough.

3.3.6 Harrow Council are working towards the following key outcomes:

- More people will take up active travel, walk and cycle more
- More people will access leisure services that are affordable
- More people will access parks, green spaces and growing areas
- More people from priority communities take up sport.

3.3.7 Harrow Council will be joining efforts with their partners who include; London Sport, Sport England, schools, colleges and early year settings, Harrow Community Sport and Physical Activity Network (CSPAN), SLM, local sports clubs, the voluntary and community sector, Transport for London and The Physical Activity Implementation Group to act on evidence and ensure success.

Harrow Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2020

3.3.8 There is currently a six-year gap in life expectancy between people living in different parts of Harrow and consequently there is a desire to narrow this across the Borough.

3.3.9 The main goal over the next five years is to enable everyone in Harrow to start well, live well, work well and age well, with the mission of the health and wellbeing board being to provide the leadership to enable everyone living and working in Harrow to join together to improve health and wellbeing.

3.3.10 In future, the Health and Wellbeing Board will focus on a much smaller range of priorities and will move away from a disease or deficit-focussed approach, looking at what is wrong with health and wellbeing in Harrow and instead focus on a model for enhancing health and wellbeing across the life course.

3.3.11 The strategy aims to facilitate smarter collaborative working across the health and wellbeing system and guide commissioning intentions for all engaged in improving wellbeing for Harrow residents.

3.3.12 In order to achieve this vision of enabling everyone in Harrow to start well, live well, work well and age well, Harrow Health and Wellbeing Board will: use every opportunity to promote mental wellbeing, empower the community and voluntary sector to collaborate to deliver alternative delivery models and funding solutions and will provide integrated health and care services.

3.3.13 Integrated health and social care commissioning is vital for the future to improve quality, access, equity, cost effectiveness and efficiency.

3.3.14 It has been understood that the residents of Harrow want the Health and Wellbeing Board to consistently engage, join up activity related to health and wellbeing across Harrow and say and show how the information that is collected is used. The Health and Wellbeing board has a number of proposals to change the way that business is conducted, which include:

- Introduction of health and wellbeing innovation forums
- Creation of networked groups
- Introduction of themed agendas

- Clear relationships emerging between the Health and Wellbeing Strategy and questions asked at the Health and Wellbeing Board
- New ways of communicating with residents
- Facilitate joined up health and wellbeing engagement
- An annual report will be produced in December each year.

3.4 Demographic Profile

3.4.1 The demographic profile of the Borough has been reviewed to provide further context in terms of the catchment population and the key factors influencing facility needs.

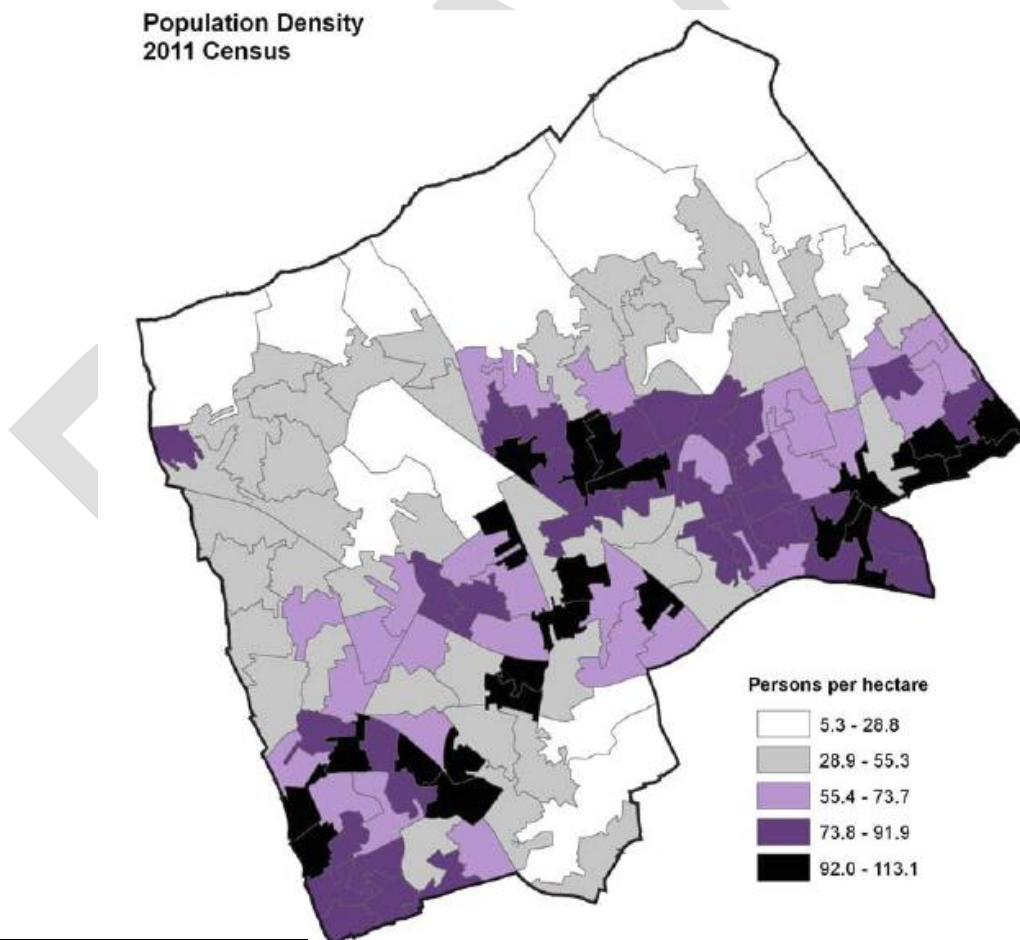
Population

3.4.2 Harrow has a population of 243,400³ and of this 120,700 are male, 122,400 female and 15% are aged 65 and over. The population has grown 15.6% from the 2001 census figure of 206,800 and the overall population figure is expected to grow to 282,889 people by 2026⁴.

3.4.3 Harrow is ranked 23rd out of 348 local authority and unitary authorities in England and Wales and 21st in London for population density⁵.

3.4.4 Figure 1 illustrates the varying population density across the Borough.

Figure 1: Map illustrating the population density across the London Borough of Harrow



³ 2014 Mid-Year Population Estimates (Census based) as published by the Office for National Statistics on 26th June 2015

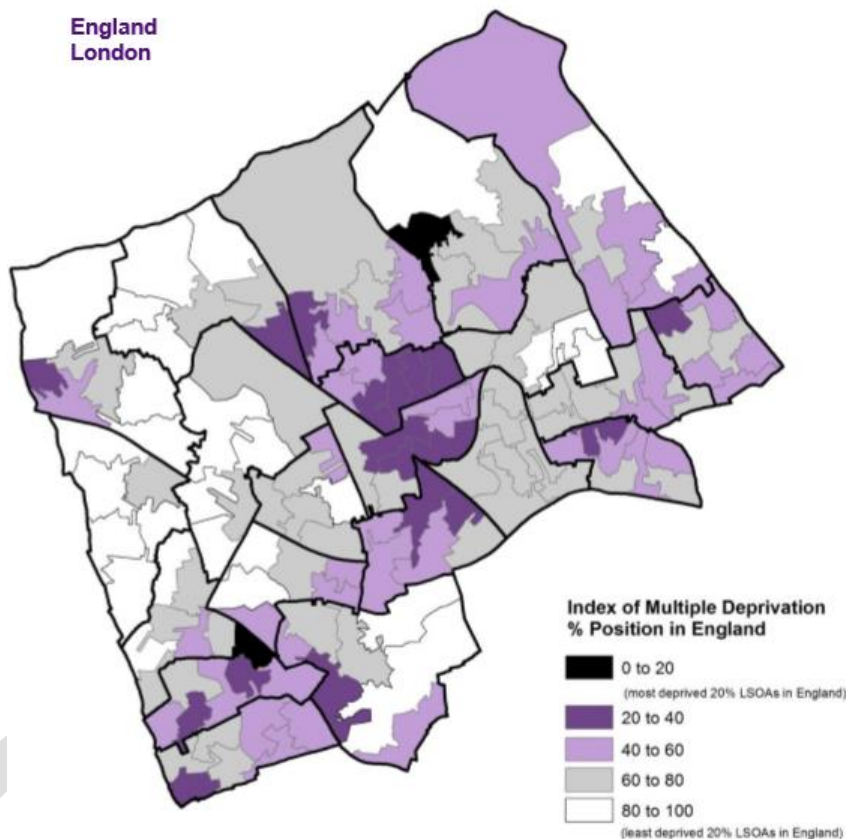
⁴ GLA, 2015 Round Population Projections

⁵ Harrow Core Strategy 2012

(Source: 2011 Census Briefing Notes, December 2012)

- 3.4.5 Harrow is one of the most diverse boroughs in the United Kingdom and the 2011 Census illustrates that Harrow's residents were born in approximately 200 different countries.
- 3.4.6 Harrow is ranked the 6th least deprived borough out of 33 in London. Wealdstone is Harrow's most deprived ward and Pinner South is the least, based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Figure 2 illustrates the areas of deprivation within the Borough.

Figure 2: Map illustrating overall index of multiple deprivation in the London Borough of Harrow



(Source: London Borough of Harrow 2015 Indices of Deprivation. Harrow Summary, December 2015)

- 3.4.7 The demographics of Harrow's population are forecast to change with an increase in ethnic minority groups, one person households, lone parents and multi-occupation households expected⁶.
- 3.4.8 There are currently around 86,000⁷ households in Harrow and Harrow's strategic housing requirement is 350 additional homes per annum from 2011. Harrow's spatial vision suggests that new development and economic growth will provide 6,050 new homes, over 4,000 additional new jobs and significant local improvements will be funded over the period 2009 to 2026.

⁶ Harrow Core Strategy 2012

⁷ Harrow Core Strategy 2012

3.5 Health

- 3.5.1 In the London Borough of Harrow, 31% of adults (16+) are physically inactive. These adults are doing less than 30 minutes moderate intensity physical activity per week, which is higher than the London rate of 27% and the national rate of 27.7%.
- 3.5.2 Between the years 2014 to 2015, 39.9%⁸ of adults (16+) in the London Borough of Harrow were classified as overweight, a rate higher than the regional (30.9%) rate and national rate (33.7%).
- 3.5.3 According to Public Health England, priorities in Harrow include implementing the obesity strategy, increasing rates of physical activity, giving children a healthy start and improving mental wellbeing.

3.6 Sports Participation

- 3.6.1 The Active Lives Report represents data from the Active Lives Adult Survey. The first report presents data for the period mid-November 2015 to mid-November 2016 and the second report published, represents data from the period mid-May 2016 to mid-May 2017. Data is presented for adults aged 16+ in England and replaces the Active People Survey.
- 3.6.2 The report identifies three levels of activity:
- Inactive (less than 30 minutes per week)
 - Fairly active (between 30 and 149 minutes per week)
 - Active (at least 150 minutes per week)
- 3.6.3 The number of people in the Borough participating in physical activity between 30 and 149 minutes per week has increased from 14.1% in 2015/2016 to 14.6% in 2016/2017.
- 3.6.4 In comparison to other London Boroughs, the London Borough of Harrow (14.6%) has a lower percentage of fairly active adults compared to its neighbouring authorities of Barnet (16.7%), Merton (15.7% and Redbridge (17.7%). Table 1 compares the percentage of fairly active adults (16+) between the years 2015 to 2017 in the London Borough of Harrow and its nearest neighbours. It should be noted that the CIPFA Nearest Neighbour Model is used to identify nearest neighbours. This model adopts a scientific approach to measuring similarities between authorities.

Table 1: Percentage of fairly active adults (16+), taking part in between 30 and 149 minutes of physical activity per week

Local Authority	Active Lives 2015/2016	Active Lives 2016/2017
Harrow	14.10%	14.60%
Barnet	17.30%	16.70%
Enfield	13.90%	14.50%
Merton	12.60%	15.70%
Redbridge	15.50%	17.70%

(Source: Active Lives, Sport England 2015-2017)

3.7 Non Participation

- 3.7.1 In addition to analysing participation, we have also reviewed the Active Lives Survey (2016/2017) results for inactivity, which is classified as participating in less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week. The results for non-participation in sport by adults (16+) is summarised in Table 2. This shows that non participation in sport in the Borough (14.6%) is lower than the regional average (24.3%) and the national rate (25.6%).

Table 2: Non-participation in sport by adults (16+)

	Harrow	London	England
	Rate	Rate	Rate
All adults (16+)	14.60%	24.30%	25.60%

(Source: Active Lives Survey, Sport England 2016-2017)

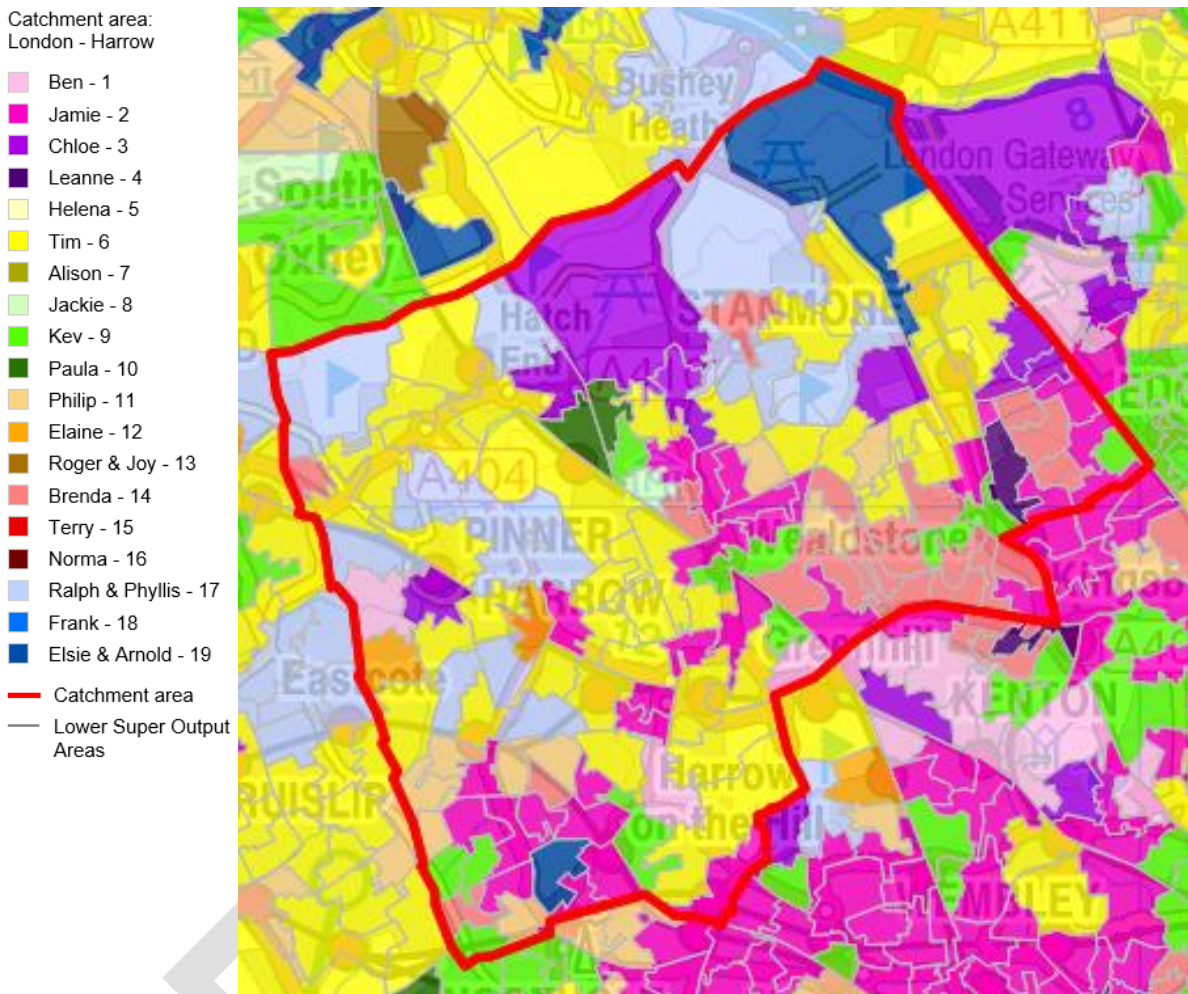
3.8 Sport England Market Segmentation

- 3.8.1 To help better understand attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to participation, Sport England has developed a segmentation model with 19 'sporting' segments. Each has a distinct sporting behaviour and attitude.
- 3.8.2 Knowing which segment is most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. For example, whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is useful for the Borough to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage.

Dominant Market Segmentation in Harrow by Population

Figure 3 illustrates the geographical spread of different regions within the Borough and their associated segment. The map highlights that there are a number of different segments within the local authority area.

Figure 3: Market Segmentation in Harrow



(Source: Sport England Market Segmentation Tool)

- 3.8.3 Figure 3 shows the population of all segments within the area. It illustrates that the market segment “Tim” (15,861) represents the largest population within the Borough and “Norma” (2,244) represents the least.
- 3.8.4 “Tim” accounts for 15,861 people and this segment is defined as: sporty male professionals, buying a house and settling down with a partner. The second largest segment “Phillip” accounts for 13,114 people and are defined as mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves.
- 3.8.5 The implications for indoor sports facility provision are that the dominant profiles would benefit most from provision of facilities to support keep fit/gym, swimming and football. The majority of other popular activities are outdoor based and include cycling and golf.

Table 3: Catchment population of each segment within Harrow

Segment	Catchment Population	Top Sports (played at least once a month and sporting behaviour)
Ben	12,450	Ben is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis: he is the most sporty of the 19 segments. Ben's top sports are football (33%), keep fit/gym (24%), cycling (18%), athletics including running (15%) and swimming (13%)
Jamie	11,710	Jamie is a very active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Jamie's top sports are football (28%), keep fit and gym (22%), athletics including running (12%), cycling (12%) and swimming (10%)
Chloe	11,835	Chloe is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Chloe's top sports are keep fit/gym (28%), swimming (24%), athletics including running (14%) and equestrian (5%)
Leanne	9,358	Leanne is the least active segment of her age group. Leanne's top sports are keep fit/gym (23%), swimming (18%), athletics including running (9%), cycling (6%) and football (4%)
Helena	9,285	Helena is a fairly active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Helena's top sports are keep fit/gym (26%), swimming (22%), cycling (11%), athletics including running (9%) and equestrian (3%)
Tim	15,861	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. Tim's top sports are cycling (21%), keep fit/gym (20%), swimming (15%), football (13%) and golf (7%)
Alison	7,395	Alison is a fairly active segment with above average levels of participation in sport. Alison's top sports are keep fit/gym (27%), swimming (25%), cycling (12%), athletics including running (11%) and equestrian (3%)
Jackie	7,307	Jackie has above average levels of participation in sport, but is less active than other segments in her age group. Jackie's top sports are keep fit/gym (22%), swimming (20%), cycling (9%), athletics including running (6%) and badminton (2%)
Kev	9,880	Kev has above average levels of participation in sport. Kev's top sports are keep fit/gym (14%), football (12%), cycling (11%), swimming (10%) and athletics including running (6%)
Paula	3,361	Paula is not a very active type and her participation is lower than that of the general adult participation. Paula's top sports are keep fit/gym (18%), swimming (17%), cycling (5%), athletics including running (4%) and football (3%)
Philip	13,114	Philip's sporting activity levels are above national average. Philip's top sports are cycling (16%), keep fit/gym (15%), swimming (12%), football (9%) and golf (8%)
Elaine	10,585	Elaine's sporting activity levels are similar to national average. Elaine's top sports are keep fit/gym (21%), swimming (18%), cycling (7%), athletics including running (3%) and tennis (2%)
Roger & Joy	7,267	Roger and Joy are slightly less active than the general population. Roger and Joy's top sports are keep fit/gym (13%), cycling (8%), golf (6%) and angling (2%)
Brenda	9,304	Brenda is generally less active than the average adult. Brenda's top sports are keep fit/gym (15%), swimming (13%), cycling (4%), athletics including running (2%) and badminton (1%)
Terry	5,290	Terry is generally less active than the average adult. Terry's top sports are generally keep fit/gym (8%), swimming (6%), cycling (6%), angling (4%) and golf (4%)
Norma	2,244	Norma is generally less active than the average adult. Norma's top sports are generally keep fit/gym, (12%), swimming (10%), cycling (2%), bowls (1%) and martial arts/combat (1%)
Ralph & Phyllis	9,937	Ralph and Phyllis are less active than the average adult, but sportier than other segments of the same age group. Ralph and Phyllis' top sports are keep fit/gym (10%), swimming (9%), golf (7%), bowls (4%) and cycling (4%)
Frank	4,342	Frank is generally much less active than the average adult. Frank's top sports are golf (7%), keep fit/gym (6%), swimming (6%) and cycling (4%)
Elsie & Arnold	8,362	Elise and Arnold are much less active than the average adult. Their top sports are keep fit/gym (10%), swimming (7%), bowls (3%), golf (1%) and cycling (1%)

(Source: Sport England Market Segmentation Tool, 2015)

3.9 Summary

3.9.1 The following key points have been identified through the background and policy review:

- The borough has a population of 243,400, which is expected to rise by almost 40,000 to 282,889 by 2026. Such an increase will place increasing strain on the current facility portfolio.

- The borough is one of the most diverse London boroughs with the 2011 Census highlighting that Harrow's residents were born in approximately 200 different countries.
- 31% of adults (16+) in Harrow are physically inactive doing less than 30 minutes physical activity per week.
- In comparison to other London Boroughs, the London Borough of Harrow (14.6%) has a lower percentage of fairly active adults compared to its neighbouring authorities of Barnet (16.7%), Merton (15.7%) and Redbridge (17.7%), highlighting the need to address these issues and make them a focal point of strategy priorities.
- Between the years of 2014 – 2015, 39.9% of adults (16+) in Harrow were classified as overweight, which is higher than both regional (30.9%) and national rates (33.7%). Policies need to be introduced that focus on addressing this issue.
- Sport England's market segmentation shows that of the 19 segments, "Tim" (15,861) represents the largest population within the Borough and "Norma" (2,244) represents the least. The implications for indoor sports facility provision are that the dominant profiles would benefit from provision of facilities to support keep fit/gym, swimming and football. The majority of other popular activities are outdoor based and include cycling and golf.

DRAFT

4 AUDIT OF FACILITY SUPPLY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The audit of facility supply includes an assessment of the following indoor facilities and it included analysis of the quality, quantity and accessibility for each facility type:

- Indoor swimming pools
- Sports halls
- Health and fitness suites
- Squash courts
- Indoor tennis centres
- Indoor Bowls
- Indoor Climbing Walls
- Gymnastics Centres
- Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP's).

Assessment of Supply

4.1.2 Where possible, audits and assessments have been undertaken in the presence of management staff from the facilities. This is of considerable value as it not only enables access to be gained to all aspects of the facilities, but also allows a more detailed in-situ discussion of issues such as customer perspectives, quality, maintenance etc. This is essential as the audit is a 'snapshot' visit and there is a risk, dependent upon the time of day/year, that it may not wholly reflect general user experience.

4.1.3 Site visits were undertaken at local authority owned facilities; Harrow Leisure Centre, Hatch End Swimming Pool and Bannister Sports Centre and information was gathered on the following areas:

- Facility and scale
- Ownership, management and access arrangements (plus where available, facility owner aspirations)
- Location and accessibility
- Condition, maintenance and existing improvement plans.

4.1.4 This enables identification of the potential of each facility and informs investment decisions at each site.

Assessment of Demand

4.1.5 Demand has been assessed utilising available Sport England tools, where applicable, (i.e. Facilities Planning Model, Active Places Power and Active People Survey) to help gauge strategic provision of community sports facilities. It helps to analyse sports facility provision and whether supply meets demand. It provides data that is used as part of the information base to inform the analysis of supply and demand.

4.1.6 Demand analysis is supplemented by data collected during site visits and stakeholder consultation. This enables key local issues to be taken into account, e.g. where local demand is particularly high and additional provision is required. Consultation was conducted with a range of stakeholders to gain a comprehensive understanding of key issues.

4.1.7 When assessing facility provision against demand, key issues such as participation growth and population have been taken into account.

4.2 Catchment Areas

- 4.2.1 Catchment areas for different types of facilities provide a tool for identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour. Therefore, Sport England accepts a catchment which is defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users.
- 4.2.2 Sport England determines that the difference in rural and urban catchments is reflected within an agreed walk or drive time catchment. The normal acceptable standard would be to apply a 20-minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) for an urban area and a 20 minute drive time for a rural area. Harrow Town Centre is one of twelve Metropolitan Centres in London⁹ and the Borough consists of a network of town centres that are surrounded by the Metropolitan Green Belt. This provides a check to urban sprawl by providing a buffer between Greater London and neighbouring urban areas. As a result, when looking at catchments, a 20-minute walk time has been applied.

4.3 Supply and Demand Analysis

- 4.3.1 The supply and demand assessment is key in determining whether the Borough currently has sufficient provision to account for future changes in population. It also takes into account the spread of provision and enables identification of communities not served by an indoor facility.
- 4.3.2 It is necessary to assess the current capacity across the Borough and potential demand (based on population and participation trends). This helps to determine whether current capacity is meeting current demand and whether there is a surplus or a shortfall. It also identifies the areas of over or undersupply relative to demand.

⁹ Harrow Core Strategy, 2012

5 NEEDS ASSESSMENT, SURPLUSES AND SHORTFALLS IN FACILITY PROVISION

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work. Each facility type is reviewed in turn with information provided on various factors relating to supply and demand of facilities. The key findings are provided for each facility.

5.1.2 The Council owns two indoor facilities that are referenced in this report, both of which are managed by SLM on behalf of the Council and have been for three years. These facilities are:

- Harrow Leisure Centre
- Hatch End Swimming Pool.

5.2 Indoor Swimming Pools

5.2.1 Defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation, this covers indoor pools and specific diving tanks used for swimming, teaching, training and diving” (Sport England Active Places).

Supply

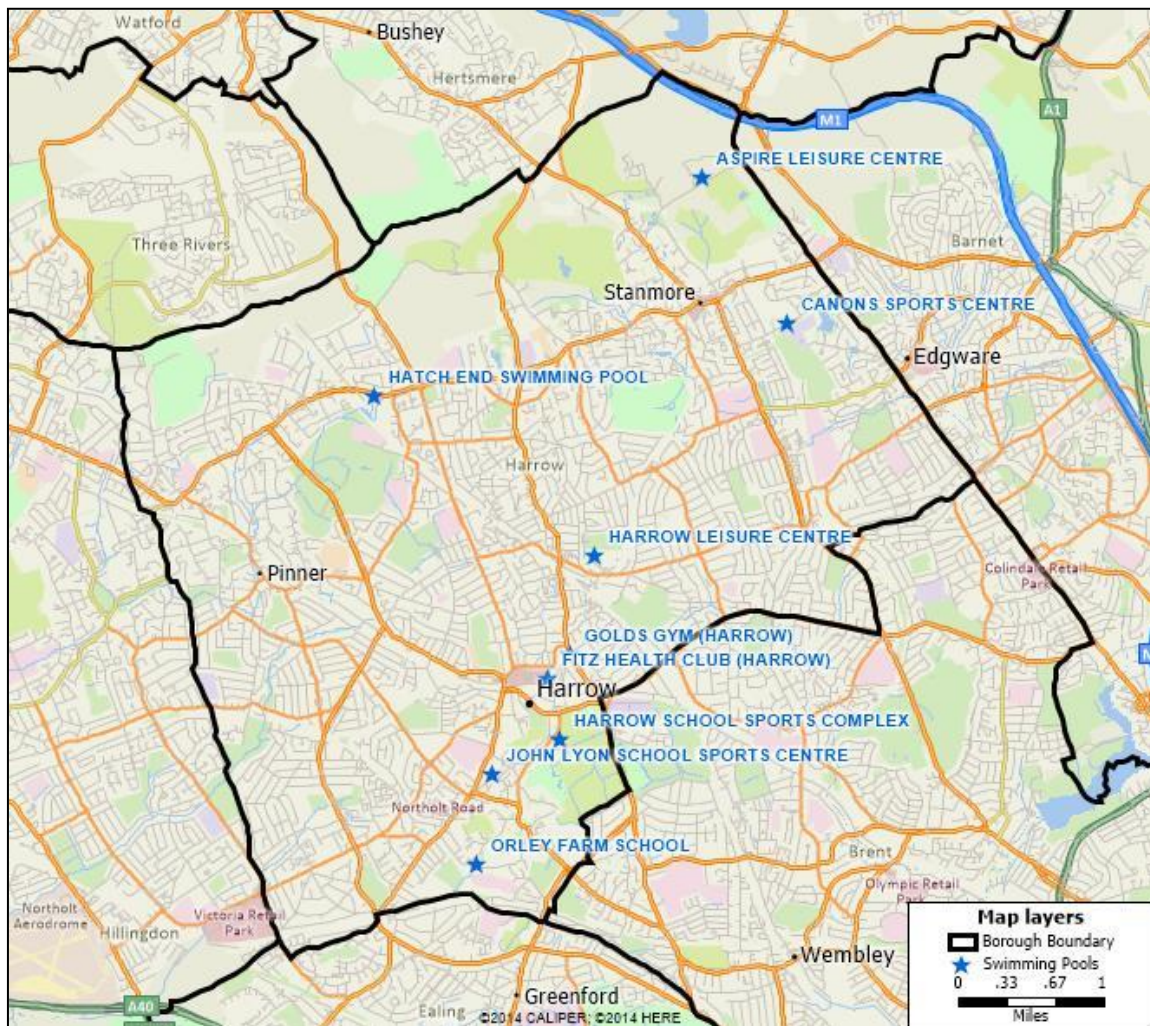
5.2.2 There are three sites in the Borough that have fully accessible swimming pools; Aspire Leisure Centre (3 lane, 25m pool), Harrow Leisure Centre (8 lane, 33m pool and learner pool) and Hatch End Swimming Pool (3 lane, 23m pool). Both Harrow Leisure Centre and Hatch End Swimming Pool are owned by the Council and operated by SLM.

5.2.3 Golds Gym Harrow (1 lane, 20m) is commercially owned and managed, only available for use by registered members, therefore limiting its access.

5.2.4 Canons Sports Centre is situated at the North London Collegiate School and is a dual use facility between the school and the business, Canons Enterprises Ltd. The swimming pool is used by the school until 5 or 6pm Monday to Friday and Canons Enterprises operates these areas during the evenings, weekends and school holidays. There is a membership scheme available for the general public, allowing them access, but only during those hours the facility is not being utilised by the school.

5.2.5 Harrow School Sports Complex has a 6 lane 25m pool that is owned by the school and managed commercially. The location of each of these swimming pools in the borough can be seen in the following map.

Figure 4: Swimming pools in Harrow



5.2.6 Table 4 illustrates the supply information for the swimming pools in the Borough. The facilities in grey illustrate those that are deemed to be either for private use, too small, a lido facility or are currently closed. These are excluded from the FPM analysis. The others are available for public use in varying capacities.

Table 4: Swimming pool supply information

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	3	25	Pay and Play	Other	Other	HA7 4AP
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	5	25	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	HA7 4SQ
GOLDS GYM (HARROW)	Main/General	1	20	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA1 2JN
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	8	33	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA3 5BD
	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	16	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	6	25	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 3GF

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Lanes	Length	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
HATCH END SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	3	23	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA5 4EA
JOHN LYON SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	6	25	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA2 0HN
ORLEY FARM SCHOOL	Lido	0	17.5	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 3NU
FITZ HEALTH CLUB (HARROW)	Learner/Teaching/Training	0	5	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA1 1LJ

Neighbouring Authority Facilities

- 5.2.7 Vale Farm Sports Centre in the London Borough of Brent is located 2.5 miles from the centre of Harrow and has a 6 lane, 25m pool that is owned by the local authority and operated commercially.
- 5.2.8 Northolt Leisure Centre is located in the nearby authority of Ealing and is approximately 3 miles from the centre of Harrow. The facility has an 8 lane, 25m swimming pool and is owned by the local authority but managed commercially.
- 5.2.9 In addition to the two centres mentioned above, Hillingdon Sports and Leisure Complex, the Gurnell Leisure Centre and Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre are all located within 8 miles of the centre of Harrow and each has a swimming pool that can be accessed on a pay and play basis. Currently, there are plans in place to redevelop Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre.
- 5.2.10 Three Rivers District Council, subject to Council funding intend to either extend or build a new centre at 'The Centre.' This is presently a dry side facility and the new facility will be both wet and dry side. If the project goes ahead, it will commence circa April 2018 and on completion, Sir James Altham Swimming Pool would be closed.
- 5.2.11 The FPM has highlighted that circa 44% of the demand from Harrow's residents, or 6,875 visits per week in the peak period, is exported to and is met at facilities outside the borough's boundaries. The centres that are mentioned above are all in close proximity to Harrow and therefore may attract residents from the borough.

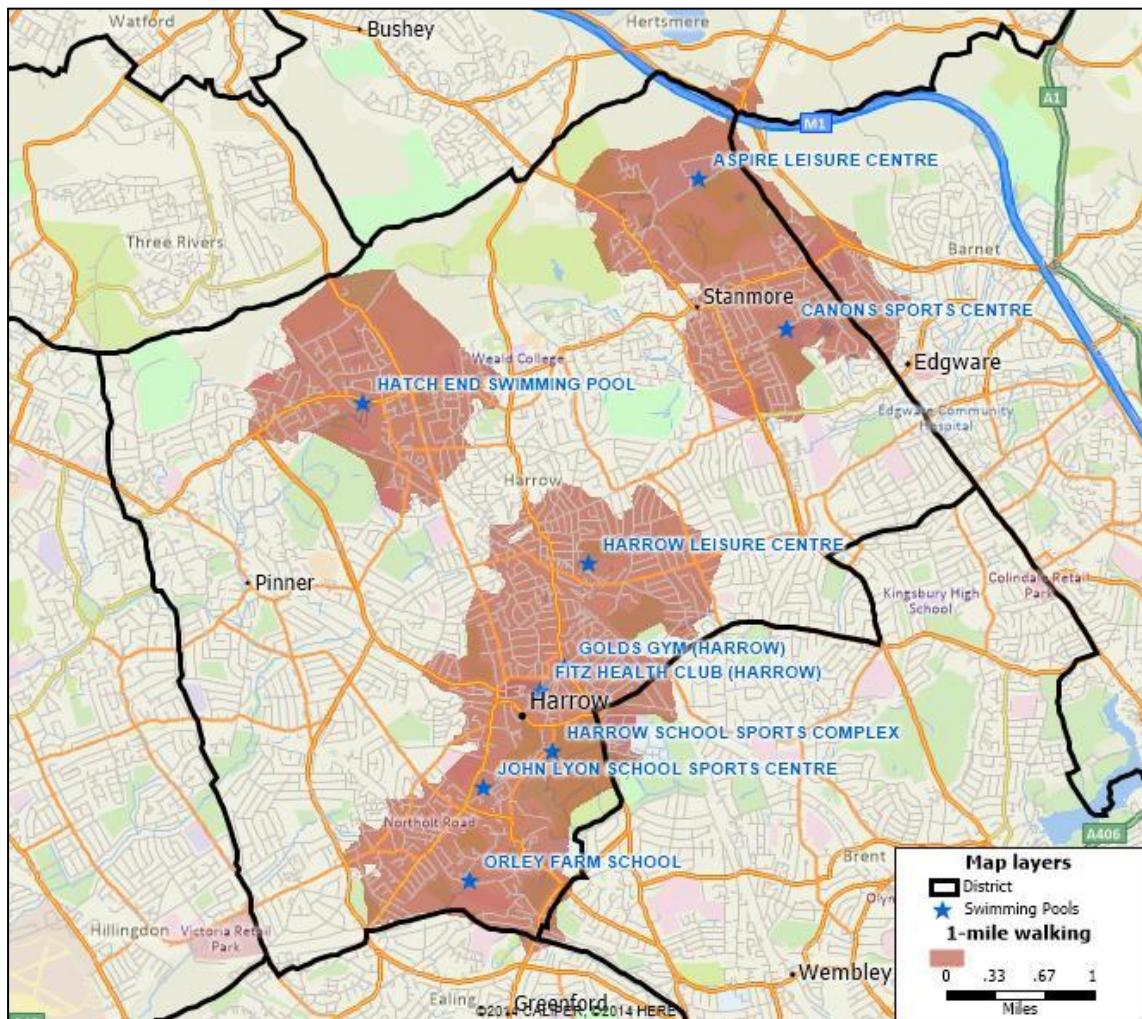
Quality

- 5.2.12 It is worth noting that the swimming pool at Harrow Leisure Centre was built in 1977 and has not been significantly refurbished since. Hatch End Swimming Pool, also owned by the Council, was built in 1929 was last refurbished in 2010.
- 5.2.13 Sport England's FPM report recognises that of the other public pools; one was built in the mid-1980s, three were constructed in the 1990s and one was built in 2000. This infers that no new swimming pool has been built in the borough for nearly 15 years.

Accessibility

- 5.2.14 Appropriate walk time accessibility standards can be applied to swimming pools to determine deficiencies in provision. Catchment mapping based on an amalgamated 20 minute walk time, has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of swimming pool provision across the Borough; it also helps to identify areas currently not served by existing swimming pools.

Figure 5: Swimming pools in Harrow, 20 minutes' walk time catchment



5.2.1 The map shown in Figure 5 illustrates that the distribution of swimming pools is not even across the Borough. The main pockets of provision are towards the South East of the borough, the North East of the borough around Stanmore and surrounding Hatch End.

5.2.2 There are however, large areas of the borough where provision of swimming pools is not met within a 20-minute walk time, particularly along the West of the borough in South Harrow and Pinner.

Demand

5.2.3 Sport England's FPM study aims to assess the current future supply, demand and access to swimming pools across Harrow Borough. Two runs of the assessment were conducted, Run 1 addressed supply, demand and access to swimming pools based on the population in Harrow Borough and the neighbouring authorities in 2017. The second run assessed supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2026, based on the projected change in population from 2017 to 2026, across Harrow Borough and neighbouring authorities. The projected growth in population up to 2026 is based on the GLA 2015 population projections.

5.2.4 According to Sport England FPM, the total supply of water space in the Borough in Run 1 equates to 8.0m² per 1,000 residents and 7.5 m² per 1000 residents in Run 2. Both of these figures for Harrow are below those for each of the surrounding neighbouring authorities with the exception of Brent, details of which can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5: Total supply of water space per 1,000 residents in neighbouring London Boroughs

	Harrow	Hillingdon	Ealing	Brent	Barnet	Hertsmere	Three Rivers	Average of All
Waterspace per 1,000 residents (2017)	8.0	13.4	10.2	3.7	10.5	24.7	14.2	12.1
Waterspace per 1,000 residents (2026)	7.5	12.7	9.5	3.4	9.4	22.7	13.0	11.2

- 5.2.5 The FPM report concludes that over 90% of the demand for swimming in the borough is met and located inside the catchment area of a pool. This includes pools in neighbouring authorities, where this is the nearest pool to where a Harrow resident lives.
- 5.2.6 The Harrow pool stock is ageing, excluding the Hatch End swimming pool, which opened in 1929, the average age of swimming pool sites in 2017 is 27 years. The next oldest pool site is Harrow Leisure Centre, which opened in 1977 and according to the data it has not had any extensive modernisation. The most recent pool in Harrow to open is Golds Gym, which opened in 2002, making even this over 15 years old.
- 5.2.7 Harrow is retaining around 50% of the borough demand for swimming at pools within the borough and exporting 50%. This is the case for both Run 1 and Run 2.
- 5.2.8 The largest export of the total Harrow demand is to Ealing at 36% in 2017. Ealing has 25 pools over 10 sites, five of these pools opened post 2000 and an extensive modernisation programme is in place for the older pools, resulting in a modern stock of facilities.
- 5.2.9 Harrow's exported demand to Hillingdon in 2017 is 26% of the total Harrow demand and Hillingdon have a total of 14 pools across 10 sites. The reasons for the export of demand to pools in Ealing and Hillingdon is as a result of the catchment area of their pools extending into Harrow and the draw of a more modern stock of pools provided in these two boroughs.
- 5.2.10 A total of 90% of unmet demand in 2017 has been calculated as being located outside the catchment area of a pool, with this figure decreasing slightly to 87% in 2026. To put this area into context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210-250m² depending on lane width.
- 5.2.11 In terms of types of unmet demand, 90% in 2017 is demand located outside the catchment area of a pool, this decreases slightly to 87% in 2026. Unmet demand is highest in the south and east of the Borough, in the Wealdstone area, east of the Harrow Leisure Centre site and in the Stanmore area.
- 5.2.12 In 2017, the borough wide estimated average for used capacity of swimming pools at peak times is 87% of pool capacity used. This increases to 90% by 2026, based on the projected population growth and increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2026.
- 5.2.13 In both runs of the FPM, the finding is that as a borough wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above the Sport England pools comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used. These findings reflect that demand for swimming pools exceeds the supply.
- 5.2.14 The public leisure centre swimming pools provide the most extensive opening hours of the pool sites and have very high levels of used capacity as can be seen below:
- Harrow Leisure Centre (2017) – 81%
 - Harrow Leisure Centre (2026) – 92%
 - Aspire Leisure Centre (2017) – 83%

- Aspire Leisure Centre (2026) – 93%

5.2.15 There is an evident need to replace the existing pool provision; this could be either through modernisation or re-provision of pools, based on the costs and benefits through feasibility of either option. The pools are in the right location and so changing pool locations is unlikely to increase accessibility by Harrow residents.

5.2.16 Harrow is exporting around 50% of its own demand for swimming in both years. A modern stock of pools will increase the Harrow demand retained at pools in the borough. In terms of facility mix for any new pools, the borough does need to retain at least the overall amount of water space that it presently has, so as to meet the projected demand for swimming. Provision of teacher/learner pools, at a minimum of two pool sites would also create a better balance in pool provision and allow a more flexible and extensive programme of use.

Consultation

5.2.17 Swim England have noted that the current Local Authority stock, which provides most of the accessible pay and play water space in Harrow is ageing, with Harrow Leisure Centre now nearly 40 years old. Plans for re-development were dismissed in 2008. Swim England consequently feel that significant thought should be put into a replacement or redevelopment strategy for the future.

5.2.18 The facility manager at Harrow Leisure Centre made reference to the unusual layout of the pool with its deepest point being in the middle. This therefore affects the ability to hold swimming galas as no diving can take place, due to lack of a deep end.

5.2.19 The Survive and Save Club has 92 active members and use Harrow Leisure Centre for three hours on Friday evenings during term time. They do not feel that they have enough space to meet current needs. A lane of the main pool has recently been lost to make way for public swimming which has curtailed activities. The number of classes had to be reduced and consequently the number of teachers as a result.

5.2.20 The club has been using Harrow Leisure Centre since it opened and describes the state of the facility as 'adequate'. They do not feel this hinders their ability to attract new members but they are cautious that, due to the buildings age, there is a risk of major failure. Unless replacement facilities are found a major failure may lead to the closure of the club.

5.2.21 Harrow School opens up its swimming facilities to the general public throughout the week.

Summary of Findings

- The Sport England FPM report states that the total supply of water space in the Borough in Run 1 equates to 8.0m² per 1,000 residents and 7.5 m² per 1000 residents in Run 2. Both of these figures for Harrow are below those for each of the surrounding neighbouring authorities with the exception of Brent.
- The Harrow pool stock is ageing and excluding Hatch End Swimming Pool, which opened in 1929, the average age of swimming pool sites in 2017 is 27 years. The most recent pool to open in Harrow is Golds Gym, which opened in 2002, meaning the most modern facility is now 15 years old.
- Harrow is retaining around 50% of the borough demand for swimming at Harrow pools and exporting 50%. This is the case both for 2017 and 2026.
- The reasons for export of demand to pools in Ealing and Hillingdon are because the catchment area of their pools extends into Harrow, in addition to the draw of a more modern stock of pools in these two boroughs.
- Unmet demand for swimming pools in Harrow is low, at just under 6% of total demand which equates to 161m² of water in 2017. Unmet demand in 2026 is only slightly higher, at 171m² of water.

- In both runs of the FPM, the finding is that as a borough wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above the Sport England pools comfort level of 70% pool capacity used.
- There are six main pools at six different sites within Harrow with varying levels of accessibility to the community. Three of these, Aspire Leisure Centre, Harrow Leisure Centre and Hatch End Swimming Pool are fully accessible and available on a pay and play basis.
- The distribution of swimming pools is not even across the borough. There are pockets of provision towards the South East of the borough, the North East of the borough around Stanmore and surrounding Hatch End, with significant areas of the borough not able to access a pool within a 20 minute walk time.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.2.22 Harrow Leisure Centre is the main Council owned community swimming pool in the borough. The current pool has an 8 lane x 33m main pool and a learner pool. The Council plans to replace this at the New Harrow Leisure Centre and there is an evident need for this from the swimming pool assessment work. Hatch End Swimming Pool provides additional capacity.
- 5.2.23 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) report suggests that the total supply of water space in the Borough per 1,000 residents in both Run 1 and Run 2 are below those for each neighbouring authority with the exception of Brent. The used capacity figures of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above Sport England pools comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used. Consideration should therefore be given to these findings that conclude the demand for swimming pools in the borough exceeds supply.
- 5.2.24 Harrow is exporting around 50% of its own demand for swimming in both years and pools in the borough are ageing, with the newest facility now 15 years old. A modern stock of pools will increase the demand retained at pools within the borough.
- 5.2.25 In terms of facility mix for any new pools, the FPM highlights the need for the borough to retain at least the overall amount of water space at present, so as to meet the projected demand for swimming. Provision of teacher/learner pools, at a minimum of two pool sites would also create a better balance in pool provision and allow a more flexible and extensive programme of use.

5.3 Sports Halls

- 5.3.1 Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They include specifically designed sports halls, such as leisure centres and school sports halls.

Main halls

- 5.3.2 This assessment looks at both main halls and activity halls. A standard 3-court or more sports hall however, provides more flexibility in that it can accommodate major indoor team sports such as football (5-a-side and training), volleyball, basketball and netball. It also provides sufficient space to accommodate indoor cricket nets and to undertake indoor athletics. Many 3+ court sports halls also have a dividing net which enable them to be subdivided into separate areas for use, for example, for circuit training, table tennis or martial arts activities. As such, a 3+ court sports hall has greater sports development value and flexibility than smaller halls.

Activity Halls

- 5.3.3 Activity halls are the smallest buildings that can accommodate a sports programme alongside the customary social and arts pursuits. There are a wide variety of types and sizes, often supplementing the main hall with a restricted range of use, including aerobics, keep fit classes, martial arts, boxing and table tennis. Sport England recognises 1-2 badminton court activity

halls that can accommodate a range of recreational and sporting activities. However, it is recognised that smaller halls lack the flexibility and capacity for large club activities.

