



London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham

Proposed Submission Local Plan

Leisure Needs Update

February 2017

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1. Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this background report is to provide an update on leisure need in Hammersmith and Fulham including a summary of the evidence base documents that have been prepared to support and inform the Proposed Submission Local Plan Policies for Sport and leisure.

2. Background

- 2.1 Sport is a major element of the lives of residents within the borough. There are several internationally recognised clubs in the borough, these include the Queens Tennis Club, Chelsea Football Club, Fulham Football Club, Queens Park Rangers Football Club and Thames Harrier Athletics Club. All clubs have a significant connection with the local community either by providing publicly accessible sport facilities or through the delivery of community partnership programmes.
- 2.2 Old Oak and Park Royal was identified as an opportunity area in the London Plan (2015). In April 2015, the Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corporation (OPDC) was established to ensure the regeneration of the Old Oak and Park Royal area. Part of Hammersmith and Fulham, the Old Oak area to the north of the borough is located within the boundary of OPDC. As part of preparing their new Local Plan, OPDC will be undertaking their own evidence base work, including that on open space, leisure and sporting facilities needed to support the level of growth anticipated in OPDC area. LBHF will continue to work with them on the development of this work.
- 2.3 The distribution of open space is concentrated to the southern and northern peripheries of the local authority. The three largest public parks are Wormwood Scrubs (within Old Oak and Park Royal Opportunity Area), Ravenscourt Park (to the west) and Hurlingham Park (to the south).

3. National Policy context

- 3.1 The NPPF requires each Local Plan to address the spatial implications of economic, social and environmental change based on an adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence base. The NPPF, at paragraph 73, requires that:

“Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessment should identify specific needs and quantitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area.”

4. Summary of evidence base documents for Sport and Leisure

- 4.1 A leisure needs study was prepared in 2009 by PMP which provided a leisure needs assessment to support the Council’s Core Strategy 2011 and Development Management Local Plan 2013. Since 2009, participation in sport in the borough, together with a growing population has necessitated a review of participation levels in sport and the borough’s leisure need. This has led to the development and publication of a number of sport strategies and evidence base documents. As a collective these documents have helped the council plan for its future sport and leisure needs and they have been used to inform the sport and leisure policies proposed in the Local Plan. These documents include:
 - Physical Activity and Sport Borough Profile 2016
 - Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011 – 2016 and 2017 – 2022 (draft)
 - Strategic Assessment of the Need for Sports Hall Provision 2014
 - Strategic Assessment of the Need for Swimming Pool Provision 2014
 - Open Space Audit 2006
 - Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2008 -2018

- Open Space Background Paper 2016
 - Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016
 - Physical Activity Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014
- 4.2 Physical Activity and Sport Borough profile 2016 - The Physical Activity and Sport Borough profile 2016 has been prepared by London Sport to provide an indication of the profile of physical activity and sport across Hammersmith and Fulham. Combining information on participation behaviours, demographics, health profiles, education data, facilities provision and funding opportunities, the Hammersmith and Fulham physical activity and sport profile provides insight on the trends and indicators that sit behind levels of participation in physical activity and sport in the borough.
- 4.3 Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011- 2016 and 2017 -2022 (Draft) - These strategies were prepared by the Hammersmith and Fulham CSPAN, a strategic partnership committed to the development and improvement of sport and physical activity borough wide. CSPAN is one of 33 Community Sport and Physical Activity Networks in London. It shares a common purpose with many others strategies across England – to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to encourage people to lead healthier lifestyles. The aim of the two strategies is to set out a path which we hope will allow the community to support the vision to make Hammersmith and Fulham the most physically active Borough in London. The Strategies include background information on participation in sport, an outline of current and planned sports initiatives, a summary of the existing facilities and some recommendations on future need for sports and leisure facilities.
- 4.4 Strategic Assessment of the Need for Sports Hall Provision 2014 - This report provides an overview of the current and future level of provision of sports halls in Hammersmith and Fulham. The assessment uses Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model (FPM) and data from the National Facilities Audit as of January 2014. A full summary of this needs study in the leisure need update section of this report.
- 4.5 Strategic Assessment of the Need for Swimming Pool Provision 2014 - This report provides a preliminary overview of the current and future level of provision of Swimming Pools in Hammersmith and Fulham. The assessment uses Sport England’s Facilities Planning Model (FPM) and data from the National Facilities Audit as of January 2014. A full summary of this needs study in the leisure need update section of this report.
- 4.6 Open Space Audit 2006 - This study provides a comprehensive understanding of the supply of open spaces in the borough and the sport and children's play facilities they contain. It also identifies existing deficiencies in provision. The audit includes an analysis of outdoor sports facilities in the borough, which includes sports pitches, playing fields, tennis courts and basketball/netball courts. The 2006 study is considered to still provide a generally robust picture of the supply of open space in the borough. However, there have been changes in quantity as well as in quality of existing parks since the study, and these have been documented in subsequent Open Space background reports in 2008, 2010, 2015 and 2016.
- 4.7 Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2008 -2018 - This Strategy encompasses all public and private open spaces across the borough including parks, open spaces, housing open land and civic spaces. It is based on the results of audits, surveys and ongoing consultation and is aligned with key national and regional guidance on open space. The purpose of the Strategy is to coordinate improvements in provision, quality, management, and accessibility and to promote the use and enjoyment of parks and open spaces to more individuals and groups in the community.
- 4.8 Open Space Background Papers 2016 – This background paper provides an up-to-date summary of the losses and gains in open space to supplement information in the 2006

Open space audit. The background paper summarises information gathered as part of the council's annual monitoring reports which was collated from planning approval data.

- 4.9 Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 - The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been prepared alongside the Local Plan. To ensure it supports sustainable and mixed communities, a range of infrastructure will be needed to deliver the Local Plan vision. The IDP has been prepared to indicate where, when and how much development is proposed to take place and by what means it will be delivered over the plan period. The IDP includes a section on leisure and sport and an Infrastructure Schedule identifying the items necessary to support the objectives of the Local Plan policies and proposals. An extract of the leisure and sport entries on the infrastructure schedule is provided in appendix 1 to this report.
- 4.10 Physical Activity Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014 - This Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for physical activity was designed to inform the promotion of physical activity into policies and strategies in the Tri-borough area (Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, and Westminster) and to guide local implementation of the Government programme 'Let's Get Moving- the Physical Activity Care Pathway'. This report describes the levels of participation in physical activity across the Tri-borough area and examines: How physical activity is defined The health and wellbeing benefits of physical activity; The impact and cost of physical inactivity and sedentary behaviour; The recommended levels and types of physical activity Which interventions and strategies work to improve participation; The barriers that prevent people from participation Beliefs and attitudes towards physical activity.

5. Demographic analysis

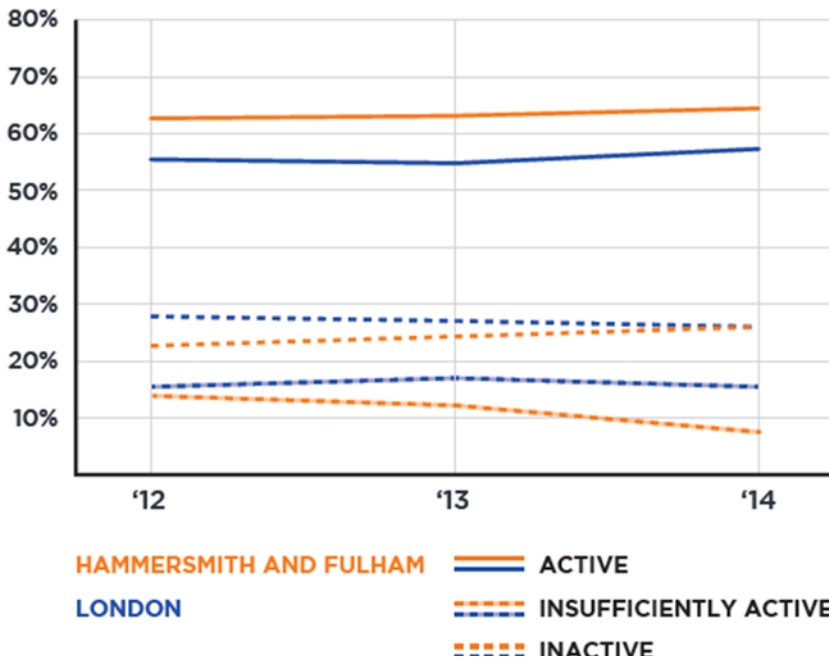
- 5.1 The population of Hammersmith and Fulham has risen by over 10% from 165,242 in 2001 to 182,500 in 2011. The GLA's 2015 projections estimates the population to be 186,800. The population of the borough is relatively young and ethnically diverse. It is also a highly mobile population with about half of all households having moved in the previous five years. Nearly half of the population (45%) is between the ages of 20 and 40 years old which is significantly higher than in London (32%) and the rest of the country (27%). The borough has a high proportion of single people, the fourth highest proportion (55.9%) in London. Three in ten (29%) of all households consist of one person (Source: 2011 Census).
- 5.2 According to the 2015 GLA Population projections, the borough's population is expected to increase by 11,895 people (6.7%) between 2011 and 2021; this compares to a 9.1% increase in London as a whole. The further projected increase in population between 2021 and 2031 is 8.2%; a similar level as the London average (8.3%). While there will be growth in the borough's population in all age groups, the main growth will occur for people aged 85 and over. The population in that age group is expected to increase by 2,260 by 2031, equivalent to 110%. The population aged 65 to 84 is expected to grow by 61% during the same period, and population aged 50 to 64 to grow by 30%. The main growth in number of households will be in 'one person' households (32% up to 2026), while the number of 'couple' households will decrease by nearly 8%.
- 5.3 Hammersmith and Fulham not only has high levels of deprivation, it is polarised socially and economically. For example, in the last census 41.6% of household heads classified themselves as "managers or professionals", while more than a quarter said they were entirely dependent on benefit. Some 23.9% of households in Hammersmith and Fulham depend on less than £20,000 per annum compared to 27% for London and 34.9% for Great Britain. Just under 40% of borough households have an unequivalised household income between £20k and £50k per year and 21.3% have an income between £50k and £80k per year. 16.2% of households have an income greater than £80k per annum; this is equivalent to nearly 13,000 households.

- 5.4 Deprivation and low household incomes also impact on health inequalities and result in high levels of child poverty. About 20% of people are in poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham compared to 32% of children in poverty(5). Childhood poverty in Hammersmith and Fulham does not follow the general north-south divide, but is much more scattered geographically across the borough. In 2012, over 7,490 children under the age of 16 were living in families receiving means-tested benefits. In 2013 over 30% of primary school children and 23.8% of secondary school children were entitled to free school meals in the borough compared to national figures of 15% and 12% respectively. Further details of the health, wellbeing and social care needs of the borough can be found in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2013/14(6) carried out by the council and NHS Hammersmith and Fulham (now NHS Hammersmith and Fulham Clinical Commissioning Group).
- 5.5 Among the key health issues in relation to the council's spatial strategy is the health and well-being of residents as well as ensuring that health care is provided to meet the needs of local residents. Life expectancy for men in Hammersmith and Fulham is 79.7 years and for women it is 84.1 years(7). The difference in life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas in the borough is 7.9 years in men and 5.4 in women. In order to improve the health of borough residents it is important that they have good access to the appropriate facilities.
- 5.6 As part of a strategy to improve the health of the local community, it is important that residents and workers are able to live and to participate in healthier lifestyles. Tackling overcrowding and poor housing, improving air quality, reducing the impact of climate change, improving access to parks and open spaces, controls on hot food takeaways and opportunities to walk and cycle can all help to reduce health inequalities in the borough.

6. Participation

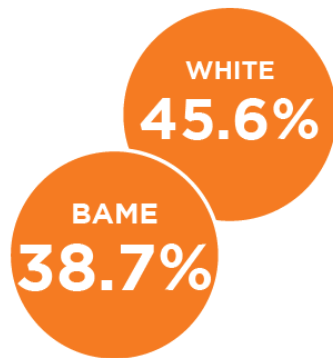
- 6.1 For Hammersmith and Fulham, current levels of physical activity and sport participation are encouraging. Regular participation levels are higher than the national average, while latent demand for increasing activity also remains high. However, health data highlights results on par with the London average across most indicators, yet higher than average health and disability deprivation in the borough.
- 6.2 The Active People Survey conducted by Ipsos Mori on behalf of Sport England is the largest ever survey of sport and active recreation to be undertaken in Europe. The first year of the survey was conducted between October 2005 and October 2006, and was a telephone survey of 363,724 adults in England (aged 16 plus). A minimum of 1,000 interviews were completed in all 354 local authorities in England with headline results published in December 2006. In light of its success, Active People now runs as a continuous annual survey.
- 6.3 The results from the Active People 9 Survey 2014/2015 are reported on in the Physical Activity and Sport Borough profile 2016. The graphics below are extract from the council profile which indicates the participation and physical activity rates in Hammersmith and Fulham.

