

Facilities Planning Model Assessment of Swimming Pools Provision for Greater London Authority

Standard Report
May 2026

This document has been produced by Sport England for the Greater London Authority in May 2026. This document can be reproduced by the Greater London Authority, subject to it being used accurately and not in a misleading context. When the document is reproduced in whole or in part within another publication or service, the full title, date, and accreditation to Sport England must be included.

Disclaimer

The information in this report is presented in good faith using the information available to Sport England at the time of preparation. It is provided on the basis that the authors of the report are not liable to any person or organisation for any damage or loss which may occur in relation to taking, or not taking, action in respect of any information or advice within the document.

Sport England assumes no responsibility for the completeness, accuracy and currency of the information contained on the maps taken from the Active Places Power website and its terms and conditions apply.

Accreditations

Other than data provided by Sport England, this report also contains data from the following sources:

Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 OS AC0000850566.

National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database right 2025.

Population distribution based on 2021 Census data for output areas. Population for 2025 modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. London boroughs modified by © GLA 2022-based demographic projections - ward populations, identified capacity scenario.

Index of Multiple Deprivation data contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Executive Summary

This report provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand provision for swimming pools across London in 2025. It has been prepared based on an assessment using the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) spatial modelling tool. The report sets out the findings under eight different headings. The findings are reported by way of a series of tables and maps supported by some analysis. The report has been written, focusing on a London wide picture of provision. There will be supply and demand differences across the London boroughs, some of which will be drawn out in this report. The report should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, which then provides a rounded assessment and evidence base report. For a detailed assessment at a borough wide level, it is recommended that, where necessary, each individual borough undertakes a strategic planning exercise to fully understand its current supply and demand position.

Inclusion Criteria

The FPM spatial modelling tool excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small, closed or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. For more information about excluded facilities please see Appendix 3 ([Facility Inclusion Criteria](#)).

Important Definitions

- **Satisfied Demand** - This represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools for London residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport travel time of a swimming pool. This includes swimming pools located both within and outside London.
- **Unmet Demand** - demand for swimming pools that cannot be met because either:
 - There is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its travel time area and there is a lack of capacity.
 - The demand is located too far from any swimming pool that it can use (taking into account deprivation) or reach and is then classified as unmet demand.

- **Used Capacity** – A measure of usage at swimming pools and an estimate for how well used or full facilities are. The FPM is designed to include a ‘comfort factor’, beyond which the venues are too full. In the model Sport England assumes that usage of more than 70% of capacity is busy and that the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

Key Findings

The key findings from the supply, demand and access assessment are as follows:

- There is a total of 373 swimming pools across 254 sites that are available for community use in London. All of the facilities that are included in the 2025 run are listed in Appendix 1.
- Bromley is the borough with the highest number of swimming pools with 21 and Kingston upon Thames has the fewest with 5. These are also the Boroughs with the highest and lowest amount of publicly available water space.
- The resident population of London generates demand for 607,316 visits in the weekly peak period. This is when the majority of visits take place and when users have most flexibility to visit. The weekly peak period visits equate to 99,867sqm of water with a comfort factor included. This demand amounts to more than the available water space (88,781 sqm total water space, with 79,831 sqm being available during the weekly peak period). This equates to a deficit in water space of 11,086 when looking at the total water space available.
- It is important to note here that the unavailable water space due to community use availability during weekly peak period hours equates to 8,950 sqm of water space (88,781sqm – 79,831sqm) or 11% of the total supply. The reason for the reduced community use availability during the weekly peak period hours is mainly due to supply located on education sites. These pools cannot offer as many hours during the peak period as some peak hours are during the school day.
- Of the demand for swimming pools from London’s residents, 92% is being met in 2025. This is slightly below the national average of 93%. Haringey has the lowest level of satisfied demand at 83% and Richmond upon Thames has the highest level at 97%. There are 16 boroughs which have a higher percentage of satisfied demand compared to the national average and 14 boroughs which have lower than the national average. This can be seen in table 5.2.