Supply

Quantity

Main Halls

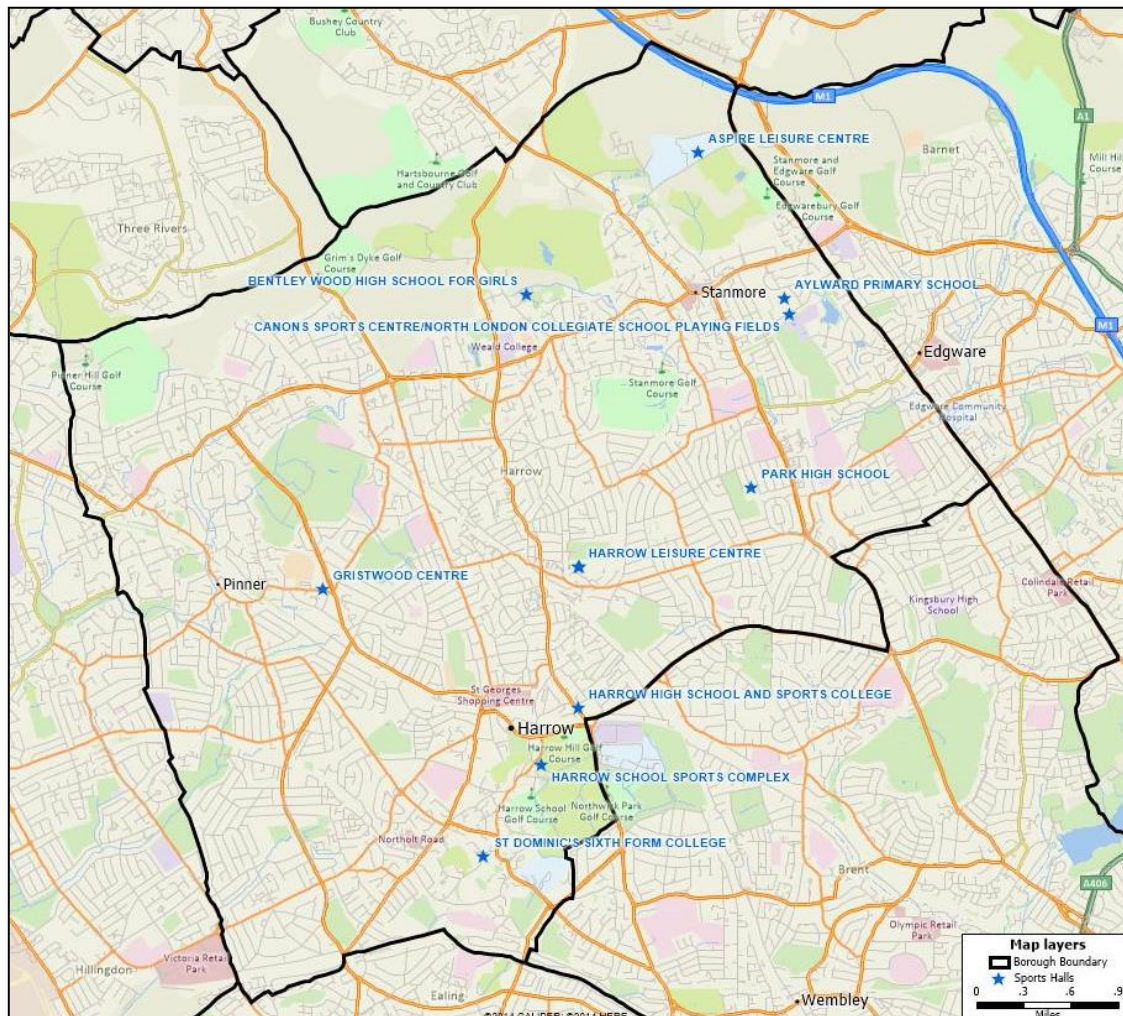
- 5.3.4 There are ten sites in the borough where main halls are currently available for community use. The largest main hall is located at Harrow Leisure Centre (10 courts) and the remaining halls range from being 3-courts, to 4-courts in size. Overall, the borough has a relatively low level of main hall provision with 3.0 per 10,000 of population. This figure is lowest only to Brent (2.1) and Ealing (2.0) of its neighbouring authorities. Table 6 below illustrates the sports hall provision per 10,000 residents in Harrow's neighbouring London Boroughs.

Table 6: Supply of sports halls per 10,000 residents in neighbouring London boroughs

	Harrow	Hillingdon	Ealing	Brent	Barnet	Hertsmere	Three Rivers	Average of All
Courts per 10,000 residents	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.1	3.1	5.6	4.6	3.4

- 5.3.5 Four sites have smaller activity halls in addition to the main sports hall. These halls can accommodate sports such as table tennis or provide for exercise classes and activities such as Pilates and yoga.
- 5.3.6 Of the ten sites, only one is owned by the local authority, Harrow Leisure Centre. As is the case with many London Boroughs, the vast majority of the sports halls in Harrow are based at educational sites where opening hours may be restricted. The educational sites are therefore of key importance if the Sports Hall needs of the residents are to be met. The Council needs to work with a number of different stakeholders if it wishes to co-ordinate provision across the various sports hall sites in the Borough.
- 5.3.7 Figure 6 below illustrates the geographical location of the sports halls within the London Borough of Harrow.

Figure 6: Sports Halls in Harrow



5.3.8 Table 7 summarises the supply information for sports halls in the Borough. The facilities in grey illustrate those that are deemed to be for private use and the others are deemed to be available for public use in varying capacities.

Table 7: Sports Hall supply information

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Size	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	4 courts	Pay and Play	Other	Other	HA7 4AP
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	4 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	HA7 4RE
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	4 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	HA7 3JW
	Activity Hall	18 x 10m				
	Activity Hall	18 x 17m				
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE/NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL PLAYING	Main	4 courts	Pay and Play	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	HA7 4SQ
	Activity Hall	18 x 7m				

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Size	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
FIELDS	Activity Hall	14 x 13				
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Main	4 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	HA5 5RP
	Activity Hall	18 x 17m				
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	4 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 2JG
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	3 courts	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA3 5BD
	Main	10 courts				
	Activity Hall	26 x 18m				
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	4 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 3GF
PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4 courts	Pay and Play	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	HA7 1PL
ST DOMINIC'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	3 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Further Education	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 3HX
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	4 courts	Sports Club / Community Association	Community School	School/College/University (in house)	HA2 0AD
	Activity	18 x 10				

Neighbouring Authority Facilities

- 5.3.9 The Facilities Planning Model (Run 1) estimates that a high 40% of the demand in Harrow for sports halls is being exported at met outside the authority.
- 5.3.10 There are a number of halls situated in neighbouring authorities that residents of Harrow may be utilising. Examples include; Vale Farm Sports Centre is in the London Borough of Brent. It is owned by the local authority and has a five court main hall. Another is Queensmead Sports Centre which has a 6 court sports hall and is located in the London Borough of Hillingdon.
- 5.3.11 In terms of planned developments in neighbouring authorities, it should be noted that proposals are currently in place to redevelop Barnet Copthall Leisure Centre in Barnet which is anticipated to include a 5 court sports hall. Although located closer to the Enfield border, the centre would still be accessible by the A41 and A1.
- 5.3.12 The London Borough of Brent are currently in discussion regarding the redevelopment of their leisure centre, Vale Farm. If this were to take place, it would involve an improvement in indoor sports facilities. It should however, be noted that these are only discussions and it could therefore, take a few years to get a master plan for the whole site ready.

Quality

- 5.3.13 The age of a sports hall is important as it impacts on the attractiveness of the facility to users. The average age for nine of the ten sites for which data is available is 19 years. Three of these venues have however opened since 2010 and the most recent hall is Bentley Wood High

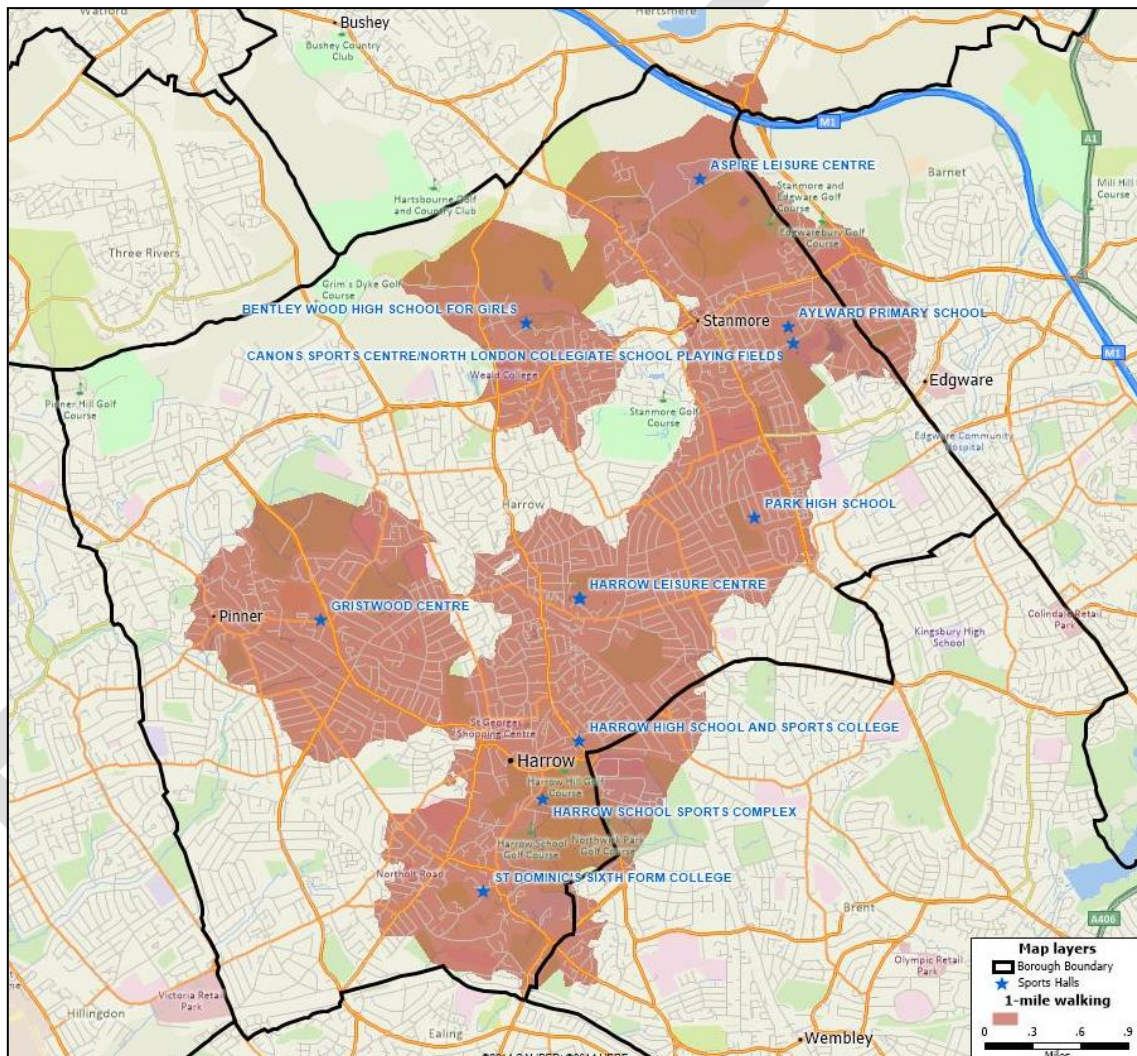
School for Girls sports halls, which were opened in 2015. The oldest sports hall is the Harrow School Sports Complex, which opened in 1985 and was since modernised in 2008.

- 5.3.14 It is therefore evident that there is a clear need to modernise sports hall venues in the borough during the strategy period.

Accessibility

- 5.3.15 Appropriate walk time accessibility standards can be applied to sports hall provision to determine deficiencies in provision. A 20 minute walk time (1 mile radial catchment) has been applied to community accessible main halls servicing the London Borough of Harrow. This enables identification of areas not currently serviced by existing sports halls.

Figure 7: Map to show access to sports halls based on a 20 minute walk time catchment area



- 5.3.16 Figure 7 illustrates that the majority of the borough live within 1 mile (20 minutes' walk time) from a community accessible sports hall. There are however distinct areas where provision is lacking. These can be seen along the western boundary of the Borough, a band relatively central inside the borough and on the eastern border with Hillingdon. There are distinct clusters of provision primarily in the south-east of the borough.

Demand

5.3.17 Sport England's FPM considers the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2016 and projected forward to 2026, based on the GLA 2015 demographic ward based projections for 32 London Boroughs and the City of London. Three assessments (known as runs) were conducted with the purpose of each outlined below:

- **Run 1:** Supply, demand and access to sports halls based on the population in Harrow and the neighbouring authorities in 2017.
- **Run 2:** Supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2026 based on the projected change in population 2016-2026 in Harrow and the neighbouring local authorities.
- **Run 3:** Supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2026 and to test the impact of the assumption that all secondary schools in the borough are open for community use in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days.

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- 5.3.18 The facilities included in the report are based on information from Sport England's Active People Places database and supplemented with local intelligence provided by Harrow Council.
- 5.3.19 The demand for sports halls in Harrow exceeds provision in all three of the Runs conducted. Demand is estimated to be greater than supply by 23 badminton courts in 2017, increasing to 26 courts in 2026. This decreases to 7 courts in Run 3, with the assumption that all secondary schools are providing for community use in the weekly peak period.
- 5.3.20 Just under 90% of the Harrow total demand for sports halls can be met in 2017, with this figure falling slightly to 88% by 2026. With all secondary schools open for community use, satisfied demand increases to just under 91% of the total demand.
- 5.3.21 Interestingly, opening up all of the secondary schools for community use, only increases met demand by 3%. The reason as to why this is not more is because approximately 9% of the demand is located outside the catchment areas of any sports hall.
- 5.3.22 The average age of nine of the eleven sites for which data is available, is 19 years. Three of the venues have however, opened since 2010. The oldest sports hall is Harrow School Sports Complex, which opened in 1985, and was modernised in 2008.
- 5.3.23 The sports halls in Harrow are extensive in scale, with nine of the total eleven venues having a 4 court badminton court size main sports hall. This size of hall can accommodate the full range of indoor sports.
- 5.3.24 Retained demand refers to how much of Harrow's demand is met at Harrow's sports halls and is based on Harrow residents using the nearest Harrow sports hall to where they live. Retained demand is 59% of the Harrow total satisfied demand in 2017 and 57% in 2026. Increasing access to all secondary school sports halls means retained demand is 70% in Run 3.
- 5.3.25 In 2017, it has been calculated that 40% of demand is being exported, with this figure increasing to 43% in 2026 and decreasing to just under 30% in Run 3.
- 5.3.26 This high figure for the export of demand is as a result of the Harrow demand for sports halls exceeding supply in all three of the runs. For some of the Harrow demand, the nearest sports hall located to where they live is in a neighbouring borough.
- 5.3.27 In 2017, the largest export of Harrow's demand is met in Hillingdon at 27%. This is unsurprising as there are fewer sports halls located to the west side of Harrow, so the facilities at Hillingdon will be in a closer proximity to those in Harrow.
- 5.3.28 Unmet demand in 2017 is just over 10% of total demand, which equates to 7.4 badminton courts. Unmet demand in 2026 is slightly higher at over 12% of total demand and 9.1 badminton courts. It should be noted that in Run 3, unmet demand falls to 9.2% of total demand.
- 5.3.29 In summary, unmet demand is low and only increases slightly between the two years, as a result of increased demand from population growth. The impact of increasing access to all the secondary schools, still leaves 9% of demand of the total demand for sports halls as unmet demand.
- 5.3.30 The FPM model is designed to include a comfort factor and the Sport England benchmark is that a sports hall is uncomfortably full when it reaches 80% capacity used at peak times. The model suggests that the authority wide used capacity in 2017 is estimated to be 99.5% of the Harrow sports hall capacity used at peak times. This figure increases to 100% in both Runs 2 and 3.
- 5.3.31 Whilst Harrow has an extensive total supply of sports halls and they are large in scale, the demand for sports halls ultimately exceeds supply. Increased demand from population growth up to 2026 exacerbate this position. Opening up of the secondary school sports halls would help address this problem by meeting demand.

Consultation

- 5.3.32 A number of clubs, user groups and NGBs that utilise sports halls in the borough were consulted with to gain a greater understanding of their views concerning provision and condition of facilities within the borough.
- 5.3.33 When consulted, Basketball England discussed that overall capacity is an issue, as most facilities only offer a single basketball court. There are currently no proposed facility development plans, but it should be noted that the area has been identified as a priority for 2017.
- 5.3.34 Harrow Blackhawks Basketball Club has 65 active members and train at Harrow Leisure Centre two days a week; Monday between 4pm-7pm and Wednesday between 5-7pm. They feel that the amount of time and space needed will increase in the next 5 years and that they would need an extra date on the weekend. They feel that as a facility, Harrow Leisure Centre is excellent and currently, they do not have any programming issues. The only improvement mentioned, is the desire to have a club banner on a wall in the centre so that the club can improve promotional activity for the sessions on offer.
- 5.3.35 Le Club Badminton Club play out of St Dominic's Sixth Form College and have 30 active members. They currently use the facility on Tuesdays evenings between 7pm-10pm and suggest that in the next 5 years the club will expand and they will require the use of an additional badminton court. The club are currently experiencing programming problems whereby booked nights are lost to College use. In the period between September through to December, 50% of bookings were lost to the college with notice of the cancellation only being given at very short notice on the day, or in some case no notice – whereby members arrive to find the gates locked.
- 5.3.36 In terms of future needs Le Club feel that they need a facility whereby 3 or 4 courts can be block booked reliably. It is key the club use facilities in close proximity to Harrow-on-the-Hill as this is convenient for the majority of members. In terms of the overall availability of badminton courts in the borough, Le Club feel that there are not enough venues and they are constantly looking for facilities that will offer reliable court time.
- 5.3.37 Harrow Leisure Badminton Club has 10 active members and feel that they have enough time and space to meet current needs, but feel that to accommodate for future needs they would require access to an additional badminton court. They feel that the state of the facilities used is poor with the courts being slippery, (a few people reporting injuries because of this), dangerous and having numerous lines painted on them causing confusion. The club states that the facilities are well known in the Hillingdon Badminton League for being dangerous and dirty.
- 5.3.38 Following on from this, Badminton England, the National Governing body Badminton make reference to the majority of sports halls with 3 or more badminton courts being situated within school facilities, making access difficult, a point echoed previously in the FPM report. Harrow Leisure Centre is the main site within the borough but accessing peak time courts can be difficult due to current usage levels. England Badminton is not currently aware of any proposed facility developments.
- 5.3.39 England Netball, the National Governing Body for Netball currently use facilities at Harrow Leisure Centre and feel that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs, stating that they would wish to use the facility an extra two nights per week. It has been noted that Harrow Leisure Centre is unable to be completely closed to women only, acting as a participation barrier to some women from attending sessions.
- 5.3.40 Table Tennis England has commented that the facilities for Table Tennis at Harrow Leisure Centre are satisfactory and although the lighting and flooring have recently been repaired, some of the allocated space has been removed and replaced with a climbing wall. The local Wembley and Harrow League who have 330 players have a long host of concerns about the facility including car parking, noise and equipment and have consequently moved to Whitefriars School.

- 5.3.41 Table Tennis England have been working with SLM, the operators of the local authority sports facilities in the Borough to develop the sport and are part funding two new tables that are to be located at Bannister Sports Centre (outdoor sports centre).
- 5.3.42 Park High School hires out both their main school hall and sports hall to the local community for a number of different events after school hours. Harrow School also hire out their sports hall for community use.

Summary of findings

- There are ten sites in the borough where main halls are currently available for community use. The largest main hall is located at Harrow Leisure Centre (10 courts) and the remaining halls range from being 3-courts, to 4-courts in size. Overall, the borough has a relatively low level of main hall provision with 3.0 per 10,000 of population.
- Of the ten sites, only one is owned by the local authority, Harrow Leisure Centre. As is the case with many London Boroughs, the vast majority of the sports halls in Harrow are based at educational sites where opening hours may be restricted. The educational sites are therefore of key importance if the Sports Hall needs of the residents are to be met. The Council needs to work with a number of different stakeholders if it wishes to co-ordinate provision across the various sports hall sites in the Borough.
- Badminton England makes reference to access to courts being difficult because of this reliance on dual use sites.
- England Netball feel that they do not currently have enough time and space to meet current needs, stating that they would wish to use a facility an extra two nights per week.
- The average age for nine of the ten sites for which data is available is 19 years. It is therefore evident that there is a clear need to modernise sports hall venues in the borough during the strategy period.
- The FPM analysis indicates that the demand for sports halls in Harrow exceeds demand in all three runs conducted. Demand is estimated to be greater than supply by 23 badminton courts in 2017, increasing to 26 courts in 2026. This decreases to 7 courts in Run 3, with the assumption that all secondary schools are providing for community use in the weekly peak period.
- In 2017, it has been calculated that 40% of demand is being exported outside of the borough, with this figure increasing to 43% in 2026 and decreasing to just under 30% in Run 3, where secondary schools are forecast as being open to the public.
- The FPM model suggests that the authority wide used capacity in 2017 is estimated to be 99.5% of the Harrow sports hall capacity used at peak times. This figure increases to 100% in both Runs 2 and 3.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.3.43 The FPM analysis suggests there that the demand for sports halls in Harrow exceeds demand in all three runs conducted, with demand estimated to be greater than supply by 23 badminton courts in 2017, increasing to 26 courts in 2026.
- 5.3.44 Of the ten sites where main halls are available for community use, eight are situated at educational sites. The Council should work with the identified education partners to try and unlock these spaces to try and accommodate unmet demand at these sites.
- 5.3.45 Challenges going forward will be around the aging facility stock, the average age of nine of the ten sites for which data is available is 19 years. It is therefore evident that there is a clear need to modernise, maintain and refurbish sports hall venues in the borough during the strategy period.

5.4 Health and Fitness Suites

- 5.4.1 Health facilities of significance are normally defined as facilities with a minimum of 20 stations, which provides a better variety and availability of equipment.

Supply

Quantity

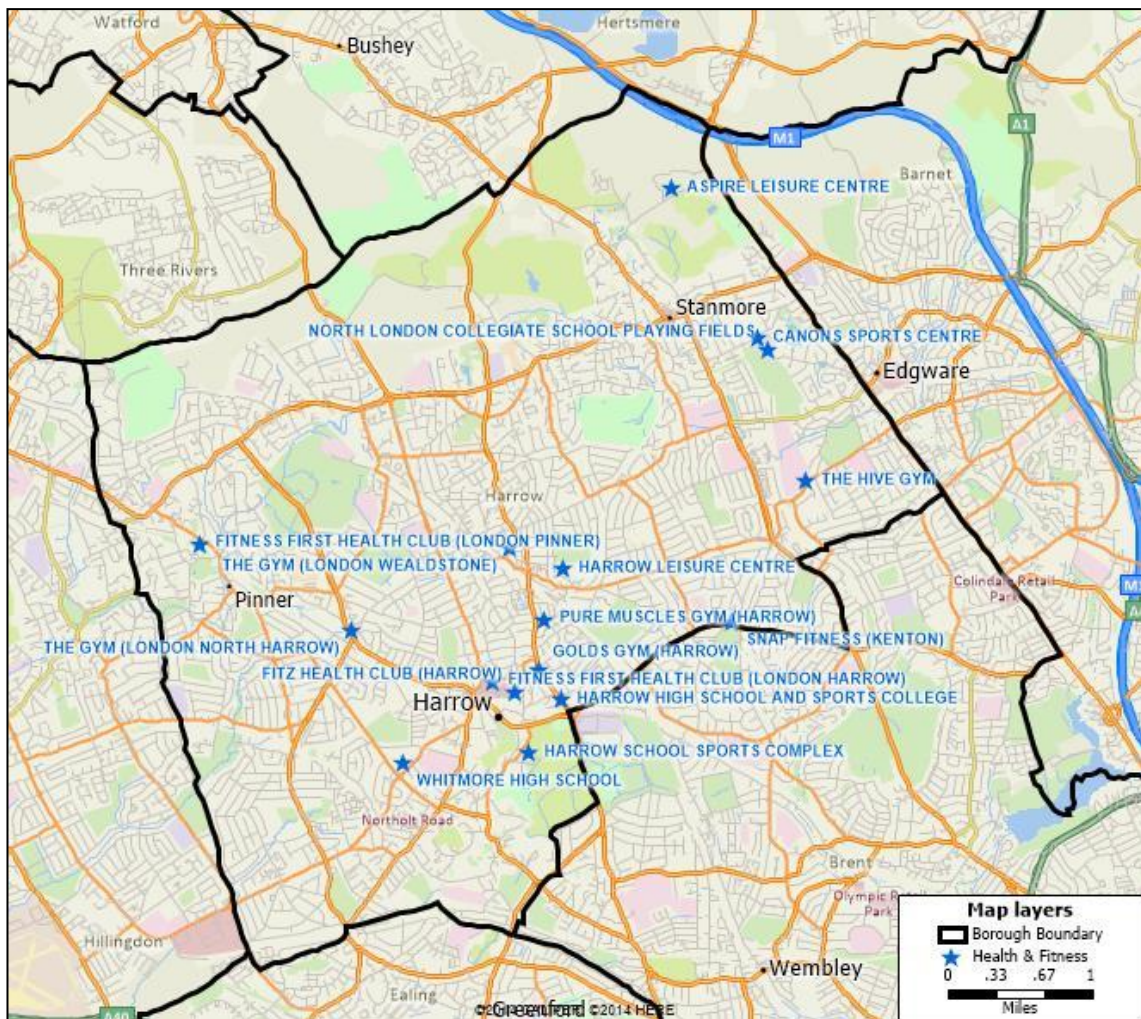
- 5.4.2 In the London Borough of Harrow there are 16 health and fitness suites with 20 or more stations and Table 8 outlines this. Five of these sites have sizeable suites with over 100 stations.
- 5.4.3 Eight of the 16 health and fitness suites are accessible on a pay and play basis, five with registered membership use and one through a sports club/community association.

Table 8: Supply information for health and fitness suites in Harrow

Site Name	Number of Stations	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	33	Pay and Play	Other	Other	HA7 4AP
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	21	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	HA7 4SQ
FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (LONDON HARROW)	110	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA1 1HS
FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (LONDON PINNER)	75	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA5 3HZ
FITZ HEALTH CLUB (HARROW)	100	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA1 1LJ
GOLDS GYM (HARROW)	150	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA1 2JN
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	20	Private Use	Academies	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 2JG
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	166	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA3 5BD
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	35	Registered Membership use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 3GF
NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	20	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA8 7RJ
PURE MUSCLES GYM (HARROW)	20	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA1 2RZ
SNAP FITNESS (KENTON)	37	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA3 9DH
THE GYM (LONDON NORTH HARROW)	113	Registered Membership use	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA2 6DZ
THE GYM (LONDON WEALDSTONE)	219	Pay and Play	Commercial	Commercial Management	HA3 5DE
THE HIVE GYM	56	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Sport Club	HA8 6AG
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	34	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)	HA2 0AD

- 5.4.4 Harrow Leisure Centre is owned by the local authority, five are owned by educational institutions and eight are owned commercially, with the majority of sites also being managed commercially.
- 5.4.5 The Hive is a community facility located in Edgware, working in partnership with Harrow Borough Council.

Figure 8: Health and fitness suites in Harrow



5.4.6 Figure 8 illustrates the location and distribution of the 16 health and fitness suites in Harrow that have 20 or more stations.

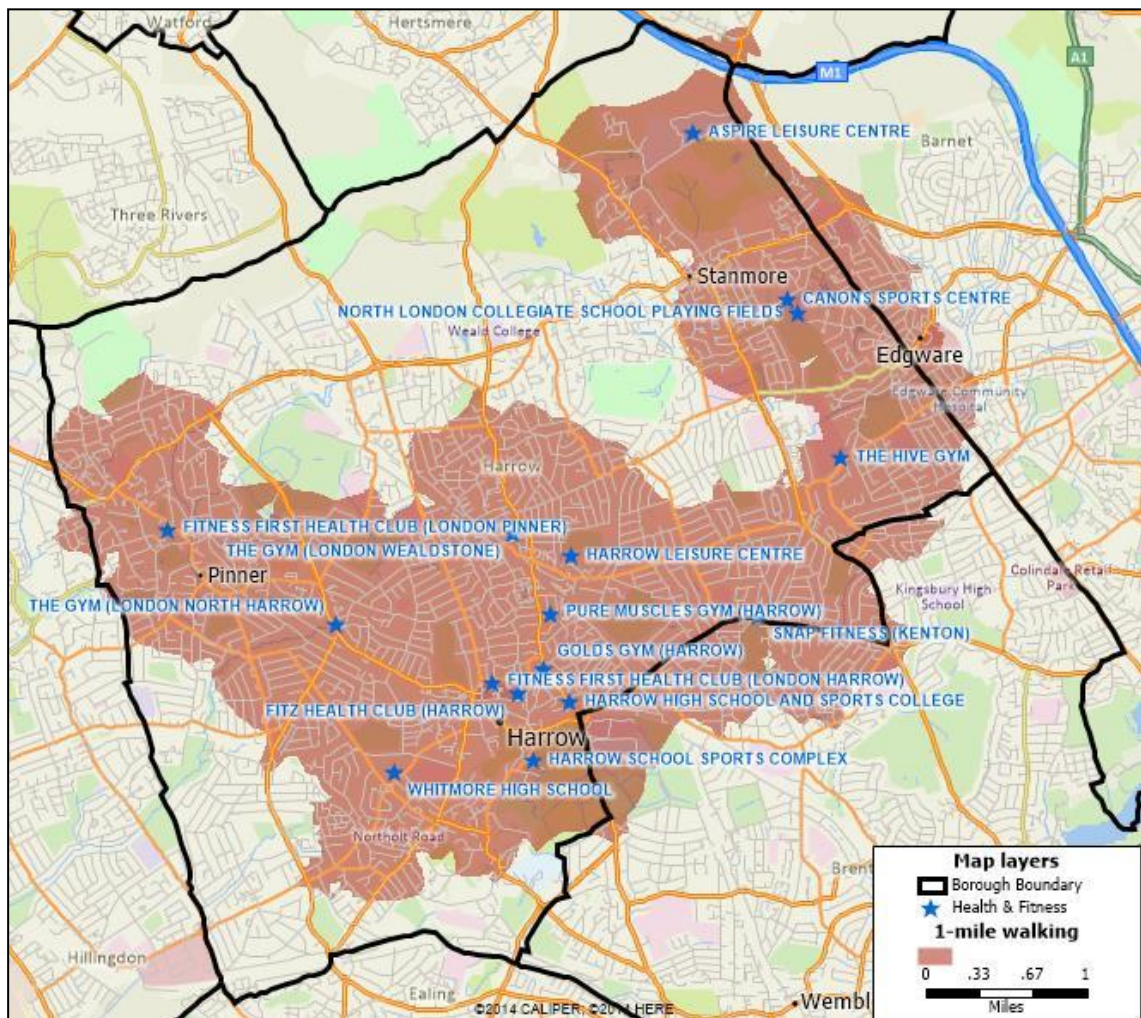
Planned Developments

5.4.7 Health and fitness suites tend to have high levels of usage, and are important revenue generating areas, therefore investment in updating user space and equipment is important. A number of facilities intend to improve provision through upgrading of equipment or refurbishment/extension of health and fitness facilities.

Accessibility

5.4.8 Appropriate walk time accessibility standards can be applied to health and fitness suites to determine deficiencies in provision. Catchment mapping, based on a 20 minute walk time has been completed to analyse the adequacy of coverage of health and fitness provision across the Borough; it also helps to identify areas currently not served by existing health and fitness suites.

Figure 9: Community accessible health & fitness suites in Harrow (20+ stations) 20 minutes' walk time (1 mile radial) catchment



5.4.9 Figure 9 above shows that the majority of the population in Harrow are located within 1 mile (20 minutes' walk time) of a health and fitness suite. There are still clear areas of under provision in the South West of the borough, in areas such as South Harrow and in the north of the borough to the east of Hatch End and West of Stanmore.

5.4.10 From the catchment mapping it can also be seen that, in a number of cases, the 1 mile radius spreads into neighbouring authorities such as Brent and Barnet.

Demand

5.4.11 Harrow Leisure Centre currently has three health and fitness suites with the main suite consisting of 166 stations. Consultation with the facility manager provided insight into the level of demand and suggestions that the size of the fitness suite needs to be increased.

5.4.12 Latent demand analysis suggests that over 67% of members at Harrow Leisure Centre fall within a 1.5 mile catchment of the centre. This is based on membership postcode data supplied by SLM.

5.4.13 The principle competitor to this site comes from the low cost private chain, The Gym, located less than half a mile away on the high street in Wealdstone. It has approximately 4,500 members and charges a competitive rate of £17.99/month compared with Harrow Leisure which charges a rate of £29.99/month, this does however include gym and pool usage.

- 5.4.14 The latent demand report has suggested that Harrow Leisure Centre currently has approximately 6,750 members and that the overall latent demand to be 7,217, assuming that the health and fitness offering is redeveloped or expanded in some capacity. This highlights a potential increase of 467 members, which would support the need for circa 20 additional stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station.
- 5.4.15 We have also considered the potential for adding health and fitness provision at a location to the north of the Borough. Consultation with the Council and SLM raised the possibility of new or improved facilities based at Bannister Sports Centre, at some point in the future. Currently the site has outdoor sports facilities only, consisting of a 400m running track and a number of grass pitches.

Summary of Findings

- In the London Borough of Harrow there is generally a good level of supply of facilities, including several low cost operators. There are 16 health and fitness suites with 20 or more stations and eight of these are accessible on a pay and play basis.
- The majority of the population in Harrow are located within 1 mile (20 minutes' walk time) of a health and fitness suite. There are still obvious areas where this is not the case in the South West of the borough, in areas such as South Harrow and in the north of the borough to the east of Hatch End and West of Stanmore.
- Through consultation with the facility manager at Harrow Leisure Centre feels that the size of the current fitness suite could be increased. The centre currently has 166 stations spread across three different suites.
- Health and fitness suites have high levels of usage and are important revenue generating areas. Through consultation with the facility manager at Harrow Leisure Centre, it was suggested that the Centre could benefit from expanding its already sizeable suites.
- Latent demand reports have estimated that if the health and fitness offering at the centre were to be expanded in some way, memberships could increase by 467 at Harrow Leisure Centre. This would support the need for circa 20 additional stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.4.16 In the London Borough of Harrow there is generally a good level of supply of facilities, including several low cost operators. Health and fitness suites have high levels of usage and are important revenue generating areas. Through consultation with the facility manager at Harrow Leisure Centre, it was suggested that the Centre could benefit from expanding its already sizeable suites.
- 5.4.17 The potential to provide increased health and fitness facilities at Council owned sites has been considered. Latent demand reports have estimated that if the health and fitness offering at the Harrow Leisure Centre were to be expanded, memberships could increase by 467 at Harrow Leisure Centre. This would support the need for circa 20 additional stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station.
- 5.4.18 If the site at Bannister were redeveloped to include a health and fitness offering and swimming pool, it is estimated that the latent demand figure is 1,085. This would support the need for circa 40-50 stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station. The final number of stations would need to be investigated further during feasibility work to ensure an attractive scale and range of facilities can be offered to maximise membership numbers.

5.5 Squash Courts

- 5.5.1 Squash courts are either backed by a solid wall (classed as 'normal' in this assessment) or glass-backed, the latter of which allows for spectators and coaches to watch squash matches and training sessions and are therefore more popular than solid wall squash courts. Racketball

is also played on squash courts, although they are two completely different sports, they require similar skill sets and the same environment for play.

Supply

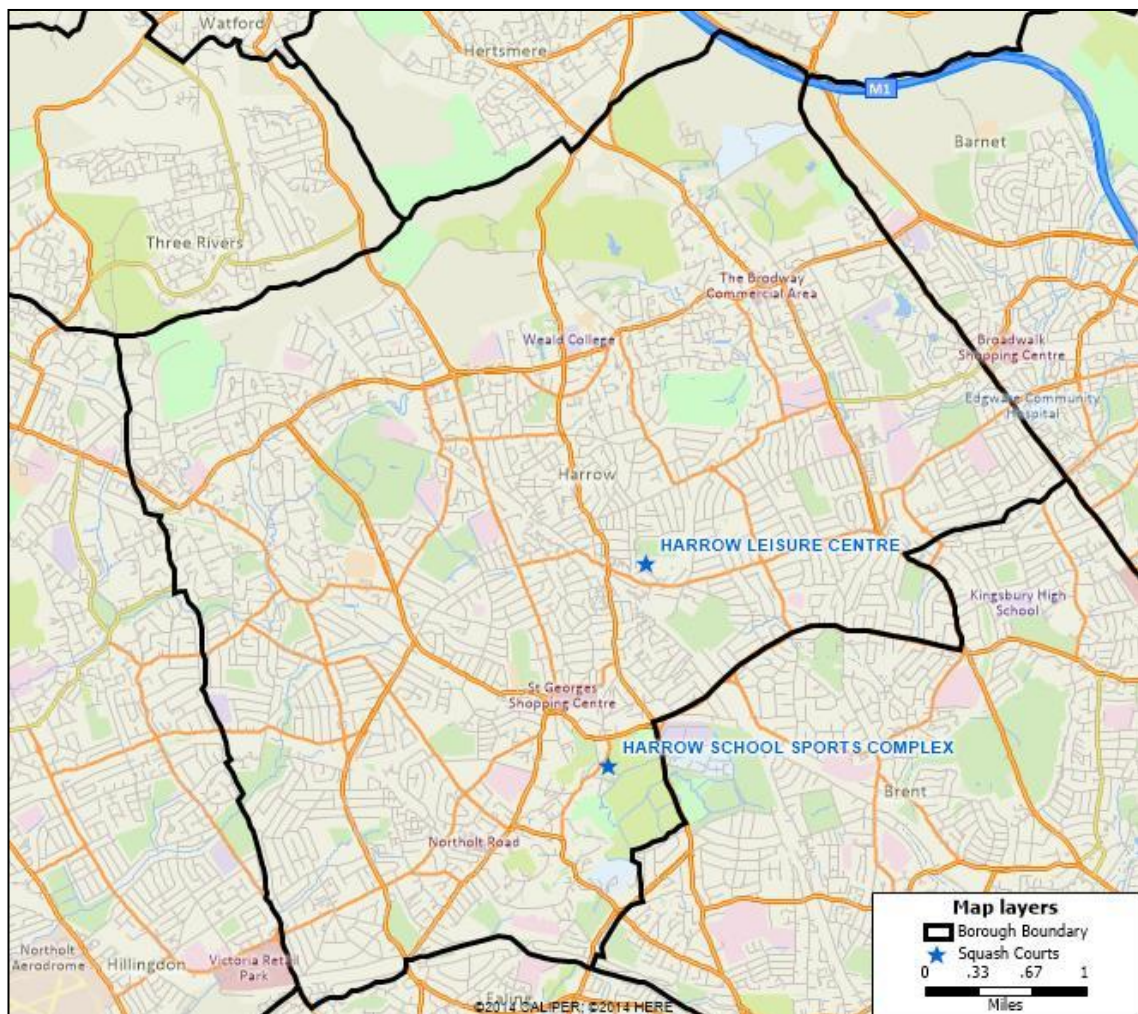
- 5.5.2 There are two sites in the borough offering a total of 12 squash courts (two glass-backed and ten normal solid-backed courts). One site is local authority owned and the other is owned by an independent school. Courts at Harrow Leisure Centre are available on a pay and play basis and managed commercially, whereas those at Harrow School Sports Complex are available only for private use and managed in house by the school.

Table 9: Supply information for Squash Courts

Site Name	Courts	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	6	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA3 5BD
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	6	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)	HA1 3GF

5.5.3 Figure 10 illustrates the location of these two sites in relation to the rest of the borough.

Figure 10: Map to show Squash Facilities in Harrow



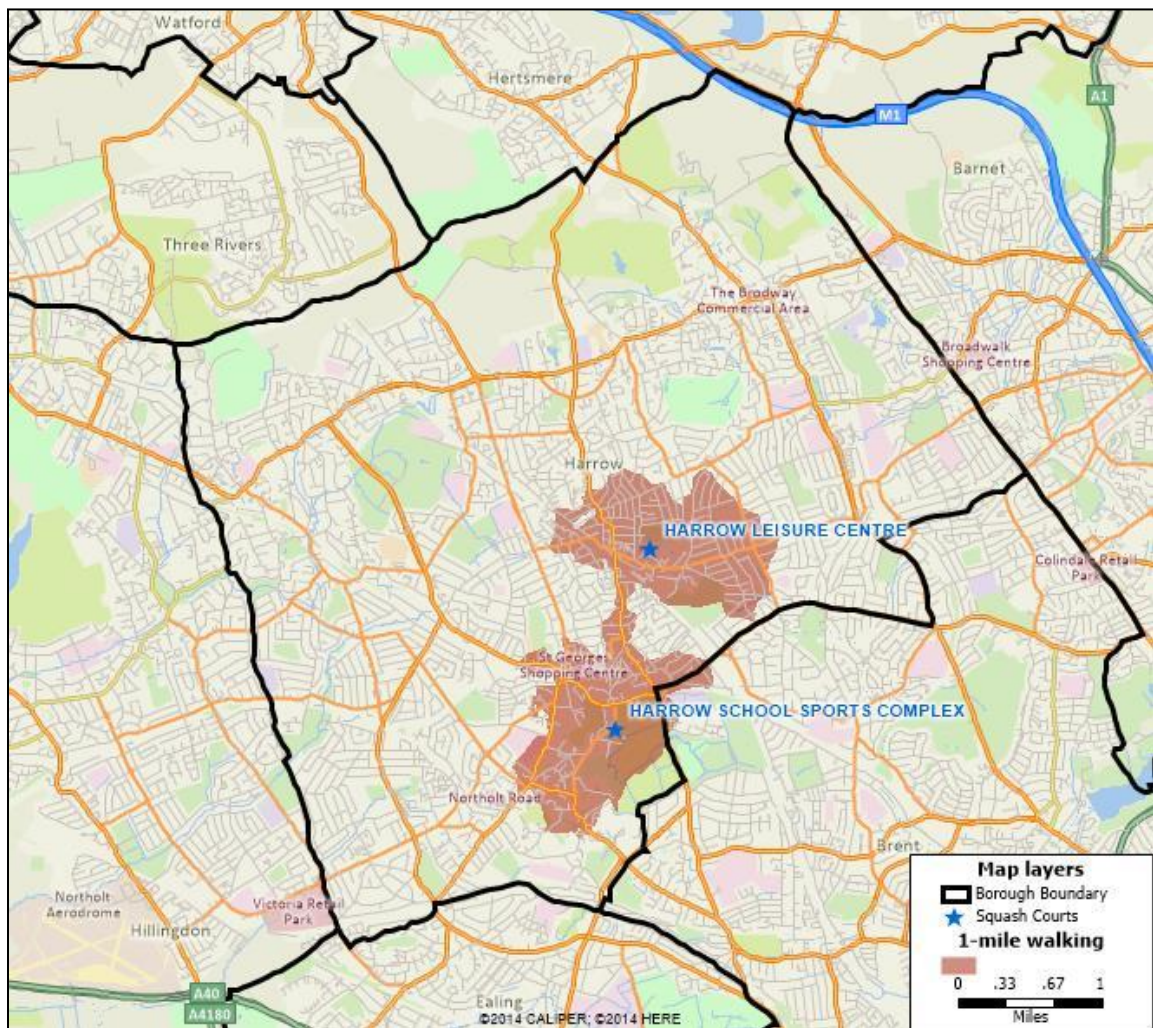
Quality

5.5.4 The courts at Harrow Leisure Centre were built in 1977 and were last refurbished in 2010. Harrow Squash Club has made reference to the flooring being in poor condition due there being no regulations on the need for specific non-marking footwear to be worn.

Accessibility

5.5.5 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards have been applied for indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision.

Figure 11: Map to show squash facilities in Harrow 20 minutes' walk time catchment



5.5.6 Figure 11 above shows that the majority of the population of Harrow are not able to access a squash court within a 20 minute walk time. There are only two sites in the borough and they are located in close proximity with their catchment radius's overlapping slightly.

5.5.7 The West and North of the borough can be seen as being underserved, particularly in areas such as Pinner and Stanmore.

Demand

5.5.8 There is no recognised methodology for estimating the level of demand for squash. The Active People survey, undertaken regularly by Sport England shows there was a small increase in participation levels between 2014/15 and 2015/16. However, overall it indicates a significant drop of more than 30% in participation over the last 10 years.

5.5.9 Demand for squash is generally falling and operators often convert this space for more popular/revenue generating activities such as dance/aerobic classes or extensions of health and fitness suites.

Consultation

5.5.10 Harrow Squash Club currently has circa 200 active members and uses Harrow Leisure Centre on Tuesday and Thursday evenings between 6:40pm-9:20pm, on Saturdays from 2.00pm-7.20pm and on Sundays from 3:00pm-5.20pm.

- 5.5.11 They currently have enough time and space to meet their needs, however they have received complaints from pay as you go customers who have limited accessibility to courts during club nights that take place four times a week, highlighting current programming problems. In addition to this, the club would also like to introduce Racketball (renamed Squash 57), however this could put pressure on the current capacity.
- 5.5.12 The Club feel that facilities provided at the leisure centre are poor. They have lost players as a result of the courts being dirty and there are no restrictions on footwear leaving the flooring damaged and marked. Using the squash courts for children's parties also leaves the floors in a condition that is detrimental to the playing of squash.
- 5.5.13 England Squash state that the borough currently has adequate facilities for the area however, they recognise there is a limited number of venues compared with other local authorities of a similar size. Although both sites are large enough to accommodate competitions and sanctioned events, access to Harrow School is limited.

Summary of Findings

- There is no clear requirement for increased squash provision in the London Borough of Harrow. Demand for squash is falling nationally and in the borough. The main club, Harrow Squash Club, does not predict that they will need any more space in the next five years. Improvement should be made on the quality of provision that already exists.
- There are two sites in the borough offering a total of 12 squash courts. One site is local authority owned and the other is owned by an independent school. Courts at Harrow Leisure Centre are available on a pay and play basis and managed commercially, whereas those at Harrow School Sports Complex are available only for private use and managed in house by the school.
- Harrow Squash Club feels that the quality of facilities at Harrow Leisure Centre is poor and they have lost memberships as a result of this. The courts are dirty and the flooring marked from the use of inappropriate footwear.
- Although there are large areas of the borough that do not have access to a squash court within a 20 minute walk time catchment area, there is no clear demand to increase provision in the borough, with national participation rates falling.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.5.14 There is no requirement for increased squash provision. Demand for squash is falling nationally and in the borough. The main club, Harrow Squash Club, does not predict that they will need any more space in the next five years.
- 5.5.15 There are currently two sites in the borough offering a total of 12 squash courts. A reduction in squash provision by the Council should be considered if Harrow Leisure Centre is redeveloped. However, the impact of a reduction on users, particularly Harrow Squash Club, must be carefully considered. Harrow School has 6 courts available for use but additional community access may be required, to mitigate the impact of any reduction at Harrow Leisure Centre.

5.6 Indoor Tennis

5.6.1 Indoor tennis courts are completely covered by a roof. There are three main types of indoor court structure; air-supported structures, fabric frame structures and rigid frame buildings.

Supply

5.6.2 There are no dedicated indoor tennis centres in the Borough.

Accessibility

5.6.3 There are no dedicated indoor tennis centres in the Borough with only junior coaching taking place in sports halls using badminton courts. It should be noted that hall 3 at Harrow Leisure Centre is marked out as an indoor tennis court.

5.6.4 It should be noted that there are facilities in neighbouring authorities. Barnet has two dedicated indoor tennis facilities in the Borough with four courts in an air hall at Chandos and 15 courts at David Lloyd Finchley, 10 permanent and five in an air hall. London Borough of Ealing has 3 courts in an air hall at Ealing Lawn Tennis Club and an additional 4 in an air hall at Park Club Acton and finally, the London Borough of Hillingdon has 12 indoor courts and 3 in an air hall at Virgin Active Northwood.

Demand

5.6.5 Active People surveys, undertaken regularly by Sport England illustrate that there has been a decrease across England in the participation of tennis over the last 10 years. Since 2005, the number of people participating in tennis (aged 16 and over) has decreased nationally from 437,500 to 422,400, a percentage decrease of 3.45%. It should be noted that this is tennis as a whole and not specifically those playing tennis on indoor courts.