OVERALL PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RATES SINCE 2012⁵



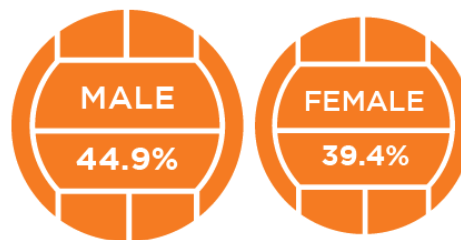
PARTICIPATION RATE BY ETHNICITY⁵

This data compares the levels of regular (at least once per week) sport participation among white and BAME groups (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic)



PARTICIPATION BY GENDER⁵

1x30 MINUTES PARTICIPATION



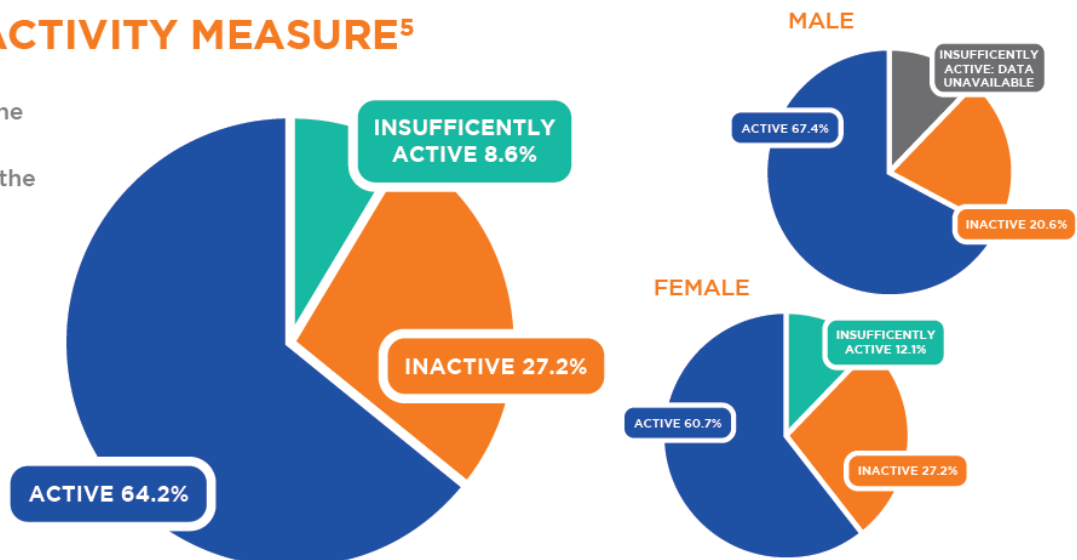
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY MEASURE⁵

This measure shows the percentage of the population achieving the recommended levels of physical activity set out by the Chief Medical Officer.

Active: >150 minutes a week

Insufficiently Active: 30-149 minutes a week

Inactive: 0-29 minutes a week



7. Facility assessment: public leisure facilities


7.1 As part of the facility review, an assessment of all public leisure facilities across LBHF was conducted in 2009. Where relevant, this assessment has been updated with more recent information. For each facility an assessment matrix was populated using an agreed set of criteria. To support this quantitative assessment, observation notes were recorded. This information can be used in line with the overall supply and demand analysis but also compared to usage level data provided by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL).

Assessment matrix

7.2 The leisure facilities have been assessed on a number of criteria, the key headings of which are as follows:

- access
- cleanliness
- housekeeping/ presentation
- maintenance
- standard of facilities
- information provided
- facilities and equipment on site.

Facility summary: Public Leisure Facilities

Phoenix Leisure Centre and Janet Adegoke Pool (Better managed by GLL)		Bloemfontein Road White City W12 7DB			
Facilities on site: 1 x learner pool 25m (5 lane) swimming pool 45 station gym Studio (1 court) – limited height Sports hall (1 court) – limited height Average Scores (max 5):					
Access	Cleanliness	Housekeeping/ presentation	Maintenance	Standard of facilities	Information
4.14	3.88	4.20	4.00	3.50	4.33
Total Score: 24.05 Facility summary: Opened in 2006 the site is well used by local schools who have access to the main facilities from 11-4.30pm every day. The swimming pool is used for club practice and competitions two evenings per week and on Sundays. Generally the pools are in good condition and appear to be used regularly. The health and fitness area is spacious, and though basic has good quality equipment. The studio is of good size to accommodate classes of up to 15 people and is currently fully booked with demand from the community for more classes. The sports hall however is small (only one badminton court) and appears basic. The ceiling is low and therefore limits its practicality for sports such as badminton. Although road signage is minimal the site is easily accessible either on foot, by bike or car with parking on site, adequate lighting and CCTV. There is good disabled access. Generally the facility is clean and well maintained with basic décor and good provision of information. Membership numbers and trends are assessed later in this section.					
Reported usage levels: Currently approximately 490 members signed up on a monthly direct debit basis in addition to pay and play and lifestyle members. Overall membership usage trends are considered later in this section. £27.95 for use of all fitness facilities at GLL sites £26 for use of all swimming pools at GLL sites From April 2008-March 2009 the total swim visits was 68,519, a monthly average of 5,710 From April 2008-March 2009 the total gym visits was 84,470, a monthly average of 7,039.					

Lillie Road Fitness Centre (Better managed by GLL)	Lillie Road Fulham SW6 7PD
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Facilities on site:
 40 station gym
 Dance studio
 Activity room
 Consultation/ meeting room



Average Scores (max 5):

Access	Cleanliness	Housekeeping/ presentation	Maintenance	Standard of facilities	Information
3.14	3.00	3.60	4.00	3.50	3.66

Total Score: 20.90

Facility summary:
 A relatively small facility focused on health and fitness provision. All equipment in the gym appears new and of high quality. Access is generally good although signage from the road is poor and there is limited provision for parking. Maintenance is good and although circulation space is limited and poorly lit in places, the facility is well staffed and information provision is adequate.
 The activity room is L-shaped and has limited application due to it's design. The façade of the building is dated and changing rooms are basic.

Reported usage levels:
 Approximately 600 users registered on a monthly membership scheme. Overall membership usage trends are considered later in this section
 From April 2008-March 2009 the total gym visits was 92,590, a monthly average of 7,716.

Fulham Pools (managed by Virgin Active)	Normand Park Lillie Road Fulham SW6 7ST
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Facilities on site:

- 25m (8 lane) swimming pool
- 1 x learning pool
- 25 station gym
- All weather tennis courts (3 courts)
- Crèche/ soft play area
- Dedicated café area



Average Scores (max 5):

Access	Cleanliness	Housekeeping/ presentation	Maintenance	Standard of facilities	Information
4.57	4.66	4.80	5.00	4.50	3.33

Total Score: 26.86

Facility summary:

Fulham Pools is the most recently constructed public facility in the LBHF. It is the overall highest quality public facility in the borough. Décor and maintenance is excellent throughout, especially around the pool area.

The public gym is small and circulation space is limited around the stations. However, it is next door to the Virgin Active Gym.

The pool is shared with Virgin Active users.


Unlike the other public leisure sites in the LBHF, Fulham Pools is managed by Virgin Active.

Reported usage levels:

Approximately 5,000 Virgin Active members at the site use the private facilities. There is no monthly membership of the public facilities, instead a Fulham Pools loyalty card provide pay and play discounts.

From April 2008-March 2009 the total swim visits was 156,236, a monthly average of 13,020

From April 2008-March 2009 the total gym visits (public gym) was 4,064, a monthly average of 339.

Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre (managed by GLL)		Chalk Hill Road Hammersmith W6 8DW			
Facilities on site: 3 x squash courts (one glass back) 80 station gym including separate aerobic area 1 x spinning room Average Scores (max 5)::					
Access	Cleanliness	Housekeeping/ presentation	Maintenance	Standard of facilities	Information
4.28	3.75	4.40	4.00	4.00	3.66
Total Score: 24.09 Facility summary: The facility has recently been refurbished. The interior is of high quality, although there is only wheelchair access to the ground floor. All fitness equipment is new. Site is well signposted from the road and the facility has a deal agreed with the neighbouring hotel for car parking spaces at a discounted rate for its members. Good circulation space throughout with an open plan fitness studio. The facility also has access to a roof terrace which they're considering using for fitness classes during the summer. The site is let down by the appearance of the exterior. The approach to the entrance is poor and additional lighting/ redesign is required.					
Reported usage levels: Currently (May 2009) the centre has 942 members with a large corporate base. It experiences a high membership attrition rate. Membership prices include: £27.95 for use of all fitness facilities at GLL sites (special offer – normally £44.60) £49.95 fitness and squash facilities at GLL sites Overall membership usage trends are considered later in this section. From April 2008-March 2009 the total gym visits was 94,812, a monthly average of 7,901.					

Linford Christie Outdoor Sports Centre	Artillery Way Off Du Cane Road Wormwood Scrubs W12 OAE
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Facilities on site:

- 400m (8 lane) all weather running track
- Fully equipped athletic field (set up for rugby)
- Small terraced spectator stand
- 4 x small sided football STPs
- 1 x full size (6000m²) STP
- 1 x basketball court
- 1x full size grass football pitch
- Changing rooms



Average Scores (max 5)::

Access	Cleanliness	Housekeeping/ presentation	Maintenance	Standard of facilities	Information
3.71	2.38	2.20	2.66	2.66	N/A

Total Score: 13.61

Facility summary:

Accessible via the car park to the rear of the hospital. Only signage is from the footpath along the park. Footpath and cycle way onto the site. No evidence of reception area or any ancillary accommodation at time of assessment. Track and floodlighting appears in reasonable condition although other facilities such as surrounding buildings appear of poor quality. Graffiti evident on and outside of site. No information displayed at time of assessment.

Reported usage levels April 2008-March 2009 (number of visits):

All weather pitch (adult) –: 22,700 (32% of all users of the site) All

weather pitch (junior) – 11, 100 (16%)

Football on Wormwood Scrubs (use changing rooms): 7,400 (11%)

Thames Valley Harriers: 5,200 (7%)

Other users: rugby on Wormwood Scrubs, London Nigerians, Chiswick PHC, Primary and Secondary school use of STP and athletics track

Total users: 69,950

Busiest month: April 2008 and March 2009

8. QUEST assessment scores

- 8.1 QUEST is a Sport England scheme which accredits public leisure centres based on their performance against a number of quality criteria. There are three sites within the LBHF that are registered with the scheme, the Phoenix Sports Centre, Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre and Lille Road Fitness Centre. Table 2.4 below illustrates how both sites scored in the March 2009 assessment:

Table 1 QUEST assessment for the LBHF (March 2009)

QUEST Criteria	Phoenix Sports Centre	Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre	Lille Road Fitness Centre
FOP1: Responsibilities and systems	6.4	7	6.8
FOP2: Cleanliness	8.4	7	6.6
FOP3: Operations – housekeeping and presentation	8.6	7	6.7
FOP4: Maintenance	7.5	8	6.3
FOP5: Equipment	8.2	9	8.9
FOP6: Environmental management	7.8	6	6.9
FOP7: Changing rooms and toilets	8.8	8	6.6
FOP8: Health and safety	8.0	7	7.7
CR1: Customer care	8.1	8	7.8
CR2: Customer feedback	7.9	8	7.1
CR3: Research and business planning	6.8	6	6.8
CR4: Marketing	8.8	8	8.8
CR5: Bookings and reception	8.6	8	7.5
STAF1: Staff supervision and planning	8.2	8	8.2
STAF2: People management	8.3	9	8.6
STAF3: Management style	6.9	7	8.1
SDR1: Business management and strategies	6.8	7	8.2
SDR2: Programme development (targeting of deprived groups)	8.2	7	7.9
SDR3: Development of partnerships	8.5	7	8.5
SDR4: Performance management/ using performance indicators	7.5	9	9.0
SDR5: Information and communication (ICT)	7.5	Na	9.3
SDR6: Continuous improvement and feedback	6.7	Na	7.9
Total	172.5	151	170.2
OVERALL SCORE	78%	75%	78%

- 8.2 The table above illustrates the Phoenix Sports Centre scores slightly higher overall than the Lille Road Fitness Centre. Both were 'highly commended' as part of the QUEST assessment. It is possible to use these scores to benchmark best practice amongst other leisure facilities in the LBHF.
- 8.3 The following areas should be seen as best practice from the **Phoenix Sports Centre**:
- operations, including housekeeping and presentation
 - quality and cleanliness of changing rooms and toilets
 - approach to marketing of the centre and its facilities.
- 8.4 The following areas were identified as high quality at the **Hammersmith Fitness and Squash Centre**:
- quality of equipment
 - maintenance of the site
 - People management and approach to human resourcing
- 8.5 The following areas were identified as high quality at the **Lille Road Fitness Centre**:
- quality of equipment
 - approach to marketing of the centre and its facilities
 - people management and customer services
 - performance management and the use of performance indicators to drive operation improvements
 - information and communication systems and the use of ICT.
- 8.6 Areas that scored lower scores include 'responsibilities and systems' at Phoenix Sports Centre, 'research and business planning' at Hammersmith and Fulham Squash Centre, and 'maintenance' at Lille Road Fitness Centre.

9. Supply and demand analysis for sport & leisure facilities in LBHF

- 9.1 Swimming Pools
- 9.2 Sports Halls
- 9.3 Health & Fitness
- 9.4 Synthetic Turf Pitches
- 9.5 Athletic Facilities
- 9.6 Indoor Tennis Facilities

9.1 Swimming Pools (2014)

- 9.1.1 Swimming pools are one of the main leisure provisions with any local authority and are a key activity to enabling residents to participate in regular exercise.
- 9.1.2 Sport England's Active People Survey produces sport specific profiles that identify national trends in participation. The latest figures from the Active People Survey¹ show that swimming participation has seen a small increase of 11,000, following several years of decline with 252 million now swimming once a week.
- 9.1.3 In 2014, LBHF and Sport England undertook an assessment of the supply and demand for swimming pools in the borough as part of a wider study on the impact of the increased population expected in the borough over the next 25 years². The findings of the assessment are explained below.
- 9.1.4 Table 2 provides a list of the swimming pool facilities in LBHF.