- 94% of the satisfied demand is retained within the London boroughs. This equates to 526,210 visits in the weekly peak period. This is a high level of retained demand and demonstrates that the pool locations and their catchment areas within London are very well aligned with where the demand for swimming is.
- In terms of geographical distribution of demand, the highest levels of demand (sqm of water) are mainly in central London in the areas where population is highest. This includes Hammersmith & Fulham, parts of Camden and Westminster. Other areas of London which have a high level of demand are in the northern parts of Newham, Southwark, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets. This distribution of demand is demonstrated in map 3.1.
- Unmet demand across London totals 7,976 sqm of water (for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sqm of water, depending on lane width). Residents who are too far from a swimming pool account for 73% of all unmet demand. Unmet demand from lack of swimming pool capacity is 27%. The reason why residents are considered too far from a swimming pool is often due to distance. For these residents, a more localised network of swimming pools alongside greater accessibility to swimming pools by public transport would increase the likelihood of their need being met.
- The highest levels of unmet demand in 2025 are in the London boroughs of Ealing, Brent, Haringey, Newham and Tower Hamlets. Shown in table 6.2 there are 16 boroughs which have at least 250sqm of unmet demand. This means that they could deliver a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool in order to meet this unmet demand. For context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sqm of water, depending on lane width, so any borough with at least 210sqm could accommodate this unmet demand with the provision of one pool.
- The locations in London where the most unmet demand could be met are some of the boroughs north of the Thames including Ealing, Brent, Haringey, and Newham. All of these areas have over 200sqm of reachable water space which is a level which would justify a new swimming pool. The red squares in map 6.2 on page 28 shows significant areas of reachable unmet demand.
- With regards to accessibility of swimming pools, 61% of London's residents are within a 20-minute walk of a swimming pool. However, not all residents will walk to a swimming pool and some will travel further. It is estimated that 31% of all journeys to swimming pools by London's residents are made on foot. Journeys to swimming pools by public transport or bicycle are estimated to account for 13% of all journeys in London.

- The overall estimated used capacity of the swimming pools in London during the weekly peak period is 77%. This figure is above the Sport England swimming pool comfort level of 70%. This is because demand is greater than supply. The pools in London meet a total of 538,395 visits across the weekly peak period.
- The report shows that most boroughs do not have any spare capacity within their pools (e.g. they are above the Sport England swimming pool comfort level of 70%). Beyond this 70% level, the pool itself becomes too full and detracts from the ability to swim and the enjoyment. Also, the changing and circulation areas become over full. Lewisham has the highest level of used capacity at 98% and Hammersmith & Fulham have the lowest level at 40%.
- The average age of pools built across London is from 1990 (35 years), this the same as the national average. London's public pool average year built is older at 1984 (41 years). It is known that more modern swimming pools achieve better usage. If the average age of swimming pools is more than 40 years old, it is suggested that this is a concern/future risk to provision but could also be an opportunity moving forward to modernise the existing provision.
- The imported demand for individual boroughs is set out in Table 7.3 with the five highest and lowest levels of imported demand highlighted in green and pink respectively. The boroughs with high imported demand, reflect that the swimming pool hall locations and catchment area of swimming pools in their borough overlap extensively with swimming pools in neighbouring authorities. The data is indicating that there is a lot of movement across London Borough boundaries.
- Local share helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. London has a local share of 0.84 meaning that there is insufficient suitable provision that the demand can reach. However, there is some significant variation in the geographical distribution of local share across London (see Map 8.1). The range of provision by this measurement is quite wide with the lowest being in Brent at 4 sqm of water per 1,000 population in 2025 and the highest being in Westminster at 19 sqm of water per 1,000 population. Residents in the boroughs with the lowest supply of pools will be disadvantaged.

Strategic Overview

There is an undersupply of swimming pools that can be accessed by London's residents. Unmet demand across London totals 7,976 sqm of water space, which equates to 38 pools. This indicates that in some authorities consideration should be given to ways to increase water space, for example through new / modernised provision, increased opening hours and improved access to pools at education sites. If new homes are built in areas where pools are already full then this will increase the pressure on existing pools.

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Section 1: Introduction	8
Section 2: Swimming Pools Supply	11
Section 3: Demand for Swimming Pools	16
Section 4: Accessibility.....	14
Section 5: Satisfied Demand	18
Section 6: Unmet Demand	23
Section 7: Used Capacity.....	29
Section 8: Local Share of Facilities	35
Appendix 1: Swimming Pools included in the assessment 2025	40
Appendix 2: Information not included within the national run.....	58
Appendix 3: Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters.....	62

Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report which looks at all boroughs across London provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand for the provision of swimming pools in 2025. This assessment uses Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM) and outputs from the National Run using Active Places data as of March 2025.
- 1.2 The supply assessment is based on swimming pools being open and accessible for community use. If swimming pools are closed temporarily for any reason, the site owner should inform Sport England Active Places Power via the contact us link at <https://www.activeplacespower.com>.
- 1.3 This standard run provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand for the provision of swimming pools across London. The assessment does not include future population growth projections but is baseline evidence for swimming pools provision.

Context

- 1.4 The report should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, which then provides a rounded assessment and evidence base report. This should include other available information and knowledge from:
 - A sports perspective, such as national sports governing bodies and other sports organisations
 - A local perspective from each London borough, the facility operators and local sports clubs
- 1.5 The findings from this FPM standard report should be reviewed and applied with reference to the strategic direction being set by Sport England on:
 - The policies, programmes and interventions proposed to increase sports participation and physical activity
 - The application of the research applied by Sport England in determining the strategy and the evidence base
 - The role that sports facilities can play in increasing sports participation and physical activity
- 1.6 The strategy can be accessed at [Uniting the Movement | Sport England](#).