Consultation

5.6.6 The Lawn Tennis Association recognise that there are no dedicated indoor tennis facilities in the borough and are not aware of any proposed developments in the pipeline.

Summary of Findings

- There are no dedicated indoor tennis centres in Harrow and the LTA are not aware of any developments in the pipeline. There are facilities in neighbouring authorities such as Barnet, Ealing and Hillingdon, all of which are in close proximity for Harrow residents.

Implications for the Strategy

5.6.7 There are currently no dedicated indoor tennis centres in Harrow and no need has been identified for these facilities in the future.

5.7 Indoor Bowls

5.7.1 An indoor bowls facility is defined as a purpose built bowls centre or dedicated bowls area within a sports facility. It does not include short mat bowls areas, which are temporarily laid out in multipurpose halls.

Supply

- 5.7.2 There is one indoor bowls facility in the borough, Herga Indoor Bowls Club. The indoor bowls centre is situated next to Harrow Leisure Centre and has six rinks. It is owned and managed by a sports club as can be seen in Table 10.

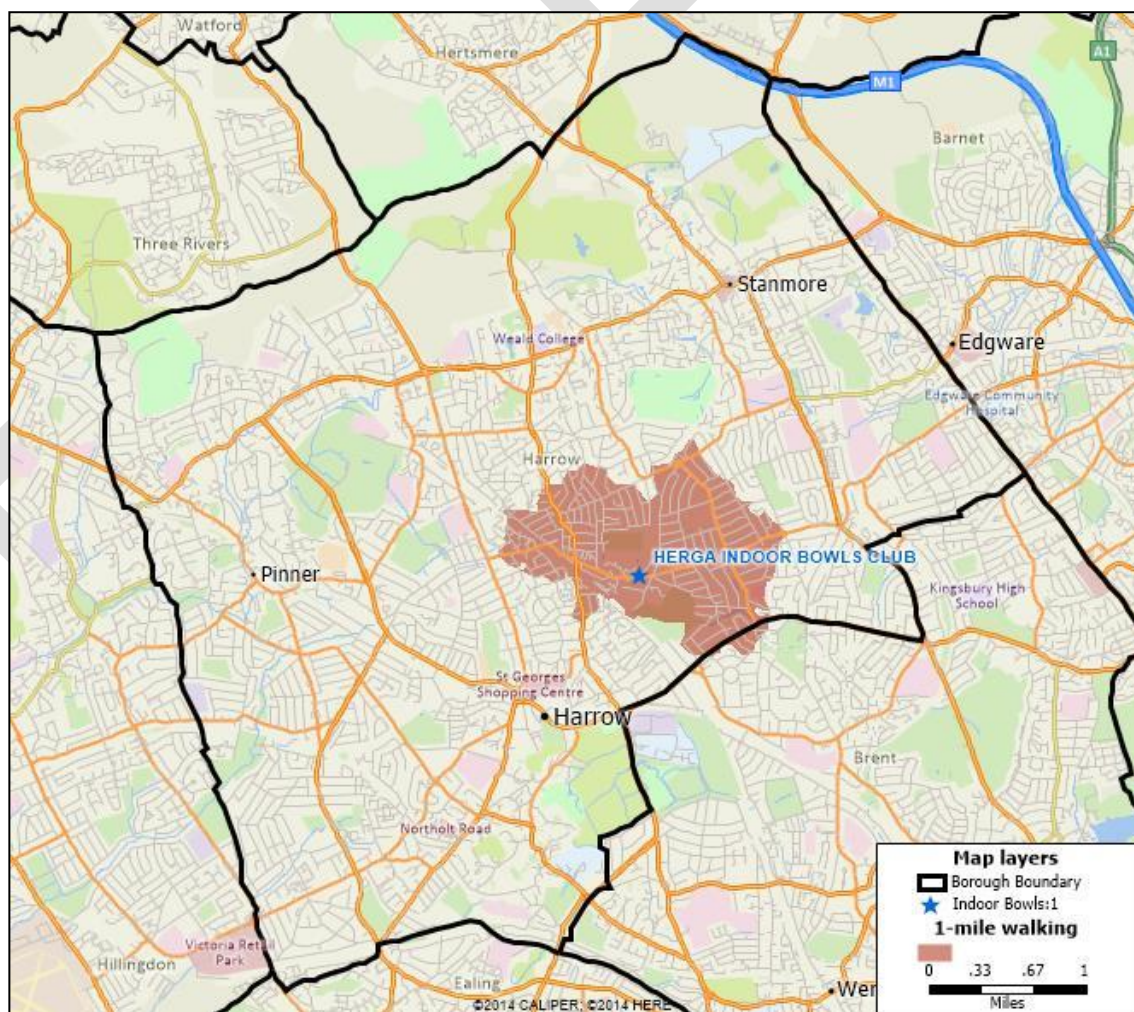
Table 10: Supply information for Indoor Bowls

Site Name	Rinks	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
HERGA INDOOR BOWLS CLUB	6	Sports Club / Community Association	Sports Club	Sport Club	HA3 8NW

Accessibility

- 5.7.1 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision. As Harrow is considered to be an urban area a 20-minute walk time has been applied to indoor bowls venues.

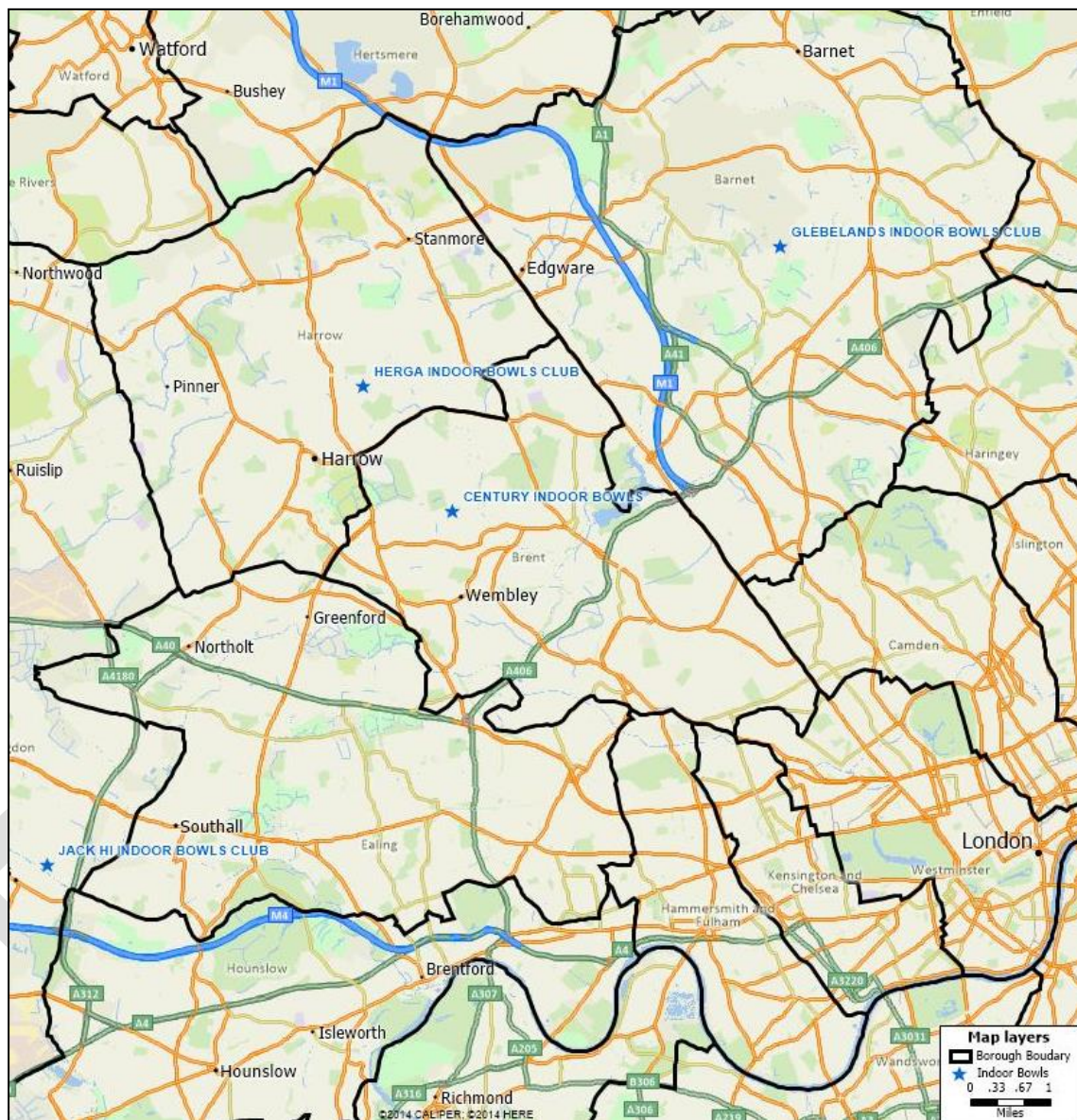
Figure 12: Map to show indoor bowls facilities in Harrow 20 minute walk time catchment



Neighbouring Authority Facilities

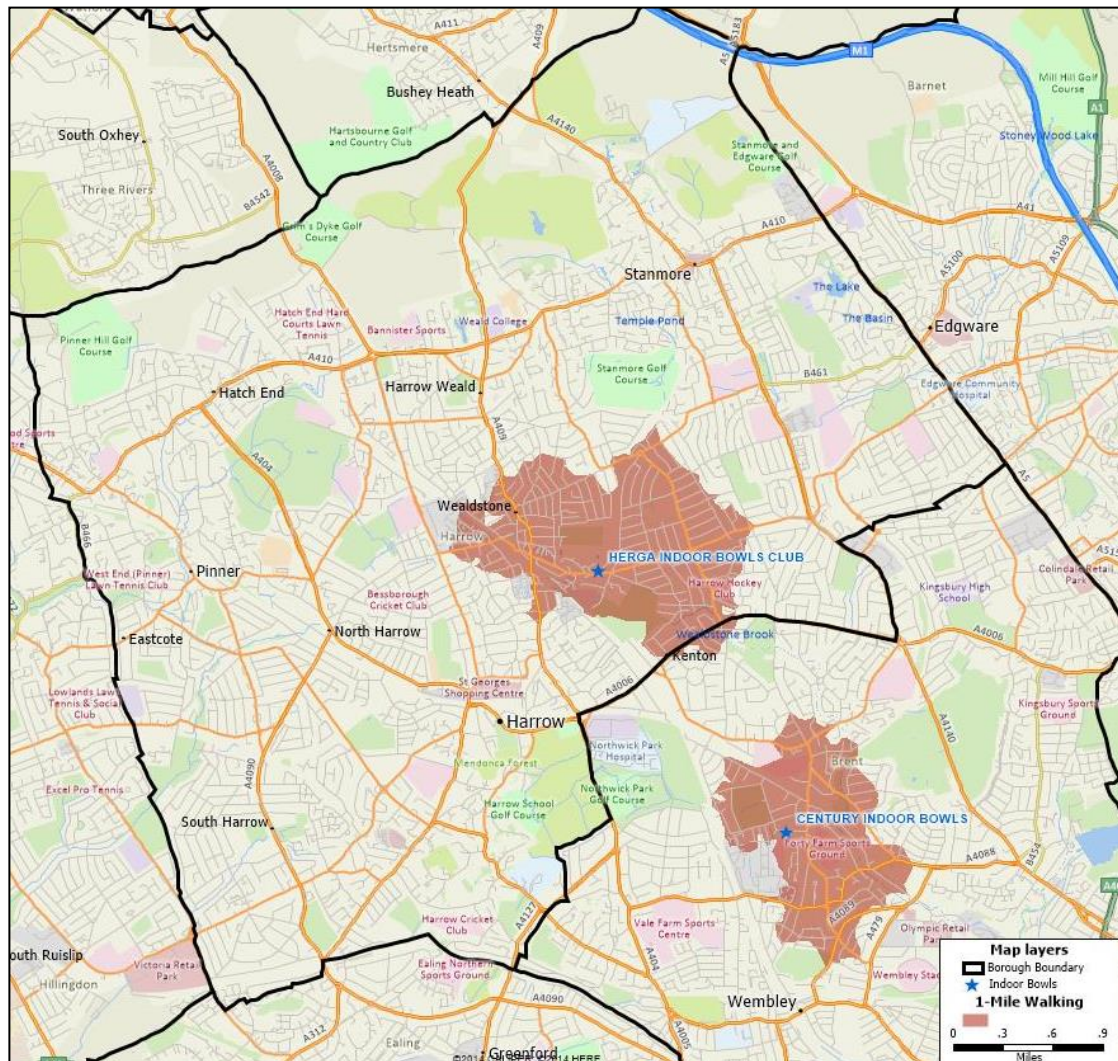
- 5.7.2 It should be noted that there are a number of indoor bowls facilities in neighbouring authorities to Harrow. These facilities include; Century Indoor Bowls in Brent that has 6 rinks, Jack Hi Indoor Bowls Club in Hillingdon that has 3 rinks and Glebelands Indoor Bowls Club that in Barnet that has 8 rinks. Figure 13 illustrates the location of these three centres in relation to Harrow.

Figure 13: Map to show location of indoor bowls facilities in neighbouring authorities



- 5.7.3 Century Indoor Bowls Club in Brent is located just over 3 miles away from Herga Indoor Bowls Club and the 20 minute walk time catchment of the club can be seen in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Map to show 1 mile catchment radius of Century Indoor Bowls Club



Demand

- 5.7.4 Active People surveys undertaken regularly by Sport England, show a decrease in the number of people participating in bowls. Over the last 10 years the number of people participating in bowls (aged 55 and over) has dropped nationally from 309,800 to 216,800 in 2015, a fall of 30%.

Consultation

- 5.7.5 Herga Indoor Bowls Club has approximately 350 members and uses the facility seven days a week from 9:00am to 10:00pm during the season which runs from October to April.
- 5.7.6 The club feel that they currently have enough time and space to meet current needs and that this will not change in the next five years. They feel that the club provides facilities for their members, the majority of whom are retired/senior citizens, playing an essential role in helping them to keep active.

Summary of Findings

- Current provision across the borough is meeting existing needs. There is no requirement for additional indoor bowls provision in the borough, assuming the long-term trend for declining participation continues.
- There is one dedicated indoor bowls facility in Harrow, Herga Indoor Bowls Club, it is situated next to Harrow Leisure Centre and has six rinks.
- The club do not feel that they need any additional time or space to meet current or future needs.
- There are a number of indoor bowls facilities in neighbouring authorities. These include; Century Indoor Bowls in Brent that has 6 rinks, Jack Hi Indoor Bowls Club in Hillingdon that has 3 rinks and Gleblands Indoor Bowls Club that in Barnet that has 8 rinks.
- Over the last 10 years the number of people participating in bowls (aged 55 and over) has dropped nationally from 309,800 to 216,800 in 2015, which is a fall of 30%. Indeed, in the longer term, the indoor bowls club may find it more difficult to remain sustainable if membership numbers decrease. If demand falls the need for the existing level of facilities will diminish. This is something that should be monitored regularly over the period of the strategy.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.7.7 There is one dedicated indoor bowls facility in Harrow, Herga Indoor Bowls Club, situated next to Harrow Leisure Centre with six rinks. Over the last 10 years the number of people participating in bowls has fallen by circa 30%. Current provision across the borough is meeting existing needs. There is no indication that there is a requirement for additional indoor bowls provision in future. Indeed, in the longer term, the indoor bowls club may find it more difficult to remain sustainable if membership numbers decrease further. If demand falls, the need for the existing levels of facilities will diminish. This is something that should be monitored regularly over the period of the strategy. That said the minimum level of facility required to host competitive fixture is 4 rinks.

5.8 Indoor Climbing Walls

Supply

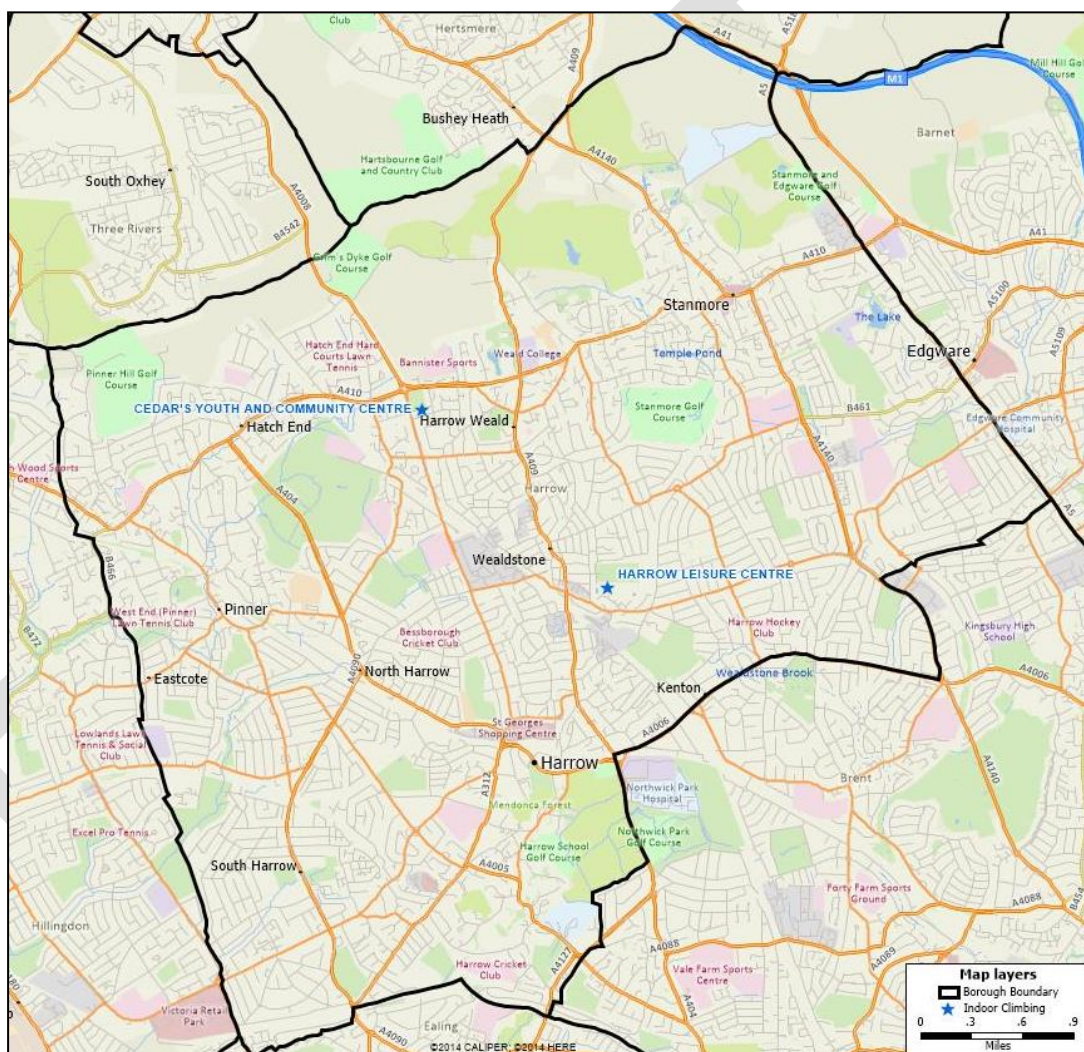
- 5.8.1 There are two sites within the borough that have community accessible indoor climbing walls. The walls at both Harrow Leisure Centre and Cedar's Youth and Community Centre are available on a pay and play basis and both owned by the local authority.

Table 11: Supply of indoor climbing walls

Site Name	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA3 5BD
CEDAR'S YOUTH AND COMMUNITY CENTRE	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Trust	HA3 6QH
CANNONS SPORTS CENTRE	Registered Membership Use	Other Independent School	Commercial Management	HA7 4SQ

- 5.8.2 The climbing wall at Harrow Leisure Centre currently offers 10 different climbs and a bouldering wall. Figure 15 displays the distribution of these two facilities in relation to the rest of the borough and it can be seen that the two facilities are approximately 2.5 miles apart from each other.
- 5.8.3 Cannons Sports Centre also has an indoor climbing wall. Although the school added this to the sports hall in September 2015, it only began to be used at the start of 2017. An external climbing company have been employed to instruct all classes. Classes are currently run for children aged 7 and above and adults on Mondays, in addition to classes for students during term time.

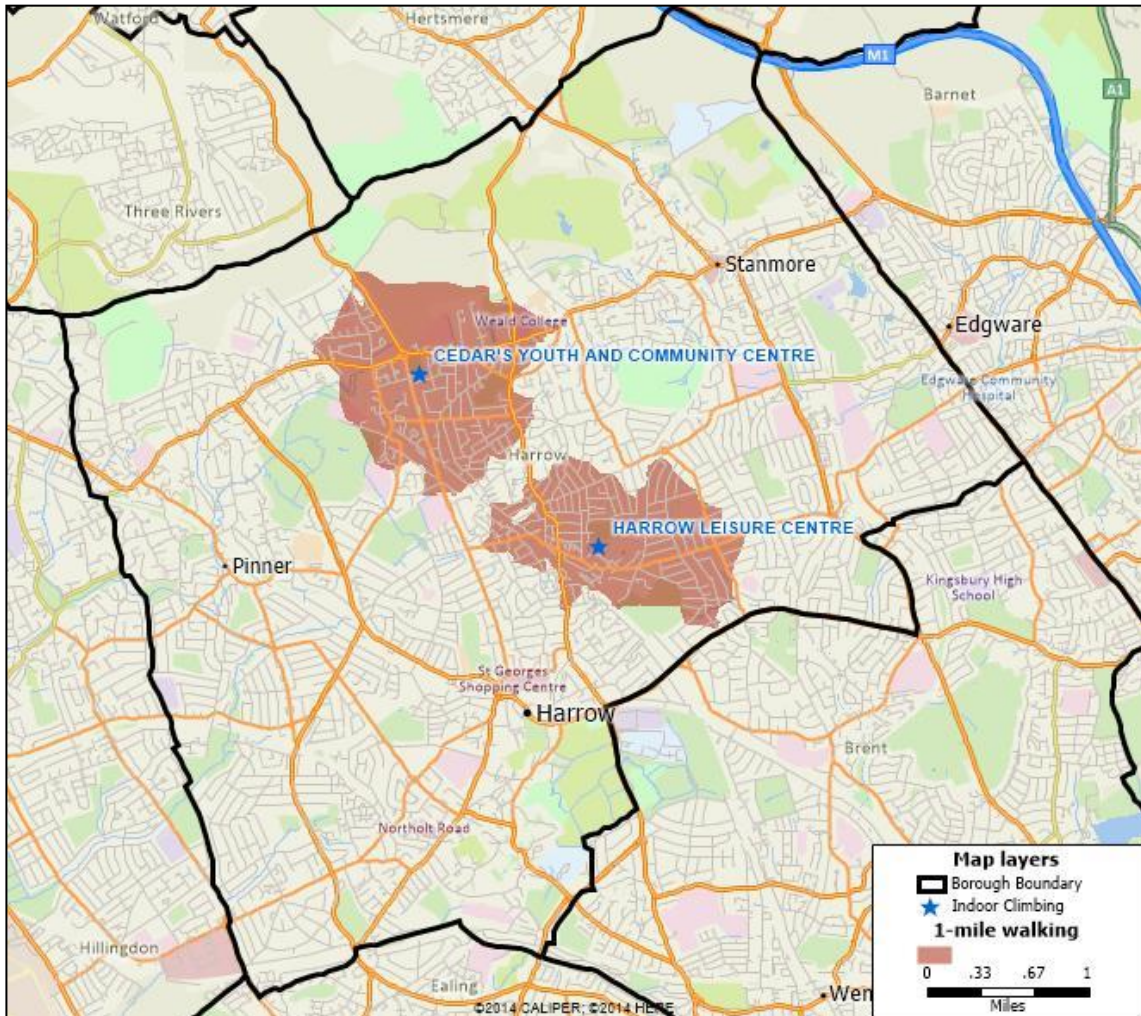
Figure 15: Map to show indoor climbing facilities in Harrow



Accessibility

- 5.8.4 Appropriate walk time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor climbing walls and as Harrow is deemed an urban area, a 20 minute walk time catchment has been applied to analyse the adequacy of provision within the borough, helping to identify areas that are not currently served by Harrow Leisure Centre or Cedars Youth and Community Centre.

Figure 16: Map to show access to indoor climbing wall provision based on a 20 minute walk time catchment area



5.8.5 Figure 16 shows that not all of the borough are able to access an indoor climbing wall within a 20 minute walk. The two main areas of provision cover the centre of the borough with the outskirts and south west of the borough lacking provision.

Summary of Findings

- There are two facilities in the borough that have community accessible indoor climbing walls. These are at Harrow Leisure Centre and Cedar's Youth Community Centre.
- Both facilities are owned by the local authority, but one is managed by a trust and one commercially.
- Although there are only two dedicated indoor climbing walls within the borough they are both accessible on a pay and play basis. There are areas of the borough that are not able to access a facility within a 20 minute walk time. However, for a specialist activity such as this, people may be willing to travel further, so the catchment tends to have a much wider draw.
- Not all of the borough's population are able to access an indoor climbing wall within a 20 minute walk catchment area.

Implications for the Strategy

5.8.6 There is no evidence to suggest that additional climbing walls are required in the borough. As a specialist activity, people may be willing to travel further, and could be provided for at other public or private sector facilities. The future provision of indoor climbing walls by the Council should be considered further as part of plans for the redevelopment of Harrow Leisure Centre.

5.9 Gymnastics

5.9.1 Gymnastics requires a diverse range of specification of facility depending upon the disciplines/activities being run. A 'dedicated gymnastics centre' can be defined as a facility for the sole use and purpose of gymnastics. Such facilities can be 'free standing' single buildings, or part of a larger complex, such as a school or leisure centre. A dedicated facility is one that is purpose built and dedicated for gymnastics use with equipment permanently laid out.

5.9.2 A 'non-dedicated' gymnastics centre is defined as a multi-use facility such as sports halls at a school or leisure centre. Gymnastics clubs generally require access to good standard sports halls that have provision for storage of equipment, particularly for trampolines and low level gymnastic specific equipment and matting.

Supply

5.9.3 There is one main dedicated gymnastics facility in the borough located next to Harrow Leisure Centre. It is the home of Harrow School of Gymnastics.

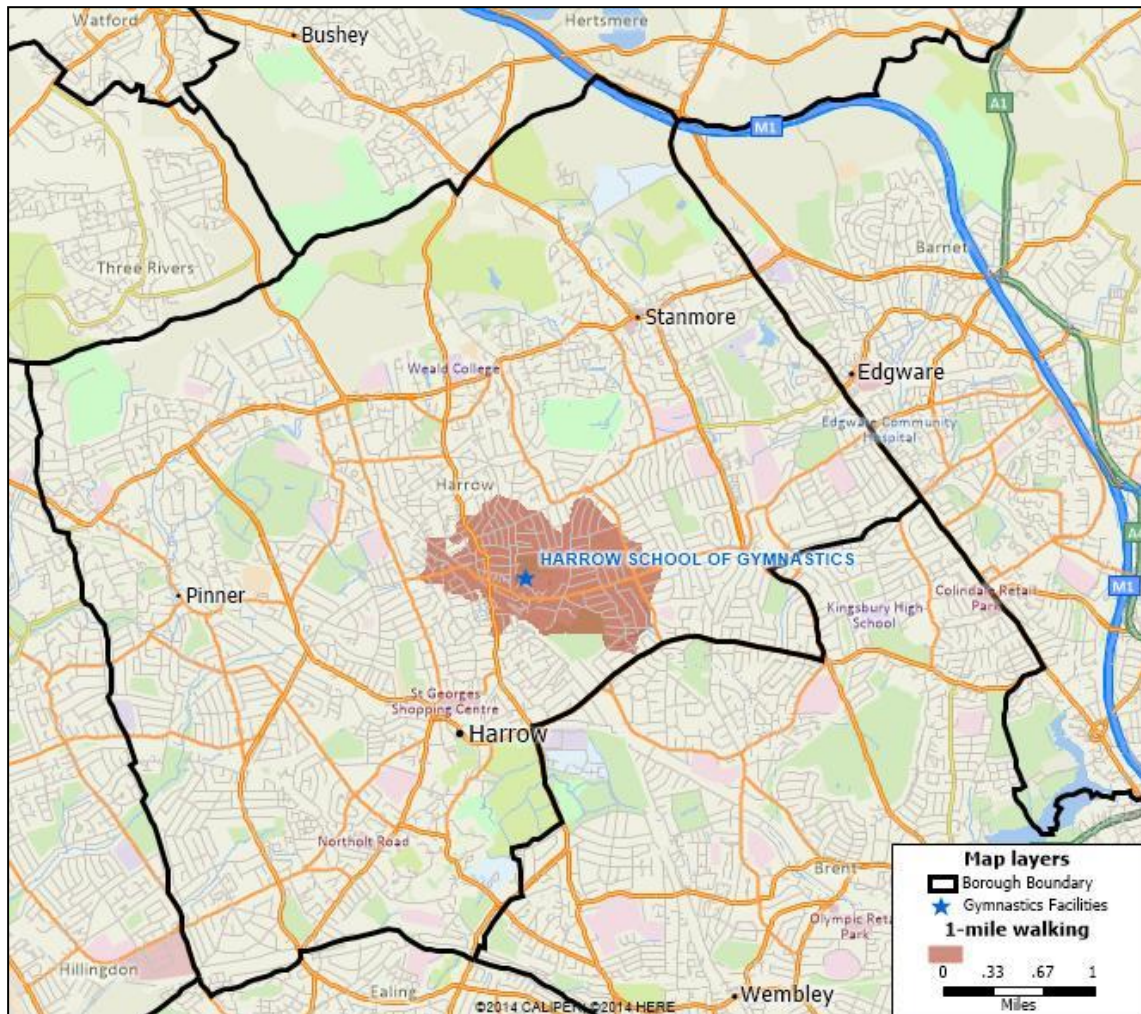
Table 12: Supply information for gymnastics facilities in Harrow

Site Name	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Postcode
HARROW SCHOOL OF GYMNASTICS	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Commercial Management	HA3 5BD

Accessibility

5.9.4 Appropriate drive time accessibility standards can be applied to indoor sports provision to determine deficiencies in provision. As Harrow is considered to be an urban area a 20-minute walk time has been applied.

Figure 17: Map to show access to gymnastics facilities in Harrow; 20 minutes walk time



- 5.9.5 Figure 17 highlights that dedicated gymnastics facilities are not accessible within a 20 minute walk time (1 mile radius) by the majority of the borough as Harrow Leisure Centre is the only facility in the borough.

Demand

- 5.9.6 The Active People survey results illustrate that national participation levels for gymnastics have decreased from 58,900 in 2006, to 44,300 in March 2015¹⁰. However, there has been a slight increase in participation since 2013, when there were 37,000 participants. Drop-out in gymnastics remains on average at a very young age, with participation in the UK peaking at approximately 9 years of age. For the sport to grow the drop-out age needs to be increased through providing the support and facilities to deliver appropriate services to gymnasts.
- 5.9.7 British Gymnastics Facility Strategy for England (2010) aims for the development of gymnastics facilities that are appropriate to the different levels of performance within the sport including dedicated and non-dedicated gymnastics venues. The vision for facility development is to enhance the total network of gymnastics provision from grass roots opportunities in school/leisure centre/community centre based non-permanent facilities, through to clubs developing long term plans that enable them to develop.

¹⁰ Active People Survey 9Q2

- 5.9.8 There is a definite trend for gymnastics clubs to move into their own dedicated facilities. Over 30 clubs in the UK moved into their own spaces in 2014-15. British Gymnastics expect this trend to continue, with an increased amount of clubs moving their activities to dedicated spaces/facilities. Currently, hiring presents a problem for clubs if they do not have a long term arrangement. Facilities being hired from schools or colleges means that usage is subject to the facilities not being used for other things or being inaccessible during academic holidays for example. It is therefore important that gymnastics clubs develop long term plans that enable them to develop.

Consultation

- 5.9.9 London Gymnastics has confirmed that there are only two clubs in Harrow that offer gymnastics, Harrow Trampoline Club and Harrow School of Gymnastics they state that there is much more demand for gymnastics classes than there is capacity.
- 5.9.10 They have stated that although there are a number of clubs in surrounding boroughs to Harrow, these clubs are all over subscribed and require dedicated facilities, however none are in the process of developing facilities.
- 5.9.11 The Harrow School of Gymnastics currently has 1,500 active members and a waiting list of 2,000 that is continuing to grow. They train out of a purpose built gymnastics hall near the Harrow Leisure Centre, using this facility 7 days a week and throughout the day and evening. It states that they need facilities that are at least twice the size of the current centre. The expansion plans are supported by London Gymnastics.

Quality

- 5.9.12 Harrow School of Gymnastics' current facility condition is seen as adequate. The gym was built in 1991 and was able to cope with demand until 2012, when the club first had a waiting list. Since then the club has embarked on a few piecemeal renovation projects but major plans have been put on hold due to the wish to expand more significantly.
- 5.9.13 Harrow Trampoline Club has 200 active members and operates out of Harrow Leisure Centre, using the facility three evenings a week and for 3 hours on a Saturday. They feel that they have enough space to meet current needs and feel that the quality of the facility is excellent, only requesting more advertising space on site.

Summary of Findings

- Taking into account the volume of interest in gymnastics in the borough, there is a requirement to investigate options for the development of additional dedicated gymnastics facilities in the borough. There is a latent demand identified through the current waiting list in place at Harrow School of Gymnastics of 2,000 people.
- There are two gymnastics clubs in Harrow, Harrow Gymnastics Club and Harrow Trampoline Club. The Trampoline Club operate out of Harrow Leisure Centre and the Gymnastics Club operates out of a purpose built facility near the Leisure Centre.
- National participation levels for gymnastics have increased since 2013, although drop-out rates remain on average at a very young age, with participation in the UK peaking at approximately 9 years of age. To enable the sport to grow, support and facilities to deliver appropriate services to gymnasts needs to be provided.
- Harrow School of Gymnastics currently have 1,500 active members and has a waiting list of 2,000 that is continuing to grow. There is clearly a need to investigate options for providing new / larger facilities for Harrow School of Gymnastics.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.9.14 Taking into account the significant volume of interest in gymnastics in the borough, there is a requirement to investigate options for the development of additional dedicated gymnastics facilities in the borough to accommodate the current waiting list of 2,000 people Harrow School

of Gymnastics. The Council should support Harrow School of Gymnastics in investigating feasible options for expansion.

5.10 Artificial Grass Pitches

5.10.1 Artificial grass pitches (AGPs) are all weather surfaces that are made of synthetic fibres and have become popular surfaces for playing a variety of sports. As technology has improved the surface has developed from sand filled artificial surfaces to rubber crumb pitches. Pitches that have this longer grass fibre, a rubber crumb infill and have a shock pad layer underneath the turf are referred to as third or fourth generation pitches (3G and 4G).

Supply

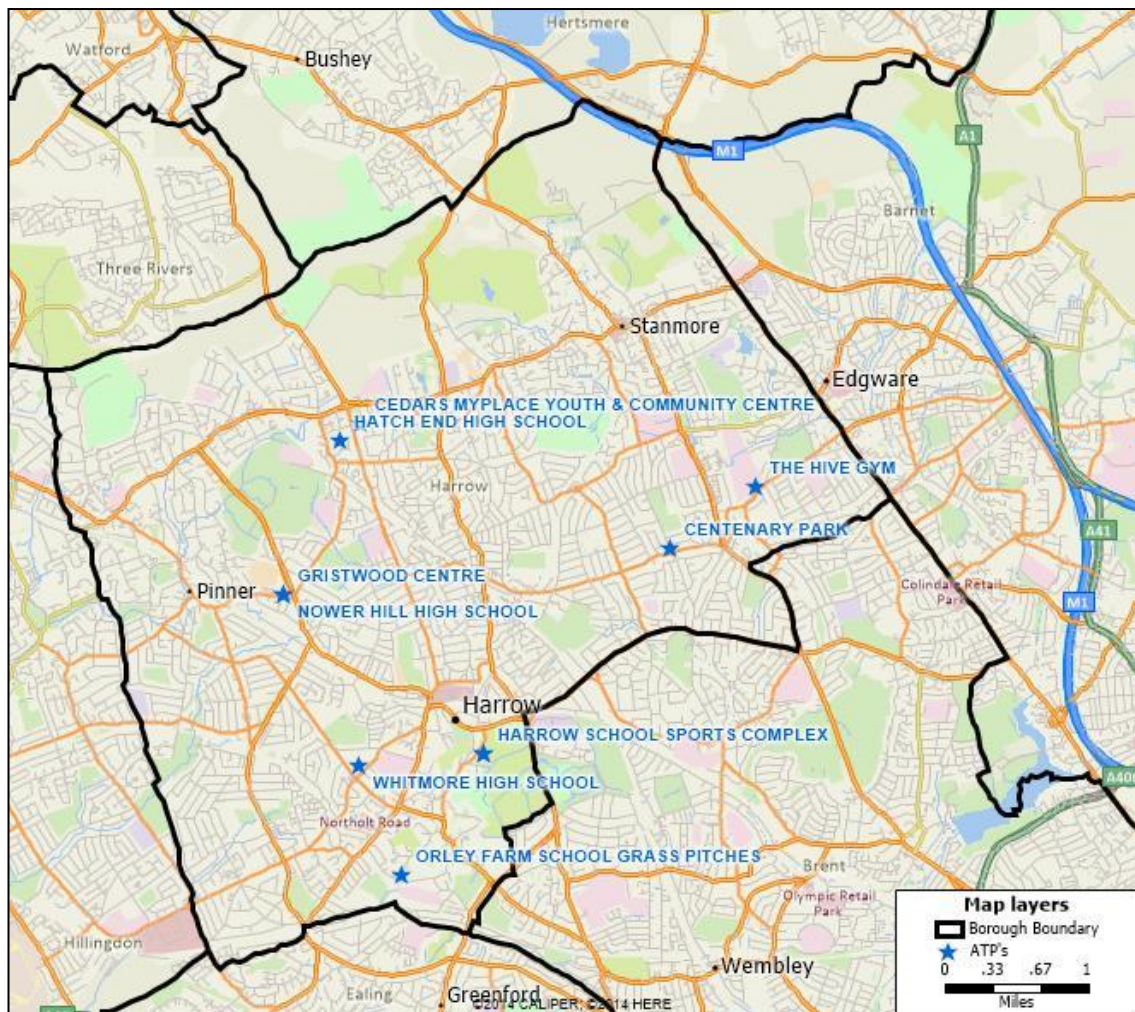
5.10.2 There are a total of 11 different pitches across 9 different sites in the borough. Of the 11 pitches 9 are 3G rubber crumb and the remaining 2 are sand-filled. As can be seen in Table 13, access, ownership and management type all vary between facility, with only three pitches being deemed solely available on a pay and play basis.

Table 13: Supply of artificial grass pitches

Site Name	Facility Sub Type	Floodlit Yes/No	Size	Number	Access Type	Ownership Type	Management Type
CEDARS MYPLACE YOUTH & COMMUNITY CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	Yes	45m x 25m	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Local Authority	Trust
CENTENARY PARK	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	Yes	30m x 20m	1	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Local Authority (in house)
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	No	80m x 50m	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Community school	School/College/University (in house)
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Sand Filled	Yes	92m x 57m	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	Yes	100m x 63m	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)
HATCH END HIGH SCHOOL	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	Yes	30m x 20m	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)
NOWER HILL HIGH SCHOOL	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	No	80m x 50m	1	Sports Club / Community Association	Academies	School/College/University (in house)
ORLEY FARM SCHOOL GRASS PITCHES	Sand Filled	No	96m x 60m	1	Private Use	Other Independent School	School/College/University (in house)
THE HIVE GYM	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	Yes	100m x 60m	2	Pay and Play	Local Authority	Sport Club
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Rubber crumb pile (3G)	No	100m x 60m	1	Private Use	Community school	School/College/University (in house)

5.10.3 Figure 18 illustrates the distribution of these pitches around the borough. It can be seen that they are widely and relatively evenly distributed across the borough.

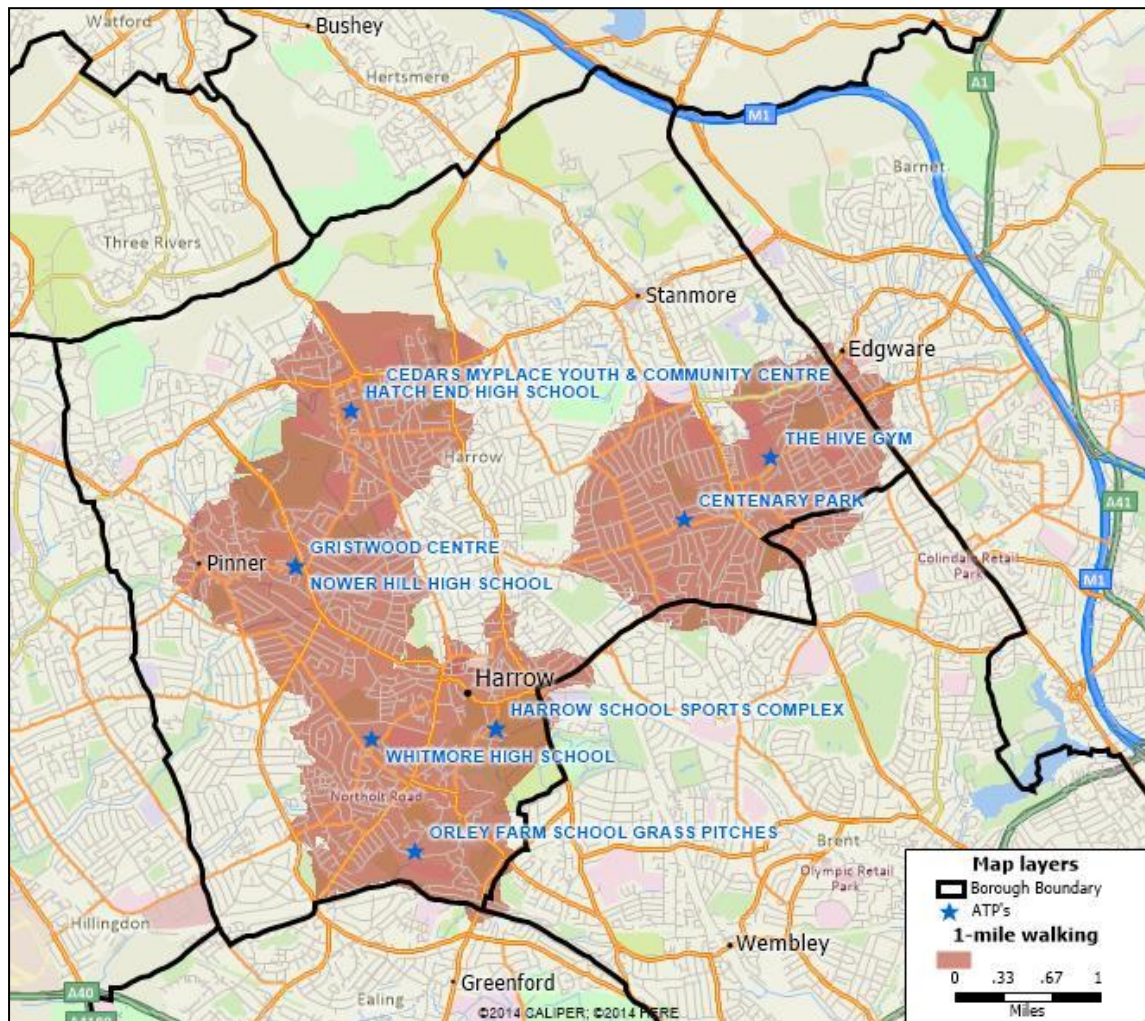
Figure 18: Map to show artificial grass pitches in Harrow



Accessibility

- 5.10.4 Appropriate walk time accessibility standards can be applied to artificial grass pitches to determine deficiencies in provision. Catchment mapping based on an amalgamated 20 minute walk time has been adopted to analyse the adequacy of coverage of artificial pitch provision across the borough and it helps identify areas that are not currently served by existing pitches.

Figure 19: Map to show access to artificial grass pitch provision based on a 20 minute walk time catchment area



- 5.10.5 The map shows that although provision seems to be distributed well across the borough, not all areas can access an artificial turf pitch within a 20 minute walk time. The north east of the borough around Stanmore is a large area that does not have access to artificial turf pitches, in addition to the western border of the borough with Hillingdon and additional pockets in the middle of the borough.

Demand

- 5.10.6 Harrow Outdoor Sports Strategy (2012) predicted an overall shortfall of both junior and senior pitches by 2017. It should also be noted that 13 clubs within Harrow were, at the time the report was written, playing their 'home' matches on pitches outside of the Borough.
- 5.10.7 Resources are stretched in terms of facilities, with only three pitches being deemed solely available on a pay and paly basis for the community to access. At the time that the report was written, The Sports Facility Calculator indicated a requirement for 7.4 AGPs and even if the two pitches at Harrow School were to be unlocked for increased community use, there would still be a shortfall of 3 AGPs.

Consultation

- 5.10.8 Consultation with providers of AGPs has not been conducted as these are an outdoor facility type.

Quality

- 5.10.9 The Harrow Outdoor Sports Strategy (2012) makes reference to the playing surface of a large number of football pitches in Harrow being of a poor quality. It has been noticed that there is a discrepancy between the results for the quality of pitches accessed through audit process and the view of the user clubs. A number of clubs are now opting out of using council owned pitches to play on better pitches in locations outside the Borough.

Summary of Findings

- Current provision suggests there is a need to provide additional artificial grass pitches in the borough, with Harrow Outdoor Sports Strategy (2012) highlighting a need for 7.4 additional AGPs in the borough. If the two pitches at Harrow School are included in the supply, there is still a shortfall of 3 AGPs.
- The strategy highlights that limited sites are available for community use and those that are, such as at The Hive, are expensive to hire, therefore prohibiting many clubs from being able to use them.
- Provision is not evenly distributed across the borough and only three of the eleven pitches are available on a solely play and play basis.
- There are a total of 11 different pitches across 9 different sites in the borough. Even though the sites are reasonably well distributed, there are still large areas of the borough that do not have access to a pitch within a 20 minute walk time catchment.
- Of the 11 pitches 9 are 3G rubber crumb and the remaining 2 are sand-filled.
- Only three pitches being deemed solely available on a pay and play basis with the rest available for club or private use.

Implications for the Strategy

- 5.10.10 There is an identified need to provide additional artificial grass pitches in the borough, with Harrow Outdoor Sports Strategy (2012) highlighting a need for 7.4 additional AGPs in the borough. If the two pitches at Harrow School are included in the supply, there is still a shortfall of 3 AGPs. The provision of additional AGPs could reduce use of indoor sports halls for five a side football, thereby helping to satisfy some of the current undersupply. The relationship between sports hall and AGP use should be considered when planning any new facilities in the borough, particularly as AGPs are typically more financially viable than Sports Halls.

6 STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The purpose of this strategy and action plan is to provide an indoor sports facility strategy document and a prioritised action plan for the borough, which incorporates key findings from the needs assessment. It includes a long-term view to 2026, and makes recommendations to inform decisions on future facility investment. It contains substantial proposals for new leisure and recreation facilities.

6.1.2 The London Borough of Harrow cannot guarantee that facility improvements contained in this strategy will be provided, the aim of the strategy is to prioritise recommendations for what needs to be done to the Council's portfolio of leisure facilities so current and future needs can be met.

6.2 Developing the strategy

6.2.1 This strategy is based on a considerable amount of background research work regarding the future needs for sport and recreation provision. It has been developed using a number of recognised sports facility planning tools and consultation with relevant stakeholders.