¹ Active People Survey, Sport England 2016

² Strategic Assessment of Need for Swimming Pool Provision in LBHF, Sport England & LBHF 2014

Table 2 Swimming Pools in LBHF

Name of facility	Ward	Postcode	Type	AREA (square metres)	Year Built	Year Refurbished	Public/ Commercial	Hours in Peak Period	Total Weekly Commnty Hours Available	Facility Capacity (visits per week – peak period)
CHARING CROSS SPORTS CLUB	Fulham Reach	W6 8LH	Main/General	250	1973		P	52	103	2,167
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FULHAM)	Parsons Green & Walham	SW6 1BW	Main/General	200	2002		C	52	110	1,837
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FULHAM)	Parsons Green & Walham	SW6 1BW	Learner/Teaching	12				52	110	
FULHAM FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Palace Riverside	SW6 6PF	Main/General	160	2000		P	52	102	1,387
FULHAM POOLS	North End	SW6 7ST	Main/General	375	2002		P	51.5	105	3,880
FULHAM POOLS	North End	SW6 7ST	Learner/Teaching	77				51.5	105	
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Sands End	SW6 2RR	Main/General	250	2007		C	52	115	4,489
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Sands End	SW6 2RR	Leisure Pool	168				52	115	
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Sands End	SW6 2RR	Main/General	100				52	115	
HURLINGHAM CLUB	Palace Riverside	SW6 3PR	Main/General	300	1994		C	52	94	2,600
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL	Ravenscourt Park	W6 9LR	Main/General	300	1970		P	10	10	500
PHOENIX FITNESS CENTRE & JANET	Wormholt & White City	W12 7DB	Main/General	300	2006		P	48	90	2,776

ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL										
PHOENIX FITNESS CENTRE & JANET ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL	Wormholt & White City	W12 7DB	Learner/Teaching	96				23.5	26	
ST PAUL'S GIRL'S SCHOOL	Avonmore & Brook Green	W67BS	Main/General	325	1976		P	19	19	1,029
THE CHELSEA CLUB	Parsons Green & Walham Ward	SW6 1HS	Main/General	250	2001		C	52	97	2,167
THIRTYSEVENDEGREES (OLYMPIA)	Avonmore & Brook Green	W14 0PP	Main/General	200	2007	2012	C	52	102	1,733
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (FULHAM POOLS)	North End	SW6 7ST	Main/General	250	2002		C	51.5	105	2,146
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (HAMMERSMITH)	Hammersmith Broadway	W6 8BS	Main/General	160	1998	2007	C	51.5	111	1,373

Swimming Pool Supply

9.1.5 The borough has 18 swimming pools on 13 sites, of which 7 are commercial with the remainder being public facilities. This is significantly above the average for a London borough of 8 or 9 swimming pools. This is considered important as the number of sites in an authority impacts on the level of choice experienced by residents, especially those that do not have access to a car.

9.1.6 Table 2 above illustrates that the greatest provision of swimming pools is in the wards of Palace Riverside and Sands End Ward, all within the southern half of the borough. The least provision is in the north of the borough in the wards of Addison, Askew, Old Oak/College Park, Munster, Shepherds Bush and Town Ward. The greatest provision is therefore in the south of the borough, with the largest deficiencies across the northern and central regions across the borough.

Table 3- Supply	LONDON	LBHF	Brent	Ealing	Hounslow	RBKC	Richmond	Wandsworth	Westminster
Number of pools	405	18	9	16	18	9	12	18	20
Number of pool sites	285	13	6	11	11	6	8	14	16
Supply of total water space in square metres	97934	3773	1789	3772	3923	1512	2459	4142	4241
Supply of water space in square metres, scaled by hours available in the peak period	84042	3240	1710	3660	3675	1489	2129	3307	3875
Supply of total water space in Visits per week – peak period (VPWPP)	728364	28084	14819	31720	31848	12905	18454	28662	33583
Water space per 1000 population	9.84	17.59	4.92	9.46	13.67	8.46	12.19	11.01	16.56

9.1.7 Table 3 (above) provides a comparison of the supply of swimming pools across the whole of London, as well as supply in other local authority areas close by. As the table shows, the number of swimming pool sites in LBHF (13) is significantly higher than that in Brent, RBKC and Richmond. When considering the other local authorities, only Wandsworth and the City of Westminster have more swimming pool sites than LBHF.

9.1.8 The level of choice for a resident can also be considered through comparing the total supply of water space in visits per week available at the swimming pools in LBHF and across the different authorities, this is shown in Table 3. When the actual supply in total water space (visits per week, peak periods) is considered, the majority of the surrounding boroughs have greater capacity. This infers that although Hammersmith and Fulham have a large number of swimming pools, most of these pools are not big in size. One explanation for this is that ten of the eighteen swimming pools in Hammersmith and Fulham are commercial pools. In visits per week in the peak period, the commercial swimming pools account for 58% of the total provision in the borough. This percentage of capacity accounted for by commercial pools is higher than in Brent (13%), City of Westminster (23%), Ealing (37%), Wandsworth (18%), Hounslow (35%), Kensington and Chelsea (42%) and Richmond upon Thames (30%). This shows the reliance placed of commercial providers to meet the swimming needs of a significant proportion of the residents of Hammersmith and Fulham.

Table 4 Supply of total water space in visits per week in peak period (public pools)

Local Authority	Supply of total water space in visits per week in the peak period (public pools only)	Difference compared to Hammersmith and Fulham
Hammersmith and Fulham	11,739 visits	
Brent	12,947 visits	+1,208
City of Westminster	25,981 visits	+14,242
Ealing	19,894 visits	+ 8,155
Wandsworth	23,582 visits	+11,843
Hounslow	20,590 visits	+8,851
Kensington & Chelsea	7,479 visits	-4,260
Richmond upon Thames	12,982 visits	+ 1,243

9.1.9 In terms of the amount of water space in an authority per 1,000 of the population, LBHF has the highest amount and is significantly above the London average of 9.84%.

Table 5 water space per 1,000 population (sqm)

Local Authority	Water space per 1,000 population (in square metres)
Hammersmith and Fulham	17.59
London average	9.84
Brent	4.92
Ealing	9.46
Hounslow	13.67
Kensington & Chelsea	8.46
Richmond upon Thames	12.19
Wandsworth	11.01
City of Westminster	16.56

9.1.10 The age of swimming pools in the borough is also important to consider as this impacts on the attractiveness of the facilities. In regards to the public pools in Hammersmith and Fulham, three pools should be in relatively good condition as they were built since 2000. However, the remaining three public pools were all built in the 1970's. This means that the older pools may struggle to deliver a modern customer offer and may cost more to operate. In addition, by 2037 these facilities would be over 60 years old, which is likely to have implications on their ability to provide a financially sustainable swimming offer,

Swimming Pool Demand

9.1.11 The size and profile of a borough's population is important as this impacts on the level of demand for swimming pools. Based on the GLA population projections, table 6 shows the level of demand created by the predicted population of Hammersmith and Fulham in 2037 is estimated to equate to circa 14,500 visits in the weekly peak period and equivalent to 2,400 sqm of water space. This level of demand is nearly 1,700 visits (in peak period) more than that generated by the current population, which equates to approximately 280 sqm of water space.

Table 6-Demand	LONDON	LBHF	Brent	Ealing	Hounslow	RBKC	Richmond	Wandsworth	Westminster
Population	9949845	214475	363821	398959	287019	178697	201702	376106	256133
Swims demanded – visits per week (peak period)	653972	14478	23657	25984	18720	11487	12793	25592	16796
Equivalent in water space –	107798	2386	3899	4283	3086	1893	2109	4218	2769

with comfort factor included									
% of population without access to a car	40	54.3	40.6	34.2	30.5	54.6	23.6	44.3	62.1

9.1.12 In addition, it is also necessary to consider whether residents have access to a car as this can impact on the number of swimming pools that a resident can travel to. In the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham the model estimates that circa 54% of the population have no access to a car which is significantly above the average for London boroughs of 40%. This means that the majority of Hammersmith and Fulham residents are reliant on living within a 20 minute walking catchment area of a swimming pool if they are to have their swimming needs met. A significant proportion of Hammersmith and Fulham residents are within walking catchment of at least one swimming pool. The only exception is residents living in the north of the borough, particularly in the Old Oak area (now within OPDC).

9.1.13 The assessment indicates that the highest levels of demand in the borough are located near to Fulham Pools and the Phoenix Fitness and Janet Adegoke Swimming Pool, which suggests that these pools are in the right location to capture demand. The lowest levels of demand can be found in the north of the borough.

Satisfied Demand

9.1.14 In terms of satisfied demand, as shown in Table 7 (below) the assessment estimates that at least 96% of the demand from the predicted population of Hammersmith and Fulham in 2037 is satisfied, either at a swimming pool within the authority or outside of it. This percentage does not differ significantly from the level of satisfied demand achieved for the current population of the borough. Of the extra 1,685 visits per week in the peak period generated by the additional population size considered for the borough in 2037, the model is estimating that 1,648 of these visits can be met. This infers that the current stock of swimming pools inside and outside the borough are in the right location to meet the majority of the demand generated by the additional residents expected in the borough by 2037 and that there is sufficient capacity at these sites to meet most of this extra demand.

9.1.15 It also estimates that the majority of the additional demand generated by the increased population in Hammersmith and Fulham between 2014 and 2037 would be met by swimming pools outside of the borough. Of the additional demand that is met within the borough, the vast majority would be met by users visiting commercial pools because the public pools are already considered to be full in 2014. It is also important to note that at the public pools, when the demand from both the current and 2037 population sizes are considered, they are estimated to be 'uncomfortably busy' which could reduce the customer experience at these sites.

9.1.16 The study concludes that the current stock of swimming pools, both inside and outside of Hammersmith and Fulham, are in the right location and have sufficient spare capacity to meet the majority of the additional demand created by the population growth predicted in the borough between 2014 and 2037. However, the key issue to consider will be the age of the swimming pools and whether, once they are around 23 years old they will still be able to offer modern swimming. However, if the supply both inside and outside of the borough changes then this would affect the level of satisfied demand achieved by the boroughs residents. This will need to be monitored.

9.1.17 In addition, when the demand from the current population is considered the model estimates that nearly 66% of the need is met at facilities inside the borough. When the 2037 population is reviewed the level of satisfied demand met at swimming pools inside the borough reduces to 60%. This means that if the swimming pool stock in the borough does not change between 2014 and 2037 then the residents of the borough will become increasingly reliant on provision in surrounding boroughs.

Table 7 - Satisfied Demand	LONDON	LBHF	Brent	Ealing	Hounslow	RBKC	Richmond	Wandsworth	Westminster
Total number of visits which are met	590559	13892	20166	24010	17420	11016	12439	24624	16178
% of total demand satisfied	90.3	96	85.2	92.4	93.1	95.9	97.2	96.2	96.3
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	59.2	40.04	66.32	65.54	68.95	40.31	70.75	49.38	32.6
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	26.9	48.29	16.21	20.12	18.19	47.3	21.42	39.89	58.85
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	13.9	11.67	17.47	14.34	12.86	12.39	7.83	10.73	8.55
Demand Retained	563011	8311	8042	14447	9850	4610	5324	14668	10574
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	95.3	59.8	39.9	60.2	56.5	41.8	42.8	59.6	65.4
Demand Exported	27547	5581	12123	9563	7570	6407	7115	9956	5604
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	4.7	40.2	60.1	39.8	43.5	58.2	57.2	40.4	34.6

Unmet Demand

9.1.18 The amount of unmet demand is calculated from those LBHF residents who wish to swim but are unable to do so due to either catchment or capacity issues.

9.1.19 The assessment indicates that there is a relatively small level of unmet demand generated by residents of LBHF, estimated to be around 100 square metres of water space which equates to almost two lanes of a 25 metre swimming pool. The average deficit for London boroughs is around 300sqm of water. It is estimated that of the additional 1685 visits demanded from the 2037 population, only about 40 cannot be met at existing swimming pools either inside or outside of the borough.

9.1.20 Now that the scale of unmet demand has been identified, it is important to consider why the unmet demand exists and where the greatest levels of unmet demand are located within LBHF. The assessment indicates that for LBHF residents, the reasons for unmet demand are split, 34% due to insufficient capacity and 66% due to residents living outside of a catchment area of a swimming pool. With those who live outside of a catchment area, the primary reason for this, was a lack of access to a car.

9.1.21 The location of unmet demand is also important, as consideration of new provision should be provided where it will have the greatest impact on meeting identified needs. In LBHF, the north of the borough has the greatest levels of unmet demand.

Table 8 - Unmet Demand	LONDON	LBHF	Brent	Ealing	Hounslow	RBKC	Richmond	Wandsworth	Westminster
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	63414	586	3491	1974	1301	471	355	968	619
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	9.7	4	14.8	7.6	6.9	4.1	2.8	3.8	3.7
Equivalent in Water space (square metres) - with comfort factor	10452.81	96.54	575.5	325.31	214.41	77.61	58.46	159.5	101.99
% of Unmet Demand due to ;									
Lack of Capacity -	45.2	34.1	33.9	25.5	5.9	39.4	1.2	31.4	39.0
Outside Catchment -	54.8	65.9	66.1	74.5	94.1	60.6	98.8	68.6	61.0
Outside Catchment;	54.8	65.9	66.1	74.5	94.1	60.6	98.8	68.6	61.0
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	52.26	63.48	63.64	71.07	89.05	58.32	90.06	65.37	58.19
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	2.51	2.37	2.48	3.41	5.03	2.23	8.79	3.23	2.84
Lack of Capacity;	45.2	34.1	33.9	25.5	5.9	39.4	1.2	31.4	39.0
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	37.8	32.7	30.0	23.4	5.4	37.6	1.0	29.1	36.8
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	7.4	1.5	3.9	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.1	2.4	2.2

Used Capacity

9.1.22 In terms of used capacity in LBHF, as shown in Table 9, all of the public swimming pools, except Charing Cross Sports Club are considered to be at 100% capacity at peak times, which are considered to be 'uncomfortably busy'. The table above indicates that with the 2037 population, the swimming pools in the borough would on average be at 59.9% of used capacity. This is slightly higher than the 57.7% of used capacity when the current population is considered

Table 9 - Used Capacity	LONDON	LBHF	Brent	Ealing	Hounslow	RBKC	Richmond	Wandsworth	Westminster
Total number of visits used of current capacity	580523	16829	13775	24346	20998	9909	10331	22516	22074
% of overall capacity of pools used	79.7	59.9	93	76.8	65.9	76.8	56	78.6	65.7
% of visits made to pools by walkers	27.3	41.2	31	20	18.5	42	19.5	42.6	45.9