- 1.7 This report uses the information available on Active Places in March 2025. In January 2026 the GLA and Sport England contacted all local authorities to understand what has changed since March 2025 and identify any significant differences in the Active Places data. This information is included in Appendix 2 and will be added to Active Places. It will be used to inform any future assessment.

Future Assessment

- 1.8 Longer-term bespoke FPM local assessments for current and future provision could be undertaken based on:
- Review of these findings
 - Projected population growth
 - Options for changes in supply – closures/new openings at the same or different locations and on different scales
- 1.9 The purpose is to identify the impact of these changes on access to swimming pools for residents in future years and whether changes in supply meet future demand.
- 1.10 These findings can be applied as an evidence base in regional policy, and the future assessments can also inform a long-term evidence base for securing inward investment – funding applications and new developments.

Report Structure, Content and Sequence

- 1.11 Reporting the main findings follows a sequence of setting out the data in a table from the FPM analysis and then to provide a bullet point commentary on the main findings.
- 1.12 Based on these findings, then specific maps or further tables/graphs are included to explain in more detail the key findings. This data is taken from the 2025 FPM national run.
- 1.13 This report sets out the full findings under seven assessment headings as follows:
- Supply – How many facilities are there and what is their capacity?
 - Demand – Who wants to use the facilities?

- Accessibility – How do people travel to the facilities?
- Satisfied Demand – How many people use the facilities? Where do people use the facilities (inside and outside the local authority)?
- Unmet Demand – Who is unable to use the facilities and why? Is there insufficient capacity or are people too far away from the facilities?
- Used Capacity – How full are the facilities and where are people coming from (inside and outside London)?
- Local Share – Which areas have better or worse provision, considering the number of people who want to use them?

- 1.14 Each assessment heading has a table of main findings from London followed by a full definition of the assessment. The report then looks at all London boroughs showing the highest and lowest figures highlighted.
- 1.15 Maps to support the findings on facility locations, demand, deprivation, walking coverage, unmet demand and local share are also included.
- 1.16 The facilities included in the study are listed in Appendix 1. The information collected through the Borough survey in December 2025 that is not included in the March 2025 analysis is set out in Appendix 2. The facility planning inclusion criteria and model parameters are described in Appendix 3.

The study area

- 1.17 Describing the study area provides some points of explanation and a context for the report's findings. Customers of sports facilities do not reflect local authority boundaries and whilst there are management and pricing incentives (and possibly disincentives) for customers to use sports facilities located in the area in which they live, the reality is that people who use swimming pools travel across local authority boundaries.
- 1.18 Consequently, in determining the position for London, it is important to take account of the swimming pools in the neighbouring local authorities to London. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities. Taking account of all these factors is done by establishing a study area which places London at the centre of the study and then assesses the import and export of demand into and out of London and across London boroughs.

Section 2: Swimming Pools Supply

Table 2.1 Supply of swimming pools for London in 2025

Supply of swimming pools	London total
Number of pools	373
Number of pool sites	254
Supply of total water space expressed in sqm	88,781
Supply of water space in sqm, scaled by hours available in the peak period	79,831
Supply of total water space in visits per week peak period	698,518
Average year built (all sites)	1990
Average year built (public sites)	1984

Definition of supply – This is the supply or capacity of the swimming pools available for community and club use in the weekly peak period. Supply is expressed in the number of visits that a swimming pool can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in water space.

Weekly peak period – This is when the majority of visits take place and when users have most flexibility to visit. The peak period hours for swimming pools total 52.5 per week (see Appendix 3). The modelling and recommendations are based on the ability of the public to access facilities during this weekly peak period.

2.1 The key findings for supply across London are:

- In 2025 there were 373 pools across 254 sites that are available for community use across London. All of the facilities that are included in the 2025 run are listed in Appendix 1.
- The total water space across the region is 88,781 sqm of water. When the supply is assessed based on the supply available for community use in the weekly peak period (referred to as effective supply), this reduces to 79,831 sqm of available water space. The unavailable water space due to community use availability during weekly peak period hours equates to 8,950 sqm of water space or 11% of the total supply. The reason for the reduced community use availability during the weekly peak period hours is mainly due to pools on education sites. These pools cannot offer as many hours during the peak period as some peak hours are during the school day when children are on the site.
- The swimming pools across London can accommodate 698,518 visits in the weekly peak period.
- The total number of pools for each borough is listed in table 2.2 below. The five boroughs which have the highest number of pools are highlighted in green and the five with the least number of pools in pink. There is a significant variation in the number of pools ranging from 5 pools in Kingston upon Thames and 21 pools in Bromley. This creates more challenge for residents accessing pools in the boroughs with the lowest supply.
- Table 2.3 shows the amount of available water space (in square metres) by Borough scaled with hours available in the peak period. This highlights those boroughs that may not have as many pools but have a larger amount of water space available in the peak period when compared with other boroughs e.g. Newham.
- The average age of pools built across London is from 1990 (35 years), this the same as the national average. London's public pool average year built is older at 1984 (41 years). It is known that more modern swimming pools achieve better usage. If the average age of swimming pools is more than 40 years old, it is suggested that this is a concern/future risk to provision but could also be an opportunity moving forward to modernise the existing provision.