6.2.2 Recommended facility planning tools were applied, including Sport England's Active Places, Active People and Market Segmentation data. The strategy is also informed by analysis of the results of Sport England FPM for Sports Halls and Swimming Pools (2015 national runs). These reports were commissioned specifically for this purpose.

6.2.3 A comprehensive audit of provision in the Borough was completed and it provides a snapshot of the situation with sites being reviewed on a like for like basis on their ability to provide for any increase in participation. A range of elements including accessibility, service provision and catchment (travel time) were assessed.

6.2.4 Consultation and research is fundamental to the validity of the strategy. Key stakeholders and partners, facility users, council officers, clubs, facility operators and NGBs were all consulted in addition to a comprehensive audit of facilities.

6.2.5 There is a clear and demonstrable undersupply of the following facilities. The geographic areas of the Borough where there is notable undersupply of facilities is noted below:

- Swimming pools – West of the borough around Pinner
- Sports halls – West of the borough, primarily the north-west area
- Gymnastics facilities– north, south and west of the borough. The only area that has good provision is in the east of the borough directly surrounding the current Harrow Leisure Centre site.
- Artificial grass pitches – North of the borough around areas such as Stanmore.

6.2.6 Provision of additional capacity for these facilities should be encouraged and supported, where appropriate. Other facility types should be protected.

6.3 Overall Aims of the Strategy and Action Plan

6.3.1 To increase the participation in sport and physical activity in Harrow, with particular focus on those groups and area with a higher risk of being physically inactive, by maximising availability and access to indoor sports facilities and where possible maximising income generation for local authority and the borough.

6.4 Action Plan

6.4.1 This strategy and action plan has been commissioned by the London Borough of Harrow, on behalf of all leisure stakeholders in the Borough but it is recognised that the recommendations and actions cannot be delivered by the Council alone. The Council are only one stakeholder in the Borough and has limited resources in terms of officer's support and funding. All partners involved in indoor sports provision, whether public, private or voluntary will need to work collectively to take the strategy through to implementation. The relevant stakeholders have been identified in the Action Plan and include:

- Harrow Council
- Schools and colleges
- Sports clubs
- Facility operators
- NGBs
- Other commercial providers.

6.4.2 The following action plan has been developed to address a number of strategic priorities, identified during the study, and the needs identified for each facility type reviewed. The actions are set out under the following headings:

- General strategic priorities
- Indoor swimming pools
- Sports halls
- Health and fitness suites
- Squash courts
- Indoor tennis centres
- Indoor Bowls
- Indoor Climbing Walls
- Gymnastics Centres
- Artificial Grass Pitches (AGPs).

6.4.3 The actions have been identified in the Action Plan as well as target timescales for completion. The timescales allocated are short (1 to 2 years), medium (3 to 5 years) and long term (5 to 10 years) priorities.

6.5 Strategic Priorities

6.5.1 The following table contains a list of the general strategic priorities identified through completion of this study, the actions required to deliver them, the objectives that each that each would contribute towards, the implementing partners and the timescales (short, medium, long term and ongoing).

No	Strategic Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
1	Progress proposals to investigate options for the replacement/redevelopment of Harrow Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to the findings of the detailed feasibility study and site investigation studies required to identify the preferred option for the redevelopment of Harrow Leisure Centre. Work alongside consultant team to develop and identify this preferred option. Subject to findings of the detailed feasibility study, and dependent on the project being affordable and financially viable, proceed with the development of a new leisure centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Consultant team Sport England NGBs 	Short / Medium
2	Investigate options for the improvement, replacement and redevelopment of Hatch End Swimming Pool and Bannister Sports Centre and other indoor sports facilities in the borough, including those facilities within the Council's housing portfolio, to contribute towards the provision of additional indoor facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete initial options appraisal and feasibility work to establish the viability of new facilities to meet facility needs in this area of the Borough. Council capital funding bids to be made and external funding applications as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Consultant team Sport England NGBs 	Short / Medium
3	To support the development of indoor sports facilities in the borough, by other providers, so that they are developed to be inclusive and welcoming to all groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain regular contact with existing providers to discuss potential new developments at an early stage. Ensure any planned new developments are flagged up within the Council, so that officers can engage in discussions at an early stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Schools and Colleges 	Short

No	Strategic Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
4	Protect and enhance community use of sports facilities on educational sites, where required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote partnership working between schools, the Council and other facility operators in the Borough to develop community use and maximise utilisation of existing facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Schools and Colleges 	Short
5	Ensure that sports facility charges are reasonable in terms of affordability to residents on low incomes and unemployed and are comparable with similar facilities elsewhere and where facilities are affordable or discounted that these are promoted among low income and other non-user groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep community accessible sports facility charges under review and benchmark against nearest neighbour authorities. Encourage other providers of community leisure facilities to adopt pricing to help encourage use by low income and other non-user groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility operators London Borough of Harrow School and Colleges Nearest neighbour authorities 	Ongoing
6	Ensure, where possible, that any new sports facilities provided as part of educational provision in Harrow, are designed for curricular, extra-curricular, community and sport development use and promote the opportunities for community use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage any proposals for school sports facilities in the borough to have appropriate facilities to enable community use such as car parking and changing for example. Ensure any planned new developments are flagged up within the Council, so that officers can engage in discussions at an early stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Schools and Colleges 	Ongoing
7	Ensure that developments (e.g. residential, commercial and retail) contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet identified needs, with priority being given to projects identified in this Strategy, through retention and enhancement of existing facilities or provision of new facilities on part of developments, or infrastructure funding through CIL and S106 planning obligations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop costed facility priorities and incorporate these into the Borough's Infrastructure Delivery Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Key Stakeholders 	Short / Medium
8	Explore opportunities for co-location of complementary facilities and services, where opportunities arise, to maximise efficiencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain communication with potential delivery partners as and when opportunities arise. Ensure any planned new developments are flagged up within the Council, so that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Potential partners (to be identified on a project by project basis) 	Ongoing

No	Strategic Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
		officers can engage in discussions at an early stage.		
9	Explore opportunities for collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and develop good relationships, and open dialogue, with officers at the London Boroughs or Barnet, Brent, Hillingdon, Ealing and Hertsmere to ensure that cross boundary opportunities are considered for the benefit of neighbouring authorities and their communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Barnet Borough Council Brent Borough Council Hillingdon Borough Council Ealing Borough Council Hertsmere Borough Council 	Short / Medium
10	Increase access to existing facilities in areas with the largest identified shortfalls in provision of sports halls and swimming pools towards the south of the borough and encourage development of new facilities to serve these areas as and when opportunities arise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore opportunities for increased access with existing facility providers in the south of the borough e.g. schools and colleges. Maintain close contact with neighbouring authorities bordering the south of the borough, to identify any opportunities for new developments outside the borough to provide for residents from Harrow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility operators London Borough of Harrow School and Colleges Neighbouring authorities to the south of the borough 	Short / Medium
11	Improve the accessibility to the Council's facilities through their appropriate location relative to the population they serve, town centres and sustainable transport links (i.e. public transport, walking, cycling).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the location of new developments, with a view to maximising sustainable transport (i.e. public transport, walking, cycling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow 	Short / Medium
12	Contribute towards addressing specific issues relating to the Borough's demographic profile.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that planned facilities are designed in such a way that they assist stakeholders in addressing issues such as the borough having a high rate of physically inactive adults and relatively low levels of sports participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Local health bodies Leisure Operator (SLM) Schools and Colleges Facility Operators 	Ongoing
13	Support a reduction in inactivity among priority groups by increasing awareness of the opportunities and indoor facilities available, and make recommendations to reduce the barriers to participation such as distance to affordable facilities, lack of awareness of facilities and childcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work alongside schools and health bodies to promote more active lifestyles Work alongside the leisure operator (SLM) to deliver targeted programmes and to promote free swimming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow Local health bodies Leisure Operator (SLM) Schools and Colleges 	Ongoing
14	Support the promotion of healthy lifestyles in all facilities in the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work alongside SLM, schools, colleges, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> London Borough of Harrow 	Ongoing

No	Strategic Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
		other facility operators and health bodies to promote more active lifestyles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local health bodies • Leisure Operator (SLM) • Schools and Colleges • Facility Operators 	
15	Work in partnership with stakeholders to make the best use of resources and attract new funding into the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and maintain close working relationships with stakeholders to identify and maximise opportunities to make best use of resources and attract new funding for facility development in the borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London Borough of Harrow • Sport England • London Sport • Schools and Colleges • NGBs 	Ongoing

6.6 Priorities by Facility Type

6.6.1 The priorities by facility type are listed in the following tables. These priorities are linked to the outcome of the facility strategy work summarised in the previous sections of this strategy.

6.7 Indoor Swimming Pool Priorities

6.7.1 Harrow Leisure Centre is the only Council owned community swimming pool in the borough. The current pool has an 8 lane x 33m main pool and a learner pool. The Council plans to replace this at the New Harrow Leisure Centre and there is an evident need for this from the swimming pool assessment work.

6.7.2 The Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) report suggests that the total supply of water space in the Borough per 1,000 residents in both Run 1 and Run 2 are below those for each neighbouring authority with the exception of Brent. The used capacity figures of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above Sport England pools comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used. Consideration should therefore be given to these findings that conclude the demand for swimming pools in the borough exceeds supply.

6.7.3 Harrow is exporting around 50% of its own demand for swimming in both years and pools in the borough are ageing, with the newest facility now 15 years old. A modern stock of pools will increase the demand retained at pools within the borough.

6.7.4 In terms of facility mix for any new pools, the FPM highlights the need for the borough to retain at least the overall amount of water space at present, so as to meet the projected demand for swimming. Provision of teacher/learner pools, at a minimum of two pool sites would also create a better balance in pool provision and allow a more flexible and extensive programme of use.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Deliver proposals for improved quality of swimming facilities at the new Harrow Leisure Centre, to replace the current Harrow Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop proposals for the new Harrow Leisure Centre to include swimming pool facilities at least the same size as those already provided at the current centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Sports Clubs NGBs Sport England 	Short
Support providers in maintaining the quality and condition of community accessible swimming pools to help reduce the percentage of exported demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with operators of swimming pools to ensure that, as far as possible, the quality and condition of pools are maintained to enable community use to be accommodated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Facility Operators Clubs NGBs 	Short/Medium
Maximise community access to swimming pools on education sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with providers on education sites to understand their plans for provision of community swimming and to ensure that opportunities for access by the public are protected and where possible, improved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Facility Operators Clubs & NGBs 	Short/Medium

6.8 Sports Hall Priorities

- 6.8.1 The FPM analysis suggests there that the demand for sports halls in Harrow exceeds demand in all three runs conducted, with demand estimated to be greater than supply by 23 badminton courts in 2017, increasing to 26 courts in 2026.
- 6.8.2 Of the ten sites where main halls are available for community use, eight are situated at educational sites. The Council should work with the identified education partners to try and unlock these spaces to try and accommodate unmet demand at these sites.
- 6.8.3 Challenges going forward will be around the aging facility stock, the average age of nine of the ten sites for which data is available is 19 years. It is therefore evident that there is a clear need to modernise, maintain and refurbish sports hall venues in the borough during the strategy period.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Work alongside education sites to increase and unlock these spaces to accommodate current and future levels of unmet demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with the following education providers who all have main halls with 3 or 4 badminton courts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aylward Primary School Bentley Wood High School for Girls Canons Sports Centre/ North London Collegiate School Playing Fields Gristwood Centre Harrow High School and Sports College Harrow School Sports Complex Park High School St Dominic's Sixth Form College Utilise Sport England's 'Use Our School' toolkit and explore potential opportunities for external operators of school facilities, to maximise club use. Inform schools of different clubs that need space and are potential customers, making connections and links to give schools the confidence that there is a market and demand for their space. Sharing information on agreements with clubs, likely costs for hire, maintenance and how they can promote themselves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Schools and Colleges Sports Clubs NGBs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short/Medium
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support clubs/organisations that state they currently have insufficient space to meet current needs and those that state the time and space they will require in the next five years will increase. Examples of these 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council 	

Assist clubs/organisations to address the capacity issues of sports halls at peak times	clubs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harrow Blackhawks Basketball Club • Le Club Badminton Club • Harrow Leisure Badminton Club • England Netball 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and Colleges • Sports Clubs • NGBs 	Short/Medium
Deliver proposals for improved quality of sports hall facilities at the new Harrow Leisure Centre, to replace the current Harrow Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop proposals for the new Harrow Leisure Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council • Schools and Colleges • Sports Clubs • NGBs 	Short

6.9 Health and Fitness Priorities

- 6.9.1 In the London Borough of Harrow there is generally a good level of supply of facilities, including several low cost operators. Health and fitness suites have high levels of usage and are important revenue generating areas. Through consultation with the facility manager at Harrow Leisure Centre, it was suggested that the Centre could benefit from expanding its already sizeable suites.
- 6.9.2 The potential to provide increased health and fitness facilities at Council owned sites has been considered. Latent demand reports have estimated that if the health and fitness offering at the Harrow Leisure Centre were to be expanded, memberships could increase by 467 at Harrow Leisure Centre. This would support the need for circa 20 additional stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station.
- 6.9.3 If the site at Bannister were redeveloped to include a health and fitness offering and swimming pool, it is estimated that the latent demand figure is 1,085. This would support the need for circa 40-50 stations of equipment in the gym, based on a typical ratio of 25 members per station. The final number of stations would need to be investigated further during feasibility work to ensure an attractive scale and range of facilities can be offered to maximise membership numbers.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Deliver proposals for improved scale and quality of health and fitness facilities at the new Harrow Leisure Centre, to replace the current ageing Harrow Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop proposals for the new Harrow Leisure Centre to include upgraded and an increase in size of facility available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council • Schools and Colleges • Sports Clubs • NGBs 	Short

6.10 Squash Court Priorities

- 6.10.1 There is no evidence of a requirement for increased squash provision. Demand for squash is falling nationally and in the borough. The main club, does not predict that they will need any more space in the next five years.
- 6.10.2 There are currently two sites in the borough offering a total of 12 squash courts. A reduction in squash provision by the Council should be considered if Harrow Leisure Centre is redeveloped. However, the impact of reduction on users, particularly Harrow Squash Club, must be carefully considered. Harrow School has 6 courts available for use but additional community access may be required to mitigate the impact of any reduction at Harrow Leisure Centre.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Redirect users of any lost squash courts to other nearby facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redirect users of any lost squash courts to nearby facilities, if any existing squash courts are converted to other uses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Operators NGBs 	Medium/long
Deliver proposals for replacement squash facilities at the new Harrow Leisure Centre, to replace the ageing current Harrow Leisure Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop proposals for the new Harrow Leisure Centre to include squash facilities, as approved by the Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council NGB 	Short

6.11 Indoor Tennis Priorities

- 6.11.1 There are currently no dedicated indoor tennis centres in Harrow and no need has been identified for these facilities in the future.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Work with the LTA to consider the future provision of indoor tennis courts in the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should work alongside the LTA to understand the exact need for indoor tennis provision in the borough, followed by the feasibility of delivering indoor tennis courts in the borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council NGB 	Short/medium

6.12 Indoor Bowls Priorities

- 6.12.1 There is one dedicated indoor bowls facility in Harrow, Hegra Indoor Bowls Club, situated next to Harrow Leisure Centre with six rinks. Over the last ten years the number of people participating in bowls has fallen by circa 30%. Current provision across the borough is meeting existing needs. There is no evidence that there is a requirement for additional bowls provision in the future. Indeed, in the longer term, the indoor bowls club may find it more difficult to remain sustainable if membership numbers decrease further. If demand falls, the need for the existing levels of facilities will diminish. This is something that should be monitored regularly over the period of the strategy. That said, the minimum level of facility required to host competitive rinks is 4 rinks.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Maintain existing indoor bowls provision at Hegra Indoor Bowls Club and work with the club to ensure sustainability, should membership numbers decrease further.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Hegra Indoor Bowls Club in marketing their facilities to try and help maintain membership numbers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council NGBs Hegra Indoor Bowls Club 	Medium/Long

6.13 Indoor Climbing Priorities

- 6.13.1 There is no evidence to suggest that additional climbing walls are required in the borough. As a specialist activity, people may be willing to travel further, and could be provided for at other public or private sector facilities. The future provision of indoor climbing walls, by the Council, should be considered further as part of plans for the redevelopment of Harrow Leisure Centre.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Retain existing facilities for the benefit of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with existing providers to assist the, where possible in maintaining current facility provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council NGBs Facility Operators Sports Clubs 	Short/medium

6.14 Gymnastics Priorities

- 6.14.1 Taking into account the significant volume of interest in gymnastics in the borough, there is a requirement to investigate options for the development of additional dedicated gymnastics facilities in the borough to accommodate the current waiting list of 2,000 people at the Harrow School of Gymnastics. The Council should support Harrow School of Gymnastics in investigating feasible options for expansion.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Maintain existing provision of gymnastics facilities and explore options to increase quality and quantity of facility provision in the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the needs of gymnastics are considered in the design of the new multi-purpose sports hall at the new Harrow Leisure Centre. The feasibility of adding a new dedicated facility should be considered as part of a possible addition to the new Harrow Leisure Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Operators NGBs Clubs 	Short/medium
Work with British Gymnastics and Harrow School of Gymnastics to consider dedicated provision in the borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support clubs to investigate options to provide new gymnastics facilities in Harrow to assist in managing the extensive waiting lists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council Operators NGBs Clubs 	Short/medium

6.15 Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) Priorities

- 6.15.1 There is an identified need to provide additional artificial grass pitches in the borough, with the Harrow Outdoor Sports Strategy (2012) highlighting a need for 7.4 additional AGPs in the borough. If the two pitches at Harrow School are included in the supply, there is still a shortfall of 3 AGPs. The provision of additional AGPs could reduce use of indoor sports halls for five a side football, thereby helping to satisfy some of the current undersupply. The relationship between sports hall and AGP use should be considered when planning any new facilities in the borough, particularly as AGPs are typically more financially viable than Sports Halls.

Priorities	Action Required	Implementing Partners	Timescale
Support organisations planning the development or refurbishment of artificial grass pitches.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Council should encourage the development of new or refurbished artificial grass pitches where these add to the range of sustainable facilities across the borough. Organisations planning such developments should be encouraged to demonstrate the feasibility, to ensure new developments are sustainable and don't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports Clubs 	Short/medium

	have an unnecessarily negative impact on existing providers.		
Retain existing facilities for the benefit of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with existing providers to assist the, where possible in maintaining current facility provision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council • NGBs • Facility Operators • Sports Clubs 	Short/medium
Work alongside education sites to increase and unlock these spaces to accommodate current and future levels of unmet demand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with the following education providers who all have AGPs on site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gristwood Centre • Harrow School Sports Complex • Hatch End High School • Nower Hill High School • Orley Farm School • Whitmore High School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council • Schools and Colleges • Sports Clubs • NGBs 	Short/medium

7 OUTCOMES

7.1 Anticipated Outcomes

7.1.1 Delivery of the objectives contained in this strategy will result in the following outcomes being achieved:

- Increased engagement with representatives of target groups when developing projects that provide new indoor sports facilities, with a focus on increasing participation by currently inactive people.
- Improved accessibility to facilities, particularly for residents in the south of the borough, where access to sports halls and swimming pools currently an issue.
- Increased co-operation with wider stakeholder groups and co-locations of services and facilities, where possible.
- The loss of strategically valuable sports facilities that are available for community use or could contribute to meeting future community needs, will be minimised. Any that are lost should be replaced by equivalent or better provision, in terms of quantity and quality, in a suitable location.
- Strategically valuable sites will be better utilised and options to maximise revenue generation from facilities will be investigated, to improve revenue generation and participation.
- Options for the replacement or improvement of Harrow Leisure Centre will be investigated in full as part of the Byron Quarter master planning process.
- Proposals for the potential replacement and relocation of Hatch end pool will be investigated to provide a plan to secure the long term future of swimming provision in the borough.
- Community use of sports facilities on educational sites will be protected and enhanced where possible.
- Sports facility charges should remain reasonable, in terms of affordability to residents, and be comparable with similar facilities elsewhere, to encourage participation by low income groups.
- Stakeholders will work together to increase the levels of community access to sites. Stakeholders should include Council departments, health agencies, facility operators, education providers, NGBs, and local sports clubs to expand the range of affordable and accessible facilities for users.
- Stakeholders will be supported, where possible, in developing new indoor facilities.
- New sports facilities, provided as part of future educational provision in Harrow, will be designed for curricular, extra-curricular, community and sports development use to ensure that opportunities for community use out of school hours is secured.
- New developments (e.g. residential, commercial and retail) should contribute towards the development and enhancement of sports facilities to meet identified needs with priority being given to projects identified in this Strategy.
- There will be collaborative working between neighbouring authorities to maximise cross-boundary usage, where possible.
- Specific issues relating to the district's demographic profile will be addressed. This will include using indoor sport and leisure facilities to improve levels of physical activity in the whole population and reduce the gap in health inequalities by promoting access and engagement with at risk groups.

8 DELIVERY OF THE STRATEGY

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The delivery of this strategy is dependent upon the formation of close working partnerships to collectively enhance the operation and provision of indoor sports facilities in the Borough.

8.2 Funding

8.2.1 It is clear that the development of new and improved leisure facilities is required to improve the quality of facilities in order to meet both current and future demand. Any leisure facility infrastructure improvements in the Borough will be reliant on securing funding. The current financial climate has placed pressure on the finances of all facility operators, including local authorities.

8.2.2 The council will seek to work with others to use the indoor leisure assets in the Borough innovatively and a multi-agency approach is required to address the facility requirements in the strategy. The typical funding and delivery mechanisms for the Council and others in delivering the strategy are:

- Council funding: capital funding allocated to deliver facilities within the Council's ownership, and potentially the use of capital receipts from the sale of existing assets.
- Capital Grant funding: national agencies such as Sport England.
- Third party funding: Financing capital through the forecast operational surplus and finance packages as part of the leisure management contract or construction contracts.
- Commercial sector funding: limited potential for investment from commercial leisure operators such as those who provide health and fitness centres.
- Development contributions: CIL and Section 106 development contributions linked to developments in the borough.

8.3 Monitoring and Review

8.3.1 This strategy has been produced to identify priorities for indoor sports facility provision and to enable this development to be provided for in a planned and co-ordinated way which meets the needs of the local population and addresses areas that could have the greatest future demand.

8.3.2 The strategy is based on the current known and planned facilities, but it will need to be reviewed periodically, particularly when there are significant changes in facility provision. The progress against the plan should be reviewed and checked on an annual basis and the strategy and action plan should be updated, if there are any significant changes, in order to ensure that the strategy requirements keep pace with changes in facility provision and the amount of growth planned for the borough.

Appendix 1: Facilities Planning Model Reports (Sports Halls and Swimming Pools)



Strategic Assessment of Provision for Sports Halls for Harrow Borough Council

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model Report

**Date of report
June 2017**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Harrow Borough Council is developing an evidence base for indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to consider the supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2016 and projected forward to 2026.
- 1.2 This assessment includes the projected growth in population up to 2026 across the Borough and is based on the GLA 2015 demographic ward based projections for the 32 London Boroughs and the City of London. For the non-London Boroughs bordering Harrow, ONS 2011 Census data modified by 2014 sub national population projections are applied.
- 1.3 The fpm evidence base will be applied by the Council in the strategic planning of provision for sports halls in the borough. It will also be used in the development of the Council's Local Plan and the development of planning policy for sports halls.
- 1.4 There are three assessments (known as runs) and these also include committed changes in sports halls provision in the neighbouring authorities, notified to Harrow Council and which will impact on the supply, demand and access to sports halls in the Borough.
- 1.5 This report sets out the findings from this fpm assessment. The fpm modelling runs are:
- Run 1 – supply, demand and access to sports halls based on the population in Harrow and the neighbouring authorities in 2017
 - Run 2 – supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2026 based on the projected change in population 2016 – 2026 in Harrow the neighbouring local authorities
 - Run 3 – supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2026 and to test the impact of an assumption that all secondary schools in the Borough are open for community use in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days.

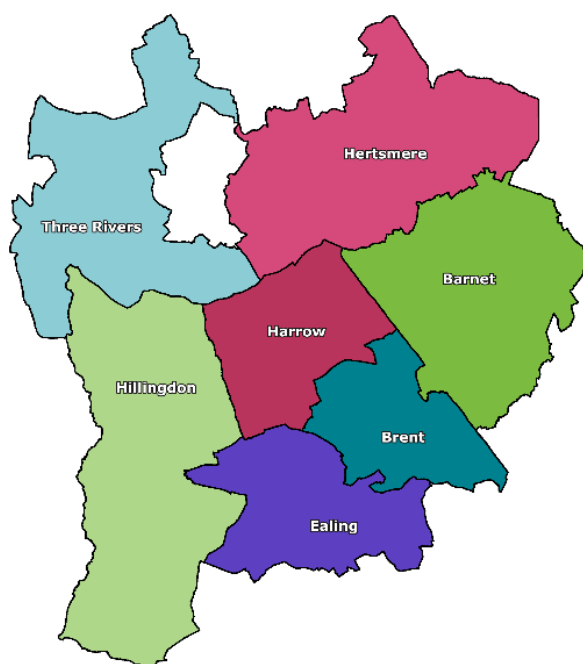
The study area

- 1.6 Customers of sports halls, as with swimming pools, do not reflect local authority boundaries and whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which sports halls people will choose to use.
- 1.7 These are based on: other facilities on the same site, such as a studio which means participants can also undertake exercise and dance classes as well as play hall sports; the programming of the sports halls and with activities that are available at times which fit with the lifestyle of residents; and most importantly the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness. If there are two or more sports halls in the same area residents may choose to use a more modern venue, even if it

means a longer journey, if that sports hall has (for example) modern changing accommodation, a sprung timber floor and/or a good quality lighting system in the main hall.

- 1.8 Consequently, in determining the supply, demand and access to sports halls for Harrow, it is very important to take full account of these factors, plus sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities to Harrow. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities located in Harrow and those located outside the authority.
- 1.9 The nearest facility for some Harrow residents may be outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest sports hall could be in Harrow (known as imported demand).
- 1.10 To take account of these impacts a study area is established which places Harrow at the centre of the study and includes all the neighbouring authorities to Harrow. The study assesses the impact of the catchment area of the sports halls in this study area and how demand is distributed across the study area and across boundaries. A map of the study area is set out below.

Map 1.1: Study area map for the Harrow Council sports halls study



Report structure, content and sequence

- 1.11 The findings for Harrow for runs 1 - 3 are set out in a series of tables with the difference in findings between the runs set out. The headings for each table are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the facilities are); and local share. A definition of each heading is set out at the start of the reporting.

- 1.12 Following the tables is a commentary on the key findings. Where valid to do so comparisons are made on the findings in the neighbouring authorities. Maps to support the findings are also included.
- 1.13 A summary of key findings and conclusions is set out at the end of the main report.
- 1.14 Appendix 1 sets out the sports halls included in the assessment. Appendix 2 is a description of the facility planning model and its parameters.

2. Sports Halls Supply

Total Supply

Table 2.1: Sports Hall Supply Harrow 2016 - 2026

Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Total Supply	2017	2026	2026
Number of halls	18.	18.	20.
Number of hall sites	10.	10.	11.
Supply of total hall space expressed as main court equivalents	75.5	75.5	82.2
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the peak period	48.8	48.8	67.7
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	13,321.	13,321.	18,495.
Courts per 10,000 population	3.	2.8	3.1

- 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 In runs 1 and 2 there are 18 sports halls on 10 sites across Harrow. In run 3 with the assumption to open up ALL the secondary schools which currently do not provide for community use, for all of the weekly peak period, the supply increases to 20 sports halls on 11 sites. Some of the secondary schools do already provide for community use.
- 2.3 In terms of total numbers of badminton courts, there is a supply of 75.5 badminton courts in runs 1 and 2 and 82.2 badminton courts in run 3. So opening all the secondary schools for community use adds another 6.7 badminton courts to the total supply.
- 2.4 The supply available for community use in runs 1 and 2 is 48.8 badminton courts and this increases to 67.7 badminton courts in run 3 in the weekly peak period. This is based on ALL the secondary schools which provide for community use being available for community use in ALL of the weekly peak period. The weekly peak period is defined as weekday mornings 1 hour, week day evenings up to 5 hours per day and weekend days up to 7.5 hours per day.
- 2.5 The details of the sports hall supply in Harrow is set out in Table 2.2. This is for run 3 for 2026 and includes the Whitmore School, as the additional secondary school sports hall which is opened for community use in this run and not open in previous runs, the school has two sports halls.

- 2.6 The provision of sports halls in Harrow is extensive in scale, with nine of the total eleven venues having a 4 badminton court size main sports halls, as well as two further sports halls. This size of sports hall can accommodate the full range of indoor sports hall sports at the community level.
- 2.7 Furthermore, there is an extensive 10 badminton court sports hall at the Harrow Leisure Centre. This can provide for flexible use and accommodate several sports at the same. It is also a venue size capable of accommodating competitions.
- 2.8 Four venues have smaller activity halls in addition to the main sports hall. These halls can accommodate sports such as table tennis or provide for exercise classes and activities such as pilates and yoga. At Bentley Wood High School for Girls and canon Sports Centre there are two activity halls. There is one 3 badminton court size sports hall, located at St Dominic's 6th Form College.

Table 2.2: Run 3 Sports hall supply Harrow 2026

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
HARROW							79%	10%	11%
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990		88%	10%	3%
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4			80%	10%	10%
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594						
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		84%	9%	6%
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		79%	10%	12%
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 7	122						
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	14 x 13	182						
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995		80%	8%	12%
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	2001		74%	10%	16%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 43	1733	10	1977		80%	10%	10%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486						
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468						
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1985	2008	82%	11%	7%
PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1990		73%	9%	18%
ST DOMINIC'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2010		76%	10%	14%
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4			72%	9%	19%

WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
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- 2.9 The average age for nine of the eleven sites for which data is available is 19 years. Three of these venues have, however, opened since 2010 and the most recent sports hall is Bentley Wood High School for Girls sports halls, which opened in 2015. The oldest sports hall is the Harrow School Sports Complex, which opened in 1985 (modernised in 2008).
- 2.10 Of significance is that the data records this is the ONLY sports halls site which has undergone modernisation. Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor replaced with a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded or the changing accommodation modernised.
- 2.11 With four of the nine venues for which data is available having opened before 2000 and excluding Harrow School there will be an increase need to modernise venues over the strategy period. The centres are: Aspire Leisure Centre which opened in 1990; Gristwood Centre, 1995; Harrow Leisure Centre, 1997; and Park High School 1990.
- 2.12 Facilities are only part of an explanation or influence on hall sports participation. However, Sport England research shows, as with swimming pools, provision of modern sports halls with proactive development programmes does increase participation.
- 2.13 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Harrow has 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017. This decreases to 2.8 courts in 2026 based on the projected increase in demand from population growth. It increases to 3.1 courts in run 3 with the assumption of Whitmore High School being open for community use.
- 2.14 Harrow is just below mid table in terms of this measure, when compared with the neighbouring authorities in both years. The highest supply being in Hertsmere at 4.6 courts per 10,000 population in 2016 and 4.2 courts in 2028. The lowest provision is in Ealing at 2 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 1.8 courts in 2026.
- 2.15 The findings for all authorities in the study area is set out in Table 2.3 below. The supply for London Region and England wide in 2017 is 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for England wide it is 4.3 badminton courts.
- 2.16 The required provision in Harrow will be based on the supply and demand assessment. Table 2.3 is simply providing the comparative local authority findings based on this measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population.

Table 2.3: Runs 1 – 3 Badminton courts per 10,000 population for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2026

Badminton courts per 10,000 population	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Study Area	2017	2026	2026
Harrow	3.0	2.8	3.1
Barnet	3.1	2.8	2.8
Brent	2.1	1.9	1.9
Ealing	2.0	1.8	1.8
Hillingdon	3.1	2.9	2.9
Hertsmere	5.6	5.2	5.2
Three Rivers	4.6	4.2	4.2

Sports hall locations

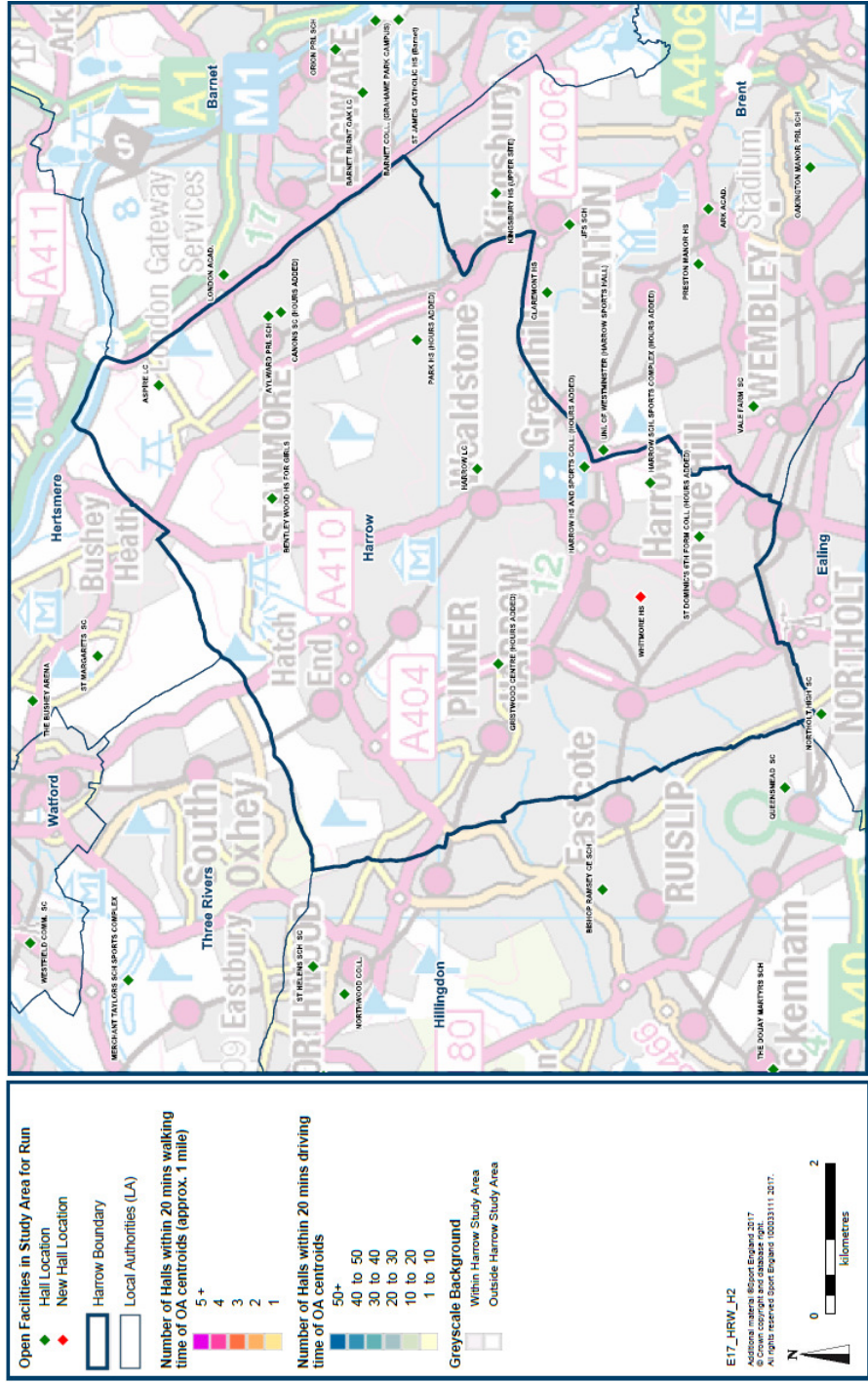
- 2.17 Map 2.1 overleaf shows the location of the sports halls in Harrow in run 3 for 2026, with the assumption that Whitmore High School is open for community use. The sports hall locations and catchment areas are important in determining the amount of demand which is inside and outside the catchment area of each site. If there is significant unmet demand outside catchment, it is important to identify the scale and location. (Set out under the satisfied and unmet demand headings).
- 2.18 The location of the sports halls shows there are fewer sites in the Hatch End and Pinner areas of the Borough and on the west side of the Borough more generally. The location of the Whitmore High School would be beneficial in increasing access to sports halls for residents on the western side of the Borough.

Map 2.1: Run 3 Location of sports hall in Harrow 2026



Facility Planning Model - Halls Catchments for Harrow
 Run 3: 2026 Population Estimates - Changes to Secondary School Provision

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



3. Demand for Sports Halls

Table 3.1: Demand for sports halls Harrow 2016 - 2026

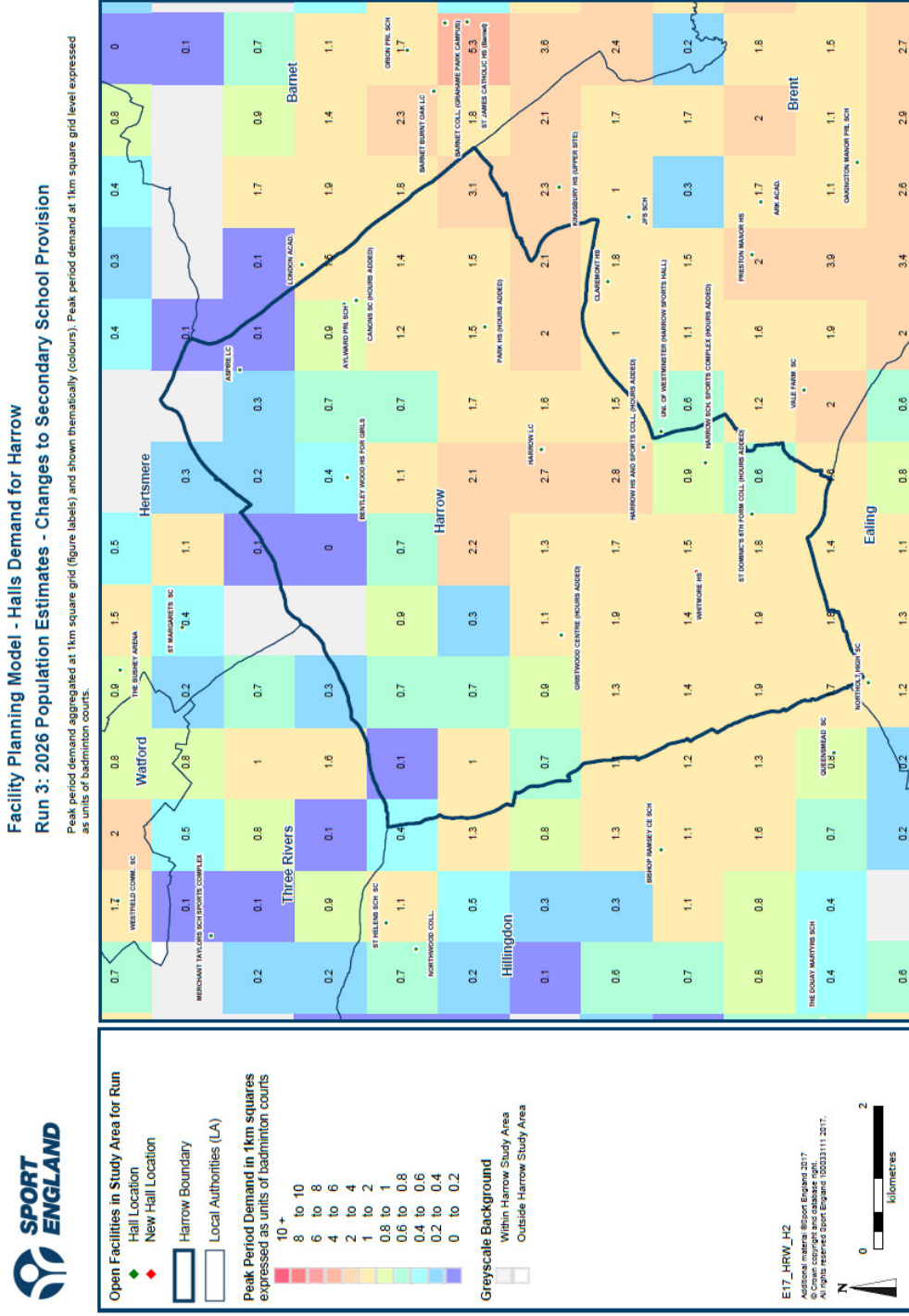
Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Total Demand	2017	2026	2026
Population	252,243.	266,930.	266,930.
Visits demand – visits per week peak period	15,774.	16,465.	16,465.
Equivalent in courts – with comfort factor included	72.2	75.4	75.4
% of population without access to a car	22.5	22.5	22.5

- 3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for sports halls by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so as to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. Total demand is also expressed in numbers of badminton courts.
- 3.2 The population in Harrow in 2017 is 252,243 people and is projected to be 266,930 people in 2026, a 5.8% increase between the two years. The total demand for sports halls by Harrow residents in 2016 is 15,774 visits in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days. This demand equates to just over 72 badminton courts.
- 3.3 The total demand for sports halls is projected to increase to 16,465 visits in the weekly peak period by 2026. This is a 4.3% increase in demand for sports halls between the two years. This demand equates to just over 75 badminton courts for community use. So the 5.8% increase in the population is generating a 4.3% increase in demand for sports halls. (Appendix 2 sets out the details of the participation rates and frequencies of participation for hall sports for both genders and for each age range).
- 3.4 The findings on the percentage of the population who do not have access to a car is set out under total demand and this is 22.5% of the Harrow population in both years. The London Region figure is a much higher 40% of the London population in 2017. For England it is 24.9% of the population who do not have access to a car in 2017.
- 3.5 The finding for Harrow illustrates that around a fifth of residents will find it difficult to access a sports hall, if there is not a venue within the 15 minute public transport catchment area of a sports hall, or, the even smaller 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area of a sports hall.
- 3.6 The data is identifying that in 2017, just under 79% of all visits to sports halls are by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment) With just over 12% of visits in 2017 by walkers (20 minutes/1 mile

walk to catchment area) and between 8% - 9% of all visits are by public transport (15 minutes catchment area).

- 3.7 The location and scale of demand for sports halls in run 3 for 2026 is set out in Map 3.1 below and again this is for run 3. The amount of demand is set out in 1 kilometre grid squares and is colour coded. Purple squares have values of between 0 – 0.2 of one badminton court, mid blue is 0.2 – 0.4 of one badminton court, green is 0.4 – 0.6 of one badminton court, turquoise is 0.6 – 0.8 of one badminton court, yellow is 0.8 - 1 badminton court, beige is 1 – 2 badminton courts and the darker beige is 2 – 4 badminton courts.
- 3.8 Most of the squares are the two shades of beige and demand is highest in the centre of the Borough SW of the Borough but there is also high demand in the south west of the Borough and where the Whitmore High School sports hall is located.

Map 3.1: Run 3 location and scale of demand for sports halls Harrow 2026



4. Supply and Demand Balance for Sports Halls

Table 4.1: Supply and Demand Balance Harrow 2016 – 2026

Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Supply/Demand Balance	2017	2026	2026
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	48.8	48.8	67.7
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	72.2	75.4	75.4
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	-23.4	-26.6	-7.7

- 4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares total demand generated within Harrow for sports halls with the total supply of sports halls within Harrow. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for sports halls in Harrow is met by ALL the supply of sports halls in Harrow (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on where the sports halls are located and their catchment area extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of sports halls in neighbouring authorities extending into Harrow. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.
- 4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of sports halls across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.
- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the Harrow supply of sports halls in 2017 and 2026 for community use is 48 badminton courts. With the assumption that ALL secondary schools are available for community use for all the weekly peak period, supply in run 3 increases to 67 badminton courts.

- 4.6 The Harrow demand for sports halls is for 72 badminton courts in run 1 in 2017, then 75 courts in runs 2 and 3 based on the projected increase in demand for sports halls from population growth to 2026.
- 4.7 So there is a negative supply and demand balance of 23 courts in 2017 and increasing to 26 courts in run 2 in 2026. This decreases to 7 courts in run 3 in 2026, with the assumption that all the secondary schools are providing for community use in the weekly peak period. (Figures rounded).
- 4.8 To repeat however, this is the closed assessment and the findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to sports halls inside and outside Harrow and based on the catchment areas of sports halls needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Harrow demand for sports halls can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.
- 4.9 The supply and demand balance findings for Harrow and the neighbouring authorities is set out in Tables 4.2 below for all three runs. There are negative balances of demand exceeding supply in four of the neighbouring authorities in both years. Harrow does have the lowest negative supply and demand balance in all three runs. The highest being in Ealing at 45 badminton courts in 2017 and increasing to 53 badminton courts in 2026.
- 4.10 There are positive balances of supply exceeding demand in Hertsmere, with 15 badminton courts in 2017 and 13 badminton courts in 2026. Whilst Hertsmere has a positive balance of 3 court in 2017 and just 2 badminton courts in 2026.

Table 4.2: Run 1 Supply and demand balances for all authorities in the study area 2017 - 2026.

Supply / Demand balance - Variation in courts available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Study Area	2017	2026	2026
Harrow	-23.4	-26.6	-7.6
Barnet	-30.5	-41.5	-41.5
Brent	-45.9	-53.5	-53.5
Ealing	-52.5	-59.1	-59.1
Hillingdon	-18.5	-21.9	-21.9
Hertsmere	15.0	13.0	13.0
Three Rivers	3.7	2.0	2.0

5. Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls

Table 5.1: Satisfied demand for sports halls Harrow 2016 - 2027

Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Satisfied Demand	2017	2026	2026
Total number of visits which are met visits per week peak period	14,171.	14,473.	14,947.
% of total demand satisfied	89.8	87.9	90.8
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	78.7	80.6	77.2
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.6	11.7	14.2
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	8.6	7.7	8.6
Demand Retained visits per week peak period	8,369.	8,230.	10,475.
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	59.1	56.9	70.1
Demand Exported visits per week peak period	5,802.	6,244.	4,472.
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	40.9	43.1	29.9

- 5.1 Definition of satisfied demand – it represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the sports halls from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a sports hall.
- 5.2 The finding for 2017 is that 89.8% of the Harrow total demand for sports halls can be met. In run 2 in 2026 it is 87.9% of the total Harrow demand for sports halls being met in 2026. With all the secondary schools open for community use satisfied demand increases to just under 91% of the total demand for sports halls being met.
- 5.3 So around 90% of the Harrow total demand in both years is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to absorb this level of demand. This is a high level of satisfied demand.
- 5.4 Car travel is the dominate travel mode (20 minutes’ drive time catchment area) to sports halls with over 89% of all visits in 2017 and over 90% in run 3 in 2026. The percentage of visits to sports halls by walkers (20 minutes/1mile catchment area) is over 12% in 2017 and increases to 14% in run 3, when all the secondary schools are assumed to be open. It is just under 12% of all visits by walkers in run 2 in 2026 without this change in increased access to the secondary schools.
- 5.5 Similarly, there is little variation in the percentage of visits by public transport (15 minutes catchment area), with it being over 8% in run 1 in 2017, and then just under 8% in run 2 and increasing back to over 8% in run 3 with the increased access to the secondary schools.

- 5.6 Given around nine out of ten visits to a sports halls are by car, this creates access to a high number of sports halls for a lot of residents across Harrow and the neighbouring authorities (catchment mapping is set out under the unmet demand heading).
- 5.7 The findings for satisfied demand for the neighbouring authorities is set out in Table 5.2 below. Harrow is mid table in levels of satisfied demand. The highest being in Hertsmere in all three runs and at 94.6% of totals demand in 2026. The lowest being in Brent where still 77% of the total demand for sports halls is met in 2026.