% of visits made to pools by road	72.7	58.8	69	80	81.5	58	80.5	57.4	54.1
Visits Imported:									
Number of visits imported	17512	8518	5733	9899	11147	5299	5008	7848	11500
As a % of used capacity	3	50.6	41.6	40.7	53.1	53.5	48.5	34.9	52.1
Visits Retained:									
Number of Visits retained	563011	8311	8042	14447	9850	4610	5324	14668	10574
As a % of used capacity	97	49.4	58.4	59.3	46.9	46.5	51.5	65.1	47.9

9.1.23 Table 10 shows the facilities where additional capacity is met:-

Table 10 swimming pool facilities in LBHF where additional capacity is met

Name of facility	Public / Commercial Pool	% of Capacity Used – 2014 Population	% of Capacity Used – 2037 Population	Additional Visits Met (Peak Period) with Demand from 2037 Population size
CHARING CROSS SPORTS CLUB	Public	88%	93%	101 visits
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FULHAM)	Commercial	30%	33%	61 visits
FULHAM FITNESS & WELLBEING CENTRE	Public	100%	100%	-
FULHAM POOLS	Public	100%	100%	-
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Commercial	24%	29%	206 visits
HURLINGHAM CLUB	Commercial	26%	30%	97 visits
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL	Public	100%	100%	-
PHOENIX FITNESS CENTRE & JANET ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL	Public	100%	100%	-
ST PAUL'S GIRL'S SCHOOL	Public	100%	100%	-
THE CHELSEA CLUB	Commercial	29%	32%	69 visits
THIRTY SEVEN DEGREES (OLYMPIA)	Commercial	37%	38%	11 visits
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (FULHAM POOLS)	Commercial	30%	32%	61 visits
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (HAMMERSMITH)	Commercial	37%	39%	23 visits

9.1.24 Table 10 above, indicates that all but one of the public swimming pools are at 100% capacity from the demand existing in 2014, when the additional demand from the population in 2037 is considered the only public pool that is able to cater for additional visits is the Charing Cross Sports Club. In 2014, all of the commercial swimming pools in the borough are estimated to have spare capacity. Of the 1,685 extra visits demanded from the predicted population in 2037, around 530 of these visits can be met at existing commercial pools. The assessment also indicates that nearly 1020 of the additional visits sought by the predicated population in 2037 can be met through swimming pools outside of the borough.

Conclusions- What does this mean?

9.1.25 Based on the above analysis, it is possible to draw the following conclusions for swimming pool provision in LBHF:

- The assessment indicates that the level of swimming provision in Hammersmith and Fulham is strong with the vast majority of residents who wish to swim able to do so. This position does not alter when the additional population growth predicted to occur by 2037 is overlaid onto the existing swimming pool stock.
- This conclusion is based on the assumption that the supply level in the borough and its surrounding authorities does not deteriorate between 2014 and 2037. In reality, the pool stock will change between these years with swimming pools closing, opening and being refurbished. As a minimum elements of the pool stock will age making them less attractive to the consumer and more challenging for them to maintain the same level of swimming offer.
- It is therefore recommended that the council monitors the level of provision, from both public and commercial providers inside and outside of the borough, to assess whether the current level of supply is at least being maintained. If it is not, then it is considered that the Council should review options for additional / replacement swimming pools to meet the additional demand from the expected growth in population size. As part of this review further assessments of the supply / demand for swimming in the borough and surrounding authorities should be undertaken.

9.2 Sports Halls (2014)

9.2.1 Sports halls are an important multi-use facility for a community. It is vital that both formal and informal sporting and leisure opportunities are provided across a local authority. In addition to suitable programming the facility design should reflect the type of activity and competition levels.

9.2.2 In 2014, LBHF and Sport England carried out a review of sports hall provision across the borough in order to assess the impact of predicted population growth up to 2037 on the current stock of sports halls. The helped to understand the scale and location of additional provision that may be required to meet future needs. In determining the study area, in terms of looking at the supply and demand for sports halls, it is very important to take full account of the sports hall provision in all of the neighboring local authorities and in particular to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities around LBHF. The study area therefore comprises of LBHF and the neighboring authorities of Ealing, Brent, Hounslow, Westminster, RBKC, Richmond and Wandsworth.

9.2.3 For the purposes of this study, the assessment excludes facilities that were deemed to be in private use or too small.

Supply of Sports Halls

9.2.4 As shown in Table 11, there are four public sports halls in LBHF, across four sites. These four sites supply a total of 1,308 visits per week in the peak period. The sites are as follows:

- Burlington Danes Academy
- Ealing Hammersmith and West London College (Hammersmith Campus)
- Latymer Upper School
- St Paul's Girls School

9.2.5 The total number of halls is estimated to be only slightly higher than RBKC (3) but significantly less than all of its neighboring boroughs. As shown in Table 12, the four sports halls are publicly (education) owned, but collectively all offer limited levels of community access.

Table 11 - Supply	London	LBHF	Ealing	Brent	Hounslow	RBKC	Westminster	Richmond	Wandsworth
Number of halls	608	4	18	17	21	3	14	19	20
Number of hall sites	446	4	13	13	16	1	14	13	15
Supply of total hall space in courts	2311	17	67	67	83	9	56	78	76
Supply of publicly available hall space in courts (scaled with hours available in peak period)	1711	6	51	52	63	8	34	55	63

Supply of total hall space in Visits per week peak period	346427	1308	10230	10612	12843	1697	6900	11116	12668
Courts per 10,000 residents	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	2

9.2.6 Table 12 provides details of the opening hours for community use. Of a possible 40.5 hours in peak period, Burlington Danes Academy offers the most with 39 hours, followed by Ealing Hammersmith and West London College with 32 hours and Latymer Upper School with only 10 hours of community use and St Paul’s offering only 4 hours a week in the perk period. Latymer School has the largest facility with 6 courts, Burlington Danes Academy and St Paul’s Girls School have 4 courts and Ealing Hammersmith and West London College has 3 courts.

Table 12 Sports Halls in LBHF

Name of facility	Ownership – public/ commercial	Community hours available
Burlington Danes Academy	Public	39
Ealing Hammersmith and West London College (Hammersmith Campus)	Public	32
Latymer Upper School	Public	10
St Paul’s Girl’s School	Public	4

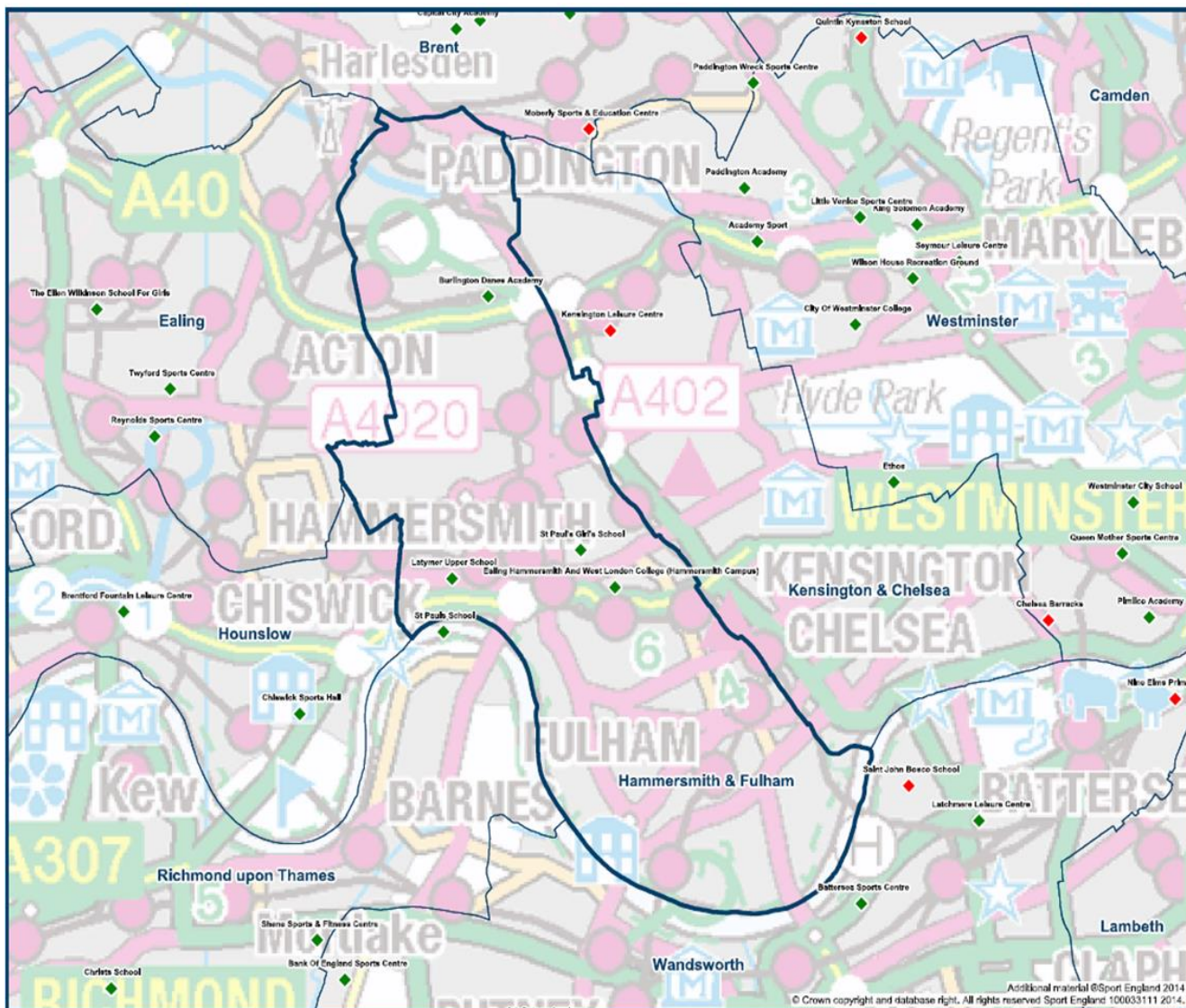
9.2.7 In terms of increasing capacity at existing sites, this could be done through extending hours open to the community, this relates to Latymer and St Paul’s Girl’s School.

9.2.8 The sports halls are a mix of ages, the Ealing Hammersmith and West London College is the newest hall built in 2008 and refurbished in 2013, with Latymer being the oldest being built in 1976 with Burlington Danes built in 2002 and St Paul’s Girl’s School in 2000.

9.2.9 When looking at sites, it appears that LBHF has significant under provision of sports halls compared to its neighbors. However, looking at the amount of courts per 10,000 population it can be seen that LBHF has slightly more, compared to London, Ealing, Brent, Westminster and Wandsworth. This infers that whilst LBHF has significantly lower levels of supply in number terms, it also has a significant smaller residential population than many of the other surrounding boroughs.

9.2.10 Map 1 shows the location of sport halls in LBHF and its surrounding boroughs. As can be seen from the map, the majority of facilities are located in the middle of the borough. Therefore there are deficiencies in the north and south of the borough, with residents likely to rely on sports halls in other boroughs such as Brent and Wandsworth.

Map 1 Location of sports halls in LBHF and neighboring boroughs



Demand for sports halls

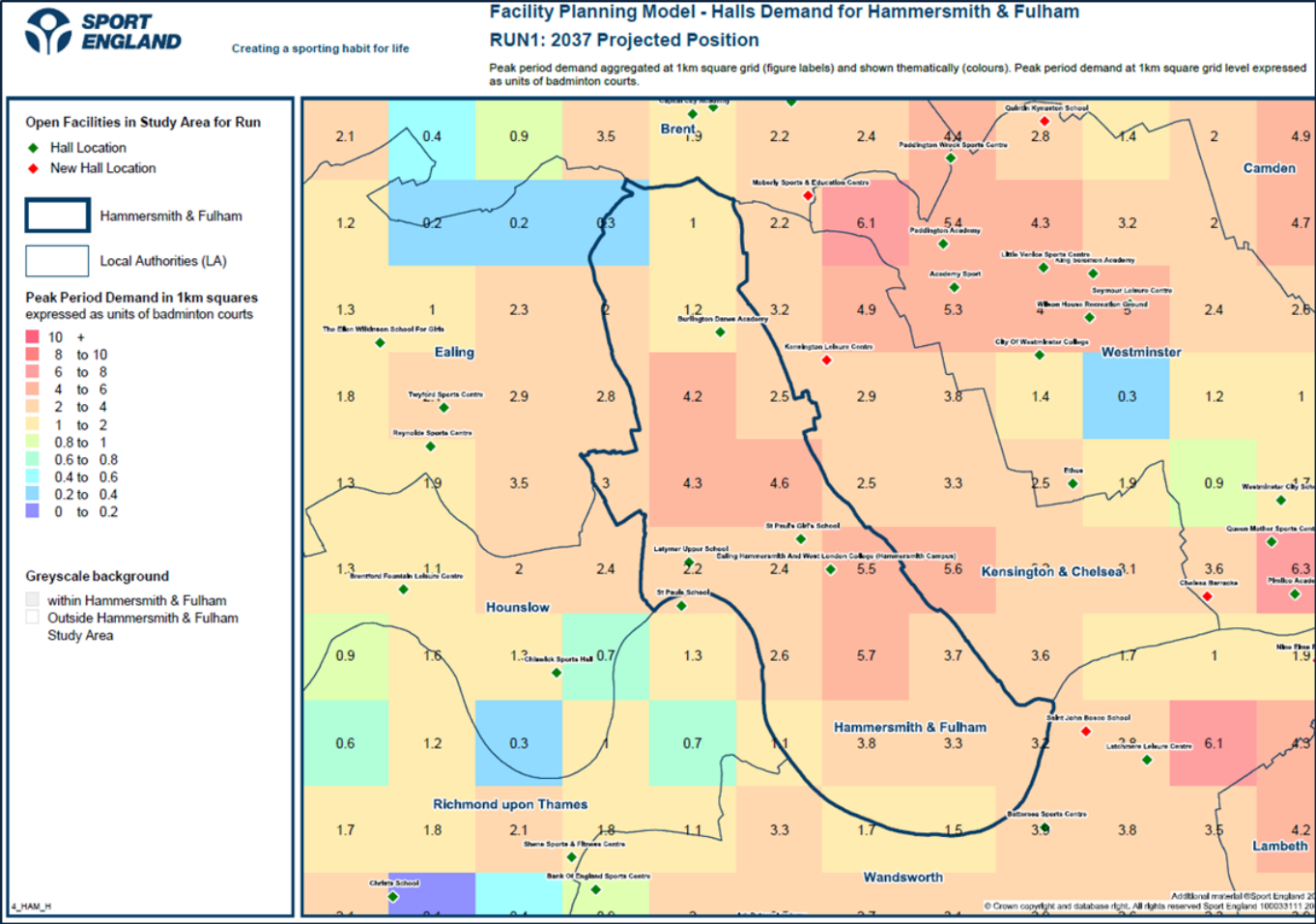
9.2.11 The demand for sports halls in is shown in Table 13 (below). The predicted population in 2037 is expected to generate a demand for 67 courts of provision or 10,852 visits per week in the peak period.

Table 13 - Demand	London	LBHF	Ealing	Brent	Hounslow	RBKC	Westminster	Richmond	Wandsworth
Population	9949845	214475	398959	363821	287019	178697	256133	201702	376106
Visits demanded –visits per week in the peak period	473310	10852	18738	17074	13626	8335	12544	8938	19080
Equivalent in courts – with comfort	2921.7	67	115.7	105.4	84.1	51.5	77.4	55.2	117.8

factor included									
% of population without access to a car	40	54.3	34.2	40.6	30.5	54.6	62.1	23.6	44.3

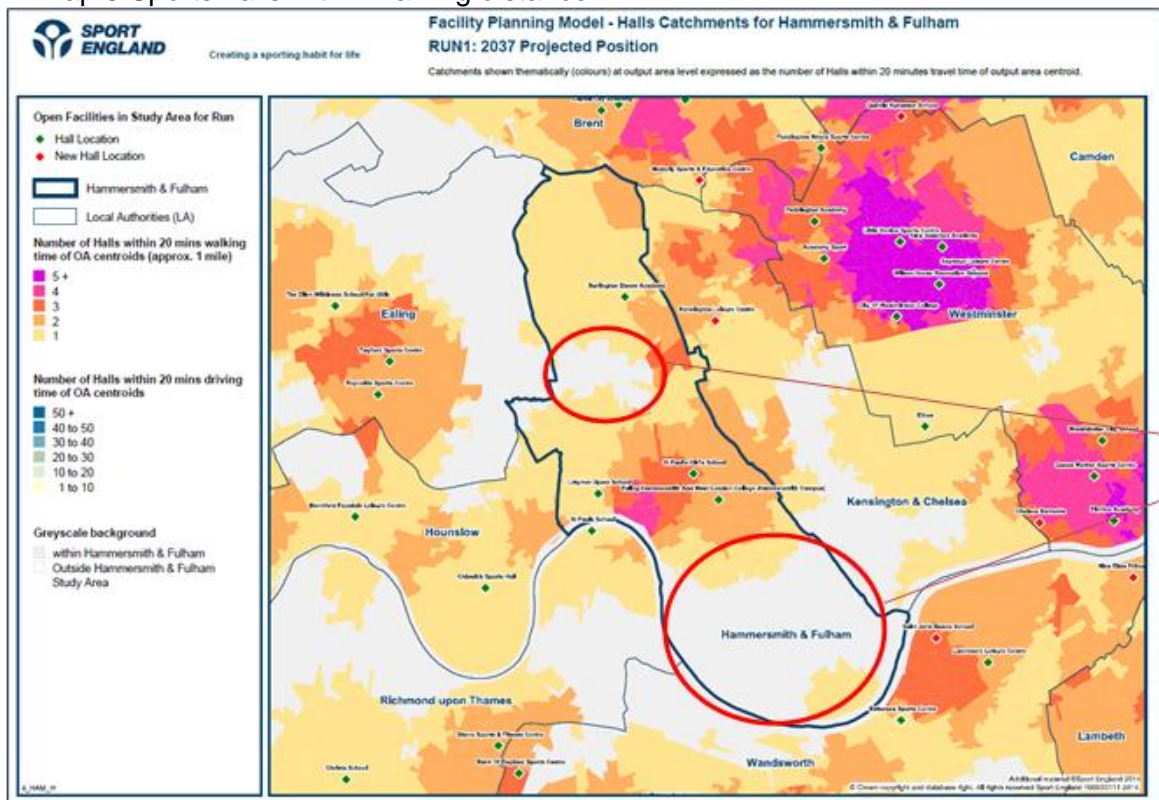
9.2.12 Map 2 shows the levels of demand for sports halls. The greatest levels of demand in LBHF exist to the east and south of Ealing Hammersmith and West London College and to the north of St Paul's Girl's School with the lowest levels of demand to the north and south of the borough.

Map 2 Demand for sports halls



9.2.14 One of the key determinants in considering demand is access to a car. In terms of access to a car only 54.3% of residents have access to a car. The south of the borough has the largest area not within walking distance to a sports hall. Map 3 (below) shows the areas of sports halls within walking distance. The white areas denote those locations where residents are not within the walking catchment of any sports hall facility, despite being located in areas of highest demand.

Map 3 Sports halls within walking distance



Supply and Demand

9.2.15 When looking at supply and demand across LBHF, the residential population up to 2037 is estimated to generate demand for 67 courts. This compares to a current available supply of 7 courts, giving an undersupply of 60 courts. As can be seen in Table 14, there is a general picture of undersupply across London and neighboring authorities with the exception of Richmond. The key issue to note is that the assessment indicates that a significant deficit in provision exists within LBHF.

Table 14 – Supply/ Demand	London	LBHF	Ealing	Brent	Hounslow	RBKC	Westminster	Richmond	Wandsworth
Supply - Hall provision (courts) scaled to take account of hours available for community use	1710.8	6.5	50.5	52.4	63.4	8.4	34.1	54.9	62.6
Demand - Hall provision (courts) taking into account a 'comfort' factor	2921.7	67	115.7	105.4	84.1	51.5	77.4	55.2	117.8

Supply / Demand balance	-1210.9	-60.5	-65.1	-53	-20.7	-43.1	-43.4	-0.3	-55.2
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Satisfied Demand

9.2.16 Demand is satisfied when those who want to use a sports hall are able to do so regardless of where the sports hall is located. The assessment indicates that 56% of LBHF residents who wish to use a sports hall are able to do so. This is significantly below the London average of 77%. If demand is satisfied by a sports hall facility outside of the borough this is referred to as exported demand. If the demand is satisfied by sports hall facility within the borough it is referred to as demand retained.

9.2.17 For LBHF, the level of exported demand is 5247 visits which represents 86% of satisfied demand. This means that 86% of LBHF residents who use sports halls do so at facilities not within the borough which reflects the lack of supply identified in LBHF. LBHF exports most of its demand to Wandsworth, Hounslow and Richmond which are the closest boroughs to those living in the south of LBHF

Table 15 – Satisfied Demand	London	LBHF	Ealing	Brent	Hounslow	RBKC	Westminster	Richmond	Wandsworth
Total number of visits which are met	364994	6097	14335	12111	11278	4523	8336	7766	14287
% of total demand satisfied	77.1	56.2	76.5	70.9	82.8	54.3	66.5	86.9	74.9
% of demand satisfied who travelled by car	69	64.3	76.6	73.9	78.5	61	42.5	81.1	65.7
% of demand satisfied who travelled by foot	21.6	21.7	15.8	16.8	14.4	22.6	47.3	13.4	24.4
% of demand satisfied who travelled by public transport	9.4	14.0	7.6	9.3	7.1	16.4	10.2	5.5	10
Demand Retained	337246	850	7061	6547	5813	811	4772	4916	7500
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	92.4	13.9	49.3	54.1	51.5	17.9	57.3	63.3	52.5
Demand Exported	27748	5247	7274	5563	5465	3712	3564	2850	6787
Demand Exported -as a % of Satisfied Demand	7.6	86.1	50.7	45.9	48.5	82.1	42.7	36.7	47.5

Unmet Demand

9.2.18 The table below provides information on the levels of unmet demand, meaning those who wish to access sport halls but are unable to do so due to either catchment or capacity issues. The primary reason for unmet demand across the borough is a lack of capacity rather than catchment issues. For LBHF, the level of unmet demand is almost double the % for the average position of London boroughs.

9.2.19 The unmet demand is estimated to equate to around 30 courts, to provide sufficient capacity for the projected population up to 2037. The current deficit in 2014 equates to around 23 courts, which means the population growth expected in 2037 is expected to create demand for an additional 7 courts to meet residents needs.

9.2.20 In terms of location, the assessment has indicated that the best new locations for site provision would be around the Shepherds Bush area, south of the A40, Westway and across the centre of the borough. A large number of sports halls would be required to satisfy current and expected levels of demand. Increasing community access at existing sites would also help to satisfy demand, as well as increases in provision in RBKC which could alleviate some of the pressure on existing facilities in LBHF.

Table 16– Unmet Demand	London	LBHF	Ealing	Brent	Hounslow	RBKC	Westminster	Richmond	Wandsworth
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met	108316	4754	4403	4964	2348	3812	4208	1172	4793
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	22.9	43.8	23.5	29.1	17.2	45.7	33.5	13.1	25.1
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	668.6	29.4	27.2	30.6	14.5	23.5	26	7.2	29.6
% of Unmet Demand due to ;									
Lack of Capacity -	73.3	72.7	73.2	73.3	66	77.7	82.4	65.8	78.5
Outside Catchment -	26.8	27.3	26.8	26.7	34	22.3	17.6	34.3	21.5
Outside Catchment;	26.8	27.3	26.8	26.7	34	22.3	17.6	34.3	21.5
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	26.2	27	26.2	26.2	33.1	22	17.3	33	21.2
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.4
Lack of Capacity;	73.3	72.7	73.2	73.3	66	77.7	82.4	65.8	78.5
% Unmet demand who do not have access to a car	52.9	43	48.5	46.6	51.6	43.6	48.0	49.8	56.1
% of Unmet demand who have access to a car	20.4	29.7	24.7	26.7	14.4	34.2	34.4	15.9	22.4

Used Capacity

9.2.21 Table 16 looks at the capacity of existing facilities. In terms of how well used existing facilities are, the model indicates that all sports halls across the study area are operating at 100% capacity at peak times. This picture is reflective across London. However, there is scope to increase capacity in some of these facilities by extending the hours that the facilities are made available to the community. This point is relevant in LBHF where not all of the sports halls are open to the community, as well as not being open for the full amount of time in the peak period.

9.2.22 In terms of imported visits which are made to facilities in LBHF by users who live outside of the borough, this accounts for 35% of used capacity at sports halls in the borough. The greatest number of imported visits is from RBKC.

Table 16 – Used Capacity	London	LBHF	Ealing	Brent	Hounslow	RBKC	Westminster	Richmond	Wandsworth
Total number of visits used of current capacity	345150	1308	10230	10612	12843	1697	6900	11116	12668
% of overall capacity of halls used	99.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
% of visits made to halls by walkers	22.8	61.4	19.8	22.4	13.8	43.1	58	12.9	29
% of visits made to halls by road	77.2	38.6	80.2	77.6	86.2	56.9	42	87.1	71
Visits Imported;									
Number of visits imported	7904	458	3169	4065	7030	887	2128	6199	5168
As a % of used capacity	2.3	35	31	38.3	54.7	52.2	30.8	55.8	40.8
Visits Retained:									
Number of Visits retained	337246	850	7061	6547	5813	811	4772	4916	7500
As a % of used capacity	97.7	65	69	61.7	45.3	47.8	69.2	44.2	59.2

Conclusion- what does this mean?

9.2.23 Based on the above sports hall analysis, it is possible to draw the following conclusions for sports halls in LBHF:-

- The assessment indicates that a significant deficit in sports hall provision exists in LBHF in 2014.
- When the additional population growth predicted to occur in 2037 is considered, the deficit in provision increases by more than 5 badminton courts. The scale of the deficit across the borough cannot be rectified simply by extending the opening hours at existing sites
- there is a need to provide a significant amount of new provision to meet the needs of residents in LBHF and surrounding authorities. Shepherds Bush within the White City Opportunity Area has been identified as an area where new provision of sports halls should be sought.