Table 5.2: Runs 1 – 3 Levels of Satisfied demand across the study area 2017 - 2026

% of total demand satisfied	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Study area	2017	2026	2026
Harrow	89.8	87.9	90.8
Barnet	89.5	86.9	87.6
Brent	79.2	76.2	77.5
Ealing	82.5	80.5	81.5
Hillingdon	90.8	89.3	90.1
Hertsmere	94.7	94.4	94.6
Three Rivers	94.1	93.9	94.1

Retained demand

- 5.8 There is a sub set of the satisfied demand findings which are about how much of the Harrow demand is retained at the Harrow sports halls. This is based on the catchment area of sports halls and residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live – known as retained demand.
- 5.9 Retained demand is 59% of the Harrow total satisfied demand which is met in 2017 and it is 57% in run 2 and increasing to 70% in run 3. This means the sports hall locations in Harrow e and their catchment areas are well placed in relation to the location of the Harrow demand for sports halls.
- 5.10 The impact of the increase in demand from population growth does see a slight fall in retained demand of just over 2%. However increased access to secondary school sports halls and including Whitmore High does increase retained demand to 70% of the Harrow demand which is met in 2026.

Exported demand

- 5.11 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand is exported demand. In run 1 the finding is that a high 40% of the Harrow demand is being exported. It increases to 43% of the

Harrow demand being exported and met outside the authority by 2026 in run 2 but decreases to just under 30% in run 3.

- 5.12 The high export of demand is a combination of the Harrow demand for sports halls exceeding supply in all three runs. Plus for some of the Harrow demand the nearest sports hall located to where they live could be in a neighbouring Borough. It could also be that the sports halls in neighbouring Boroughs are more modern, or, the programme fits in with the lifestyle of residents.
- 5.13 The destination and scale of the Harrow exported demand for run 2 in 2026 is set out in Map 5.1 overleaf. Run 2 is selected because it has the highest level of exported demand. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported and met in neighbouring authorities.
- 5.14 The largest export of Harrow's demand is met in Hillingdon at 1,617 visits and 27.3% of the total exported demand. Not a surprise given the fewer sports hall locations on the west side of Harrow. So for many Harrow residents in this area, the nearest sports hall location will be in Hillingdon.
- 5.15 Some 1,562 visits and 26.1% of the Harrow total exported demand is to Brent. This is followed by 1,252 visits, 21.1% of the Harrow exported demand going to Hertsmere. Then 578 visits, 10.8% going to Ealing, 523 visits some 10.6% going to Barnet and finally 196 visits, 4.1% of the Harrow exported demand going to Three Rivers.
- 5.16 For context, Harrow is retaining 8,230 visits in the weekly peak period within the Borough.



Map 5.1: Run 2 Export of Harrow satisfied demand for sports halls 2026

Facility Planning Model - Halls Import/Export for Harrow
Run 2: 2026 Population Estimates

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.

Numbers in areas shows retained vpwpp

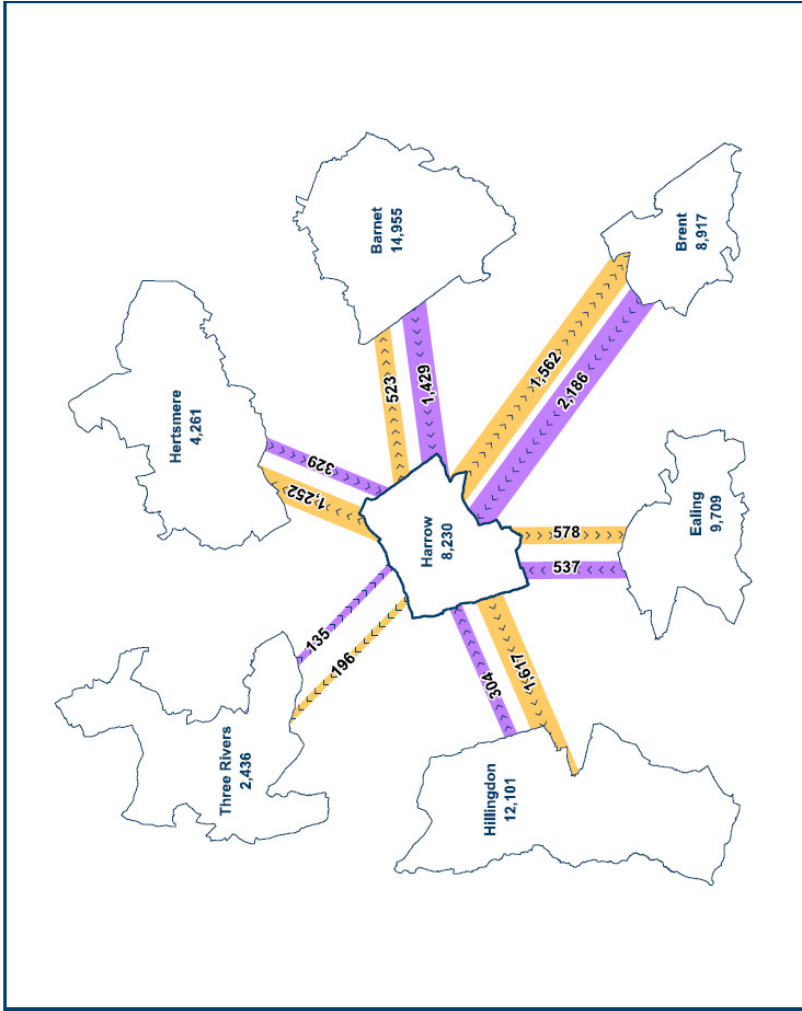
- Harrow
- Local Authorities (LA)

Import/Export
 Number on arrows show flow as vpwpp

Direction of flow

- Import
- Export

E17_HRW_H2
 Address: Home, Sport England, 2017
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6. Unmet Demand for Sports Halls

Table 6.1: Unmet demand for sports halls Harrow 2017 – 2026

Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Unmet Demand	2017	2026	2026
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met visits per week peak period	1,604.	1,991.	1,517.
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	10.2	12.1	9.2
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	7.4	9.1	7.
% of Unmet Demand due to:			
Lack of Capacity -	39.3	49.4	39.4
Outside Catchment -	60.7	50.6	60.6
Outside Catchment:	60.7	50.6	60.6
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	58.8	49.	58.6
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.	1.6	2.
Lack of Capacity:	39.3	49.4	39.4
% of Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	36.3	44.4	36.7
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.9	4.9	2.7

- 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 any sports hall and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 Unmet demand in run 1 for 2017 is 10.2% of total demand and which equates 7.4 badminton courts.
- 6.3 Unmet demand in run 2 for 2026 is only slightly higher at 12.1% of total demand, and 9.1 badminton courts.
- 6.4 In run 3, with the assumption of all the secondary schools being open for community use, unmet demand falls to 9.2% of total demand and 7 badminton courts. In summary, unmet demand increases only very slightly between the two years from population growth. The impact of increasing access to all the secondary schools still leaves a stubborn 9% of the total demand for sports halls as unmet demand.
- 6.5 Of the total unmet demand, the split is 39% from lack of sports hall capacity in runs 1 and 3 and just under 3 badminton courts. Whilst in run 2 unmet demand from lack of sports hall

capacity is 49% of the total unmet demand and just over 4 badminton courts. This will be assessed under the next heading, used capacity of sports halls.

- 6.6 Unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall is 60% of total unmet demand in runs 1 and 3 and just over 4 badminton courts. In run 2 with the projected population growth to 2026, unmet demand outside catchment is 50% of the total unmet demand and 4.5 badminton courts.
- 6.7 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. Whilst the drive time catchment is extensive at 20 minutes, for public transport it is 15 minutes and most importantly for walking it is only 20 minutes/1 mile.
- 6.8 So for the 22% of the Harrow population who do not have access to a car and use either public transport or walk to a sports hall their area for being inside the catchment of a sports hall is quite limited.
- 6.9 So it is not surprising to find there is unmet demand outside catchment. The significant finding is not that it exists but the scale and at between 4 – 4.5 badminton courts it is not large.
- 6.10 The findings on the scale of unmet demand in all the local authorities for all three runs is set out in Table 6.2 below. This shows that Brent has the highest unmet demand at 20 badminton courts in 2017 and 25 courts in 2026. Hertsmere and Three Rivers have the lowest unmet demand at less than 2 badminton courts in both 2017 and 2026.

Table 6.2: Runs 1 – 3 Unmet demand for sports halls across the study area 2017 - 2026

Unmet demand equivalent in Courts	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Study Area	2017	2026	2026
Harrow	7.3	9.1	7.0
Barnet	11.9	16.2	15.3
Brent	20.6	25.3	24.0
Ealing	18.1	21.5	20.4
Hillingdon	8.1	9.9	9.1
Hertsmere	1.5	1.7	1.7
Three Rivers	1.5	1.7	1.6

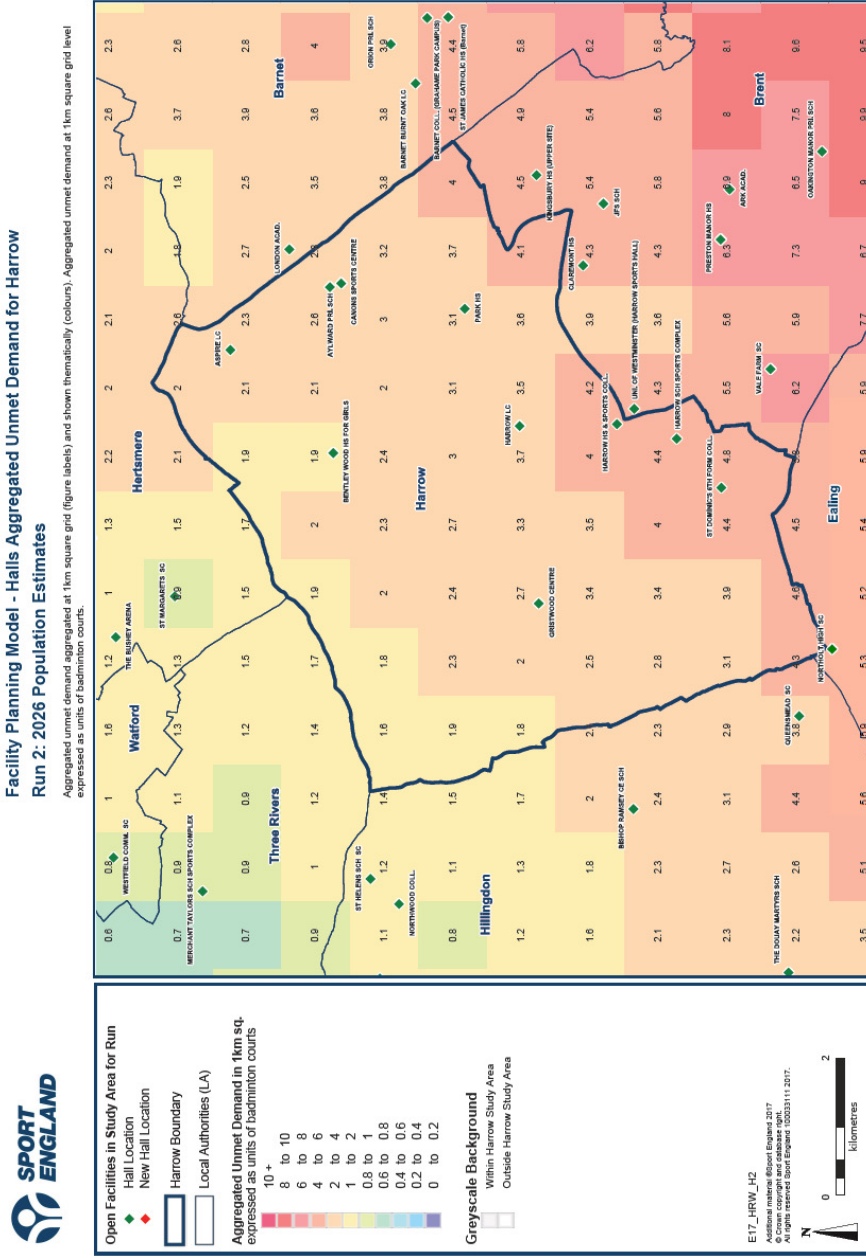
- 6.11 Returning to Harrow, the findings on the locations of unmet demand can be set out by reference to what is termed aggregated unmet demand for sports halls. This assessment identifies the total unmet demand in one kilometre grid squares across Harrow in units of

badminton courts. It then aggregates the total unmet demand in each one kilometre grid square.

- 6.12 This process allows identification of how unmet demand varies across Harrow and if there are any clusters of unmet demand. This is set out in maps 6.1 for run 2, selected because it has the highest level of unmet demand. It has to be remembered that across Harrow unmet demand from both sources only totals between 7 and 9.4 badminton courts across each of the three runs. So the values in the squares are quite low.
- 6.13 The amount of unmet demand in each square is colour coded. Cream squares have aggregated unmet demand of between 1 - 2 badminton courts, light pink squares have a value of between 2 - 4 courts and dark pink squares have a value of between 4 – 6 badminton courts.
- 6.14 Unmet demand moves from the lowest values in the north west of the Borough to the highest values in the south east. The highest value square is 4.8 badminton courts in the Harrow on the Hill area.

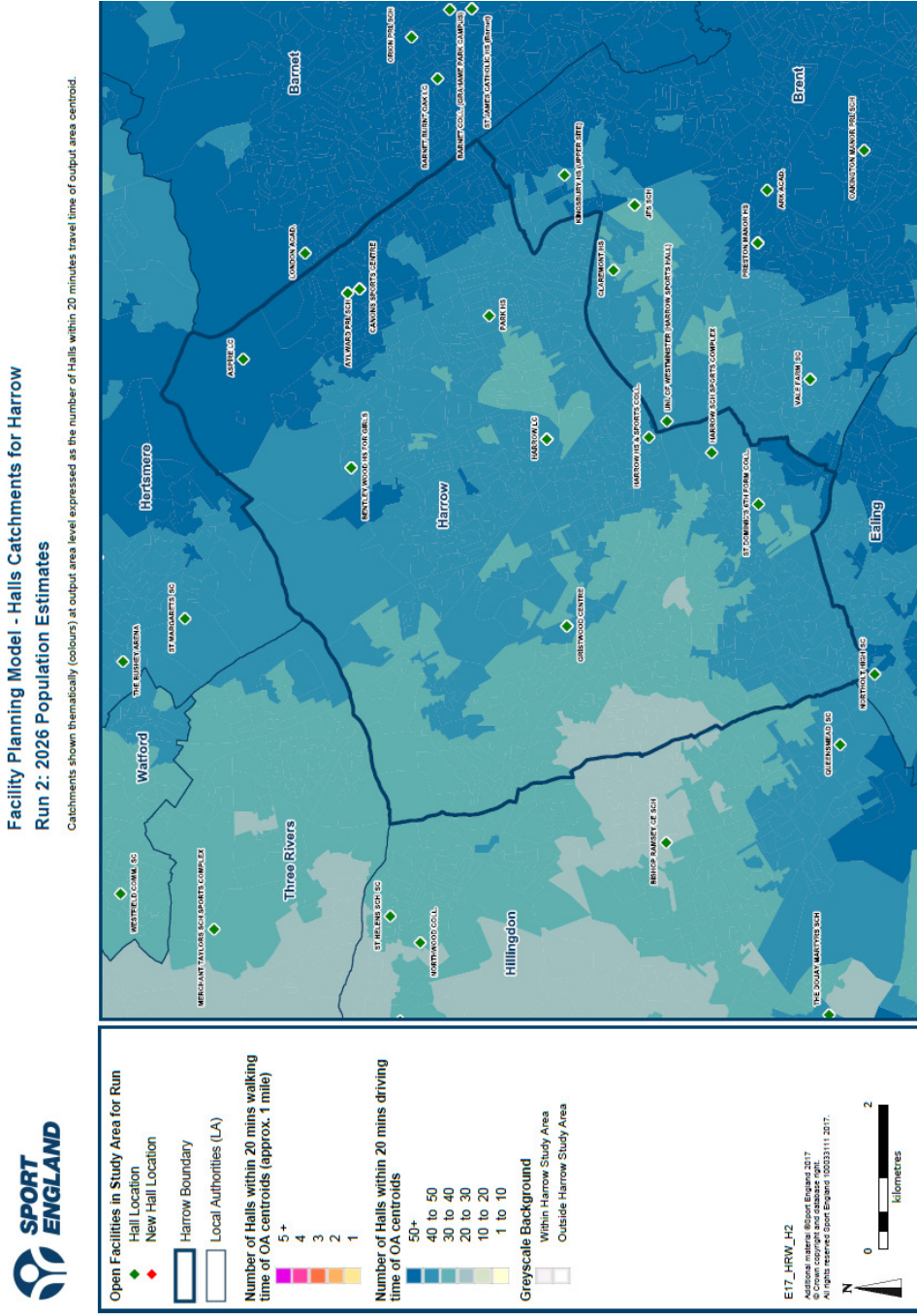


Map 6.1: Run 2 aggregated unmet demand for sports halls Harrow 2026.



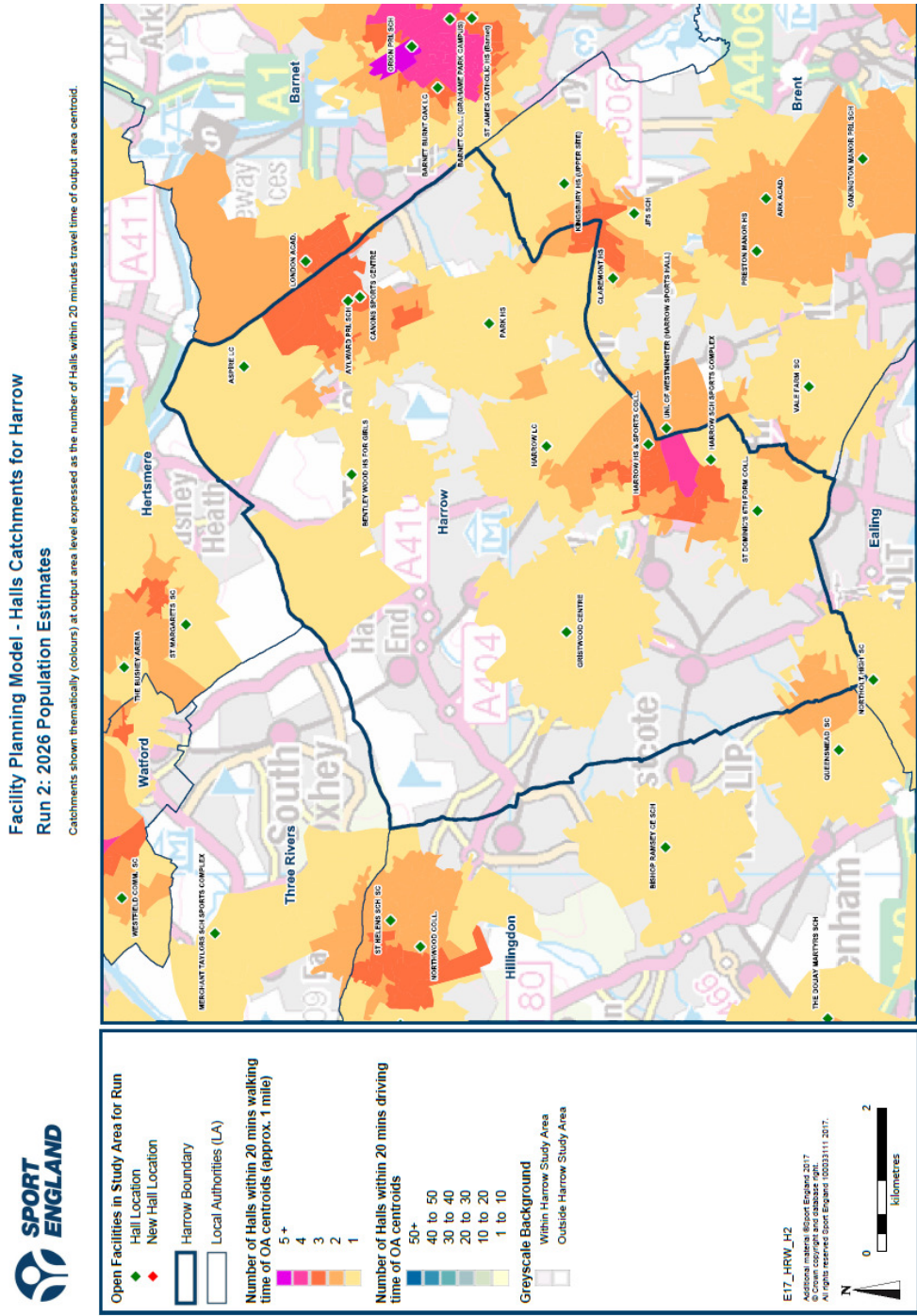
- 6.15 As mentioned unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage where all demand is inside catchment.
- 6.16 To provide context for how accessible the Harrow sports halls are to residents, Map 6.2 overleaf shows the number of sports halls Harrow residents can access based on the 20 minutes' drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations (this is sports halls located both inside and outside the authority), this is for run 2.
- 6.17 In Map 6.2 for the car drive catchment, around 50% of the authority is shaded cream and residents in these areas have access to between 1 - 10 sports halls.
- 6.18 In the areas shaded lightest green (small area on the west of the Borough) residents can access between 10 - 20 sports halls based on the location and drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations. In the darker green areas residents are able to access between 20 - 30 sports hall based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations.
- 6.19 In the lightest blue areas residents have access to between 30 – 40 sports halls and in the darker blue areas it is between 40 – 50 sports halls that residents can access. So across ALL areas of the Borough residents can access at least 10 sports halls based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations.
- 6.20 Whilst for around 70% of the land area of the Borough, residents can access at least 30 sports halls based on where they live and the drive time catchment area of the sports hall locations.

Map 6.2: Run 2 access to sports halls based on the car travel catchment area of sports halls Harrow 2026



- 6.21 The car travel catchment area is the most important because around 80% of all visits to sports halls by Harrow residents are by car. However between 12% of visits in 2017 and 14% of visits in 2026 to sports halls are by walkers. It is important therefore to set out the extent of the walking catchment area of the sports hall locations in Harrow. This is Map 6.2 and is also for 2026.
- 6.22 The areas shaded light brown are the extent of the 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area. In area coloured orange residents have access to 2 sports halls and in the smaller red area, residents are inside the walking catchment area of three sports halls.
- 6.23 Overall around 70% of the land area of the Borough is within the walking catchment area of at least one sports hall and which is a high level of accessibility.

Map 6.3: Run 2 access to sports halls based on the walking catchment area of sports halls Harrow 2026



7. Used Capacity (how full are the sports halls?)

Used Capacity - How full and well used are the sports halls?

Table 7.1: Used capacity of sports halls Harrow 2016 - 2026

Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Used Capacity	2017	2026	2026
Total number of visits used of current capacity visits per week peak period	13,253.	13,321.	18,495.
% of overall capacity of halls used	99.5	100.	100.
% of visits made to halls by walkers	12.2	11.5	11.2
% of visits made to halls by road	87.8	88.5	88.8
Visits Imported;			
Number of visits imported visits per week peak period	4,885.	5,091.	8,020.
As a % of used capacity	36.9	38.2	43.4
Visits Retained:			
Number of Visits retained visits per week peak period	8,369.	8,230.	10,475.
As a % of used capacity	63.1	61.8	56.6

- 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, in the case of sports halls, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 80% of capacity is busy and the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- 7.2 In 2017 the authority wide average for used capacity is estimated to be 99.5% of sports hall capacity used at peak times. It increases to 100% in runs 2 and 3. The reason being that as the supply and demand balance findings identified, in all three runs the Harrow demand for sports halls is greater than supply.
- 7.3 Whilst the level of unmet demand is not extensive, the important finding is that the level of used capacity is estimating that the sports halls are full in the weekly peak period.
- 7.4 The data also sets out how much demand would like to access a sports hall but cannot do so because it is estimated to be full. If this demand cannot access another sports hall within catchment and where there is unused capacity (as does not exist in Harrow) then the demand becomes what is termed as "demand re-distributed after initial allocation".
- 7.5 In effect, the amount of unmet demand which cannot access a sports hall. These findings are set out in Table 7.2 and are expressed in visits in the weekly peak period. This is the final column of Table 7.2. Where there is a centre with a minus sign this is the amount of unmet demand in visits which would like to access this sports hall but cannot because it is estimated to be full.

7.6 The centre with this highest value is Canons Sports Centre where there are 763 visits in the weekly peak period which would like to use the centre but it is estimated to be full. There are 253 visits which would like to access Harrow High School and Sports College. Then 246 visits which would like to access Gristwood College in the weekly peak period and 237 visits at St Dominic's 6th Form College. To put these findings into context, the capacity of one badminton court is 202 visits in the weekly peak period.

7.7 In effect, these are the findings for the level and distribution of unmet demand because of lack of sports hall capacity. They are the findings for run 3 with the assumption of the secondary schools being open for community use.

Table 7.2: Run 3 Used capacity of the Harrow sports halls 2026

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
HARROW							100%	0%	1,037
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990		100%	0%	525
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4			100%	0%	413
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594						
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		100%	0%	508
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		100%	0%	-,763
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 7	122						
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	14 x 13	182						
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995		100%	0%	-246
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306						
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	2001		100%	0%	-253
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 43	1733	10	1977		100%	0%	1,054
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486						
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468						
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1985	2008	100%	0%	425
PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1990		100%	0%	286
ST DOMINIC'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2010		100%	0%	-237
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4			100%	0%	324
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180						

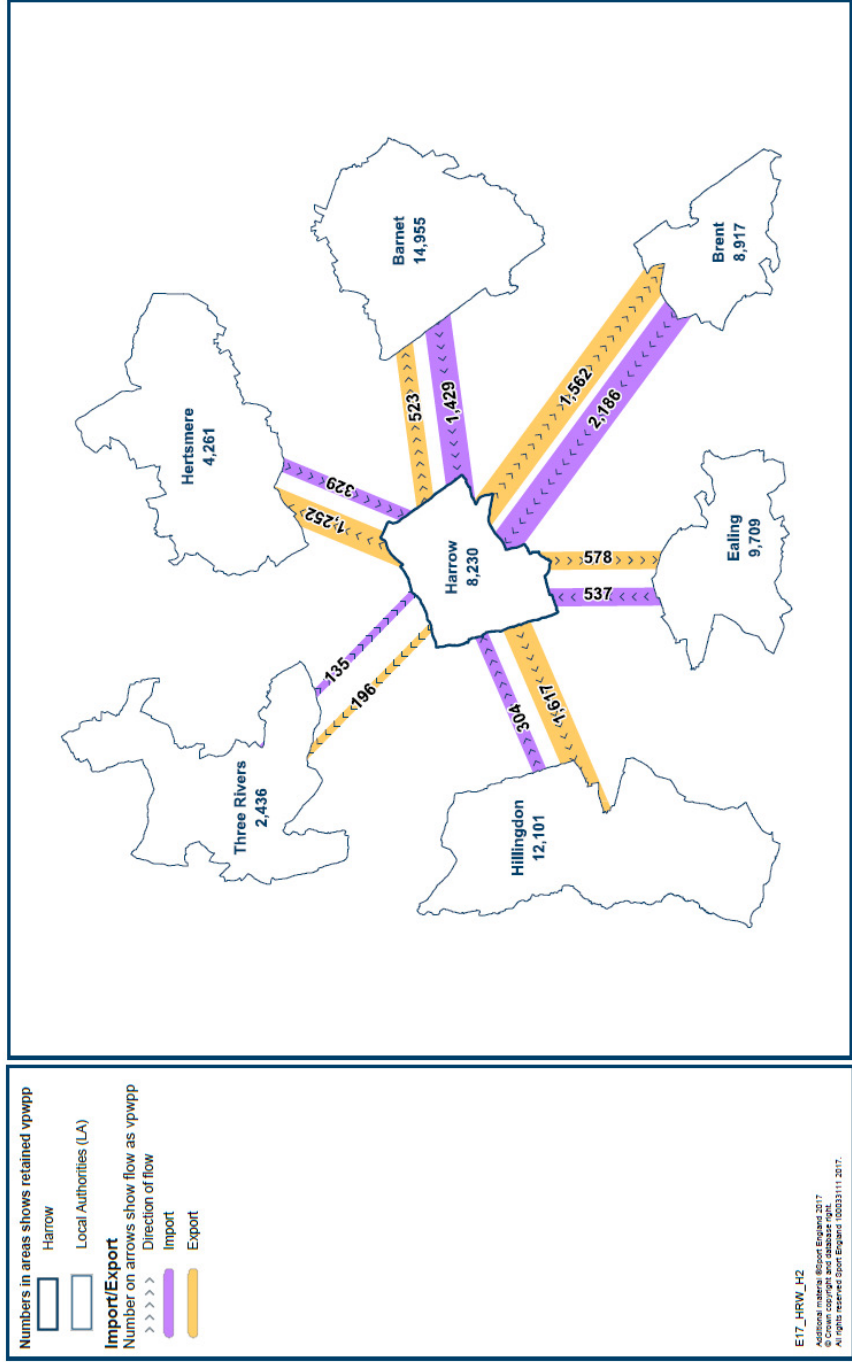
Imported demand

- 7.8 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Harrow but the nearest sports hall to where they live is inside the Borough. So if they use the venue nearest to where they live this becomes part of the used capacity of the Harrow sports halls.
- 7.9 Imported demand is quite high at 36.9% of the Harrow used capacity in 2017, then 38.2% in 2026 run 2 and 43.4% in run. The findings for imported demand are set out in map 7.1 below and to be consistent with the export mapping the findings are for run 2 and are for 2028. The purple chevron line is the amount of demand imported into Harrow from each neighbouring authority.
- 7.10 The highest imported demand is from Brent at 2,168 visits and 44.2% of the total imported demand for sports halls in the weekly peak period. Then 1,429 visits (29.1%) are imported from Barnet, followed by 537 visits from Ealing (10.9%), then 329 visits from Herts mere (6.7%), 304 visits from Hillingdon (6.2%) and finally 135 visits (2.7%) are imported into Harrow from Three Rivers.
- 7.11 As context the Harrow used capacity of the sports halls is 8,230 visits in the weekly peak period in 2026.

Map 7.1: Run 2 Import of demand for sports halls Harrow 2026

Facility Planning Model - Halls Import/Export for Harrow
Run 2: 2026 Population Estimates

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.



E17_HRW_H2
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8. Local Share of Facilities

Table 8.1: Local share of sports halls Harrow 2016 - 2026

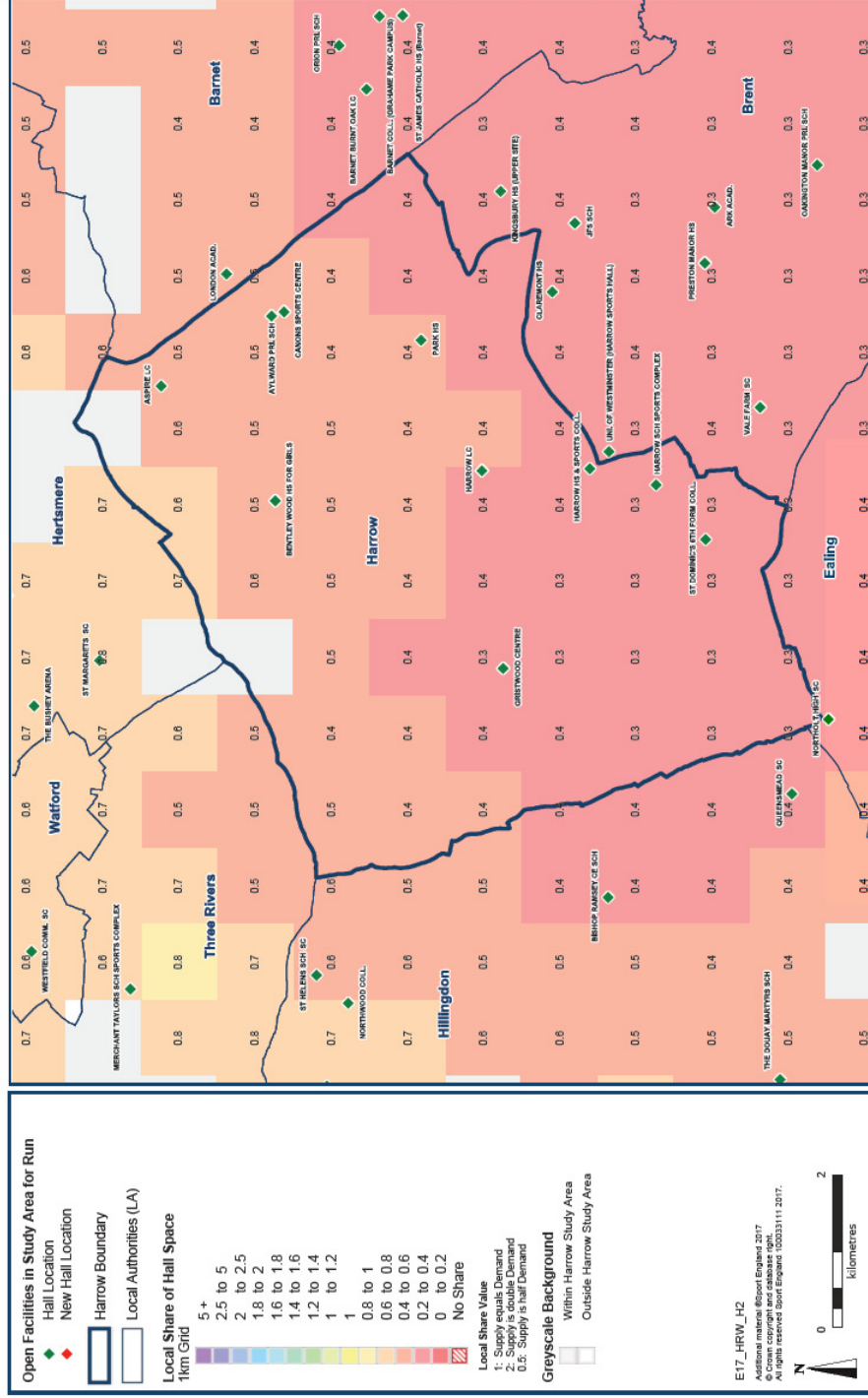
Harrow	RUN 1	RUN 2	RUN 3
Local Share	2017	2026	2026
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	0.5	0.39	0.43

- 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. 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.
- 8.2 In 2017 Harrow has a local share of 0.5 and so demand is greater than demand in terms of local share of access to sports halls. In runs 2 and 3 local share is 0.39 and 0.43 respectively. So the impact of the increased demand for sports halls from population growth 2017 – 2026 in run 2 and with the supply of sports halls unchanged it means that demand is even greater than supply in terms of equity share.
- 8.3 The assumption of opening the sports halls to community use in run 3 does increase local share over run 2 but the increase in demand from population growth is greater than the increase in supply of sports halls from opening up the secondary schools. So local share is still below what it is in 2016.
- 8.4 The distribution of local share and how it varies across the Borough is set out in Map 8.1 overleaf and this is for run 2 with the 2026 population.
- 8.5 Local share is highest in the northern half of the Borough in the area shaded light pink. In these areas local share is between 0.6 – 0.4. In the southern half of the borough in the areas shaded darker pink, local share is between 0.4 – 0.2.
- 8.6 This ends the reporting of the detailed findings from the assessment of sports hall provision in Harrow Borough for the three runs over the 2017 – 2026 period. The summary of key findings and conclusions are set out next.

Map 8.1: Run 2 Local share of sports halls Harrow 2026

Facility Planning Model - Halls Local Share for Harrow
Run 2: 2026 Population Estimates

Share of badminton courts divided by demand. Data outputs shown thematically (colours) and aggregated at 1km square (figure labels).



9. Summary of key findings and conclusions

9.1 The facilities planning model (fpm) study sets out to assess the current and future supply, demand and access to sports halls across Harrow Borough, and a wider study area which includes all the neighbouring authorities to Harrow Borough. The study is based on three different sets of analysis (runs) for 2017 and 2026. The runs are:

- Run 1 – supply, demand and access to sports halls based on the population in Harrow and the neighbouring authorities in 2017
- Run 2 – supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2026 based on the projected change in population 2016 – 2026 in Harrow the neighbouring local authorities
- Run 3 – supply, demand and access to sports halls in 2026 and to test the impact of an assumption that all secondary schools in the Borough are open for community use in the weekly peak period of weekday evenings and weekend days.

9.2 The fpm evidence base will be applied by the Council in the strategic planning of provision for sports halls across the Borough. It will also be used in the development of the Council's Local Plan and the development of planning policy for sports halls.

Key findings

9.3 The overall key findings are:

- The Harrow demand for sports halls exceeds supply in all three runs. Demand is estimated to be greater than supply by 23 badminton courts in 2017 and increasing to 26 courts in run 2 in 2026. This decreases to 7 courts, with the assumption that all the secondary schools are providing for community use in the weekly peak period.
- The finding is that just under 90% of the Harrow total demand for sports halls can be met in 2017 and falling slightly to 88% by 2026. With all the secondary schools open for community use, satisfied demand increases to just under 91% of the total demand.
- So around 90% of the Harrow total demand in both years is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to absorb this level of demand.
- Opening up all the secondary schools for community use, only increases met demand by 3% and when just under 88% of demand is being met already. The reason it is not more is because some 9% of the demand is located outside the catchment area of any sports hall.

- The average age for nine of the eleven sites, for which data is available, is 19 years. Three of the venues have, however, opened since 2010 and the most recent sports hall is Bentley Wood High School for Girls sports hall, which opened in 2015. The oldest sports hall is the Harrow School Sports Complex, which opened in 1985 (modernised in 2008).
- Of significance is that the data records the Harrow School sports hall is the ONLY sports halls site which has undergone extensive modernisation. Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor being replaced with a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded or the changing accommodation modernised.
- The sports halls in Harrow are extensive in scale, with nine of the total eleven venues having a 4 badminton court size main sports halls. This size of sports hall can accommodate the full range of indoor sports hall sports at the community level. In addition, there are also smaller activity halls at Bentley Wood High School for Girls (two activity halls), Canons Sports Centre, The Gristwood Centre and Whitmore High School. There is one 3 badminton court size sports hall, located at St Dominic's 6th Form College. Furthermore, there is an extensive 10 badminton court sports hall at the Harrow Leisure Centre.
- Retained demand is how much of Harrow demand is met at Harrow's sports halls and is based on Harrow residents using the nearest Harrow sports hall to where they live. Retained demand is 59% of the Harrow total satisfied demand in 2017 and 57% in 2026. Increasing access to all the secondary school sports halls means retained demand is 70% in run 3.
- So with all the secondary school open for community use, around seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Harrow resident is met at a venue in the Borough - without this access, it is just under six out of ten visits.
- For 2017, the finding is that a high 40% of the Harrow demand is being exported. It increases to 43% by 2026 in run 2 but decreases to just under 30% in run 3 with the secondary schools accessible for community use.
- The high export of demand is a combination of the Harrow demand for sports halls exceeding supply in all three runs. Plus, for some of the Harrow demand, the nearest sports hall located to where they live is in a neighbouring Borough.
- There are fewer sports hall sites in the Hatch End and Pinner areas of the Borough and on the west side of the Borough more generally.

- In 2017 the largest export of Harrow's demand is met in Hillingdon at 27% of the total exported demand. Not a surprise given the fewer sports hall locations on the west side of Harrow, and so for many Harrow residents the nearest sports hall to where they live will be in Hillingdon.
- Some 26% of the Harrow total exported demand is to Brent. This is followed by 21% going to Hertsmere. Then just under 11% going to Ealing, 10% going to Barnet and finally 4% going to Three Rivers. The distribution across the authorities does not change much by 2026, it just increases by 3% overall.
- Unmet demand in 2017 is just over 10% of total demand and which equates 7.4 badminton courts. Unmet demand in 2026 is only slightly higher at over 12% of total demand, and 9.1 badminton courts.
- In run 3, with the assumption of all the secondary schools being open for community use, unmet demand falls to 9.2% of total demand and 7 badminton courts.
- In summary, unmet demand is low and only increases slightly between the two years, as a result of increased demand from population growth. The impact of increasing access to all the secondary schools still leaves a stubborn 9% of the total demand for sports halls as unmet demand. (Note: the unmet demand figures are much lower than the supply and demand balance findings – first bullet point - because unmet demand is based on the CATCHMENT AREA of sports halls across boundaries. Whereas supply and demand balance is simply comparing the Harrow demand with the Harrow supply. In short, Harrow has a lower level of unmet demand because it is able to export a lot of its demand and which is met outside the Borough).
- The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor' and the Sport England benchmark is that a sports hall is comfortably full when it reaches 80% of capacity used at peak times.
- The authority wide average for used capacity in 2017 is estimated to be 99.5% of the Harrow sports hall capacity used at peak times. It increases to 100% in runs 2 and 3. The reason for it being so high is because the Harrow demand for sports halls is greater than supply.
- So whilst the level of unmet demand is not extensive, the important finding is that the level of used capacity finding is estimating that the sports halls are very full in the weekly peak period.

- The data also sets out how much demand would like to access a sports hall but cannot do so because it is estimated to be full. These findings are expressed in visits in the weekly peak period (Table 7.2). The centre with this highest value is Canons Sports Centre where there are 763 visits in the weekly peak period which would like to use the centre but it is estimated to be full. There are 253 visits which would like to access Harrow High School and Sports College. Then 246 visits which would like to access Gristwood College in the weekly peak period and 237 visits at St Dominic's 6th Form College.. To put these findings into context, the capacity of one badminton court is 202 visits in the weekly peak period.

9.4 The overall finding is that whilst Harrow has an extensive total supply of sports halls and they are large in scale, the start position is that demand for sports halls exceeds supply. Increased demand from population growth up to 2026 exacerbates this position. Opening up of the secondary school sports halls would greatly address and resolve much of the problem - in meeting demand.

9.5 However the finding is that whilst unmet demand would go down, the sports halls are still estimated to be very full in both years. This set of findings are quite unusual, especially the extent to which sports halls are estimated to be full. The fuller set of headline findings to explain these findings are set out next.

Sports halls provision

9.6 In runs 1 and 2 there are 18 sports halls on 10 sites across Harrow. In run 3 with the assumption to open up ALL the secondary schools, which currently do not provide for community use, for all of the weekly peak period, the supply increases to 20 sports halls on 11 sites. Some of the secondary schools do already provide for community use, so in run 3 it is increasing the hours at these sites. The added site is Whitmore High School.

9.7 There is a total supply of 75.5 badminton courts in runs 1 and 2 and 82.2 badminton courts in run 3. So opening all the secondary schools for community use adds another 6.7 badminton courts to the total supply.

9.8 The supply available for community use in runs 1 and 2 is 48.8 badminton courts and this increases to 67.7 badminton courts in run 3 in the weekly peak period. The weekly peak period is defined as weekday mornings 1 hour, week day evenings up to 5 hours per day and weekend days up to 7.5 hours per day.

9.9 The provision of sports halls in Harrow is extensive in scale, with nine of the total eleven venues having a 4 badminton court size main sports halls. This size of sports hall can accommodate the full range of indoor sports hall sports at the community level. In addition,

there are also smaller activity halls at Bentley Wood High School for Girls (two activity halls), Canons Sports Centre, The Gristwood Centre and Whitmore High School. There is one 3 badminton court size sports hall, located at St Dominic's 6th Form College.

- 9.10 Furthermore, there is an extensive 10 badminton court sports hall at the Harrow Leisure Centre. This can provide for flexible use and accommodate several sports at the same. It is also a size of venue that can accommodate hall sports competition play with spectating.
- 9.11 The average age for nine of the eleven sites for which data is available is 19 years. Three of the venues have, however, opened since 2010 and the most recent sports hall is Bentley Wood High School for Girls sports halls, which opened in 2015. The oldest sports hall is the Harrow School Sports Complex, which opened in 1985 (modernised in 2008).
- 9.12 Of significance is that the data records the Harrow School sports hall is the ONLY sports halls site which has undergone modernisation. Modernisation is defined as one or more of the sports hall floor replaced with a sprung timber floor, the sports hall lighting upgraded or the changing accommodation modernised.
- 9.13 With four of the nine venues, for which data is available, having opened before 2000 and excluding Harrow School, there will be an increase need to modernise venues over the strategy period The centres are,. Aspire Leisure Centre which opened in 1990, Gristwood Centre, 1995, Harrow Leisure Centre, 1997 and Park High School 1990.
- 9.14 The location of the sports halls (Map 2.1) shows there are fewer sites in the Hatch End and Pinner areas of the Borough and on the west side of the Borough more generally. The location of the Whitmore High School would be beneficial in increasing access to sports halls for residents on the western side of the Borough.

Measure of provision

- 9.15 Based on a measure of badminton courts per 10,000 population, Harrow has 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017. This decreases to 2.8 courts in 2026 based on the projected increase in demand from population growth. It increases to 3.1 courts in run 3 with the assumption of all the secondary schools being open for community use in the weekly peak period.
- 9.16 When compared with the neighbouring authorities, Harrow is just below mid table in terms of this measure. The highest supply being in Hertsmere at 4.6 courts per 10,000 population in 2016 and 4.2 courts in 2028. The lowest provision is in Ealing at 2 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2017 and 1.8 courts in 2026.

9.17 The supply for London Region and England wide in 2017 is 3 badminton courts per 10,000 population and for England wide it is 4.3 badminton courts. The required provision in Harrow will be based on the supply and demand assessment.

Supply and demand for sports halls across Harrow 2017 and 2026

9.18 When looking at the Harrow demand for sports halls compared with the Harrow supply, the Harrow supply of sports halls in 2017 and 2026 for community use is 48 badminton courts. With the assumption that ALL secondary schools are available for community use, for all the weekly peak period, supply in run 3 increases to 67 badminton courts.

4.11 The Harrow demand for sports halls is for 72 badminton courts in run 1 in 2017, then 75 courts in runs 2 and 3, based on the projected increase in demand for sports halls from population growth to 2026.

4.12 So there is a negative supply and demand balance of 23 courts in 2017 and increasing to 26 courts in run 2 in 2026. This decreases to 7 courts in run 3 in 2026, with the assumption that all the secondary schools are providing for community use in the weekly peak period. (Figures rounded).

4.13 This however is the closed assessment and the findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to sports halls inside and outside Harrow and based on the catchment areas of sports halls needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Harrow demand for sports halls can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.

4.14 There are negative balances of demand exceeding supply in four of the neighbouring authorities in both years. Harrow does have the lowest negative supply and demand balance. The highest negative balance being in Ealing at 45 badminton courts in 2017 and increasing to 53 badminton courts in 2026.

4.15 There are positive balances of supply exceeding demand in Hertsmere, with 15 badminton courts in 2017 and 13 badminton courts in 2026. Whilst Three Rivers has a positive balance of 3 court in 2017 and just 2 badminton courts in 2026.

4.16 Overall, across the six neighbouring authorities to Harrow, plus Harrow, there is a net negative balance of 152 badminton courts in 2017 and increasing to 187 badminton courts in 2026. This finding will have implications for the findings on how full the sports hall are.

How much of the Harrow demand for sports halls can be met?

- 9.19 Satisfied or met demand 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.
- 9.20 The finding for 2017 is that just under 90% of the Harrow total demand for sports halls can be met. In 2026, it is just under 88% and with all the secondary schools open for community use, satisfied demand increases to just under 91% of the total demand.
- 9.21 So around 90% of the Harrow total demand in both years is located inside the catchment area of a sports hall and there is enough capacity at the sports halls to absorb this level of demand. This is a high level of satisfied demand.
- 9.22 Opening up all the secondary schools for community use, only increases met demand by 3% and when it is at just under 88% of demand being met already. The reason it is not more is because some of the demand is located outside the catchment area of any sports hall.
- 9.23 The findings are that car travel is the dominate travel mode (20 minutes' drive time catchment area) to sports halls with over 89% of all visits in 2017 and over 90% by run 3 in 2026.
- 9.24 The percentage of visits to sports halls by walkers (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) is over 12% in 2017 and increases to 14% in run 3, when all the secondary schools are assumed to be open. It is just under 12% of all visits by walkers in 2026, without this change in increased access to the secondary schools.
- 9.25 Similarly, there is little variation in the percentage of visits by public transport (15 minutes catchment area), with it being over 8% in run 1 in 2017, and then just under 8% in run 2 and increasing back to over 8% in run 3 with the increased access to the secondary schools.

Retained demand

- 9.26 Retained demand is how much of Harrow demand is met at Harrow's sports halls and based on Harrow residents using the nearest Harrow sports hall to where they live.
- 9.27 Retained demand is 59% of the Harrow total satisfied demand in 2017 and 57% in 2026. Increasing access to all the secondary school sports halls means retained demand is 70% in run 3.
- 9.28 So with all the secondary school open for community use, around seven out of ten visits to a sports hall by a Harrow resident is to a venue in the Borough - without this access, it is just under six out of ten visits.

Exported demand

- 9.29 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand is exported demand. For 2017, the finding is that a high 40% of the Harrow demand is being exported. It increases to 43% by 2026 in run 2 but decreases to just under 30% in run 3 with the secondary school accessible.
- 9.30 The high export of demand is a combination of the Harrow demand for sports halls exceeding supply in all three runs. Plus for some of the Harrow demand, the nearest sports hall located to where they live is in a neighbouring Borough.
- 9.31 In 2017 the largest export of Harrow's demand is met in Hillingdon at 27% of the total exported demand. Not a surprise given the fewer sports hall locations on the west side of Harrow, and so for many Harrow residents the nearest sports hall to where they live will be in Hillingdon.
- 9.32 Some 26% of the Harrow total exported demand is to Brent. This is followed by 21% going to Hertsmere. Then just under 11% going to Ealing, 10% going to Barnet and finally 4% going to Three Rivers. The distribution across the authorities does not change much by 2026, it just increases by 3% overall.

How much unmet demand for sports halls is there?

- 9.33 Unmet demand has two definitions, demand 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.
- 9.34 Unmet demand in 2017 is just over 10% of total demand and which equates 7.4 badminton courts. Unmet demand in 2026 is only slightly higher at over 12% of total demand, and 9.1 badminton courts.
- 9.35 In run 3, with the assumption of all the secondary schools being open for community use, unmet demand falls to 9.2% of total demand and 7 badminton courts.
- 9.36 In summary, unmet demand is low and only increases only very slightly between the two years, as a result of increased demand from population growth. The impact of increasing access to all the secondary schools still leaves a stubborn 9% of the total demand for sports halls as unmet demand.
- 9.37 Of the total unmet demand, the split is 39% from lack of sports hall capacity in runs 1 and 3 and just under 3 badminton courts. Whilst in run 2 unmet demand from lack of sports hall capacity is 49% of the total unmet demand and just over 4 badminton courts. This will be assessed under the next heading, used capacity of sports halls.

- 9.38 Unmet demand outside the catchment area of a sports hall is 60% of total unmet demand in runs 1 and 3 and just over 4 badminton courts. In run 2 with the projected population growth to 2026, unmet demand outside catchment is 50% of the total unmet demand and 4.5 badminton courts.
- 9.39 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a sports hall. Whilst the drive time catchment is extensive at 20 minutes, it is smaller for public transport at 15 minutes travel time and most importantly for walking it is only 20 minutes/1 mile.
- 9.40 So for the 22% of the Harrow population who do not have access to a car and use either public transport or walk to a sports hall, their accessibility is much more limited.
- 9.41 It is not surprising to find there is unmet demand, outside catchment. The significant finding is not that it exists but the scale and at between 4 – 4.5 badminton courts it is not large.
- 9.42 Unmet demand moves from the lowest values in the north west of the Borough to the highest values in the south east. (Map 6.1) Unmet demand is highest in the Harrow on the Hill area.

How full are the sports halls?

- 9.43 The facilities planning model is designed to include a ‘comfort factor’ and the Sport England benchmark is that a sports hall is comfortably full when it reaches 80% of capacity used at peak times.
- 9.44 The authority wide average for used capacity in 2017 is estimated to be 99.5% of sports hall capacity used at peak times. It increases to 100% in runs 2 and 3. The reason for it being so high is because as the supply and demand balance findings identified, in all three runs the Harrow demand for sports halls is greater than supply. This also applies across the total seven authorities in the study area.
- 9.45 Whilst the level of unmet demand is not extensive, the important finding is that the level of used capacity is estimating that the sports halls are very full in the weekly peak period.
- 9.46 The data also sets out how much demand would like to access a sports hall but cannot do so because it is estimated to be full. If this demand cannot access another sports hall within the same catchment and where there is unused capacity (which does not apply in Harrow) then the demand becomes what is termed as “demand re-distributed after initial allocation”.

9.47 In effect, this is the amount of unmet demand which cannot access a sports hall. These findings are expressed in visits in the weekly peak period (Table 7.2). The centre with this highest value is Canons Sports Centre where there are 763 visits in the weekly peak period which would like to use the centre but it is estimated to be full. There are 253 visits which would like to access Harrow High School and Sports College. Then 246 visits which would like to access Gristwood College in the weekly peak period and 237 visits at St Dominic's 6th Form College.. To put these findings into context, the capacity of one badminton court is 202 visits in the weekly peak period. These are the findings for run 3.

End of report

9.48 This concludes the summary of key findings for the sports halls report.

Appendix 1: Sports halls across the study area included in the assessment. Run 3 2026

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
HARROW							100%	0%	79%	10%	11%
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990		100%	0%	88%	10%	3%
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4			100%	0%	80%	10%	10%
AYLWARD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594								
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		100%	0%	84%	9%	6%
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306								
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		100%	0%	79%	10%	12%
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 7	122								
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	14 x 13	182								
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995		100%	0%	80%	8%	12%
GRISTWOOD CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306								
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL AND SPORTS COLLEGE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	2001		100%	0%	74%	10%	16%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	41 x 43	1733	10	1977		100%	0%	80%	10%	10%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main	27 x 18	486								
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	26 x 18	468								
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 17	561	4	1985	2008	100%	0%	82%	11%	7%
PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1990		100%	0%	73%	9%	18%
ST DOMINIC'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2010		100%	0%	76%	10%	14%
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4			100%	0%	72%	9%	19%
WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
BARNET							99%	1%	72%	11%	17%
ARCHER ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2015		100%	0%	64%	13%	22%
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2004		100%	0%	75%	11%	14%
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 22	726	4	2003		100%	0%	57%	9%	34%
BARNET COLLEGE (GRAHAME PARK CAMPUS)	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1954	2001	100%	0%	60%	10%	30%
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2005		100%	0%	67%	12%	21%
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1991		100%	0%	77%	14%	10%
CHRISTS COLLEGE FINCHLEY	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306								
COPTHALL SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1995		100%	0%	73%	11%	16%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2007		100%	0%	78%	10%	12%
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	594	4	2010		100%	0%	70%	9%	21%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
FRIERN BARNETT SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1990	2014	100%	0%	65%	11%	24%
HASMONEAN HIGH SCHOOL (BOYS SITE)	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1982		100%	0%	69%	11%	20%
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	Main	42 x 18	756	4	1995		100%	0%	74%	15%	12%
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	756								
HENDON SCHOOL	Main	27 x 17	459	3	1970	2009	100%	0%	62%	11%	27%
HENDON SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180								
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		100%	0%	63%	8%	29%
LONDON ACADEMY	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2006		100%	0%	69%	8%	23%
LUCOZADE POWERLEAGUE SOCCER CENTRE (FINCHLEY)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1997	2005	100%	0%	81%	10%	9%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1983	1999	100%	0%	81%	11%	8%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153								
ORION PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	3	2015		100%	0%	64%	10%	26%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	Main	51 x 18	918	6	1975	2009	99%	1%	72%	9%	19%
QUEEN ELIZABETHS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2009		90%	10%	82%	9%	9%
QUEEN ELIZABETHS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	375								
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1999		100%	0%	53%	9%	38%
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1990		97%	3%	83%	10%	6%
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2007		100%	0%	63%	10%	27%
BRENT							100%	0%	64%	12%	23%
ARK ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		100%	0%	57%	10%	33%
BRIDGE PARK COMMUNITY LEISURE CENTRE	Main	36 x 20	748	4	1985	2004	100%	0%	60%	12%	28%
CAPITAL CITY ACADEMY	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2003		100%	0%	56%	15%	30%
CLAREMONT HIGH SCHOOL	Main	33 x 20	660	4	2008		100%	0%	74%	11%	15%
JFS SCHOOL	Main	37 x 33	1221	6	2002	2010	100%	0%	78%	12%	10%
JFS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594								
KINGSBURY HIGH SCHOOL (UPPER SITE)	Main	36 x 18	648	4	1978	2003	100%	0%	61%	9%	30%
MOBERLY SPORTS & EDUCATION CENTRE	Main	50 x 20	918	6	1997	2009	100%	0%	47%	14%	39%
OAKINGTON MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2004		100%	0%	57%	11%	33%
PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2008		100%	0%	66%	11%	23%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
QUEENS PARK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1950		100%	0%	55%	16%	29%
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER (HARROW SPORTS HALL)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1970		100%	0%	79%	11%	10%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Main	40 x 20	810	5	1979	2007	100%	0%	75%	12%	13%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	Main	30 x 18	480	3	2006		100%	0%	58%	16%	26%
EALING							100%	0%	68%	10%	21%
ALEC REED ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		100%	0%	78%	10%	12%
DORMERS WELLS LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 27	891	6	1972	2011	100%	0%	70%	10%	19%
ELTHORNE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1984	2005	100%	0%	66%	10%	24%
FEATHERSTONE SPORTS CENTRE (SOUTHALL)	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1996		100%	0%	66%	10%	24%
GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2008		100%	0%	72%	10%	18%
GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1938	2009	100%	0%	72%	11%	17%
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Main	41 x 18	743								
KAJIMA COMMUNITY (BRENTSIDE SITE)	Main	33 x 18	609	4	2003		100%	0%	79%	11%	10%
KAJIMA COMMUNITY (BRENTSIDE SITE)	Activity Hall		220								
KAJIMA COMMUNITY (BRENTSIDE SITE)	Activity Hall		80								
NORTHOLT HIGH SPORTS CENTRE	Main		594	4	2006		100%	0%	71%	8%	21%
REYNOLDS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 17	561	4	2007		100%	0%	56%	11%	32%
SOUTHALL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	35 x 20	700	4	2002		100%	0%	60%	9%	31%
ST BENEDICTS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1994	2009	100%	0%	59%	9%	32%
THE ELLEN WILKINSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2009		100%	0%	67%	12%	21%
THE ELLEN WILKINSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306								
TWYFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	569	4	1989		100%	0%	57%	11%	32%
HILLINGDON							99%	1%	78%	9%	13%
BARNHILL COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1999	2008	100%	0%	67%	9%	24%
BISHOP RAMSEY CE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1950		100%	0%	65%	5%	30%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS &	Main	33 x 19	627	4	2010		100%	0%	73%	10%	17%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
LEISURE CENTRE											
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153								
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY (UXBRIDGE CAMPUS)	Main	33 x 18	561	4	1966		100%	0%	67%	8%	25%
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY (UXBRIDGE CAMPUS)	Main	33 x 18	561								
HAREFIELD ACADEMY	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2008		66%	34%	82%	6%	13%
HARLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1977	2005	100%	0%	77%	10%	13%
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2010		100%	0%	87%	9%	3%
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153								
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153								
NORTHWOOD COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1993		100%	0%	81%	7%	12%
QUEENSMEAD SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1976	2004	100%	0%	80%	8%	12%
ROSEDALE COLLEGE	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1970	2006	100%	0%	71%	9%	19%
ROSEDALE COLLEGE	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
ST HELENS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		100%	0%	80%	7%	13%
STOCKLEY ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2005		100%	0%	54%	7%	39%
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1995	2010	100%	0%	83%	10%	7%
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594								
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 10	180								
THE DOUAY MARTYRS SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1996		100%	0%	77%	8%	15%
UXBRIDGE COLLEGE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	2010		100%	0%	78%	9%	13%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (NORTHWOOD HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB)	Main	27 x 18	486	3	1996	2007	99%	1%	89%	6%	5%
VYNER'S SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3	2001		100%	0%	85%	8%	7%
VYNER'S SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153								
HERTSMERE							76%	24%	83%	8%	10%
ALDENHAM SPORTS CENTRE	Main	50 x 26	1300	8	1998		55%	45%	90%	9%	1%
BUSHEY GROVE LEISURE CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2001	2005	100%	0%	86%	8%	6%
BUSHEY GROVE LEISURE CENTRE	Activity Hall	17 x 9	180								
BUSHEY MEADS SCHOOL	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1989		57%	43%	83%	8%	9%
BUSHEY MEADS SCHOOL	Activity Hall	18 x 17	306								
FURZEFIELD CENTRE	Main	40 x 22	860	5	1991	1997	88%	12%	85%	7%	9%
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S BOYS'	Main	34 x 27	932	6	1980		45%	55%	91%	9%	0%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	No of Courts	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
SCHOOL											
HERTSWOOD ACADEMY (LOWER SITE)	Main	41 x 21	867	5	1965		66%	34%	73%	8%	19%
HERTSWOOD CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	680	4	1976	1997	100%	0%	73%	8%	19%
QUEEN'S SCHOOL (SOUTH)	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2008		80%	20%	88%	8%	3%
ST MARGARETS SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2002		57%	43%	85%	8%	7%
THE BUSHEY ARENA	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2013		87%	13%	81%	7%	11%
YAVNEH COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Main	33 x 18	594	4	2006		100%	0%	70%	8%	22%
THREE RIVERS							56%	44%	86%	6%	8%
MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1996		46%	54%	88%	8%	4%
NUFFIELD HEALTH AT RMS	Main	36 x 36	1296	8	2000		48%	52%	89%	6%	5%
NUFFIELD HEALTH AT RMS	Activity Hall	17 x 9	63								
RICKMANSWORTH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2013	2015	63%	37%	81%	6%	14%
SAINT MICHAELS CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL	Main	34 x 27	932	6	2010		79%	21%	86%	7%	7%
ST CLEMENT DANES SCHOOL	Main	33 x 18	594	4	1975		30%	70%	93%	5%	2%
ST CLEMENT DANES SCHOOL	Activity Hall	17 x 9	153								
THOMAS PARMITER SPORTS CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	690	4	1997		59%	41%	88%	7%	5%
WILLIAM PENN LEISURE CENTRE	Main	34 x 20	594	4	1996	2009	97%	3%	84%	5%	11%
YORK HOUSE SCHOOL	Main	27 x 18	486	3			27%	73%	88%	6%	6%

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

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Scottish Omnibus Surveys – Sport Scotland
- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & SportsScotland
- 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

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.

is within the facility's catchment. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location and the size of demand and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.

- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area, and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area had a total demand for 5 facilities, and there were currently 6 facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there was an oversupply of 1 facility, as this approach would not take account of whether the 5 facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It might be that all the facilities were in one part of the borough, leaving other areas under provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 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:
- Age/refurbishment weighting – pools & halls - the older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, the attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facilities attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A

graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

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

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;

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

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

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 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

8.4 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.

	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%



Strategic Assessment of Provision for Swimming Pools for Harrow Council

Sport England's Facilities Planning Model Report

**Date of report
June 2017**

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1. Introduction

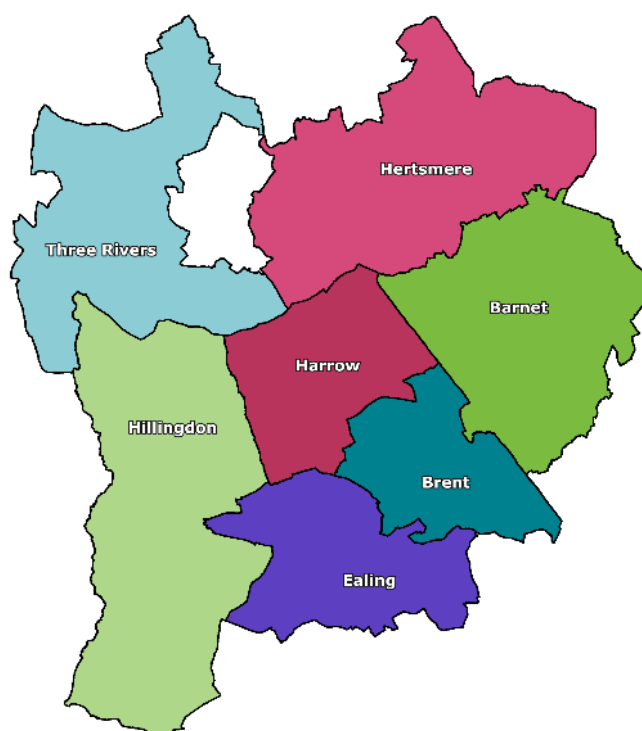
- 1.1 Harrow Council is developing an evidence base for indoor sports facilities. The Council has decided to apply the Sport England facility planning model (fpm) to develop an evidence base for the supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2017 and projected forward to 2026.
- 1.2 This assessment includes the projected growth in population up to 2026 in the authority, based on the GLA 2015 population projections for the 32 London Boroughs. These projections have been applied to Harrow and the surrounding local authorities which make up the study area.
- 1.3 The fpm evidence base will be applied by the Council in the strategic planning of provision for swimming pools across the Borough. It is intended to understand two issues (1) what is the 2017 baseline assessment of the supply, demand and access to swimming pools across Harrow in 2017? Then (2) to understand the impact of the predicted population growth across Harrow (and the neighbouring authorities) on the amount and location of water space required to meet the needs of residents in the Borough in 2026.
- 1.4 In the fpm work there are two assessments (known as runs) and these also include committed changes in swimming pools provision in the neighbouring authorities, which have been notified to Harrow Council, and which will impact on the supply, demand and access to swimming pools in the Borough.
- 1.5 This report sets out the findings from this fpm assessment. The fpm modelling runs are:
- Run 1 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools based on the population in Harrow Borough and the neighbouring authorities in 2017
 - Run 2 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2026, based on the projected change in population 2017 – 2026 across Harrow Borough and the neighbouring authorities.

The study area

- 1.6 Customers of swimming pools, do not constrain their usage to particular local authorities and whilst there are management and pricing incentives for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, there are some big determinants as to which swimming pools people will choose to use.
- 1.7 These are based on: the age and the quality of the swimming pool. A modern pool with modern changing accommodation and possibly a health suite, will have more appeal than an older single swimming pool site. The quality of the pool is of increasing importance to customers. Other draw factors are other facilities on the pool site, such as a gym and or studios which means participants can also undertake other activities.

- 1.8 Given these reasons which influence which pools people chose to use, it is important to assess the supply, demand and access to swimming pools based on their locations and catchment area. This includes pools across Harrow and in the neighbouring local authorities to Harrow.
- 1.9 The nearest facility for some Harrow residents may be outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest swimming pool could be located in Harrow (known as imported demand).
- 1.10 To take account of these impacts a study area is established which places Harrow at the centre of the study and includes all the neighbouring authorities to Harrow Borough. The study assesses the impact of the catchment area of the swimming pools in this study area and how demand is distributed across the study area and across boundaries. A map of the study area is set out below.

Map 1.1: Study area map for the Harrow Borough swimming pools study



Report structure, content and sequence

- 1.11 The findings for Harrow for runs 1 - 2 for 2017 and 2026 are set out in a series of tables this allows a “read across” to see the changes that occur for each entry in the tables. The headings for each table are: total supply; total demand; supply and demand balance; satisfied demand; unmet demand; used capacity (how full the facilities are); and local share. A definition of each heading is set out at the start of the reporting.
- 1.12 Following each table is a commentary on the key findings. Where valid to do so, comparisons are made on the findings in the neighbouring authorities. Maps to support the findings on, swimming

pool locations, total demand, unmet demand, drive time and walking catchment areas, imported and exported demand and local share of swimming pools are also included.

- 1.13 A summary of key findings and conclusions are set out at the end of the main report.
- 1.14 Appendix 1 lists the swimming pools included in the assessment. Appendix 2 is a description of the facility planning model and its parameters.

2. Swimming Pools Supply

Total Supply

Table 2.1: Swimming Pools Supply Harrow 2017 – 2036

Harrow	Run 1	Run 2
Total Supply	2017	2026
Number of pools	7	7
Number of pool sites	6	6
Supply of total water space in sq m	2,014	2,014
Supply of water space in sq m, scaled by hours available in the peak period	1,661	1,661
Supply of total water space in visits per week peak period	14,400	14,400
Water space per 1,000 population	8	8

- 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 swimming pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in sq metres of water.
- 2.2 In runs 1 and 2 there are 7 swimming pools on 6 pool sites in Harrow. In terms of sq metres of water, this equates to a total supply of 2,014 sq metres of water. The supply available for community use in the weekly peak period (weekdays 12pm – 1pm, weekday evenings up to 5 hours per night and weekend days up to 7 hours per day) is 1,661 sq metres of water.
- 2.3 The difference between the total supply and the effective supply for community use of 353 sq metres of water, or 17.5% of the total supply is because of the variable amount of hours for community use at the education swimming pool sites. The impact of this difference is reviewed under the used capacity heading. (Note for context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 2.4 A description of the swimming pools included in runs 1 – 2 is set out in Table 2.2 overleaf. Appendix 1 contains a list of all the swimming pools included in the study area.

Table 2.2: Runs 1 – 2 Swimming Pool Supply for Harrow

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Trant % Demand	Walk % Demand
HARROW						74%	11%	15%
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1990	1995	83%	13%	4%
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 11	263	1993		55%	9%	36%
GOLDS GYM (HARROW)	Main/General	20 x 6	120	2002		65%	8%	27%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	33 x 16	528	1977		73%	11%	16%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching /Training	16 x 14	224					
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1985		75%	13%	12%
HATCH END SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	23 x 10	230	1929	2010	77%	10%	13%

- 2.5 All the swimming pool sites have a main pool and there is an extensive teaching/learner pool of 224 sq metres of water at Harrow Leisure Centre. The largest main pool is also at Harrow Leisure Centre which is a 33m x 16m main pool.
- 2.6 There are 25m x 6 lane pools at Aspire Leisure Centre and Harrow School, with a slightly smaller pools at Canons Sports Centre. There is a 25m x 4 lane pool at Hatch End swimming pool and the smallest pool is a 20m x 4 lane pool at the commercial Golds Gym swimming pool site.
- 2.7 Excluding the Hatch End swimming pool which opened in 1929, the average age of the swimming pool sites in 2017 is 27 years. The oldest pool site is Harrow Leisure Centre which opened in 1977. According to the data it has not had an extensive modernisation.
- 2.8 The next pool to open was Harrow School pool which opened in 1985, again according to the data has not had an extensive modernisation. In the 1990's two pool sites opened, Aspire Leisure Centre in 1990 (according to the data it was modernised in 1995) and Canons Sports Centre in 1993, not modernised.
- 2.9 The most recent pool to open was the commercial Golds Gym which opened in 2002. So the most recent pool in Harrow is now 15 years old. There is not an extensive track record of pool modernisation, the Hatch End pool opened in 1929 was modernised in 2010 and the Aspire Leisure Centre opened in 1990 was modernised in 1995.
- 2.10 The quality of the swimming pool offer, in terms of the age of the pool and the range of other facilities on the site, such as a gym and health suite are of increasing importance to customers. Sport England research has identified that customers are prepared to travel further to access more modern pools.

- 2.11 The distribution of Harrow’s demand for swimming and the extent of the export of the Borough’s demand for swimming will be set out under the satisfied demand heading. Pools in the fpm are weighted by their age and condition, with the most recent pools having the highest weighting. It maybe the neighbouring Boroughs have a more modern pool stock then Harrow and if so there could be a draw of demand out of Harrow.
- 2.12 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, Harrow has 8 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017. Based on the projected growth in population to 2026 there is still 8 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2026.
- 2.13 Harrow has the second lowest provision for water space per 1,000 population when compared with the neighbouring authorities. The lowest supply is in Brent in both 2017 and 2026 at 3.7 and 3.4 sq metres of water per 1,000 population respectively. The highest supply by this measure is in Hertsmere, at 24.7 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017 and 22.7 sq metres of water in 2026.
- 2.14 The study area average is 10.5 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017 and based on the projected population growth between 2017 – 2026 and the increase in demand for swimming ,it is then 9.7 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 2.15 The supply for London Region and England wide in 2017 is 11 and 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population respectively. In 2026 it is projected to be 10 sq metres of water per 1,000 population for London and England is unchanged at 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population.
- 2.16 The purpose of setting these findings out is to simply provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities, based on current and projected populations. The required provision of swimming pools in Harrow will be based on the supply and demand assessment.

Table 2.3: Water space per 1,000 population for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2026

Water space per 1,000 population	Run 1	Run 2
	2017	2026
Area totals	10.5	9.7
Harrow	8.0	7.5
Barnet	10.5	9.4
Brent	3.7	3.4
Ealing	10.2	9.5
Hillingdon	13.4	12.7
Hertsmere	24.7	22.7
Three Rivers	14.2	13.0

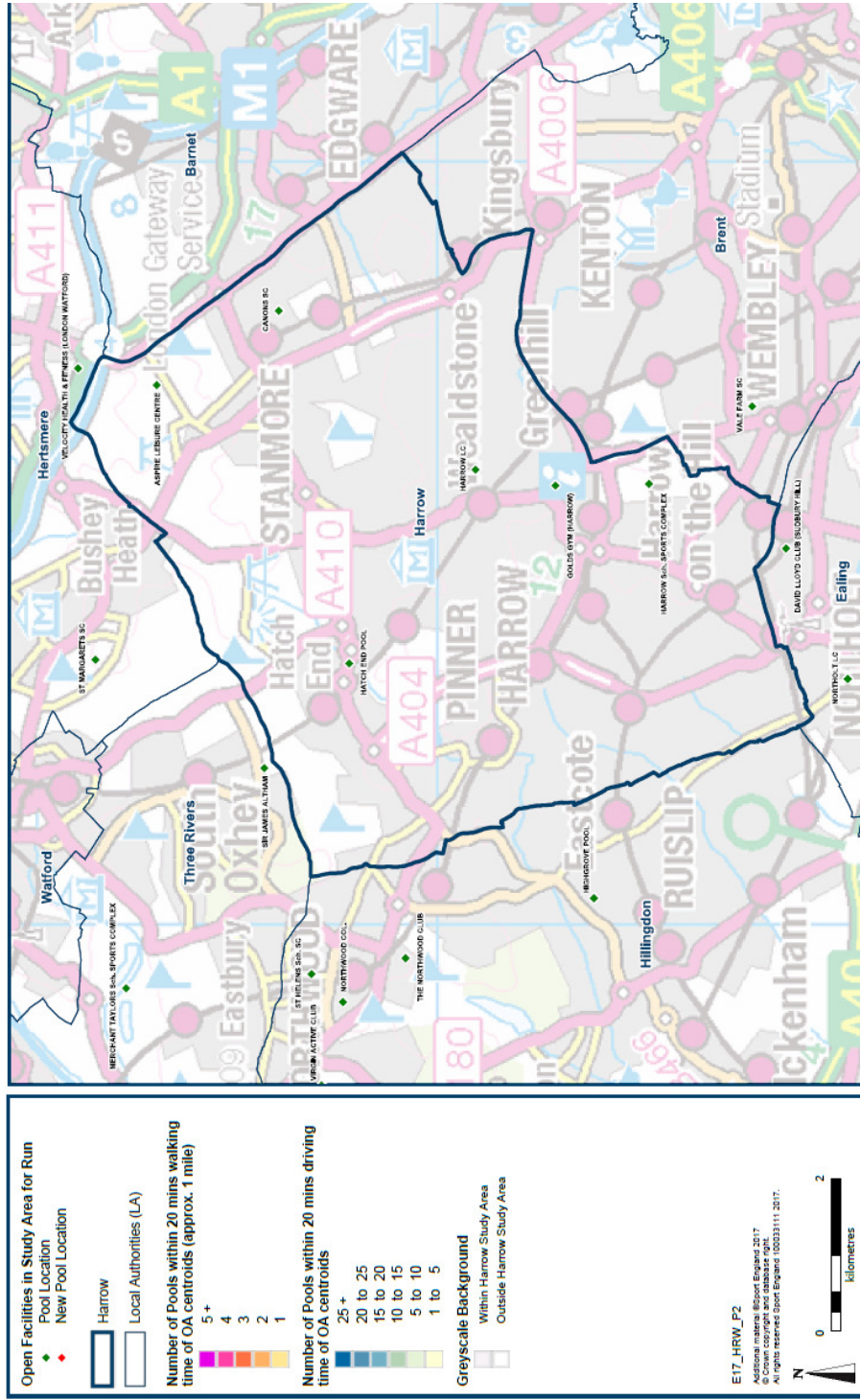
Swimming pool locations

- 2.17 Map 2.1 overleaf shows the location of the swimming pools in Harrow in run 1 for 2017. The swimming pool locations and catchment areas are important in determining the amount of demand which is inside and outside the catchment area of each site. If there is significant unmet demand outside catchment it is important to identify the scale and location. (Set out under the satisfied and unmet demand headings).

Map 2.1: Run 1 Location of swimming pools in Harrow 2017

Facility Planning Model - Pools Catchments for Harrow
Run 1: 2017 Population Estimates

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



3. Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 3.1: Demand for swimming pools Harrow 2017 – 2026

Total Demand	Run 1	Run 2
Harrow	2017	2026
Population	252,243.	266,930.
Swims demanded – visits per week peak period	16,569.	17,272.
Equivalent in water space – with comfort factor included	2,750.	2,866.
% of population without access to a car	22.5	22.5

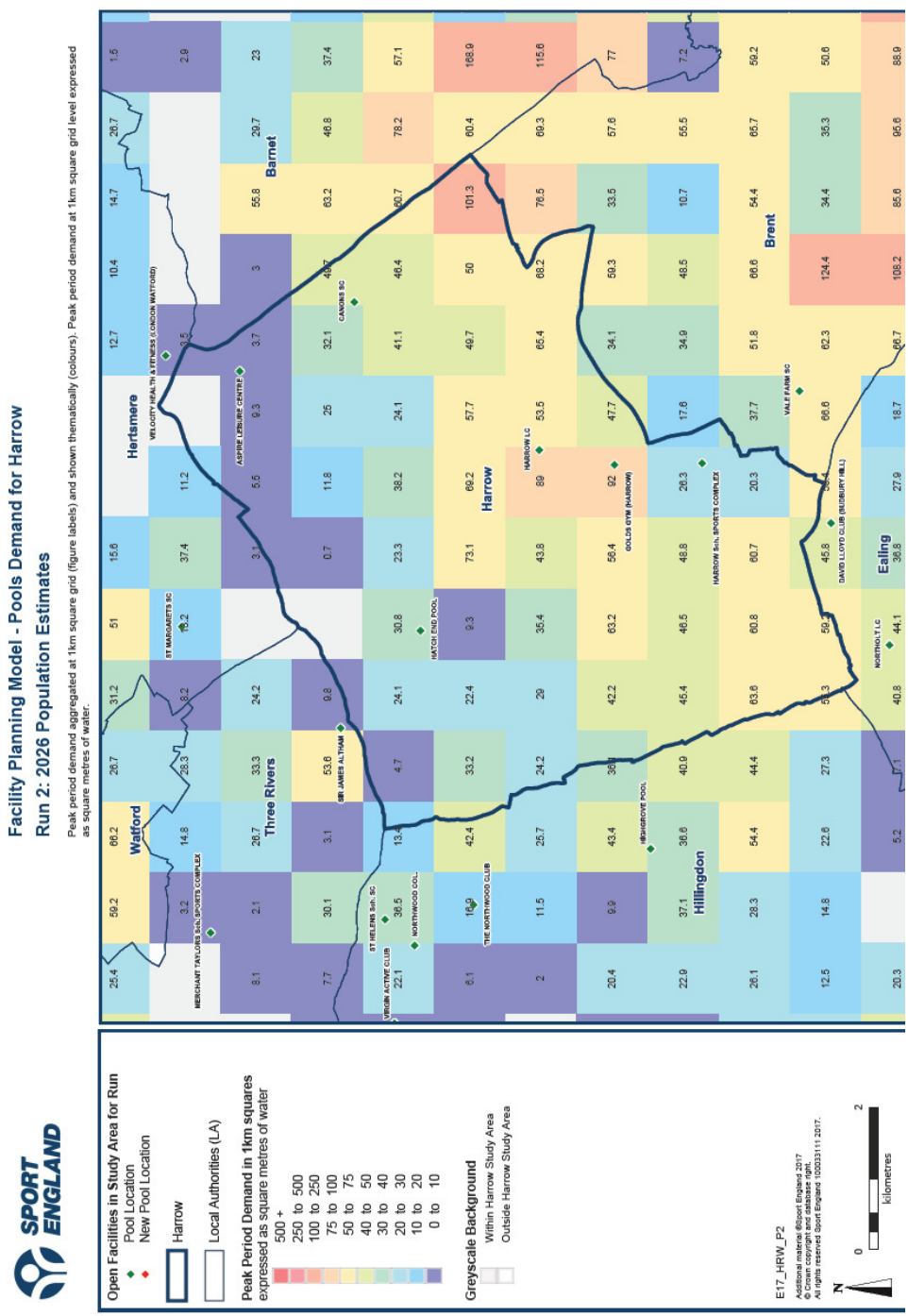
- 3.1 Definition of total demand – it represents the total demand for swimming pools by both genders and for 14 five-year age bands from 0 to 65+. This is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender, so 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 population in Harrow in 2017 is 252,243 people and is projected to be 266,930 people in 2026, a 5.8% increase between the two years. The total demand for swimming by Harrow residents in 2017 is 16,569 visits in the weekly peak period of weekday lunch times, weekday evenings and weekend days. This demand equates to 2,750 sq metres of water in the same weekly peak period.
- 3.3 The total demand for swimming is projected to increase to 17,272 visits and 2,856 sq metres of water, in the weekly peak period by 2026. This is a 4.2% increase in demand for swimming between the two years.
- 3.4 So the 5.8% increase in the population between 2017 – 2026 is generating a 4.2% increase in demand for swimming pools between 2017 -2026. (Appendix 2 sets out the details of the participation rates and frequencies of participation for swimming for both genders and for each age range which are applied in the fpm).
- 3.5 The findings on the percentage of the population who do not have access to a car is set out under total demand and this is 22.5% of the Harrow population in 2017 and projected to be unchanged in 2026. The London Region figure is a very high 40% and for England it is 24.9% of the population who do not have access to a car, again in both years for both London and England wide.
- 3.6 The Harrow finding illustrates that around a fifth of residents will find it difficult to access a swimming pool, if there is not a venue they can access, within the 15 minute public transport catchment area of a swimming pool, or, the even smaller 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area of a swimming pool of where they live.



- 3.7 The data is identifying that in 2017 just over 77% of all visits to swimming pools are by car (20 minutes' drive time catchment) and this is unchanged in 2026. Some 12.3% of visits in 2017 are by walkers and 12.4% in 2026 (20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area) and 10.5% of visits are by public transport (15 minutes catchment area) in 2017 and 10.4% in 2026.
- 3.8 The location and scale of demand for swimming pools for the forward projection to 2026 is set out in Map 3.1 overleaf. The amount of demand is set out in 1 kilometre grid squares and is colour coded. Purple squares have values of between 0 – 10 sq metres of water, mid blue is 10 – 20 sq metres of water, light blue is 20 – 30 sq metres of water, green squares are 30 – 40 sq metres of water, sage green squares are 40 – 50 sq metres of water. light cream squares are 50 – 75 sq metres of water and darker cream squares are 75 – 100 sq metres of water.
- 3.9 The areas of highest demand for swimming are located in the south and eastern sides of the Borough. Demand is noticeably lower in the north east of the borough, around the location of the Aspire Leisure Centre.



Map 3.1: Run 2 location and scale of demand for swimming pools Harrow 2026



4. Supply and Demand Balance for Swimming Pools

Table 4.1: Supply and Demand Balance Harrow 2017 – 2026

Supply/Demand Balance	Run 1	Run 2
Harrow	2017	2026
Supply - Swimming pool provision (sqm) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	1,661.	1,661.
Demand - Swimming pool provision (sqm) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	2,750.	2,866.
Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand.	-1,089.	-1,205.

- 4.1 Definition of supply and demand balance – supply and demand balance compares total demand generated within Harrow for swimming pools, with the total supply of swimming pools within Harrow. It therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for swimming pools in Harrow is met by ALL the supply of swimming pools in Harrow. (Note: it does exactly the same for the other local authorities in the study area).
- 4.2 In short, supply and demand balance is NOT based on the swimming pool locations and catchment areas extending into other authorities. Nor, the catchment areas of swimming pools in neighbouring authorities extending into Harrow. Most importantly supply and demand balance does NOT take into account the propensity/reasons for residents using facilities outside their own authority.
- 4.3 The more detailed modelling based on the CATCHMENT AREAS of swimming pools across local authority boundaries is set out under the Satisfied Demand, Unmet Demand and Used Capacity headings.
- 4.4 The reason for presenting the supply and demand balance is because some local authorities like to see how THEIR total supply of swimming pools compares with THEIR total demand for swimming pools. Supply and demand balance presents this comparison.
- 4.5 When looking at this closed assessment, the Harrow supply of swimming pools in 2017 for community use is 1,661 sq metres of water and this is unchanged in run 2 for 2026.
- 4.6 The Harrow demand for swimming pools is for 2,750 sq metres of water in 2017. This increases to 2,866 sq metres by 2026 for run 2, resulting from the increase in demand for swimming from population growth.

- 4.7 So there is a negative supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2026. This is by 1,089 sq metres of water in 2017, increasing to 1,205 sq metres of water in 2026. (Again for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 4.8 To repeat however, this is the closed assessment and the findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to swimming pools inside and outside Harrow and based on the catchment areas of swimming pools needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Harrow demand for swimming can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.
- 4.9 The supply and demand balance findings for Harrow and the neighbouring authorities is set out in Table 4.2 below. There are negative balances in three of the neighbouring authorities in both years, with Brent, not surprisingly because it has the least number of pools, having the highest negative balance at 2,478 sq metres of water in 2017 and 2,758 sq metres of water in 2026.
- 4.10 There are positive supply and demand balances in three authorities but in two authorities these are very small, at 127 sq metres of water in Three Rivers and 194 sq metres of water in Hillingdon in 2017. These balances become 56 sq metres of water and 53 sq metres of water respectively in 2026, based on the increase in demand from population growth. The highest positive balance is in Hertsmere at 1,205 and then 1,127 sq metres of water in 2026.
- 4.11 Across the study area there is a high negative balance of 3,638 sq metres of water in 2017 and increasing to 4,957 sq metres of water in 2026. The implications of these findings is that for authorities with a negative balance the pools are likely to be very full (reviewed under the used capacity heading).

Table 4.2: Runs 1 - 2 Supply and demand balance for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2026.

Supply / Demand balance - Variation in sqm of provision available compared to the minimum required to meet demand	Run 1	Run 2
	2017	2026
Study Area	-3,638	-4,957.
Harrow	-1088.9	-1205.5
Barnet	-1222.0	-1613.1
Brent	-2478.8	-2758.4
Ealing	-507.0	-748.4
Hillingdon	194.2	53.8
Hertsmere	1205.6	1127.1
Three Rivers	127.4	56.4

5. Satisfied Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 5.1: Satisfied demand for swimming pools Harrow 2017 – 2026

Satisfied Demand	Run 1	Run 2
Harrow	2017	2026
Total number of visits which are met (visits per week peak period)	15,600.	16,240.
% of total demand satisfied	94.2	94.
Total Annual Throughput (visits per year)	889,217.8	929,178.2
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	77.4	77.4
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	12.	12.1
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	10.6	10.5
Demand Retained (vpwpp)	7,840.	7,914.
Demand Retained - as a % of Satisfied Demand	50.3	48.7
Demand Exported (vpwpp)	7,760.	8,325.
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	49.7	51.3

- 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 driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 5.2 The level of satisfied demand is very high in both runs. The finding is that 94.2% of the Harrow total demand for swimming pools can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for swimming from population growth, is to reduce satisfied demand very very slightly to 94% of total demand for swimming in run 2 in 2026.
- 5.3 The level of satisfied demand for the other authorities in the study area is set out in Table 5.2 below. All authorities except Brent have a total satisfied demand level of over 90% of total demand being met in both years. Whilst in Brent it is 85.4% of total demand being satisfied demand in 2017 and 84% in 2026.
- 5.4 As in Harrow, the impact of population growth and increases in demand for swimming between 2017 and 2036 is reducing the level of satisfied demand by very little and at less than 1% in all authorities.

Table 5.2: Runs 1 – 3 satisfied demand for swimming pools for all authorities in the study area 2017 and 2026

% of total demand satisfied	Run 1	Run 2
	2017	2026
Area Total	91.7%	91%
Harrow	94.2	94.0
Barnet	92.1	91.1
Brent	85.4	84.0
Ealing	92.7	91.9
Hillingdon	91.0	90.7
Hertsmere	96.2	96.2
Three Rivers	96.5	96.5

- 5.5 Car travel is the dominate travel mode to swimming pools by Harrow residents (20 minutes' drive time catchment area), with just over 77% of all visits in both years.
- 5.6 The percentage of visits to swimming pools by walkers (20 minutes/1 mile catchment area) is 12% in 2017 and 121% in 2026. The percentage of visits by public transport (15 minutes catchment area), is 10.6% of all visits in 2017 and projected to be virtually unchanged in 2026 at 10.5% of all visits.

Retained demand

- 5.7 There is a sub set of the satisfied demand findings which are about how much of the Harrow demand for swimming pools is retained within the Borough. This is based on the catchment area of swimming pools and residents using the nearest pool to where they live - known as retained demand.
- 5.8 Retained demand is 50.3% of the Harrow total satisfied demand in 2017. It is projected to be slightly less at 48.7% in run 2 in 2026.
- 5.9 So a reasonable level of retained demand at around five out of ten visits to a pool by Harrow residents is being met at a pool located in the Borough.

5.10 However, the impact of the ageing pool stock in Harrow, as set out under the supply heading, now becomes evident. The satisfied demand findings are identifying that 50% of the Harrow total demand for swimming in both years is exported and met outside the Borough. Undoubtedly, a lot of this exported demand will be because the nearest pool to where a Harrow resident lives is a pool in a neighbouring Borough. However, some of this exported demand will be because the pool stock in neighbouring Boroughs is more modern and there is a pull of the Harrow demand to these pools.

Exported demand

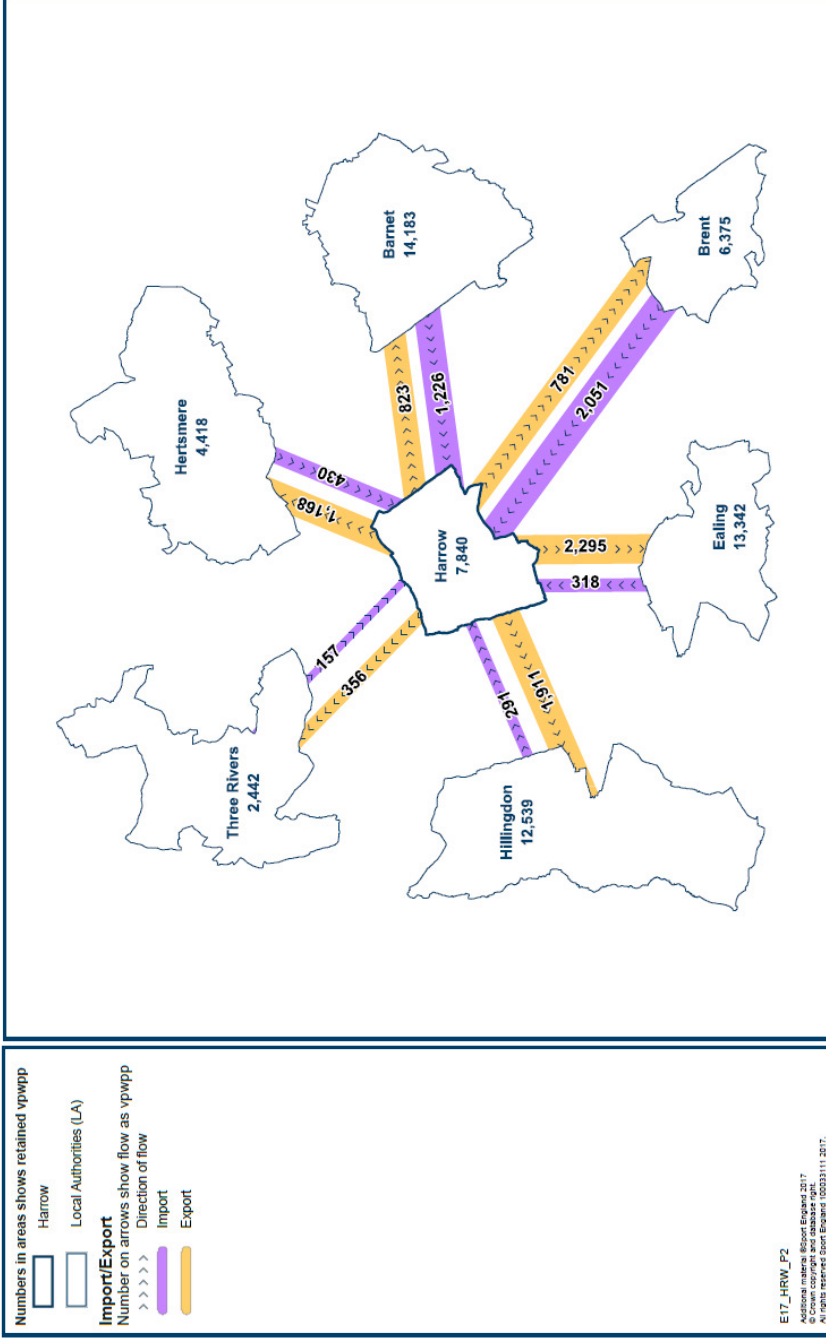
- 5.11 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand is exported demand. In run 1 the finding is that 49.7% of the Harrow satisfied demand is being exported in 2017, a very high level of exported demand. It increases to 51.3% of the Harrow demand being exported and met outside the authority by 2026.
- 5.12 The destination and scale of the Harrow exported demand for 2017 is set out in Map 5.1 below and this is for run 1. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported and met in neighbouring authorities.
- 5.13 The largest export of demand is to Ealing at 2,295 visits in the weekly peak period, this represents 36.4% of the total Harrow demand which is exported in 2017. Ealing has 15 pools on 10 swimming pool sites. Five of the ten pool sites were opened post 2010, so it is quite a modern stock of pools.
- 5.14 The next largest export of Harrow's demand is to Hillingdon, at 1,911 visits per week in the weekly peak period, which is 26.2% of the total Harrow demand for swimming which is exported in 2017. Hillingdon has 14 swimming pools on 10 sites, with 4 pool sites having opened post 2000. So again quite a modern stock of pools.
- 5.15 The reasons for the export of Harrow demand to pools in Ealing and Hillingdon is because the catchment area of pools extends into Harrow, plus the draw of a more modern stock of pools in these two Boroughs.
- 5.16 The next highest export of swimming demand is to Hertsmere at 1,168 visits in the weekly peak period and which is 15.8% of the total Harrow demand exported. This is followed by Barnet, with 823 visits, and 10.9% of the Harrow exported demand, then Brent with 781 visits and 10.6% of the total Harrow exported demand. Finally, Three Rivers with 157 visits and 4.8% of the total Harrow demand for swimming which is exported and met outside the Borough.
- 5.17 In run 1 Harrow is retaining 7,924 visits in the weekly peak period at swimming pools located in the Borough.