9.3 Health and fitness (2016)

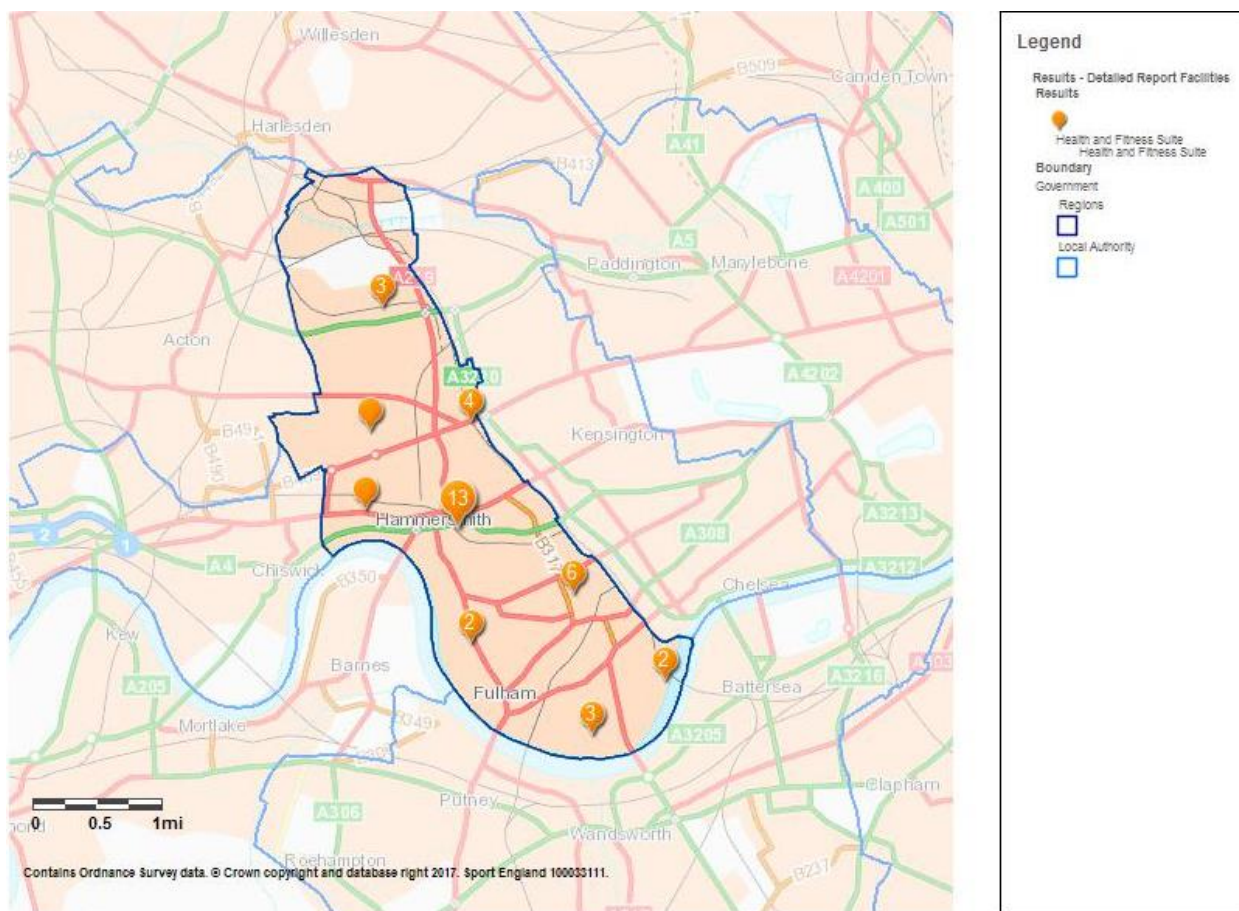
9.3.1 The audit of health and fitness facilities across the LBHF is provided below in table 17 below.

9.3.2 There are 35 health and fitness facilities in the borough, with six of them being publicly accessible. The public facilities are the Hammersmith Fitness Centre, Fulham Pools, Lillie Road Fitness Centre, Phoenix Fitness Centre & Janet Adegoke Pools, Charing Cross Sports Club and the Masbro Centre. Compared to other local authorities there is a large stock of private/ commercial facilities. Map 4 overleaf illustrates the distribution of health and fitness sites across the LBHF.

Table 17 Health and fitness facility provision in the LBHF (Sport England data 2016)

Site name	Stations
BLUE HARBOUR SPA	18
BURLINGTON DANES ACADEMY	18
CHARING CROSS SPORTS CLUB	82
DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FULHAM)	155
EASYGYM (LONDON FULHAM)	200
ENERGIA AT HAMMERSMITH	17
ENERGIE FITNESS CLUB (FULHAM)	60
ENERGIZE FITNESS CENTRE (HAMMERSMITH CAMPUS)	50
FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (LONDON HAMMERSMITH)	100
FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (LONDON SHEPHERDS BUSH)	122
FULHAM COLLEGE BOYS' SCHOOL	23
FULHAM POOLS	25
GYMBOX (WESTFIELD LONDON)	90
HAMMERSMITH ACADEMY	18
HAMMERSMITH FITNESS & SQUASH CENTRE	100
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	120
HURLINGHAM CLUB	36
IMPERIAL COLLEGE (CHARING CROSS CAMPUS)	17
K WEST HOTEL AND SPA	31
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL	16
LILLIE ROAD FITNESS CENTRE	75
MASBRO CENTRE	5
NUFFIELD HEALTH (FULHAM)	91
PHOENIX FITNESS CENTRE & JANET ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL	45
PURE GYM (LONDON HAMMERSMITH PALAIS)	220
ST PAUL'S GIRL'S SCHOOL	15
STATE OF MIND FITNESS	7
THE CHELSEA CLUB	55
THE GODOLPHIN AND LATYMER SCHOOL	13
THE HURLINGHAM ACADEMY	20
THE LONDON ORATORY SCHOOL	10
THE PRINTWORKS HEALTH & SPA	80
THE QUEEN'S CLUB	21
VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (FULHAM POOLS)	160

Map 4 Distribution of Health and Fitness Suites in LBHF (Sport England 2016)



9.3.3 Table 18 below provides results from the 2016 Active People Survey. It is evident that overall gym use levels are significantly higher in the LBHF (23.6% of residents who participate at least once a week) than the national average.

Table 18 Health and fitness participation in the LBHF (penetration rates)

Activity	% of residents who participate at least once a week	
	LBHF	National
Keepfit and Gym Activities	23.6%	16%

9.3.4 Table 19 below shows that health and fitness provision in the LBHF, at 35 facilities and per 1,000 population, is on a par with or slightly higher than neighbouring boroughs and the regional average. It should be noted that Hounslow and Kensington and Chelsea have lower provision and this could provide a potential market for attracting new users to facilities in the LBHF. This model does not account for the daily influx of commuters.

Table 19 Health and fitness provision comparators (2016)

Area	No. of Health and Fitness facilities
England	7296
London	1083
Hammersmith and Fulham	35
Ealing	36
Hounslow	26
Wandsworth	36
Kensington and Chelsea	26

9.3.5 Map 5 below shows the distribution of health and fitness facilities across the borough and those within neighboring authorities with a 10 minute walk time catchment area identified around each site. It illustrates the relative low levels of provision in the north of the borough and in the south within wards such as Munster and Town. The spread of private facilities is fairly even. Most public facilities are located in the southern half of the borough.

Map 5 Distribution of health and fitness facilities in the LBHF (2km buffer)



ID	Facility	ID	Facility
1	ACTON SWIMMING BATHS	32	HARBOUR CLUB (NOTTING HILL)
2	ALL STARS BOXING GYM AND YOUTH CLUB	33	HOGARTH HEALTH CLUB
3	AQUILLA HEALTH & FITNESS CENTRE	34	HURLINGHAM CLUB
4	BARN ELMS SPORTS CENTRE	35	IMPERIAL COLLEGE BOATHOUSE
5	BATTERSEA PARK MILLENNIUM ARENA	36	IMPETUS AT HAMMERSMITH
6	BATTERSEA YOUTH CENTRE	37	JUBILEE SPORTS CENTRE (QUEENS PARK)
7	BODYWORKS WEST @ LAMBTON PLACE	38	K WEST HOTEL AND SPA
8	BURLINGTON DANES ACADEMY	39	KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE
9	CHARING CROSS SPORTS CLUB	40	KX PRIVATE MEMBERS CLUB
10	CHELSEA SPORTS CENTRE	41	LA FITNESS (BAYSWATER)
11	CHISWICK SPORTS HALL	42	LA FITNESS (SOUTH KENSINGTON)
12	CLUB KENSINGTON	43	LATCHMERE LEISURE CENTRE
13	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (FULHAM)	44	LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL
14	DAVID LLOYD CLUB (KENSINGTON)	45	LILLIE ROAD FITNESS CENTRE
15	ENERGIE FITNESS CLUB (FULHAM)	46	MASBRO CENTRE
16	ENERGIZE FITNESS CENTRE (HAMMERSMITH CAMPUS)	47	MOBERLY SPORTS & EDUCATION CENTRE
17	ESPORTA HEALTH & FITNESS (CHISWICK PARK)	48	NEW CHISWICK POOL
18	ESPORTA HEALTH & FITNESS (WANDSWORTH)	49	NEW GRAMPIANS SQUASH CLUB
19	ETHOS	50	NUFFIELD HEALTH FITNESS & WELLBEING (BATTERSEA)
20	FIT ROOMS	51	NUFFIELD HEALTH FITNESS & WELLBEING (BRONDESBURY PARK)
21	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (ACTON)	52	NUFFIELD HEALTH FITNESS & WELLBEING (FULHAM)
22	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (CLAPHAM JUNCTION STATION)	53	NUFFIELD HEALTH FITNESS & WELLBEING (WANDSWORTH)
23	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (CLAPHAM)	54	PARK CLUB (ACTON)
24	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (HAMMERSMITH)	55	PHOENIX SPORTS CENTRE & JANET ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL
25	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (KILBURN)	56	PORTOBELLO GREEN FITNESS CLUB
26	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (SHEPHERDS BUSH)	57	PUTNEY LEISURE CENTRE
27	FITNESS FIRST HEALTH CLUB (SOUTH KENSINGTON)	58	REYNOLDS GYM
28	FULHAM POOLS	59	REYNOLDS SPORTS CENTRE
29	GOLDS GYM (PARK ROYAL)	60	ROEHAMPTON CLUB
30	HAMMERSMITH FITNESS & SQUASH CENTRE	61	ROYAL FITNESS
31	HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	62	SANDS END COMMUNITY SPORTS HALL
		63	SOHO GYMS (EARLS COURT)
		64	SOMA CENTRE

ID	Facility	ID	Facility
65	SPORT DIMENSIONS	76	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB
66	ST PAUL'S GIRL'S SCHOOL	77	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB
67	THE CHELSEA CLUB	78	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (OXFORD STREET)
68	THE GODOLPHIN AND LATYMER SCHOOL	79	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB
69	THE OASIS FITNESS & SPA	80	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (WEST
70	THE QUEEN'S CLUB	81	WALDEGRAVE SCHOOL
71	THE REJUVENATION SPA	82	WEST 4 HEALTH & FITNESS
72	THE RIVERSIDE HEALTH AND RACQUETS CLUB CHISWICK	83	WESTWAY SPORTS CENTRE
73	THIRTYSEVENDEGREES (OLYMPIA)	84	WHITTON SPORTS & FITNESS
74	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (CHELSEA)	85	WYNDHAM GRAND HEALTH
75	VIRGIN ACTIVE CLUB (EALING)	86	YORKY'S GYM
		87	ZEST!

Conclusions- what does this mean?

9.3.6 Based on the above analysis the following conclusions can be drawn for health and fitness provision in LBHF:

- A surplus of facilities currently exists although based on population projections this may fall to a small undersupply
- Relative to the south, the north of the borough has significantly less provision. With the majority of publicly accessible facilities located in the south of the borough.
- The majority of current provision has access to private members only and is likely to be of high quality. It will therefore be important to enhance public facilities where necessary so that they can compete with the private market, while ensuring access policies cater for all community groups.
- Relative to other neighbouring boroughs, especially those to the south of LBHF, the overall supply of the facilities is high, the majority of which are available to registered members.

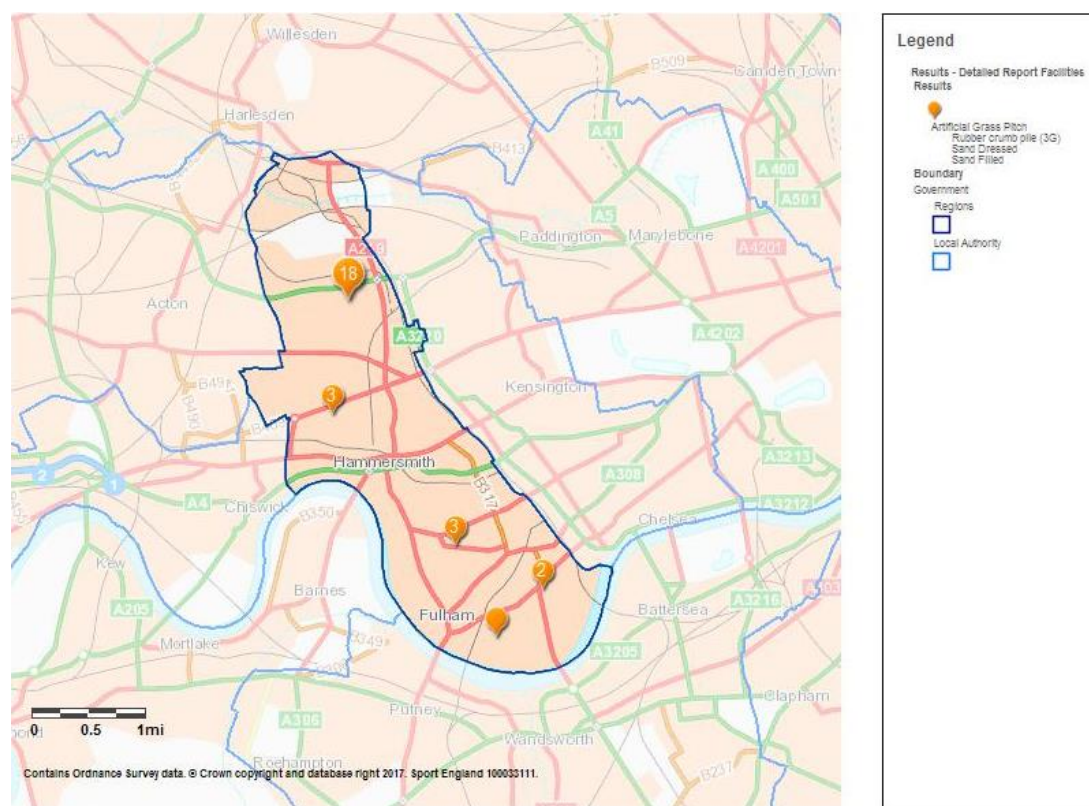
9.4 Synthetic turf pitches (STP) (2016)

9.4.1 STPs are becoming an ever more popular surface for outdoor sports due to their versatility and all-weather capabilities. Football and hockey are the main sports played on STPs. The audit of STP provision within the LBHF is provided in Table 20. Map 6 illustrates the distribution of STPs across the LBHF.

Table 20 STP provision in the LBHF (Sport England data 2016)

Site Name	Facility Type	Facility Sub Type
BURLINGTON DANES ACADEMY	Artificial Grass Pitch	Rubber crumb pile (3G)
EEL BROOK COMMON	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Filled
FULHAM COLLEGE BOYS' SCHOOL	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Dressed
FULHAM CROSS GIRLS' SCHOOL	Artificial Grass Pitch	Rubber crumb pile (3G)
HAMMERSMITH ACADEMY	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Dressed
HAMMERSMITH PARK FOOTBALL CENTRE	Artificial Grass Pitch	Rubber crumb pile (3G)
HURLINGHAM PARK	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Filled
LANGFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Artificial Grass Pitch	Rubber crumb pile (3G)
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL PLAYING FIELDS	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Filled
LINFORD CHRISTIE OUTDOOR SPORTS CENTRE	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Filled
LINFORD CHRISTIE OUTDOOR SPORTS CENTRE	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Filled
RAVENSCOURT PARK	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Filled
THE BRUNSWICK CLUB FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	Artificial Grass Pitch	Rubber crumb pile (3G)
THE GODOLPHIN AND LATYMER SCHOOL	Artificial Grass Pitch	Sand Dressed
WOODLANE HIGH SCHOOL	Artificial Grass Pitch	Rubber crumb pile (3G)

Map 6 Distribution of STPs across the LBHF (Source Sport England 2016)



9.4.2 Table 20 shows that there are 14 facilities across the borough, three are owned by the local authority and 8 are independent and community schools. Due to the nature of management, community access policies vary between each facility. There are 5 Third Generation (3G) rubber crumb pitches in LBHF.

STP supply

9.4.3 Sport England’s Active Places Power model is shown below. It outlines the level of STP provision per 1,000 population within the LBHF, neighbouring boroughs and at a regional and national level.

Table 21 STP provision comparators

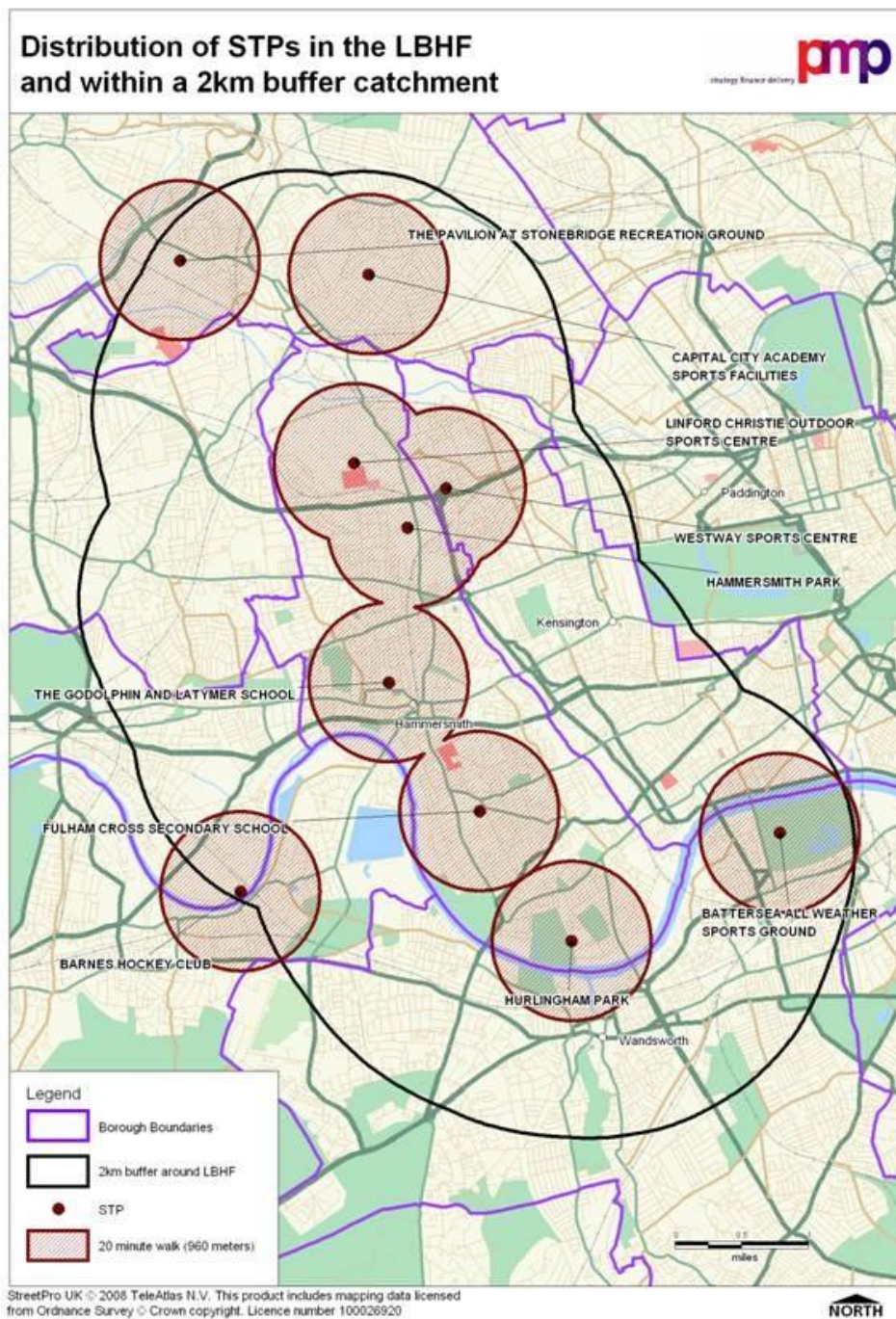
Area	M ² per 1,000 Population
England	0.03
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.04
Ealing	0.03
Hounslow	0.03
Kensington and Chelsea	0.03

9.4.4 The table above illustrates that STP provision in the LBHF is slightly above average. Current facilities equate to 0.04 full size pitches per 1,000 population which is above with the national average and above the London average. The accompanying map demonstrates that provision is isolated to a few wards, primarily in the north and south peripheries. Areas in the east and west have limited access to STPs.

9.4.5 It is worth identifying that there are now 5 3G rubber crumb pitches in the borough. Rubber crumb is the most suitable surface for football activities and these facilities are therefore critical for participants in the LBHF.

9.4.6 Map 7 below demonstrates the spread of facilities across the LBHF and shows (industry standard) 20 minute walk time catchments around each site. While there may be a few wards within the borough without STPs, the sites are generally well distributed throughout the LBHF and the majority of residents are within a 20 minute walk of at least one STP.

Map 7 Distribution of STPs across the LBHF (2km buffer)



Conclusions- what does this mean?

9.4.7 Based on the above analysis the following conclusions can be drawn for STP provision in LBHF:

- There are gaps in accessible provision across the borough. It may be possible that new provision at schools could cater for these shortfalls.
- A latent demand exists for small sided football in the area given the shortfall of commercially operated small sided leagues/STP's and the market segmentation profile

of residents as indicated in the council's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy 2011 – 2016 and the Physical Activity Joint Needs Assessment 2014.

9.5 Athletic facilities

9.5.1 Athletic tracks are a specialised facility and therefore suitable location is paramount. Table 22 below provides details of the athletics provision in the LBHF.

Table 22 Athletics provision in the LBHF

Site Name	Ward	Number of Lanes	Ownership	Access	Year Built	Refur-bished	Postcode
			Type	Type			
LINFORD CHRISTIE OUTDOOR SPORTS CENTRE	College Park and Old Oak Ward	8	Local Authority	Pay and Play	1987	2005	W12 0AE

9.5.2 A full review of this facility is provided earlier in this section. The athletics track is the home to Thames Harriers Running Club, the leading London based athletics organization.

Athletic facility supply (Active Places Power)

9.5.3 Sport England Active Places Power model identifies the level of provision per 1,000 population in a local authority. This has been benchmarked against other neighbouring London boroughs, the London average and national average in Table 23.

9.5.4 The table shows that provision in the LBHF is above all other London areas at 0.05 facilities per 1,000 population. This level of provision is in line with the national average. Given the relative high level of provision compared to neighbouring London boroughs it is likely that the Linford Christie Athletics Track could become a central hub for athletic practice and competition across West London.

Table 23 Athletic facility provision comparators

Area	M ² per 1,000 Population
England	0.05
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.05
Ealing	0.03
Hounslow	0.00
Kensington and Chelsea	0.00

9.5.5 Map 8 shows a 20 minute drive time catchment around the Linford Christie Stadium. This extends as far west as Richmond, north of Brent, east of Paddington and down to Wandsworth in the south. The map below clearly shows that the only provision is in the north of the borough within the College Park and Old Oak Ward

Map 8 Catchment around the Linford Christie Sports Complex (2km buffer)



Conclusions- what does this mean?

9.5.6 Based on the above analysis the following conclusions can be drawn for athletic facilities in LBHF:

- Provision on the borough is above all other neighbouring local authorities
- The catchment of the facility extends across most of west London
- Given its prominent status and as home to Thames Harriers the facility is critical to the future of competitive athletics in the area

9.7 Indoor Tennis Facilities (2016)

9.7.1 Similar to athletic tracks, indoor tennis provision is a specialised facility and is not always present within public leisure centres. Table 24 below outlines the current indoor tennis provision within the LBHF. The main site in the borough is the internationally recognized Queens Tennis Club. All facilities have a registered members policy although several are accessible to casual players at specific times.

Table 24 Indoor tennis provision in the LBHF

Site Name	Ward	Number of courts	Access	Year Built	Postcode	Specification
			Type			
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Sands End Ward	4	Registered Membership use	1995	SW6 2RR	Airhall
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Sands End Ward	9	Registered Membership use	1995	SW6 2RR	Framed fabric
HURLINGHAM CLUB	Palace Riverside	3	Registered Membership use	1995	SW6 3PR	Permanent
THE QUEEN'S CLUB	North End Ward	10	Registered Membership use	1886	W14 9EQ	Permanent
THE QUEEN'S CLUB	North End Ward	2	Registered Membership use	1886	W14 9EQ	Airhall - seasonal

Indoor Tennis facility supply (Active Places Power)

9.7.2 Sport England Active Places Power model results are provided below in Table 25. The provision per 1,000 population for indoor tennis in the LBHF has been benchmarked against neighbouring London boroughs, and the London and national average.

Table 25 Indoor tennis provision comparators

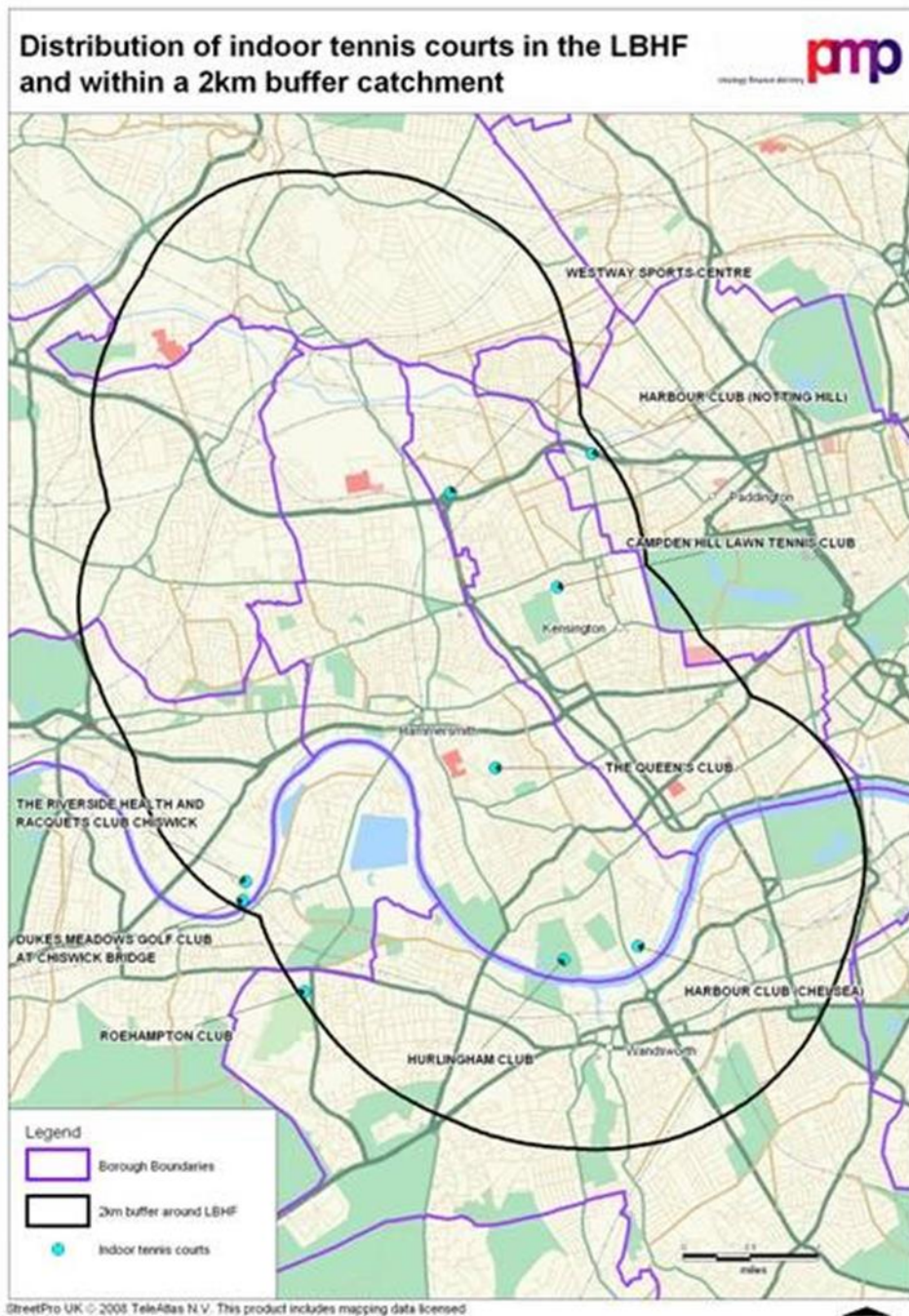
Area	M ² per 1,000 Population
England	0.03
London	0.03
Hammersmith and Fulham	0.16
Brent	0.00
Ealing	0.01
Hounslow	0.14
Kensington and Chelsea	0.09

9.7.3 The above table illustrates that indoor tennis provision in the LBHF is significantly higher than all surrounding areas with the exception of Hounslow. The current level is 0.16m² of court provision per 1,000 population in the LBHF compared with a London average of 0.03m².