Map 5.1: Run 2 Export of Harrow satisfied demand for swimming pools 2017

Facility Planning Model - Pools Import/Export for Harrow
Run 1: 2017 Population Estimates

Imported and exported demand between study area and surrounding local authorities shown thematically (size of lines) as visits per week in the peak period.



6. Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 6.1: Unmet demand for swimming pools Harrow 2017 – 2026

Unmet Demand	Run 1	Run 2
Harrow	2017	2026
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met (visit's per week peak period)	970.	1,033.
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	5.9	6.
Equivalent in Water space m ² - with comfort factor	161.	171.
% of Unmet Demand due to:		
Lack of Capacity -	9.8	12.5
Outside Catchment -	90.2	87.5

- 6.1 The unmet demand definition has two parts to it - demand for swimming pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool and is then classified as unmet demand.
- 6.2 In run 1 unmet demand in Harrow is 5.9% of total demand and which equates to 161 sq metres of water – so a low level of unmet demand in Harrow in 2017.
- 6.3 Unmet demand in run 2 for 2026 is only very slightly higher, at 6% of total demand and 171 sq metres of water.
- 6.4 In terms of the types of unmet demand, 90.2% in 2017 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a pool, this decreases slightly to 87.5% in 2026.
- 6.5 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 6.6 The findings on unmet demand can be set out by what is termed aggregated unmet demand for swimming pools. This assessment identifies the total unmet demand in one kilometre grid squares across Harrow in units of sq metres of water. It then aggregates the total unmet demand in each one kilometre grid square.
- 6.7 This process allows identification of how unmet demand varies across Harrow and if there are any clusters/hot spots of unmet demand. This is set out in Map 6.1 for run 2. In this run the total unmet demand is 171 sq metres of water across the Borough.
- 6.8 The amount of unmet demand in each square is colour coded. Light green squares are 40 – 50 sq metres of water, cream squares are 50 – 75 sq metres of water, darker cream squares

75 – 100 sq metres of water and salmon pink squares have the highest values of between 100 - 250 sq metres of water.

- 6.9 Aggregated unmet demand is highest in the south and east of the Borough. The highest value square at 145 sq metres of water is in the Wealdstone area, east of the Harrow Leisure Centre site. There is then a cluster of high aggregated unmet demand in the Stanmore area, with squares which have a value of between 100 – 143 sq metres of water.
- 6.10 After that aggregated unmet demand is highest in the south of the Borough around the Harrow on the Hill area, where there are aggregated unmet demand squares with a value of between 104 – 126 sq metres of water.
- 6.11 Aggregated unmet demand is lowest in the north west of the Borough, in the area west of Hatch End and the areas sharing a boundary with Three Rivers and Hillingdon. In these areas aggregated unmet demand ranges from 42 – 60 sq metres of water.
- 6.12 It may appear contradictory to say there is unmet demand from lack of access when in some of these locations there are swimming pools. The model does not, however, have the detailed data on walking routes to pools. It maps the walk to catchment area of pools based on the output areas of the pool locations. It then plots the unmet demand in each output area that is outside the walking catchment area of pools. Of note is that 86% of the total unmet demand for swimming outside catchment is from residents who do not have access to a car.
- 6.13 The key finding is that aggregated unmet demand is low in total across the Borough. Total aggregated unmet demand in 2026 is 171 sq metres of water and 149 is from demand outside catchment and 22 sq metres of water is from lack of swimming pool capacity.
- 6.14 Unmet demand in the neighbouring authorities is also quite low and is lowest in Hertsmere in both years at 43 and 46 sq metres of water. It is highest, not surprisingly, in Brent which has the fewest number of swimming pools and it is 543 sq metres of water in 2017 and 637 sq metres of water in 2026. The findings for all the authorities is set out in Table 6.2 below.

Table 6.2: Unmet demand for swimming pools for all authorities in the study areas 2017 – 2026.

Equivalent in Water space m2 - with comfort factor	Run 1	Run 2
	2017	2026
Area Total	1,681.4	1932.1
Harrow	160.9	171.4
Barnet	341.6	418.1
Brent	543.4	637.1

Ealing	287.5	335.3
Hillingdon	298.6	323.2
Hertsmere	43.3	46.5
Three Rivers	34.4	37.2

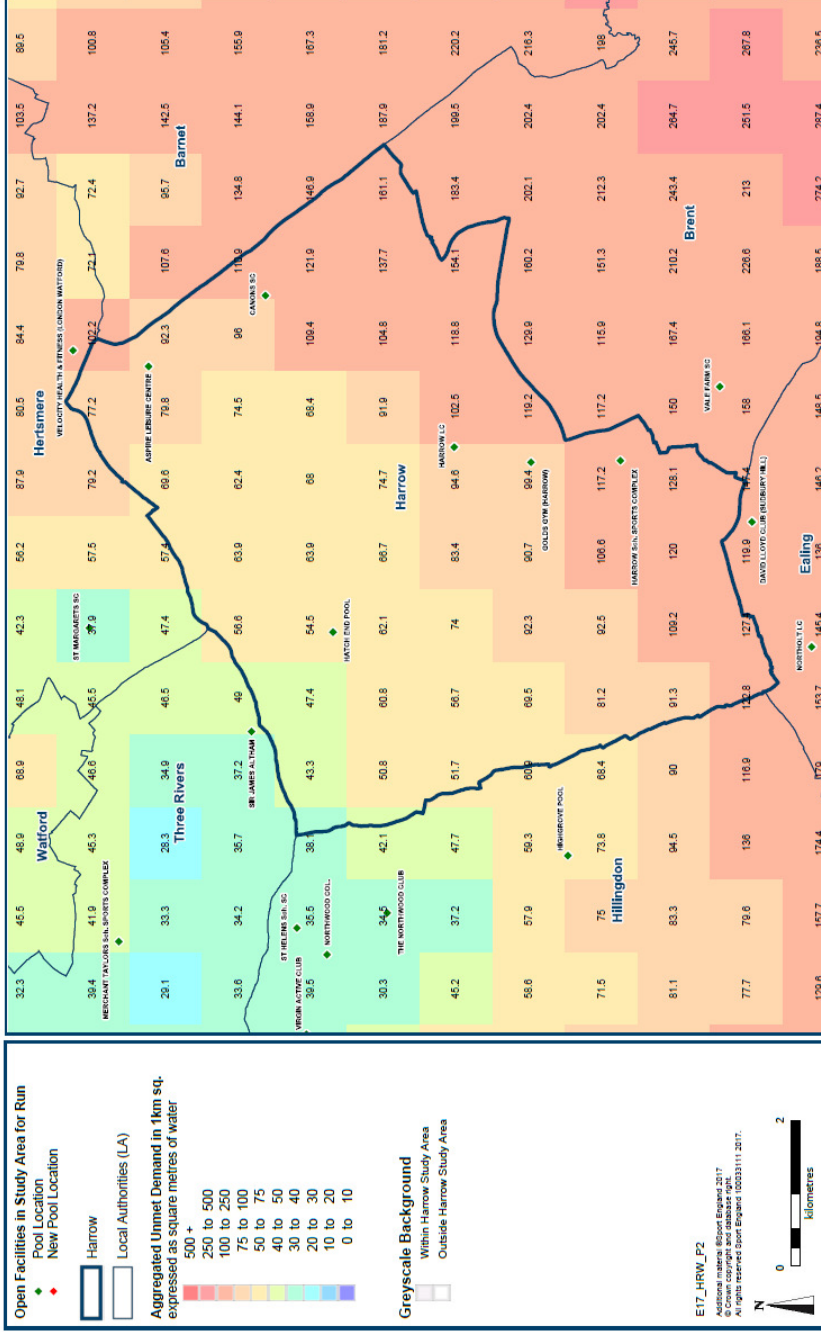


Map 6.1: Run 2 aggregated unmet demand for swimming pools Harrow 2026

Facility Planning Model - Pools Aggregated Unmet Demand for Harrow

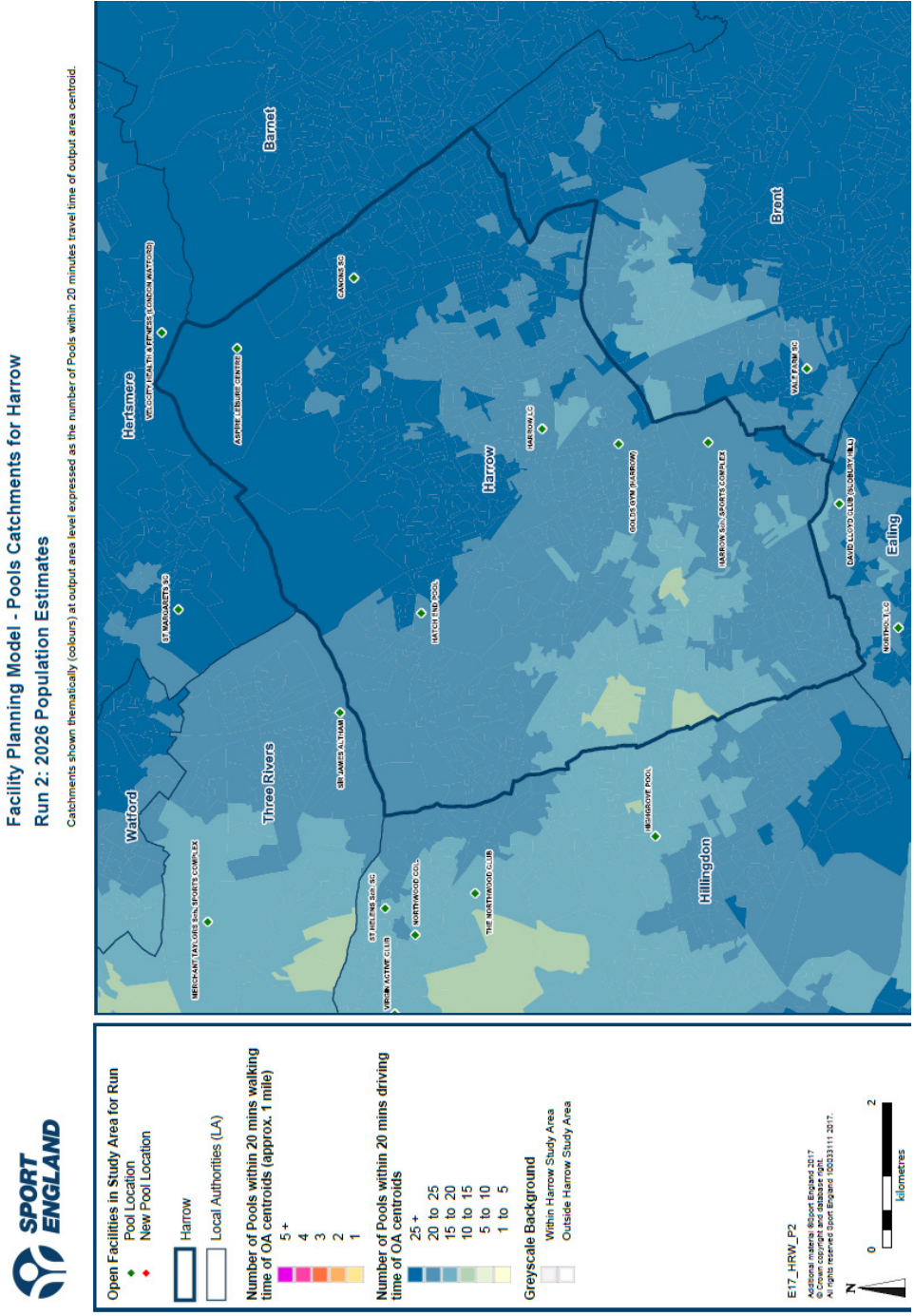
Run 2: 2026 Population Estimates

Aggregated unmet demand aggregated at 1km square grid (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours). Aggregated unmet demand at 1km square grid level expressed as square metres of water.

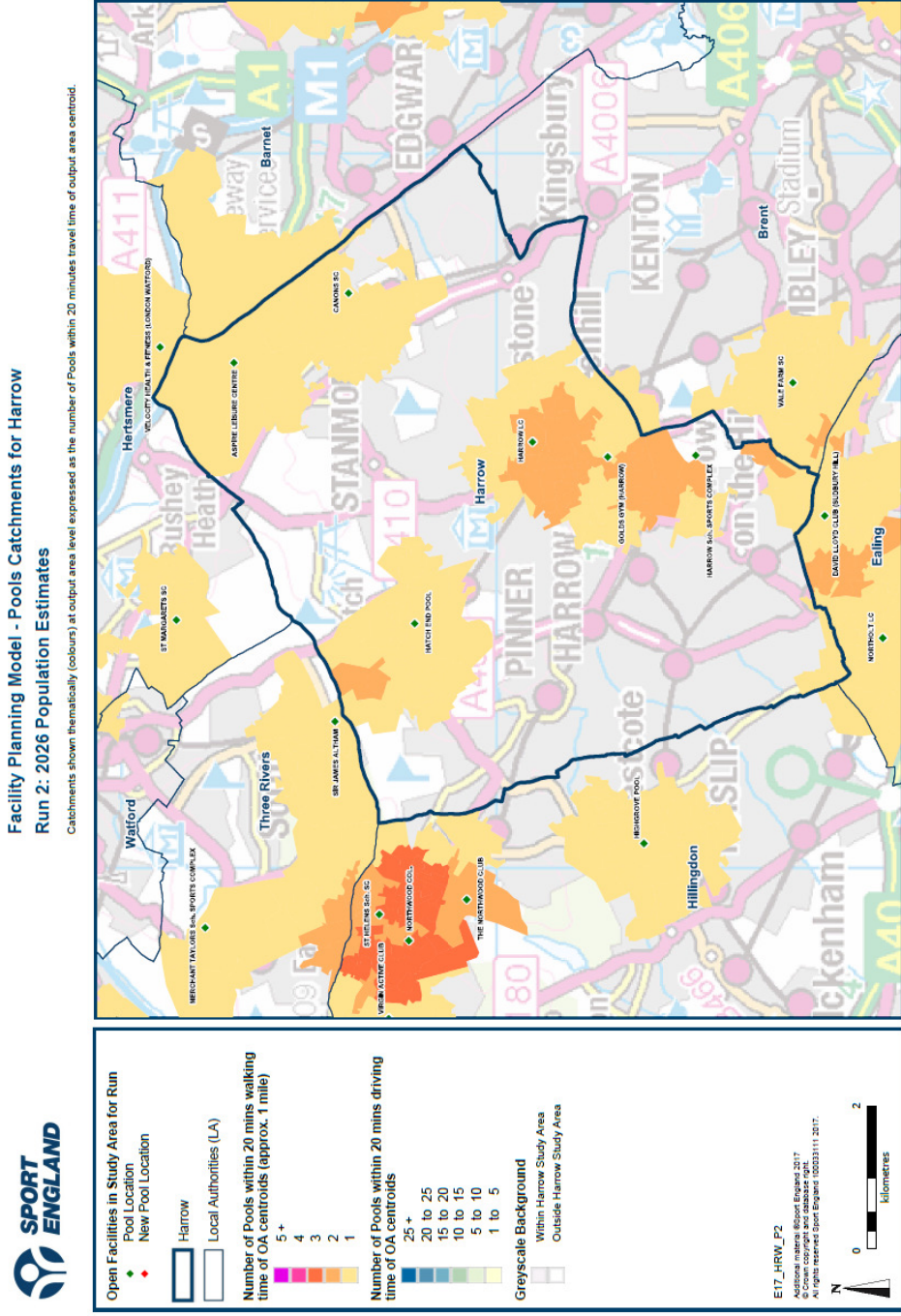


- 6.15 To provide context for how accessible the Harrow swimming pools are to residents, Map 6.2 below illustrates the number of swimming pools Harrow residents can access based on the 20 minutes' drive time catchment area of the pool locations for pools in run 2 for 2026.
- 6.16 In the area small areas shaded light green (in the west the Borough), residents have access to between 5 - 10 swimming pools based on the location and drive time catchment area of the pool locations. In the lightest blue areas (again in the west of the Borough) residents have access to between 10 – 15 pools.
- 6.17 In the areas shaded mid blue (centre and south of the Borough) residents have access to between 20 – 25 pools. Finally accessibility to pools is highest in the areas shaded dark blue (north east of the Borough) where residents have access to 25+ swimming pools.
- 6.18 To repeat, all levels of accessibility are based on where residents live and the 20 minute drive time catchment area of the pool locations. Around 80% of the land area of Harrow is inside the drive time catchment area of between 15 – 20 swimming pools. This provides good levels of accessibility for residents who travel to pools by car and which is 77% of all visits in both years.
- 6.19 Map 6.3 illustrates the areas of the Borough which are inside the 20 minutes/1 mile walking catchment area of the swimming pool locations, this is for run 2 in 2026. In the areas shaded cream residents have access to 1 swimming pool. Whilst in the areas shaded orange, residents have access to 2 swimming pools, based on the walking catchment area of the pool locations.

Map 6.2: Run 2 access to swimming pools based on the car travel catchment area of swimming pools Harrow 2026



Map 6.3: Run 2 access to swimming pools based on the walking catchment area of swimming pools Harrow 2026



7. Used Capacity (how full are the swimming pools?)

Used Capacity - How full and well used are the swimming pools?

Table 7.1: Used capacity of swimming pools Harrow 2016 – 2026

Used Capacity	Run 1	Run 2
Harrow	2017	2026
Total number of visits used of current capacity (vpwpp)	12,557.	13,049.
% of overall capacity of pools used	87.2	90.6
% of visits made to pools by walkers	14.7	14.9
% of visits made to pools by road	85.3	85.1
Visits Imported; Number of visits imported (vpwpp) As a % of used capacity	4,718. 37.6	5,135. 39.4

- 7.1 Definition of used capacity - is a measure of usage 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 swimming pools, the venues are too full. The model assumes that usage over 70% of capacity is busy and the pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage. The pool itself becomes too busy to swim and the changing areas also become too full.
- 7.2 In 2017 the Borough wide average for used capacity is 87.2% of pool capacity used at peak times. This increases to 90.6% by 2026, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2026.
- 7.3 So, in effect, in both runs, the finding is that as a Borough wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above the Sport England pools full comfort level. This is the borough wide average for all pools.
- 7.4 The authority wide average used capacity for both years for all authorities is set out in Table 7.2 below. Brent has the highest used capacity of pools at 89.9% in 2017 and increasing to 92.9% in 2026. Harrow has the second highest estimated used capacity of pools in both years.
- 7.5 There are two other authorities where the estimated used capacity is above the Sport England pools full comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used at peak times. These are Ealing at 79.1% in 2017 and 84% in 2026 and Barnet at 77.1% in 2017 and 83.9% of pool capacity used in 2026.
- 7.6 Hillingdon has an estimated Borough wide average of pool capacity used of 68% in 2017 and 74.8% in 2026. The lowest pool capacity used findings are in, Hertsmere at 53.6% in 2017 and increasing to 62.2% in 2026, and in Three Rivers at 47.8% in 2017 and increasing to 53.4% in 2026. So quite low levels of pool capacity used in these two authorities.

Table 7.2: Percentage of swimming pool capacity used for each authority 2017 and 2026

% of overall capacity of pools used	Run 1	Run 2
	2017	2026
Area Total	71.7%	77.9%
Harrow	87.2	90.6
Barnet	77.1	83.9
Brent	89.9	92.9
Ealing	79.1	84.0
Hillingdon	68.0	74.8
Hertsmere	53.6	63.2
Three Rivers	47.8	53.4

7.7 Returning to Harrow, it is important to set out that these are the Borough wide averages for used capacity and the estimated used capacity at individual pool sites will vary from this average. The findings for each of the swimming pool sites is set out in Table 7.3 for both 2017 and 2026.

Table 7.3: Runs 1 and 2 Used Capacity of the Harrow Swimming Pools 2017 and 2026

Individual Sites Utilised Capacity	PUBLIC / COMMERCIAL	Run 1	Run 2
		2017	2026
Harrow		87	91
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	P	83	93
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	P	100	100
GOLDS GYM (HARROW)	C	100	100
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	P	81	92
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	P	95	100
HATCH END SWIMMING POOL	P	97	66

7.8 As Table 7.3 shows two pool sites are estimated to have 100% of pool capacity used at peak times in both years, these being Canons Sports Centre and Golds Gym. Whilst the Harrow School pool is estimated to have 95% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 100% by 2026.

7.9 These pools do however have far fewer hours for community use than the public leisure centre pools. At the Canons Sports Centre it is 15 hours per week, acknowledging that community use is very limited and to residents of the Borough who chose and have the ability to pay a monthly membership fee. At the Harrow School pool it is 29 hours per week. The public leisure centre pools have 52 hours of community use in the weekly peak period.

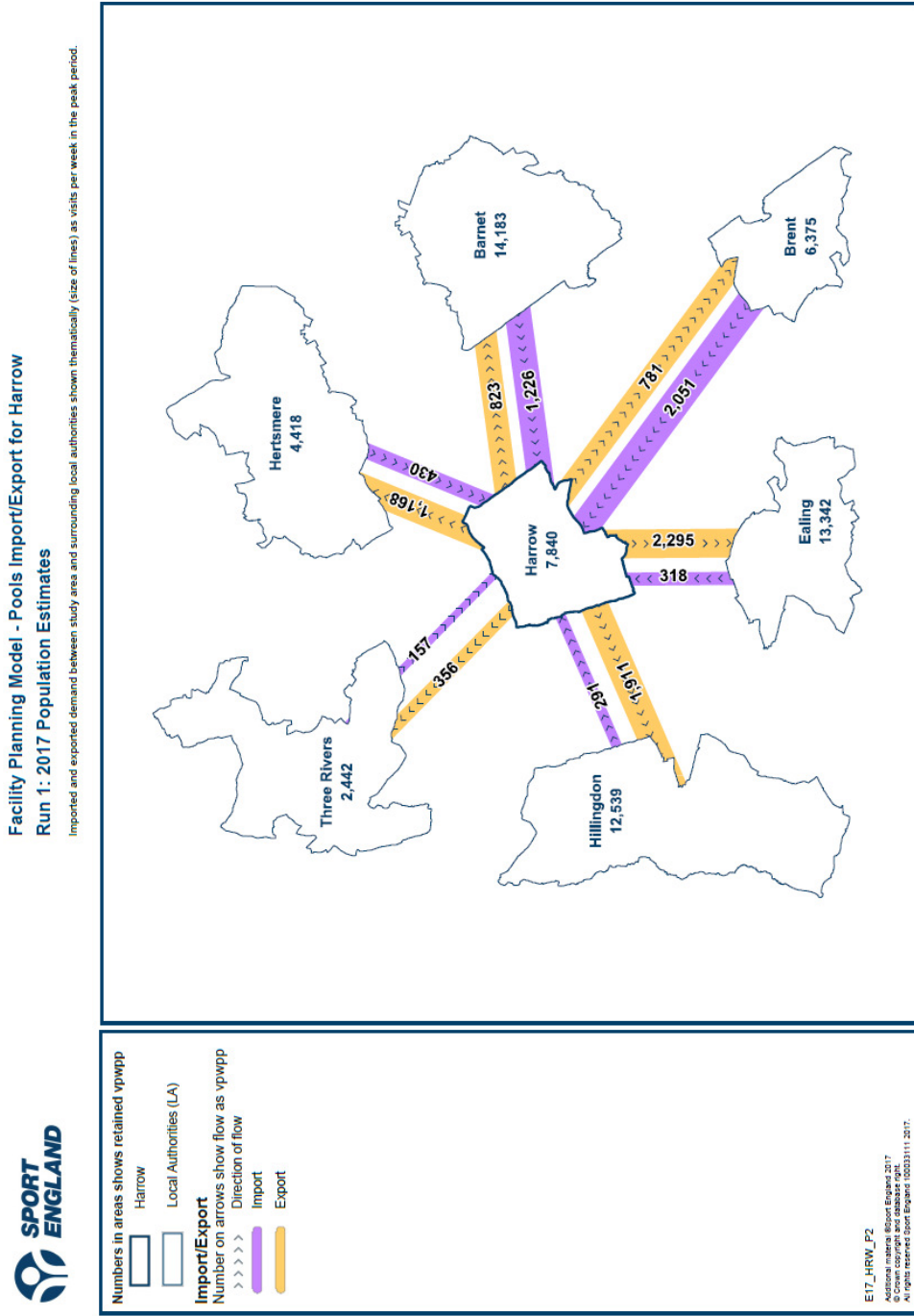
- 7.10 The public leisure centre swimming pools provide for the full range of swimming activities: of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Also they will be accessible for public pay and swim sessions, as well as for club swimming sessions.
- 7.11 They have the most extensive opening hours of the pool sites and may not be constrained by having to provide for education use only during the day but be able to schedule learn to swim programmes for schools with public recreational swimming. Finally, the pools will be proactively managed to develop swimming participation and swimming as an activity to increase physical activity by residents.
- 7.12 So for all these reasons, the public leisure centres swimming pools have a draw effect and will provide the most comprehensive access and programmes for community use. The public swimming pool sites do have very high levels of estimated used capacity, at Harrow Leisure Centre it is 81% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 92% in 2026. At the Aspire Leisure Centre it is very similar, with 83% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 93% in 2026.
- 7.13 The Hatch End swimming pool has an estimated 97% of pool capacity used in 2017 and then 66% in 2026. The reason for the reduced usage in 2026 is most likely because of the weighting of the pool in the fpm modelling. The pool opened in 1929 and was modernised in 2010. It is the oldest pool in the Borough and possibly the study area. It will have a very low weighting in 2026, based on its age. So the model will be attributing less demand to this pool and more demand to pools in the same catchment area and which are more modern and have a higher weighting. That said, the finding is that still some 66% of the pool capacity is used in 2026, so it is still a busy pool.
- 7.14 It is also very important to consider the size of any swimming pool site when considering the used capacity findings and not just view the percentage. The Harrow Leisure Centre has 2 pools and a total water area of 752 sq metres of water. So its usage in terms of the visits it can accommodate is much higher, than a pool of (say) Cannons Sports Centre with 263 sq metres of water. In short 81% of pool usage at peak times at Harrow Leisure Centre is much higher, in terms of visits accommodated, than the 100% of pool capacity used at Canons Sports Centre. To repeat, it is very important to consider the size of a swimming pool site when considering used capacity and not just look at the percentage in isolation.
- 7.15 There are other reasons as to why the percentage of used capacity can vary and these are:
- The amount of demand located in the catchment area of a pool will vary and impact on the used capacity. A venue with few other pools in its catchment will retain more of the demand and have a higher usage, than a pool site which has several pools competing in the same catchment area and for the same level of demand.

- Other facilities on the same site, such as a gym or studios. This provides for a greater range of activities and creates more critical mass, so there can be a draw effect and the opportunity to do more than one activity at the same venue. The findings set out are for the used capacity of the pools – not the venue. However, the benefit of providing for a range of activities at one venue does benefit the pool usage.

Imported demand

- 7.16 Imported demand is reported under used capacity because it measures the demand from residents who live outside Harrow but the nearest swimming pool to where they live is located inside the Borough. So if they use the venue nearest to where they live, this becomes part of the used capacity of the Harrow swimming pools.
- 7.17 Imported demand is quite high, at 37.6% in 2017 of the Borough wide average used capacity for pools in 2017 and projected to be 39.4% of the pools used capacity in 2026.
- 7.18 The findings for imported demand for 2017 are set out in Map 7.1. The purple chevron line is the amount of demand imported into Harrow from each neighbouring authority.
- 7.19 The highest imported demand is from Brent at 2,052 visits in the weekly peak period. Brent also has the highest imbalance between the pool supply and pool demand, with demand exceeding supply by 2,478 sq metres of water. So a lot of the Brent demand will be met outside the Borough. The finding is that 44.1% of the total imported demand into Harrow is from Brent.
- 7.20 Some 1,226 visits are imported from Barnet and this represents 30.5% of the total imported demand into Harrow. Some 430 visits are imported from Hertsmere, 9.2% of the total imported demand. There are 318 visits from Ealing, 6.6% of the total imported demand, 291 visits from Hillingdon, 6.1% and finally 157 visits from Three Rivers, which is 3.3% of the total imported demand into Harrow.

Map 7.1: Run 1 Import of demand for swimming pools Harrow 2017



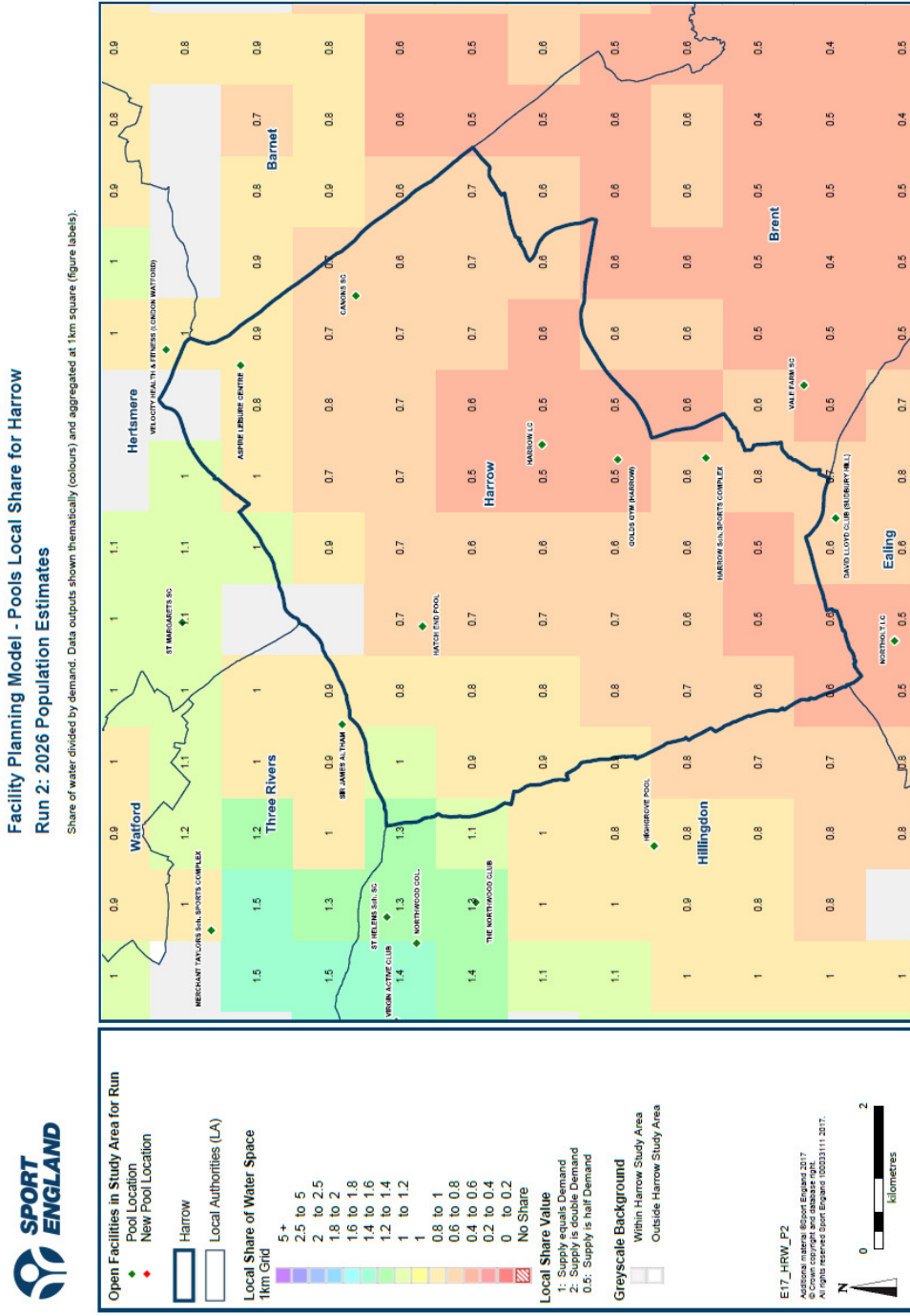
8. Local Share of Facilities

Table 8.1: Local share of swimming pools Harrow 2017 – 2026

Local Share	Run 1	Run 2
Local Share	2017	2026
Local Share: <1 capacity less than demand, >1 capacity greater than demand	0.9	0.65

- 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. Local Share is the available capacity that can be reached in an area divided by the demand for that capacity in the same 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.
- 8.2 In 2017 Harrow has a local share of 0.9 and so demand is slightly greater than demand, in terms of local share of access to swimming pools. In 2026 local share is 0.65 across the borough. So the impact of the increased demand for swimming pools from population growth 2017 – 2036, with supply unchanged, means demand is greater than the supply of swimming pools.
- 8.3 The distribution of local share and how it varies across the Borough is set out in Map 8.1 overleaf. This is for run 2 with the 2026 population.
- 8.4 Local share in the areas coloured light and dark cream is where local share is highest, with values of 1. – 0.8 (light cream) and 0.8 -0.6 (darker cream), in the Pinner and Stanmore areas. The areas of lowest share of swimming pools are shaded pink with values of between 0.6 – 0.4 and in the Wealdstone area.
- 8.5 This ends the reporting of the detailed findings for swimming pools under each of the seven facility planning model assessment headings. The summary of main findings and conclusions follows.

Map 8.1: Run 2 Local share of swimming pools Harrow 2026



9. Summary of key findings and conclusions

- 9.1 This facilities planning model study sets out to assess the current and future supply, demand and access to swimming pools across Harrow Borough. It also includes all the neighbouring local authorities to Harrow.
- 9.2 The assessment is in two modelling runs and these are:
- Run 1 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools based on the population in Harrow Borough and the neighbouring authorities in 2017.
 - Run 2 – supply, demand and access to swimming pools in 2026, based on the projected change in population 2017 – 2026, across Harrow Borough and the neighbouring authorities.
- 9.3 The projected growth in population up to 2026 is based on the GLA 2015 population projections for the 32 London Boroughs. These projections have been applied to Harrow and the surrounding local authorities which make up the study area.
- 9.4 The fpm evidence base will be applied by the Council in the strategic planning of provision for swimming pools across the Borough.

Key findings

- 9.5 The overall key findings are:
- Over 90% of the Borough demand for swimming is met/satisfied and located inside the catchment area of a pool. This includes pools in neighbouring authorities, where this is the nearest pool for where a Harrow resident lives.
 - The Harrow pool stock is quite old, excluding the Hatch End swimming pool, which opened in 1929, the average age of the swimming pool sites in 2017 is 27 years. The next oldest pool site is Harrow Leisure Centre which opened in 1977. According to the data it has not had an extensive modernisation. The most recent pool to open is the commercial Golds Gym, which opened in 2002. So the most recent pool in Harrow is now 15 years old. There is not an extensive track record of pool modernisation: the Hatch End pool opened in 1929 and was modernised in 2010; and the Aspire Leisure Centre opened in 1990 was modernised in 1995.
 - The quality of the swimming offer in terms of the range of swimming activities that can be accommodated is extensive. All the swimming pool sites have a main pool and there is an extensive teaching/learner pool of 224 sq metres of water at Harrow Leisure Centre. The largest main pool is also at Harrow Leisure Centre which is a 33m x 16m main pool.

- Based on Harrow residents travelling to and using the nearest pool to where they live, Harrow is retaining around 50% of the Borough demand for swimming at Harrow pools and exporting 50%, this is for both years.
- The largest export of demand is to Ealing at 36% of the total Harrow demand which is exported in 2017. Ealing has 15 pools on 10 swimming pool sites. Five of the ten pool sites were opened post 2000. Ealing also has an extensive modernisation programme of the older pools, so overall it is quite a modern stock of pools.
- Harrow's exported demand to Hillingdon, is 26% of the total Harrow demand for swimming exported in 2017. Hillingdon has 14 pools on 10 sites, with 4 pool sites having opened post 2000. So again quite a modern stock of pools.
- The reasons for the export of Harrow demand to pools in Ealing and Hillingdon are because the catchment area of their pools extends into Harrow, plus the draw of a more modern stock of pools in these two Boroughs.
- Unmet demand for swimming pools in Harrow is low, at just under 6% of total demand and which equates to 161 sq metres of water in 2017. Unmet demand in 2026 is only slightly higher, at 171 sq metres of water (A 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 -250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width)..
- In terms of the types of unmet demand, 90% in 2017 is from the definition - demand located outside the catchment area of a pool - this decreases slightly to 87% in 2026. Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist, because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a swimming pool. The significance is not that unmet demand outside catchment exists but the scale, and at a total unmet demand of between 161 – 171 sq metres of water it is low.
- Unmet demand is highest in the south and east of the Borough, in the Wealdstone area, east of the Harrow Leisure Centre site and then in the Stanmore area, (Map 6.1).
- In 2017, the Borough wide estimated average for used capacity of swimming pools at peak times is estimated at 87% of pool capacity used. This increases to 90% by 2026, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2026.
- So, in effect, in both runs, the finding is that as a Borough wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above the Sport England pools full comfort level of 70% of pool capacity used.

- These findings reflect that the demand for swimming pools exceeds supply. Whilst unmet demand is not that high, the finding is that the pools in both years are pretty full.
- The public leisure centre swimming pools provide for the full range of swimming activities: of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Also they will be accessible for public pay and swim sessions, as well as for club swimming sessions.
- They have the most extensive opening hours of the pool sites and may not be constrained by having to provide for education use only during the day but be able to schedule learn to swim programmes for schools with public recreational swimming. Finally, the pools will be proactively managed to develop swimming participation and swimming as an activity to increase physical activity by residents.
- So for all these reasons, the public leisure centres swimming pools have a draw effect and will provide the most comprehensive access and programmes for community use. The public swimming pool sites do have very high levels of used capacity, at Harrow Leisure Centre it is estimated to be 81% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 92% in 2026. At the Aspire Leisure Centre it is very similar, with 83% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 93% in 2026.
- So despite an ageing public swimkming pool stock, the model assessment is that the pools are pretty full.

9.6 The overall evident finding is the need to replace the existing pools. This could be either through modernisation or re-provision of pools, based on the costs and benefits though feasibility of either option. The pools are in the right locations and so changing pool locations is unlikely to increase accessibility by Harrow residents.

9.7 Harrow is exporting around 50% of its own demand for swimming in both years. A modern stock of pools will increase the Harrow demand retained at the Harrow pools. In terms of facility mix for any new pools, then the Borough does do need to retain at least the overall amount of water space at present, so as to mee the projected demand for swimming . Provision of teaching/learner pools, at at least two pool sites, will create a better balance in pool provision and allow a more flexible and extensive programme of use.

9.8 More detailed findings under the main headings assessed are set out next.

Swimming pool supply and quality of the swimming offer

9.9 In 2017 and 2026 there are 7 swimming pools on 6 pool sites in Harrow. The supply of water space available for community use in the weekly peak period (weekdays 12pm – 1pm,

weekday evenings up to 5 hours per night and weekend days up to 7 hours per day) is 1,661 sq metres of water. (Note for context a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).

- 9.10 Excluding the Hatch End swimming pool, which opened in 1929, the average age of the swimming pool sites in 2017 is 27 years. The oldest pool site is Harrow Leisure Centre which opened in 1977. According to the data it has not had an extensive modernisation.
- 9.11 The next pool to open was Harrow School pool, which opened in 1985 and again according to the data has not had an extensive modernisation. In the 1990's two pool sites opened, Aspire Leisure Centre in 1990 (according to the data it was modernised in 1995) and Canons Sports Centre in 1993, not modernised.
- 9.12 The most recent pool to open is the commercial Golds Gym, which opened in 2002. So the most recent pool in Harrow is now 15 years old. There is not an extensive track record of pool modernisation: the Hatch End pool opened in 1929 and was modernised in 2010; and the Aspire Leisure Centre opened in 1990 was modernised in 1995.
- 9.13 The quality of the swimming offer in terms of the range of swimming activities that can be accommodated is extensive. All the swimming pool sites have a main pool and there is an extensive teaching/learner pool of 224 sq metres of water at Harrow Leisure Centre. The largest main pool is also at Harrow Leisure Centre which is a 33m x 16m main pool.
- 9.14 There are 25m x 6 lane pools at Aspire Leisure Centre and Harrow School, with a slightly smaller pools at Canons Sports Centre. There is a 25m x 4 lane pool at Hatch End swimming pool and the smallest pool is a 20m x 4 lane pool at the commercial Golds Gym swimming pool site.
- 9.15 So all the public leisure centres 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. The size of the Harrow School pool also allows it to accommodate all swimming activities but it not a pool with public access.

Measure of swimming pool provision and comparison with the neighbouring authorities, London Region and England

- 9.16 Based on a measure of water space per 1,000 population, Harrow has 8 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017 and 2026.
- 9.17 Harrow has the second lowest provision for water space per 1,000 population, when compared with the neighbouring authorities. The lowest supply is in Brent in both 2017 and 2026 at 3.7 and 3.4 sq metres of water per 1,000 population respectively. The highest

supply by this measure is in Hertsmere, at 24.7 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017 and 22.7 sq metres of water in 2026.

- 9.18 The study area average is 10.5 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2017 and 9.7 sq metres of water per 1,000 population in 2026.
- 9.19 The supply for London Region and England wide in 2017 are 11 and 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population respectively. In 2026, it is projected to be 10 sq metres of water per 1,000 population for London and England is unchanged at 12 sq metres of water per 1,000 population
- 9.20 The purpose of setting these findings out, is to simply provide a measure of provision which can be compared with the neighbouring authorities, based on the current and projected population. The required provision of swimming pools in Harrow will be based on the supply and demand assessment.

Supply and demand for swimming across Harrow 2017 and 2026

- 9.21 When looking at simply comparing the Harrow supply of swimming pools with the Harrow demand and NOT based on the catchment area of pools across boundaries, then the Harrow supply of pools for community use is 1,661 sq metres of water in both years.
- 9.22 The Harrow demand for swimming pools is for 2,750 sq metres of water in 2017. This increases to 2,866 sq metres by 2026 for run 2, resulting from the increase in demand for swimming from population growth.
- 9.23 So there is a negative supply and demand balance of demand exceeding supply in both 2017 and 2026. This is by 1,089 sq metres of water in 2017, increasing to 1,205 sq metres of water in 2026. (Again for context, a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sq metres of water, depending on lane width).
- 9.24 To repeat however, this is the closed assessment and the findings for the interaction of supply, demand and access to swimming pools inside and outside Harrow and based on the catchment areas of swimming pools needs to be set out. This will establish how much of the Harrow demand for swimming can be met, how much unmet demand there is and where it is located.
- 9.25 There are negative balances in three of the neighbouring authorities in both years, with Brent, not surprisingly because it has the least number of pools, having the highest negative balance at 2,478 sq metres of water in 2017 and 2,758 sq metres of water in 2026.
- 9.26 There are positive supply and demand balances in three authorities but in two authority's these are very small at 127 sq metres of water in Three Rivers and 194 sq metres of water in Hillingdon in 2017. These balances become 56 sq metres of water and 53 sq metres of water

respectively in 2026, based on the increase in demand from population growth. The highest positive balance is in Hertsmere at 1,205 and then 1,127 sq metres of water.

9.27 Across the whole study area there is a net negative balance of 3,638 sq metres of water in 2017 and increasing to 4,957 sq metres of water in 2026. The implications of these findings are that for authorities with a negative balance, the pools are likely to be very full (reviewed under the used capacity heading).

Meeting the Harrow demand for swimming pools

9.28 Satisfied or met demand represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport catchment area of a swimming pool.

9.29 The finding is that 94.2% of the Harrow total demand for swimming pools can be met in 2017. The impact of the increase in demand for swimming from population growth, is to reduce satisfied demand very very slightly, to 94% of total demand for swimming in run 2 in 2026.

9.30 So over 90% of the Harrow demand for swimming is located inside the catchment area of a swimming pools and there is enough capacity at the pools (located both inside and outside the Borough) to accommodate this level of demand.

9.31 The model's findings are that car travel is the dominate travel mode to swimming pools by Harrow residents (20 minutes' drive time catchment area), with just over 77% of all visits in both years.

9.32 The percentage of visits to swimming pools by walkers (20 minutes/1mile catchment area) is 12. % in both years. The percentage of visits by public transport (15 minutes catchment area), is over 10.6% of all visits in both years.

Retained demand

9.33 There is a sub set of the satisfied demand findings which are about how much of the Harrow demand for swimming pools is retained within the Borough. Retained demand is 50.3% of the Harrow total satisfied demand in 2017. It is projected to be slightly less at 48.7% in run 2 in 2026.

9.34 So a reasonable level of retained demand, at around five out of ten visits to a pool by Harrow residents is being met at a pool located in the Borough.

9.35 However, the impact of the ageing pool stock in Harrow, as set out under the supply heading, now becomes evident. The satisfied demand findings are identifying that around 50% of the Harrow total demand for swimming in both years is exported and met outside the Borough.

Undoubtedly, a lot of this exported demand will be because the nearest pool to where a Harrow resident lives, is a pool in a neighbouring Borough. However, some of this exported demand will be because the pool stock in neighbouring Boroughs is more modern and there is a pull of Harrow demand to these pools.

Exported demand

- 9.36 The residual of satisfied demand, after retained demand is exported demand. In run 1 the finding is that 49.7% of the Harrow satisfied demand is being exported in 2017, a high level of exported demand. It increases to 51.3% of the Harrow demand being exported and met outside the authority by 2026.
- 9.37 The destination and scale of the Harrow exported demand for 2017 is set out in Map 5.1 below and this is for run 1. The yellow chevron represents the number of visits which are exported and met in neighbouring authorities.
- 9.38 The largest export of demand is to Ealing at 2,295 visits in the weekly peak period, this represents 36.4% of the total Harrow demand which is exported in 2017. Appendix 1 sets out that Ealing has 15 pools on 10 swimming pool sites. Five of the ten pool sites were opened post 2000, whilst there has been an extensive modernisation programme of the older pools and so overall it is quite a modern stock of pools.
- 9.39 The next largest export of Harrow's demand is to Hillingdon, at 1,911 visits per week in the weekly peak period, which is 26.2% of the total Harrow demand for swimming exported in 2017. Hillingdon has 14 swimming pools on 10 sites, with 4 pool sites having opened post 2000. So again quite a modern stock of pools.
- 9.40 The reasons for the export of Harrow demand to pools in Ealing and Hillingdon are because the catchment area of pools extends into Harrow, plus the draw of a more modern stock of pools in these two Boroughs.
- 9.41 The next highest export of swimming demand is to Hertsmere at 1,168 visits in the weekly peak period and which is 15.8% of the total Harrow demand exported. This is followed by Barnet, with 823 visits, and 10.9% of the Harrow exported demand, then Brent with 781 visits and 10.6% of the total Harrow exported demand. Finally, Three Rivers with 157 visits and 4.8% of the total Harrow demand for swimming which is exported and met outside the Borough.
- 9.42 In 2017 Harrow is retaining 7,924 visits from Borough residents in the weekly peak period at swimming pools located in the Borough.