9.7.4 Map 9 below shows the distribution of the three indoor tennis sites in the LBHF. The accompanying map illustrates that all provision is in the more affluent areas in the south

of the LBHF. The highest levels of supply are in the Sands End and North End (Queens Club) wards.

Map 9 Distribution of indoor tennis provision in LBHF (2km buffer)



Conclusions- what does this mean?

9.7.5 Based on the above analysis the following conclusions can be drawn for indoor tennis facilities in LBHF:

- The borough has a relatively high provision of indoor tennis facilities
- All facilities are located in the south of the borough (more affluent areas)

10. Facility Upgrades & Projects in LBHF

- 10.1 In recent years there have been a number of capital projects particularly in our parks which have enhanced the offer for children and young people to take part in sport and physical activity.
- 10.2 Some examples are, a new BMX track and outdoor gym at Wormwood Scrubs and improvements to tennis courts at Bishops Park, Brook Green and South Park. In addition, at Bishops Park there are now table tennis tables and a basketball hoop/shooting area, while at South Park there is a new cricket practice area and a huge improvement to the multi-use games area.
- 10.3 Finally, our younger residents can now enjoy much improved play grounds at Bishops Park, William Parnell Park, Hurlingham Park, Shepherds Bush Green, Brook Green and Wendell Park.
- 10.4 Community projects and sessions have deliberately made use of local venues that are accessible to targeted communities including schools, resident / community halls, parks, and estate games courts.
- 10.5 In 2014 £300k of capital investment from Public Health colleagues was allocated to improve the community offer at Phoenix Fitness Centre and Janet Adegoke Swimming Pool (PFC&JASP) through an improved site, and will seek to increase usage from targeted groups.
- 10.6 Important projects to date include:
- Improvements to the leisure contract for the borough, which means aligning PFC&JASP with the other GLL contracted centres (to agree an extension from summer 2015 to early 2019) and increased monitoring of Fulham Pools run by Virgin Active to improve services to the community
 - Outsourcing sports facilities and continuing to monitor sites already in contracts including Bishops Park Tennis, Brook Green Tennis and Hammersmith Park's sports facilities
 - Improving the current sports facilities and looking at increasing bookings and income; including development of Linford Christie OSC, South Park and Ravenscourt Park facilities, addressing the under provision of sports halls, renovation of current facilities in need
 - A review of Leisure Services has to date moved the outdoor sports bookings operation to the parks' contractor Quadron Services Limited from an in-house undertaking.
- 10.7 The Sports Development Team worked with Access Sport to build a £50k BMX track, at no cost to the council, providing a free to use recreation space for aspiring racers with a developing community club with coaches. (spring 2014)

- 10.8 The Leisure and Parks Services commissioned and managed the project to build an outdoor gym at no cost to the council, next to Old Oak Community Centre providing free gym based activity in an area where there are few recreation facilities. Sessions to encourage residents to use it confidently ran through the summer of 2014.

11. Recommendations/Conclusions

- 11.1 The following are overarching conclusions and recommendations based on the facilities analysis above:-

Swimming Pools

- There is a strong level of swimming pool provision in the borough, even with when expected population growth in 2037 is applied.
- It is recommended that the level of provision is monitored by the council, in terms of pools in both public/private use and those inside/outside of the borough to ensure the level of supply is maintained.

Sports Halls

- There is a significant deficit in sports hall provision within LBHF
- This deficit increases by more than 5 badminton courts when the predicted population growth in 2037 is taken into account.
- There is a need to provide new provision of sports halls in areas of need. Shepherds Bush within the White City Opportunity Area has been identified as an area where new provision of sports halls should be located. It is recommended that new provision should be sought as part of major development proposals taking place within the opportunity area.

Health & Fitness

- There is a surplus of health and fitness facilities in the borough, with this falling to a small undersupply when based on population growth.
- The north of the borough has significantly less provision compared to the south.
- The majority of the supply is for private members only, this is likely to be of a high quality and standard.
- It is recommended that the public health and fitness facilities in the borough are enhanced where necessary to ensure they can compete with the private market, whilst ensuring access for all communities is catered for.

STP's

- There are gaps in accessible provision across the borough
- It may be possible that new provision at schools could cater for these shortfalls
- A latent demand exists for small sided football in the area, given the shortfall of commercially operated small sided leagues/ STP's and the market segmentation profile of residents.

Athletics

- Provision of athletics facilities in the borough is above other surrounding local authorities
- The catchment area of the Linford Christie facility extends across most of west London
- Given Linford Christie's prominent status and as home to the Thames Harriers, the facility is critical to the future of competitive athletics in the wider area

Indoor Tennis

- The borough has a relatively high provision of indoor tennis facilities
- All facilities are located in the south of the borough and in private use for members only.

11.2 This information has helped to inform the council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan which includes the likely requirements of social and physical infrastructure needed to support the level of growth identified in the Local Plan. For open space, leisure and sporting facilities, the regeneration areas provide an opportunity for new provision to be sought as part of major development proposals. Appendix 1 provides an extract of the leisure and sport section of the Infrastructure Schedule, which identifies a number of infrastructure items which are likely to be needed to support the level of development in LBHF. Please see the council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan for further details.

11.3 It is anticipated that as part of development proposals in Regeneration Areas, new private sport centre provision will be sought. The Council will assess the need for public sports centres in regeneration areas as the plans for these areas develop. It is possible that to facilitate this sort of provision the Council would enter into a public-private partnership with a nationally recognised operator. Some of the requirements for the regeneration areas are outlined below:-

White City Regeneration Area

11.4 As part of the White City proposals, the scheme to the north of the Westfield London shopping centre, substantial leisure facilities have been agreed on site, including a gym, sports hall and the development of an all weather football facility comprising of 2x seven-a-side pitches, 11x five-a-side pitches and 2x basketball courts with other facilities on Hammersmith Park at South Africa Road. The council has also identified the need to invest in the Linford Christie Outdoor Sports Centre, Pavilion and Facilities through CIL funds, when available.

Hammersmith Regeneration Area

11.5 There are no specific leisure facilities included in the Hammersmith Regeneration Area. As one of the main town centres, it already benefits from a choice of facilities in the area. Furthermore, improvements are proposed to the Thames Path, green spaces and outdoor sports provision that will increase the leisure offer in the area. As part of the Planned & Capital Programme, the Council has identified the delivery of

sports and social facilities in the Woods Estate, Hammersmith to be delivered between 2016- 2017.

Fulham Regeneration Area

11.6 As part of the Earls Court proposals, provision of a gym and public leisure centre has been identified. Delivery of the scheme will be subject to the review of the proposals.

South Fulham Regeneration Area

11.7 There are no public facilities proposed in the area, but some private leisure facilities are proposed as part of new development schemes.

Appendix 1 Extract of Sports & Leisure from Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Ref #	Sub-Category	Scheme	Description	Area	Other Agencies / Funding Source	First Year Needed	Costs		Assumed / Committed Funding			Funding Gap	Proposed mechanism CIL
							Capital	Total	Council / Gov't Agencies / Other	S106	Total		
Environment, Leisure and Leisure Services (ELRS)													
ELRS1	Environment		Street Cleansing Communications	Borough		2016	£40,000	£40,000	£0	£0	£0	£40,000	
ELRS2	Waste and Street Enforcement	Waste & Enforcement	Additional waste collection costs resulting from increased number of households (298,00 2016/17, 113,000 17/18, 107,000 18/19)	Borough		2016	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	
ELRS3	Community Safety	Expansion of CCTV network	Expanded CCTV network to increase security and surveillance and decrease crime and anti-social behaviour	Borough		2016	£442,000	£442,000	£0	£0	£0	£442,000	
ELRS4	Community Safety	Safer Neighbourhood Service	Additional cost of 24/7 policing 'Safer Neighbourhood Team' in areas surrounding specific development sites.	Borough		2016	£1,645,000	£1,645,000	£0	£0	£0	£1,645,000	
ELRS5	Community Safety	Safer Neighbourhood Service	Additional cost of 24/7 policing 'Safer Neighbourhood Team' in areas surrounding specific development sites.	Borough		2017	£1,715,000	£1,715,000	£0	£0	£0	£1,715,000	
ELRS6	Community Safety	Safer Neighbourhood Service	Additional cost of 24/7 policing 'Safer Neighbourhood Team' in areas surrounding specific development sites.	Borough		2018	£1,738,000	£1,738,000	£0	£0	£0	£1,738,000	
ELRS7	Leisure	Outdoor Sports Facilities	All-weather football facility and new pavilion and other facilities.	White City	Play Football Ltd	2018	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£2,100,000	£0	£2,100,000	£0	
ELRS8	Leisure	Linford Christie Outdoor Sports Centre Pavilion and Facilities	Improve and enhance sport and leisure offer - replace dilapidated pavilion and changing facilities. Health and safety improvements to accommodate increase in population using facilities	White City		2021	£3,120,000	£3,120,000	£0	£0	£0	£3,120,000	
ELRS9	Leisure	Gym	Full size publicly accessible gym as a commercial operation. Estimated costs assume fit out. ON-going costs represent subsidy for improved access for low income residents.	White City	Developers	2018	£3,370,000	£3,370,000	£0	£3,370,000	£3,370,000	£0	
ELRS10	Leisure	Sports Hall	Provision of 6-8 courts. The estimated costs include fit out and on-going cost of subsidy for access to low income residents. Assumed to be a commercial operation.	White City	Developers	2022	£4,000,000	£4,330,000	£0	£4,330,000	£4,330,000	£0	
ELRS11	Leisure	Sports Membership	£136,000 agreed as part of Seagrave Road section 106 for subsidising membership of local sports facilities occupiers of affordable housing.	Fulham (inc. Earis Court)	Developers		£136,000	£136,000	£0	£136,000	£136,000	£0	
ELRS12	Leisure	Gym and Leisure Centre	Provision and leasing of gym and public leisure centre of approximately 5,000m2 as part of development. Proposals subject to review (timeline and costs subject to change).	Fulham (Earis Court)	Developers	2022	£7,609,247	£7,609,247	£0	£7,609,247	£7,609,247	£0	
ELRS13	Parks	Bishop's Park	Restoration of park infrastructure, security, riverside railings, perimeter railings replacement, tree works, additional planting, Riverwalk lighting, paving and re-landscaping of Putney Bridge area, underground services and features. Includes archaeology work required as part of the HLF funding agreement.	South Fulham		2018	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£0	£0	£0	£1,000,000	
ELRS14	Parks	Eel Brook Common	Funds to consult, develop and improve the north end of Eel Brook Common & address the boundary treatment, paving and site furniture of the wider site	South Fulham		2019	£800,000	£800,000	£0	£598,000	£598,000	£202,000	
ELRS15	Parks	Eel Brook Common Tennis Courts	Returbish existing two tennis courts at Eel Brook Common.	South Fulham		2018	£100,000	£100,000	£0	£0	£0	£100,000	
ELRS16	Parks	Ravenscourt Park Sports Provision	Improvements to the sport provisions in Ravenscourt Park, such as the All Weather Pitch (AWP) and tennis courts and other facilities, including the play area, paddling pool, arches and entrances	Hammersmith		2018	£700,000	£700,000	£0	£0	£0	£700,000	R123 CIL
ELRS17	Parks	Open Space	Installation of permanent porous paving solutions at Bishops Park and Ravenscourt Park entrances for events.	Borough		2016	£40,000	£40,000	£0	£0	£0	£40,000	S106
ELRS18	Parks	Open Spaces White City	Provide and maintain new open space. Allowance includes 15,000m2 of landscaping adjacent to Hammersmith and City Line. This cost includes larger proportion of hard landscaping with soft and green landscaping	White City	Developers	2022	£3,540,000	£3,690,000	£1,150,000	£0	£1,150,000	£2,540,000	S106
ELRS19	Parks	Open Space Earis Court Seagrave Road	£3,250,000 agreed as part of section 106 obligation has been agreed for either the acquisition of the Lost River Park or for improvements to open space in the vicinity of the development. This may be subject to change depending on the review of the proposals.	Earis Court	Developers	2022	£3,250,000	£3,250,000	£0	£3,250,000	£3,250,000	£0	-
ELRS20	Parks	Open Space Imperial Road Gazerworks Site	Provision of on-site open space as part of possible future development of site. Costs to be identified.	South Fulham	Developers		£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	S106
ELRS21	Parks	South Park Masterplan	Improve as per delivery plan / masterplan including paving, planting, MUGA, improved play spaces, and basketball courts. Upgrade to changing facilities, toilets and sports assets and improve the surrounding buildings to provide space for a café.	South Fulham		2017	£700,000	£700,000	£0	£74,000	£74,000	£626,000	
ELRS22	Parks	Facilities	Maintain, refurbish and update multiple sports facilities across the borough's parks and increase accessibility. Costs to be estimated.	Borough	Council, Developers, other public funding streams	2019	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	
ELRS23	Parks	Signage	Improve park signage throughout the Borough including internal signs, interpretation boards, notice boards, etc.	Borough		2016	£150,000	£450,000	£0	£0	£0	£450,000	
ELRS24	Parks	Play Spaces	Maintain, refurbish and upgrade 38 play spaces across the borough's parks	Borough	DfE	2016	£9,500,000	£10,925,000	£3,875,000	£0	£3,875,000	£5,625,000	R123 CIL