Unmet demand for swimming in Harrow

- 9.43 Unmet demand has two parts to it - demand for swimming pools which cannot be met because (1) there is too much demand for any particular pool within its catchment area; or (2) the demand is located outside the catchment area of a pool, it is then classified as unmet demand.
- 9.44 In 2017 unmet demand in Harrow is 5.9% of total demand and which equates to 161 sq metres of water – so a low level of unmet demand in Harrow.
- 9.45 Unmet demand in run 2 for 2026 is only very slightly higher, at 6% of total demand and 171 sq metres of water.
- 9.46 In terms of the types of unmet demand, 90% in 2017 is from definition 2, demand located outside the catchment area of a pool, this decreases slightly to 87% in 2026.
- 9.47 Unmet demand outside catchment will always exist, because it is not possible to get complete geographic coverage, whereby all areas of an authority are inside the catchment area of a swimming pool.
- 9.48 The findings on unmet demand can be set out by what is termed aggregated unmet demand for swimming pools. This assessment identifies the total unmet demand in one kilometre grid squares across Harrow in units of sq metres of water. It then aggregates the total unmet demand in each one kilometre grid square.
- 9.49 This process allows identification of how unmet demand varies across Harrow and if there are any clusters/hot spots of unmet demand. (Map 6.1 for run 2 in the main report). In this run the total unmet demand is 171 sq metres of water across the Borough.
- 9.50 Aggregated unmet demand is highest in the south and east of the Borough. At 145 sq metres of water is in the Wealdstone area, east of the Harrow Leisure Centre site. There is then a cluster of aggregated unmet demand in the Stanmore area, with a value of between 100 – 143 sq metres of water.
- 9.51 After that aggregated unmet demand is highest in the south of the Borough around the Harrow on the Hill area, where there is aggregated unmet demand with a value of between 104 – 126 sq metres of water.
- 9.52 Aggregated unmet demand is lowest in the north west of the Borough, in the area west of Hatch End and the areas sharing a boundary with Three Rivers and Hillingdon. In these areas aggregated unmet demand ranges from 42 – 60 sq metres of water.
- 9.53 It may appear contradictory to say there is unmet demand from lack of access when in some of these locations there are swimming pools. The model does not, however, have the detailed data on walking routes to pools. It maps the walk to catchment area of pools based on the output areas of the pool locations. It then plots the unmet demand in each output

area that is outside the walking catchment area of pools. Of note is that 86% of the total unmet demand for swimming outside catchment is from residents who do not have access to a car.

9.54 The key finding is that aggregated unmet demand is low in total across the Borough. Total aggregated unmet demand in 2026 is 171 sq metres of water and 149 is from demand outside catchment and 22 sq metres of water is from lack of swimming pool capacity.

How full are the swimming pools?

9.55 The facilities planning model is designed to include a 'comfort factor' and the Sport England benchmark is that a pool is comfortably full when it reaches 70% of capacity used at peak times. Above this level the pool itself becomes too full and the changing and circulation area are also crowded.

9.56 In 2017 the Borough wide average for used capacity is 87% of pool capacity used at peak times. This increases to 90% by 2026, based on the projected population growth and the increase in demand for swimming pools up to 2026.

9.57 So, in effect, in both runs, the finding is that as a Borough wide average, the used capacity of the pools in the weekly peak period is between 17% and 20% above the Sport England pools full comfort level.

9.58 These findings reflect that the demand for swimming pools exceeds supply. Whilst unmet demand is not that high, the finding is that the pools in both years are pretty full.

9.59 These are the Borough wide averages for used capacity and the estimated used capacity at individual pool sites will vary from this average. Two pool sites are estimated to have 100% of pool capacity used at peak times in both years, these being Canons Sports Centre and Golds Gym. Whilst the Harrow School pool is estimated to have 95% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 100% by 2026.

9.60 These pools do however have far fewer hours for community use than the public leisure centre pools. At the Harrow School pool it is 29 hours per week. The public leisure centre pools have 52 hours of community use in the weekly peak period.

9.61 The public leisure centre swimming pools provide for the full range of swimming activities: of learn to swim; public recreational swimming; lane and fitness swimming activities and swimming development through clubs. Also they will be accessible for public pay and swim sessions, as well as for club swimming sessions.

9.62 They have the most extensive opening hours of the pool sites and may not be constrained by having to provide for education use only during the day but be able to schedule learn to swim programmes for schools with public recreational swimming. Finally, the pools will be

proactively managed to develop swimming participation and swimming as an activity to increase physical activity by residents.

- 9.63 So for all these reasons, the public leisure centres swimming pools have a draw effect and will provide the most comprehensive access and programmes for community use. The public swimming pool sites do have very high levels of used capacity, at Harrow Leisure Centre it is 81% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 92% in 2026. At the Aspire Leisure Centre it is very similar with 83% of pool capacity used at peak times in 2017 and 93% in 2026.
- 9.64 The Hatch End swimming pool has an estimated 97% of pool capacity used in 2017 and then 66% in 2026. The reason for the reduced usage in 2026 is most likely because of the weighting of the pool in the fpm modelling. The pool opened in 1929 and was modernised in 2010. It is the oldest pool in the Borough and possibly the study area. It will have a very low weighting in 2026, based on its age. So the model will be attributing less demand to this pool and more demand to pools in the same catchment area, and which are more modern and have a higher weighting. That said, the finding is that still some 66% of the pool capacity is used in 2026, so it is still a busy pool.
- 9.65 It is also very important to consider the size of any swimming pool site when considering the used capacity findings and not just view the percentage. The Harrow Leisure Centre has 2 pools and a total water area of 752 sq metres of water. So its usage in terms of the visits it can accommodate is much higher, than a pool of (say) Cannons Sports Centre with 263 sq metres of water.
- 9.66 In short 81% of pool usage at peak times at Harrow Leisure Centre is much higher, in terms of visits accommodated, than the 100% of pool capacity used at Canons Sports Centre. To repeat, it is very important to consider the size of a swimming pool site when considering used capacity and not just look at the percentage in isolation.
- 9.67 There are other reasons as to why the percentage of used capacity can vary and these are:
- The amount of demand located in the catchment area of a pool will vary and impact on the used capacity. A venue with few other pools in its catchment will retain more of the demand and have a higher usage, than a pool site which has several pools competing in the same catchment area and for the same level of demand.
 - Other facilities on the same site, such as a gym or studios. This provides for a greater range of activities and creates more critical mass, so there can be a draw effect and the opportunity to do more than one activity at the same venue. The findings set out are for the used capacity of the pools – not the venue. However, the benefit of providing for a range of activities at one venue does benefit the pool usage.



End of report

9.68 This concludes the summary of key findings for the swimming pools report.

Appendix 1: Swimming pools in Harrow and the rest of the study area included in the assessment

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
HARROW						73%	11%	15%
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1990	1995	83%	13%	4%
CANONS SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 11	263	1993		55%	11%	34%
GOLDS GYM (HARROW)	Main/General	20 x 6	120	2002		65%	8%	27%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	33 x 16	528	1977		73%	11%	16%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	16 x 14	224					
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1985		75%	13%	12%
HATCH END SWIMMING POOL	Main/General	23 x 10	230	1929	2010	77%	10%	13%
BARNET						72%	14%	14%
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 18	450	1976	2007	78%	19%	3%
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300					
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	13 x 13	156					
CHURCH FARM LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	18 x 9	162	1960	1969	53%	8%	39%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FINCHLEY)	Main/General	20 x 10	200	1989	2002	71%	10%	20%
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1996		68%	16%	15%
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure Pool	20 x 8	150					
FRITH MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2014		74%	15%	11%
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MILL HILL)	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1998		78%	11%	11%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	2005		74%	15%	11%
NUFFIELD HEALTH FRIERN BARNET FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	Main/General	20 x 10	200	2001		75%	9%	16%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	22 x 9	187	1965		51%	6%	43%
QUEEN ELIZABETHS SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 17	425	2007		75%	9%	16%
UNDERHILL JUNIOR SCHOOL	Main/General	22 x 7	154	1965		47%	6%	47%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2000	2007	67%	12%	21%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	Learner/Teaching/ Training	12 x 8	96					
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2005		73%	10%	17%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (MILL HILL)	Learner/Teaching/ Training	11 x 8	88					
BRENT						59%	16%	25%
MANOR HEALTH & LEISURE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	Main/General	18 x 12	216	2006		75%	14%	12%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BRONDESBURY PARK)	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2002	2010	44%	16%	40%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1981	2005	70%	15%	15%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	13 x 10	130					
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 12	300	2006		50%	18%	32%
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	13 x 10	130					
EALING						67%	13%	19%
ACTON CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 17	425	2014		53%	15%	33%
ACTON CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	12 x 8	96					

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (SUDBURY HILL)	Main/General	25 x 12	300	1998	2004	81%	10%	9%
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (SUDBURY HILL)	Leisure Pool	11 x 10	110					
DORMERS WELLS LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	20 x 12	240	1972		52%	11%	37%
EDEN FITNESS	Main/General	20 x 8	160	2007	2015	51%	7%	42%
EIGHTH LEVEL HEALTH & FITNESS	Main/General	23 x 8	183	1997	2008	66%	14%	20%
GOLDS GYM (HANWELL)	Main/General	20 x 6	120	1997	2003	53%	7%	40%
GURNELL LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	50 x 15	750	1981		74%	17%	9%
GURNELL LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure Pool	25 x 9	213					
NORTHOLT LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 17	425	2010		75%	13%	13%
NORTHOLT LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	12 x 6	72					
PARK CLUB ACTON	Main/General	16 x 10	160	2000	2011	72%	11%	17%
WEST LONDON HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB	Main/General	25 x 13	313	2002	2008	66%	10%	24%
WEST LONDON HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB	Leisure Pool	10 x 3	30					
HILLINGDON						81%	11%	8%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 17	425	2010		73%	13%	14%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	14 x 7	98					
HIGHGROVE POOL AND FITNESS CENTRE	Main/General	33 x 13	422	1967	2013	81%	9%	10%
HIGHGROVE POOL AND FITNESS CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	13 x 9	117					
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Main/General	50 x 20	1000	2010		87%	12%	1%
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Leisure Pool	15 x 10	150					
NORTHWOOD COLLEGE	Main/General	25 x 15	375	1993		81%	8%	11%
NUFFIELD HEALTH STOCKLEY PARK FITNESS & WELLBEING GYM	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2001		87%	10%	3%
SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB (HEATHROW)	Main/General	16 x 12	192	1993	2014	87%	10%	3%
ST HELENS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	325	2004		80%	8%	12%
THE NORTHWOOD CLUB	Main/General	20 x 8	160	1995		79%	6%	15%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (NORTHWOOD HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	1996		89%	6%	4%
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (NORTHWOOD HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB)	Main/General	15 x 8	120					
WILLIAM BYRD POOL	Main/General	23 x 7	161	1974	2001	64%	11%	26%
HERTSMERE						82%	9%	8%
BUSHEY GROVE LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 13	313	2001	2009	84%	10%	7%
BUSHEY GROVE LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	16 x 8	128					
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (BUSHEY)	Main/General	25 x 6	150	1991	2004	90%	7%	3%
FURZEFIELD CENTRE	Main/General	33 x 12	396	1968	1998	80%	7%	12%
FURZEFIELD CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	12 x 9	108					
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S BOYS' SCHOOL	Main/General	23 x 11	253	1960		87%	11%	2%
REVIVE FITNESS & SPA LTD	Main/General	20 x 6	120	1998	2013	73%	4%	23%
ST MARGARETS SPORTS CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 14	350	2002		84%	10%	6%

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Car % Demand	Public Tran % Demand	Walk % Demand
THE VENUE	Main/General	25 x 18	438	2000	2009	79%	10%	10%
THE VENUE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	13 x 8	94					
VELOCITY HEALTH & FITNESS (LONDON WATFORD)	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2008		90%	9%	2%
THREE RIVERS						82%	7%	11%
MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	Main/General	25 x 13	325	1992	2013	87%	9%	3%
RICKMANSWORTH SCHOOL	Main/General	25 x 8	184	1955	2014	73%	6%	22%
SIR JAMES ALTHAM	Main/General	25 x 8	200	1979	2000	66%	8%	26%
THE GROVE	Main/General	22 x 8	176	2003		91%	6%	3%
THE GROVE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	8 x 8	64					
WILLIAM PENN LEISURE CENTRE	Main/General	25 x 10	250	2010		85%	5%	10%
WILLIAM PENN LEISURE CENTRE	Learner/Teaching/ Training	13 x 9	117					

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

¹ Award made in 2007/08 year.

- Active People Survey - Sport England
- STP User Survey - Sport England & SportsScotland
- 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 feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their location

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.

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

at around 1920 with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

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

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;

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

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

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 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

8.4 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%

Appendix 2: Latent Demand Report

London Borough of Harrow: Harrow Leisure Centre & Bannister Sports Centre *Assessment of Latent Demand for Fitness*

We have set out to assess the potential additional demand for fitness at Harrow Leisure Centre and also what the demand would be for a new gym / pool option at Bannister Sports Centre. Both centres are owned by Harrow Council and managed by SLM (Everyone Active).

Harrow Leisure Centre opened in 1997 and currently includes a 160 station gym, two indoor swimming pools, ten court sports hall, group exercise studios and squash courts; there are around 6,750 members with a monthly price point of £29.99 to access the gym and pool or £35 to also include classes. We understand there are plans to either refurbish or redevelop the fitness offering at the centre.

Bannister Sports Centre currently has outdoor sports facilities only; a 400m running track and grass pitches. We understand the council is considering developing the site and extending the facility to include a swimming pool and some health & fitness provision, the size and scale of which will depend on the demand.

In estimating the latent demand for Harrow Leisure Centre, we have concentrated on the population that live within a 1.5 mile radius of the centre and for Bannister Sports Centre, a smaller 1 mile radius. For both we have factored in the number and types of people living in the area, plus the competing fitness gyms.

Harrow Leisure Centre

Catchment Area & Demographics

Harrow is a densely populated area with over 62k people within a 1 mile radius of the leisure centre, rising to **117,086** within 1.5 miles; this is our 'core' catchment area. We understand that at present, around 67% of members fall within this 1.5 mile catchment area. Although it rises to just over 80% within 2 miles, population numbers increase significantly too meaning that overall penetration within this 1.5-2 mile band will be much lower. We have, of course, made allowance within our latent demand estimate for those people who do travel from outside the catchment.

By far the most prominent Mosaic group in the catchment area is F (Suburban Mindsets) which makes up over 44% of all local people – more than three times higher than the national average. These people fall almost exclusively into just two Mosaic types: F24 (Garden Suburbia – 25%) and F28 (Asian Attainment - 19%). The former is a particularly common type in outer London suburbs and contains families with older children, where the parents are in their 40s and 50s. Both parents tend to work, usually in white collar office jobs with some in middle management, so household incomes are above average. Those in type F28 tend to be South Asian families, with many people from a Hindu or Sikh background. Many households contain extended families and most have school aged or older children still living at home. Again, incomes are above average and there is a strong work ethic.

A further 23% of locals are classified as group O (Liberal Opinions) and in particular, type O61 (Convivial Homeowners). These are well educated people, mainly in their late 30s and early 40s, some of whom are starting a family. They have good jobs and household incomes are high; we also know they have a high

propensity for fitness.

The most affluent Mosaic group (A – Alpha Territory) makes up 7% of the population and although not huge numbers, this is still more than twice the national average. These tend to be very influential people who live a cosmopolitan lifestyle; they are in senior management and like to work hard and play hard. Many are in their 30s and 40s, while others are approaching retirement.

8% of locals are described as type N60 (Global Fusion); these are young working people, mainly in their 20s and 30s, from a wide variety of ethnic minorities. They tend to live in terraced houses, some in house-shares, and they earn reasonable salaries. They are a young and vibrant segment of the population so prime target for gym membership, although they tend to go for the lower cost option.

Competition

The principal competitor to Harrow Leisure Centre comes from the low cost private chain, The Gym, located less than half a mile away, on the High Street in Wealdstone. It has a 150 station gym, around 4,500 members and charges a competitive £17.99 per month.

In addition, The Gym also have two other sites in the catchment, one in Harrow on the Hill, a mile away to the south and one in North Harrow, a mile and a half away to the west. Harrow on the Hill opened earlier this year and already has over 3,500 members with a monthly membership of £14.99. North Harrow, in comparison, charges slightly more; £17.99, but has a very large membership base of around 7,000 members.

The centre of Harrow on the Hill is also home to two private clubs with swimming pools. Golds Gym has a 150 station gym, 20m indoor swimming pool, spa area and exercise studios (£57 per month or £35 on a 12 month contract). Or the other option people have to choose from is Fitz Health Club, which is slightly smaller; 100 station gym, 15m indoor swimming pool and studio (£49.99 or £29.99 on a 12 month contract).

Fitness First, which is based at the St Georges Centre, close to Harrow on the Hill train station, has a 70 station gym with just under 3,000 members. Membership is £57 per month or £37 for a 12 month contract. The Fitness First chain is in the process of being sold to DW Fitness so this club could change soon; and we know that DW plan to sell some of the clubs to The Gym Group and GLL.

The Body Factory is a small independent club where the main focus is on physio and rehab, however they do allow some public use for £3 per session.

Heading south, there are two small education-based gym offerings; The University of Westminster (20 station gym) and Harrow School (35 station gym). Harrow School also has a swimming pool.

There is also the Energie Fitness Club at Northwick Park, on the southern fringes of the catchment. Its facilities include a 36 station gym and studios for its members (c. 700). It charges £39 per month.

Heading east to Kenton, is Snap Fitness. Its monthly membership is £19.99 per month and facilities include a 45 station gym and studio.

Latent Demand

We have estimated the overall demand for the Harrow Leisure Centre to be **7,217** – this is the total number of members we feel could be achieved, assuming the health & fitness offering was redeveloped / expanded in some way. This includes allowance for 35% of the total to travel from outside the 1.5 mile catchment area (we know that 33% of members currently live more than 1.5 miles away and it's feasible that this could increase slightly with an improved offering). Although any development would make Harrow Leisure Centre the largest facility in the area, we have made some negative consideration for the competition in the area; particularly for those who may still prefer a gym only, 'no frills' option, like that offered by The Gym Group.

We understand the centre currently has around 6,750 members, so our estimate highlights a potential increase of **467**.

Bannister Sports Centre

Catchment Area & Demographics

Because of the scale of the fitness offering at Harrow Leisure Centre and the fact that the Harrow and Wealdstone area is much more densely populated than the area between Hatch End and Harrow Weald, we have concentrated on a 1 mile radius around Bannister Sports Centre and assumed that the fitness offering would be significantly smaller than that of Harrow Leisure Centre. Having plotted the current Harrow members, we found that just 10% of them live within this 1 mile catchment area around Bannister (the majority of members live within a mile of Harrow or the area to the east, around Kenton and Queensbury tube station).

Within a mile of Bannister Sports Centre, there are **25,382** people. This overlaps slightly with the 1.5 mile catchment around Harrow LC, mainly in the Harrow Weald area. The dominant group is again F (Suburban Mindsets – 32%) and the same two types stand out (F24 & F28 – mentioned above). However, group A (Alpha Territory) accounts for the second largest share of the population, making up 17% of locals. This is the most affluent group and numbers around Bannister are much higher than can be found around Harrow. Most of these fall into type A02 (Voices of Authority) or A03 (Business Class). The former is described as *'influential thought leaders in comfortable and spacious homes'* while the latter are *'business leaders approaching retirement, living in large family homes in the most prestigious residential suburbs'*. Those in A03 will be older than those in A02 but both have substantial disposable incomes.

Group O (Liberal Opinions) is also prominent and again, it's type O61 (Convivial Homeowners) which stands out, making up 11% of local people. As mentioned above, these are well educated professionals in their late 30s and early 40s who have high disposable incomes and propensity for fitness.

Competition

Within one mile of Bannister Sports Centre, there are no other competitors offering both wet and dry facilities. The closest is in fact Harrow Leisure Centre, over a mile and a half to the south east. Aside from Harrow, the other options to reach a public leisure centre are The Centre, 2 miles away in Oxhey (50 station gym, no pool) or Cannons Sports Centre, over 2 miles away in Stanmore (20 station gym, 25m pool).

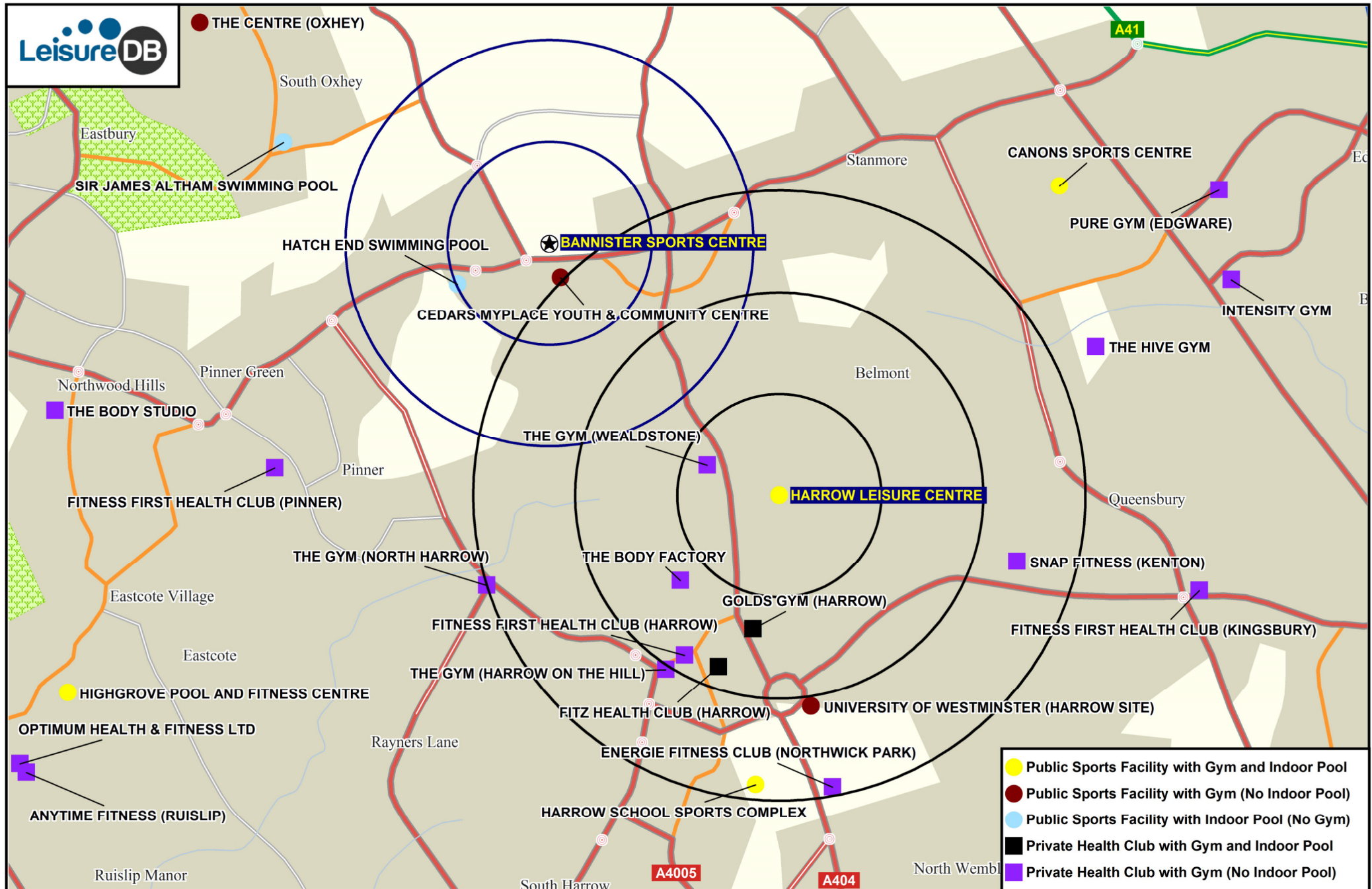
Cedars Youth & Community Centre which is a 5 minute walk away on Chicheley Road is the only gym within the catchment, however it only offers a very small (10 station) gym. Gym membership is £30 per year and then £1 per visit (250 members).

In terms of swimming pools there are two options close by; Hatch End Swimming Pool (22m pool) on the Uxbridge Road in Pinner and Sir James Altham Swimming Pool (25m pool) slightly further away in South Oxhey. Neither, however, also offer a gym facility.

Latent Demand

We have estimated the latent demand for the Bannister Sports Centre to be **1,085** – this is the total number of members we feel could be achieved if the site were to offer a fitness gym and swimming pool. This includes allowance for 35% of the total to travel from outside the 1 mile catchment area.

Health & Fitness Competition Map for Harrow Leisure Centre & Bannister Sports Centre, Harrow (showing half mile bands)



ESTIMATE OF LATENT DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS BANNISTER SPORTS CENTRE - 1 mile radius		
MOSAIC UK Type	Total Population	Total Health & Fitness Demand
A01 Global Power Brokers	28	1
A02 Voices of Authority	2,077	55
A03 Business Class	2,070	57
A04 Serious Money	40	1
B05 Mid-Career Climbers	92	4
B06 Yesterday's Captains	348	9
B07 Distinctive Success	495	17
B08 Dormitory Villagers	254	8
B09 Escape to the Country	24	1
B10 Parish Guardians	62	2
C11 Squires Among Locals	3	0
C12 Country Loving Elders	0	0
C13 Modern Agribusiness	0	0
C14 Farming Today	0	0
C15 Upland Struggle	0	0
D16 Side Street Singles	152	6
D17 Jacks of All Trades	19	1
D18 Hardworking Families	0	0
D19 Innate Conservatives	268	9
E20 Golden Retirement	119	2
E21 Bungalow Quietude	33	1
E22 Beachcombers	0	0
E23 Balcony Downsizers	1,430	32
F24 Garden Suburbia	3,515	156
F25 Production Managers	31	1
F26 Mid-Market Families	346	14
F27 Shop Floor Affluence	267	13
F28 Asian Attainment	4,082	81
G29 Footloose Managers	465	17
G30 Soccer Dads and Mums	0	0
G31 Domestic Comfort	0	0
G32 Childcare Years	18	1
G33 Military Dependants	0	0
H34 Buy-to-Let Territory	1,325	39
H35 Brownfield Pioneers	63	3
H36 Foot on the Ladder	140	4
H37 First to Move In	25	1
I38 Settled Ex-Tenants	36	1
I39 Choice Right to Buy	378	12
I40 Legacy of Labour	196	4
I41 Stressed Borrowers	1,398	38
J42 Worn-Out Workers	354	7
J43 Streetwise Kids	461	7
J44 New Parents in Need	0	0
K45 Small Block Singles	69	1
K46 Tenement Living	0	0
K47 Deprived View	0	0
K48 Multicultural Towers	0	0
K49 Re-Housed Migrants	0	0
L50 Pensioners in Blocks	117	2
L51 Sheltered Seniors	109	0
L52 Meals on Wheels	303	1
L53 Low Spending Elders	78	2
M54 Clocking Off	0	0
M55 Backyard Regeneration	182	8
M56 Small Wage Owners	54	1
N57 Back-to-Back Basics	0	0
N58 Asian Identities	0	0
N59 Low-Key Starters	354	7
N60 Global Fusion	524	10
O61 Convivial Homeowners	2,859	68
O62 Crash Pad Professionals	79	2
O63 Urban Cool	0	0
O64 Bright Young Things	0	0
O65 Anti-Materialists	0	0
O66 University Fringe	0	0
O67 Study Buddies	0	0
Sub Total	25,382	705
<i>Add consideration for 35% of Members from outside catchment</i>		380
Estimate of Latent Demand for Health & Fitness		1,085

ESTIMATE OF LATENT DEMAND FOR HEALTH AND FITNESS HARROW LEISURE CENTRE - 1.5 mile radius		
MOSAIC UK Type	Total Population	Total Health & Fitness Demand
A01 Global Power Brokers	28	0
A02 Voices of Authority	5,888	218
A03 Business Class	2,434	92
A04 Serious Money	0	0
B05 Mid-Career Climbers	338	17
B06 Yesterday's Captains	295	25
B07 Distinctive Success	235	20
B08 Dormitory Villagers	223	21
B09 Escape to the Country	65	5
B10 Parish Guardians	21	1
C11 Squires Among Locals	0	0
C12 Country Loving Elders	0	0
C13 Modern Agribusiness	0	0
C14 Farming Today	0	0
C15 Upland Struggle	0	0
D16 Side Street Singles	143	9
D17 Jacks of All Trades	9	1
D18 Hardworking Families	78	6
D19 Innate Conservatives	1,234	85
E20 Golden Retirement	81	5
E21 Bungalow Quietude	33	2
E22 Beachcombers	0	0
E23 Balcony Downsizers	1,839	94
F24 Garden Suburbia	29,265	948
F25 Production Managers	44	2
F26 Mid-Market Families	85	4
F27 Shop Floor Affluence	421	29
F28 Asian Attainment	21,769	997
G29 Footloose Managers	600	21
G30 Soccer Dads and Mums	0	0
G31 Domestic Comfort	0	0
G32 Childcare Years	51	3
G33 Military Dependants	225	2
H34 Buy-to-Let Territory	6,462	439
H35 Brownfield Pioneers	1,043	73
H36 Foot on the Ladder	470	37
H37 First to Move In	210	15
I38 Settled Ex-Tenants	17	1
I39 Choice Right to Buy	290	18
I40 Legacy of Labour	169	7
I41 Stressed Borrowers	1,244	49
J42 Worn-Out Workers	389	8
J43 Streetwise Kids	408	9
J44 New Parents in Need	0	0
K45 Small Block Singles	69	2
K46 Tenement Living	19	1
K47 Deprived View	0	0
K48 Multicultural Towers	352	13
K49 Re-Housed Migrants	768	29
L50 Pensioners in Blocks	393	6
L51 Sheltered Seniors	331	4
L52 Meals on Wheels	914	25
L53 Low Spending Elders	90	3
M54 Clocking Off	0	0
M55 Backyard Regeneration	128	7
M56 Small Wage Owners	19	1
N57 Back-to-Back Basics	0	0
N58 Asian Identities	0	0
N59 Low-Key Starters	270	16
N60 Global Fusion	9,423	384
O61 Convivial Homeowners	16,301	582
O62 Crash Pad Professionals	7,198	369
O63 Urban Cool	113	7
O64 Bright Young Things	2,667	154
O65 Anti-Materialists	104	7
O66 University Fringe	501	14
O67 Study Buddies	0	0
Sub Total	117,086	4,886
Add consideration for 35% of Members from outside catchmen		2,631
Minus consideration for competition / decay on catchment fringe		300
Estimate of Total Demand for Health & Fitness		7,217
Minus current membership (approx)		6,750
Estimate of Latent Demand for Health & Fitness		467

MOSAIC UK Profile Report

Target Area: 1 mile radius around Bannister Sports Centre (LB Harrow)

Base Area: England

	Bannister SC - 1 mile radius	Bannister SC - 1 mile radius %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
Groups						
A Alpha Territory (Pop)	4,215	16.61	1,865,432	3.43	0.23	484
B Professional Rewards (Pop)	1,276	5.03	4,674,115	8.59	0.03	58
C Rural Solitude (Pop)	3	0.01	2,053,980	3.78	0.00	0
D Small Town Diversity (Pop)	439	1.73	4,584,594	8.43	0.01	21
E Active Retirement (Pop)	1,582	6.23	2,136,419	3.93	0.07	159
F Suburban Mindsets (Pop)	8,241	32.47	6,876,925	12.64	0.12	257
G Careers and Kids (Pop)	483	1.90	3,147,773	5.79	0.02	33
H New Homemakers (Pop)	1,553	6.12	2,538,917	4.67	0.06	131
I Ex-Council Community (Pop)	2,008	7.91	4,620,807	8.50	0.04	93
J Claimant Cultures (Pop)	815	3.21	2,977,459	5.47	0.03	59
K Upper Floor Living (Pop)	69	0.27	2,736,314	5.03	0.00	5
L Elderly Needs (Pop)	607	2.39	1,963,838	3.61	0.03	66
M Industrial Heritage (Pop)	236	0.93	4,282,691	7.87	0.01	12
N Terraced Melting Pot (Pop)	878	3.46	4,570,081	8.40	0.02	41
O Liberal Opinions (Pop)	2,938	11.58	4,783,914	8.80	0.06	132
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
A Alpha Territory (Pop)						
A01 Global Power Brokers (Pop)	28	0.11	130,779	0.24	0.02	46
A02 Voices of Authority (Pop)	2,077	8.18	613,066	1.13	0.34	726
A03 Business Class (Pop)	2,070	8.16	831,348	1.53	0.25	534
A04 Serious Money (Pop)	40	0.16	290,239	0.53	0.01	30
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
B Professional Rewards (Pop)						
B05 Mid-Career Climbers (Pop)	92	0.36	1,148,842	2.11	0.01	17
B06 Yesterday's Captains (Pop)	348	1.37	1,108,606	2.04	0.03	67
B07 Distinctive Success (Pop)	495	1.95	302,723	0.56	0.16	351
B08 Dormitory Villagers (Pop)	254	1.00	889,869	1.64	0.03	61
B09 Escape to the Country (Pop)	24	0.09	720,979	1.33	0.00	7
B10 Parish Guardians (Pop)	62	0.25	503,096	0.93	0.01	27
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
C Rural Solitude (Pop)						
C11 Squires Among Locals (Pop)	3	0.01	523,564	0.96	0.00	1
C12 Country Loving Elders (Pop)	0	0.00	579,675	1.07	0.00	0
C13 Modern Agribusiness (Pop)	0	0.00	560,832	1.03	0.00	0
C14 Farming Today (Pop)	0	0.00	284,695	0.52	0.00	0
C15 Upland Struggle (Pop)	0	0.00	105,214	0.19	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
D Small Town Diversity (Pop)						
D16 Side Street Singles (Pop)	152	0.60	688,430	1.27	0.02	47
D17 Jacks of All Trades (Pop)	19	0.07	1,287,257	2.37	0.00	3
D18 Hardworking Families (Pop)	0	0.00	1,054,247	1.94	0.00	0
D19 Innate Conservatives (Pop)	268	1.06	1,554,660	2.86	0.02	37
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
E Active Retirement (Pop)						
E20 Golden Retirement (Pop)	119	0.47	319,081	0.59	0.04	80
E21 Bungalow Quietude (Pop)	33	0.13	906,607	1.67	0.00	8
E22 Beachcombers (Pop)	0	0.00	363,446	0.67	0.00	0
E23 Balcony Downsizers (Pop)	1,430	5.63	547,285	1.01	0.26	560
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
F Suburban Mindsets (Pop)						
F24 Garden Suburbia (Pop)	3,515	13.85	1,585,777	2.92	0.22	475
F25 Production Managers (Pop)	31	0.12	1,770,373	3.26	0.00	4
F26 Mid-Market Families (Pop)	346	1.36	1,447,222	2.66	0.02	51
F27 Shop Floor Affluence (Pop)	267	1.05	1,249,699	2.30	0.02	46
F28 Asian Attainment (Pop)	4,082	16.08	823,854	1.51	0.50	1,062
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100

	Bannister SC - 1 mile radius	Bannister SC - 1 mile radius %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
G Careers and Kids (Pop)						
G29 Footloose Managers (Pop)	465	1.83	934,642	1.72	0.05	107
G30 Soccer Dads and Mums (Pop)	0	0.00	506,599	0.93	0.00	0
G31 Domestic Comfort (Pop)	0	0.00	689,397	1.27	0.00	0
G32 Childcare Years (Pop)	18	0.07	898,837	1.65	0.00	4
G33 Military Dependants (Pop)	0	0.00	118,298	0.22	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
H New Homemakers (Pop)						
H34 Buy-to-Let Territory (Pop)	1,325	5.22	690,972	1.27	0.19	411
H35 Brownfield Pioneers (Pop)	63	0.25	726,428	1.34	0.01	19
H36 Foot on the Ladder (Pop)	140	0.55	1,010,491	1.86	0.01	30
H37 First to Move In (Pop)	25	0.10	111,026	0.20	0.02	48
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
I Ex-Council Community (Pop)						
I38 Settled Ex-Tenants (Pop)	36	0.14	641,152	1.18	0.01	12
I39 Choice Right to Buy (Pop)	378	1.49	800,771	1.47	0.05	101
I40 Legacy of Labour (Pop)	196	0.77	1,707,602	3.14	0.01	25
I41 Stressed Borrowers (Pop)	1,398	5.51	1,471,282	2.71	0.10	204
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
J Claimant Cultures (Pop)						
J42 Worn-Out Workers (Pop)	354	1.39	1,164,731	2.14	0.03	65
J43 Streetwise Kids (Pop)	461	1.82	688,577	1.27	0.07	143
J44 New Parents in Need (Pop)	0	0.00	1,124,151	2.07	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
K Upper Floor Living (Pop)						
K45 Small Block Singles (Pop)	69	0.27	814,960	1.50	0.01	18
K46 Tenement Living (Pop)	0	0.00	218,441	0.40	0.00	0
K47 Deprived View (Pop)	0	0.00	123,808	0.23	0.00	0
K48 Multicultural Towers (Pop)	0	0.00	766,394	1.41	0.00	0
K49 Re-Housed Migrants (Pop)	0	0.00	812,711	1.49	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
L Elderly Needs (Pop)						
L50 Pensioners in Blocks (Pop)	117	0.46	426,969	0.79	0.03	59
L51 Sheltered Seniors (Pop)	109	0.43	438,758	0.81	0.02	53
L52 Meals on Wheels (Pop)	303	1.19	333,012	0.61	0.09	195
L53 Low Spending Elders (Pop)	78	0.31	765,099	1.41	0.01	22
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
M Industrial Heritage (Pop)						
M54 Clocking Off (Pop)	0	0.00	1,262,957	2.32	0.00	0
M55 Backyard Regeneration (Pop)	182	0.72	1,334,951	2.45	0.01	29
M56 Small Wage Owners (Pop)	54	0.21	1,684,783	3.10	0.00	7
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
N Terraced Melting Pot (Pop)						
N57 Back-to-Back Basics (Pop)	0	0.00	1,188,600	2.19	0.00	0
N58 Asian Identities (Pop)	0	0.00	764,829	1.41	0.00	0
N59 Low-Key Starters (Pop)	354	1.39	1,411,181	2.59	0.03	54
N60 Global Fusion (Pop)	524	2.07	1,205,471	2.22	0.04	93
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100
O Liberal Opinions (Pop)						
O61 Convivial Homeowners (Pop)	2,859	11.27	1,042,834	1.92	0.27	588
O62 Crash Pad Professionals (Pop)	79	0.31	809,593	1.49	0.01	21
O63 Urban Cool (Pop)	0	0.00	750,146	1.38	0.00	0
O64 Bright Young Things (Pop)	0	0.00	840,118	1.54	0.00	0
O65 Anti-Materialists (Pop)	0	0.00	586,034	1.08	0.00	0
O66 University Fringe (Pop)	0	0.00	539,081	0.99	0.00	0
O67 Study Buddies (Pop)	0	0.00	216,108	0.40	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	25,382	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.05	100

MOSAIC UK Profile Report

Target Area: 1.5 mile radius around Harrow Leisure Centre (LB Harrow)

Base Area: England

	Harrow LC - 1.5 mile radius	Harrow LC - 1.5 mile radius %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
Groups						
A Alpha Territory (Pop)	8,351	7.13	1,865,432	3.43	0.45	208
B Professional Rewards (Pop)	1,178	1.01	4,674,115	8.59	0.03	12
C Rural Solitude (Pop)	0	0.00	2,053,980	3.78	0.00	0
D Small Town Diversity (Pop)	1,464	1.25	4,584,594	8.43	0.03	15
E Active Retirement (Pop)	1,953	1.67	2,136,419	3.93	0.09	42
F Suburban Mindsets (Pop)	51,584	44.06	6,876,925	12.64	0.75	348
G Careers and Kids (Pop)	876	0.75	3,147,773	5.79	0.03	13
H New Homemakers (Pop)	8,184	6.99	2,538,917	4.67	0.32	150
I Ex-Council Community (Pop)	1,720	1.47	4,620,807	8.50	0.04	17
J Claimant Cultures (Pop)	797	0.68	2,977,459	5.47	0.03	12
K Upper Floor Living (Pop)	1,208	1.03	2,736,314	5.03	0.04	21
L Elderly Needs (Pop)	1,728	1.48	1,963,838	3.61	0.09	41
M Industrial Heritage (Pop)	147	0.13	4,282,691	7.87	0.00	2
N Terraced Melting Pot (Pop)	9,693	8.28	4,570,081	8.40	0.21	99
O Liberal Opinions (Pop)	26,884	22.96	4,783,914	8.80	0.56	261
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
A Alpha Territory (Pop)						
A01 Global Power Brokers (Pop)	28	0.02	130,779	0.24	0.02	10
A02 Voices of Authority (Pop)	5,888	5.03	613,066	1.13	0.96	446
A03 Business Class (Pop)	2,434	2.08	831,348	1.53	0.29	136
A04 Serious Money (Pop)	0	0.00	290,239	0.53	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
B Professional Rewards (Pop)						
B05 Mid-Career Climbers (Pop)	338	0.29	1,148,842	2.11	0.03	14
B06 Yesterday's Captains (Pop)	295	0.25	1,108,606	2.04	0.03	12
B07 Distinctive Success (Pop)	235	0.20	302,723	0.56	0.08	36
B08 Dormitory Villagers (Pop)	223	0.19	889,869	1.64	0.03	12
B09 Escape to the Country (Pop)	65	0.06	720,979	1.33	0.01	4
B10 Parish Guardians (Pop)	21	0.02	503,096	0.93	0.00	2
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
C Rural Solitude (Pop)						
C11 Squires Among Locals (Pop)	0	0.00	523,564	0.96	0.00	0
C12 Country Loving Elders (Pop)	0	0.00	579,675	1.07	0.00	0
C13 Modern Agribusiness (Pop)	0	0.00	560,832	1.03	0.00	0
C14 Farming Today (Pop)	0	0.00	284,695	0.52	0.00	0
C15 Upland Struggle (Pop)	0	0.00	105,214	0.19	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
D Small Town Diversity (Pop)						
D16 Side Street Singles (Pop)	143	0.12	688,430	1.27	0.02	10
D17 Jacks of All Trades (Pop)	9	0.01	1,287,257	2.37	0.00	0
D18 Hardworking Families (Pop)	78	0.07	1,054,247	1.94	0.01	3
D19 Innate Conservatives (Pop)	1,234	1.05	1,554,660	2.86	0.08	37
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
E Active Retirement (Pop)						
E20 Golden Retirement (Pop)	81	0.07	319,081	0.59	0.03	12
E21 Bungalow Quietude (Pop)	33	0.03	906,607	1.67	0.00	2
E22 Beachcombers (Pop)	0	0.00	363,446	0.67	0.00	0
E23 Balcony Downsizers (Pop)	1,839	1.57	547,285	1.01	0.34	156
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
F Suburban Mindsets (Pop)						
F24 Garden Suburbia (Pop)	29,265	24.99	1,585,777	2.92	1.85	857
F25 Production Managers (Pop)	44	0.04	1,770,373	3.26	0.00	1
F26 Mid-Market Families (Pop)	85	0.07	1,447,222	2.66	0.01	3
F27 Shop Floor Affluence (Pop)	421	0.36	1,249,699	2.30	0.03	16
F28 Asian Attainment (Pop)	21,769	18.59	823,854	1.51	2.64	1,227
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100

	Harrow LC - 1.5 mile radius	Harrow LC - 1.5 mile radius %	England	England %	Penetration	Index
G Careers and Kids (Pop)						
G29 Footloose Managers (Pop)	600	0.51	934,642	1.72	0.06	30
G30 Soccer Dads and Mums (Pop)	0	0.00	506,599	0.93	0.00	0
G31 Domestic Comfort (Pop)	0	0.00	689,397	1.27	0.00	0
G32 Childcare Years (Pop)	51	0.04	898,837	1.65	0.01	3
G33 Military Dependants (Pop)	225	0.19	118,298	0.22	0.19	88
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
H New Homemakers (Pop)						
H34 Buy-to-Let Territory (Pop)	6,462	5.52	690,972	1.27	0.94	434
H35 Brownfield Pioneers (Pop)	1,043	0.89	726,428	1.34	0.14	67
H36 Foot on the Ladder (Pop)	470	0.40	1,010,491	1.86	0.05	22
H37 First to Move In (Pop)	210	0.18	111,026	0.20	0.19	88
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
I Ex-Council Community (Pop)						
I38 Settled Ex-Tenants (Pop)	17	0.01	641,152	1.18	0.00	1
I39 Choice Right to Buy (Pop)	290	0.25	800,771	1.47	0.04	17
I40 Legacy of Labour (Pop)	169	0.14	1,707,602	3.14	0.01	5
I41 Stressed Borrowers (Pop)	1,244	1.06	1,471,282	2.71	0.08	39
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
J Claimant Cultures (Pop)						
J42 Worn-Out Workers (Pop)	389	0.33	1,164,731	2.14	0.03	16
J43 Streetwise Kids (Pop)	408	0.35	688,577	1.27	0.06	28
J44 New Parents in Need (Pop)	0	0.00	1,124,151	2.07	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
K Upper Floor Living (Pop)						
K45 Small Block Singles (Pop)	69	0.06	814,960	1.50	0.01	4
K46 Tenement Living (Pop)	19	0.02	218,441	0.40	0.01	4
K47 Deprived View (Pop)	0	0.00	123,808	0.23	0.00	0
K48 Multicultural Towers (Pop)	352	0.30	766,394	1.41	0.05	21
K49 Re-Housed Migrants (Pop)	768	0.66	812,711	1.49	0.09	44
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
L Elderly Needs (Pop)						
L50 Pensioners in Blocks (Pop)	393	0.34	426,969	0.79	0.09	43
L51 Sheltered Seniors (Pop)	331	0.28	438,758	0.81	0.08	35
L52 Meals on Wheels (Pop)	914	0.78	333,012	0.61	0.27	127
L53 Low Spending Elders (Pop)	90	0.08	765,099	1.41	0.01	5
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
M Industrial Heritage (Pop)						
M54 Clocking Off (Pop)	0	0.00	1,262,957	2.32	0.00	0
M55 Backyard Regeneration (Pop)	128	0.11	1,334,951	2.45	0.01	4
M56 Small Wage Owners (Pop)	19	0.02	1,684,783	3.10	0.00	1
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
N Terraced Melting Pot (Pop)						
N57 Back-to-Back Basics (Pop)	0	0.00	1,188,600	2.19	0.00	0
N58 Asian Identities (Pop)	0	0.00	764,829	1.41	0.00	0
N59 Low-Key Starters (Pop)	270	0.23	1,411,181	2.59	0.02	9
N60 Global Fusion (Pop)	9,423	8.05	1,205,471	2.22	0.78	363
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100
O Liberal Opinions (Pop)						
O61 Convivial Homeowners (Pop)	16,301	13.92	1,042,834	1.92	1.56	726
O62 Crash Pad Professionals (Pop)	7,198	6.15	809,593	1.49	0.89	413
O63 Urban Cool (Pop)	113	0.10	750,146	1.38	0.02	7
O64 Bright Young Things (Pop)	2,667	2.28	840,118	1.54	0.32	147
O65 Anti-Materialists (Pop)	104	0.09	586,034	1.08	0.02	8
O66 University Fringe (Pop)	501	0.43	539,081	0.99	0.09	43
O67 Study Buddies (Pop)	0	0.00	216,108	0.40	0.00	0
Population estimate 2014	117,086	100.00	54,390,144	100.00	0.22	100

Appendix 3: List of Consultees

List of Consultees who responded to the consultation process:

Organisation	Type of Organisation
Harrow High School	School
Nower Hill High School	School
Park High School	School
Stanmore College	School
North London Collegiate School	School
Harrow School	School
Harrow Blackhawks Basketball Club	Club
Harrow Squash Club	Club
Harrow Trampoline Club	Club
Harrow Allstars Netball Club	Club
Middlesex Netball	Club
Survive and Save Club	Club
Harrow School of Gymnastics	Club
Le Club Badminton	Club
Harrow Leisure Centre Badminton Club	Club
Hegra Bowls Club	Club
Basketball England	NGB
England Badminton	NGB
England Table Tennis	NGB
ASA	NGB
British Gymnastics	NGB
LTA	NGB
England Squash	NGB
Barnet	Neighbouring Local Authority
Brent	Neighbouring Local Authority
Hillingdon	Neighbouring Local Authority
Ealing	Neighbouring Local Authority
Three Rivers	Neighbouring Local Authority
Everyone Active	Operator
Sport England	Sport England
London Sport	County Sport Partnership