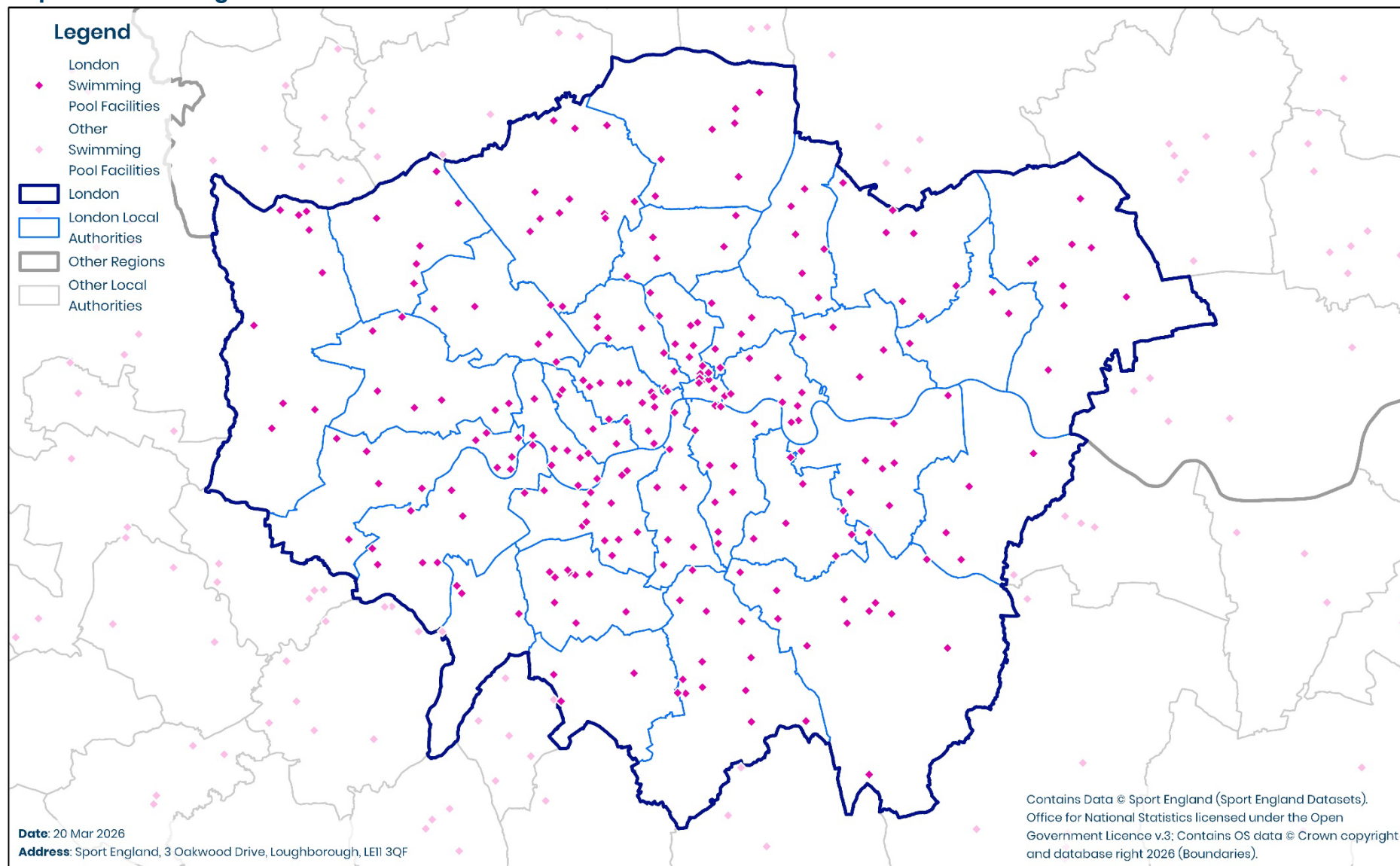
Table 2.2: Swimming Pool Provision across all boroughs in 2025 (number of pools)

Number of Pools by Borough					
Borough	# of Pools	Borough	# of Pools		
Kingston upon Thames	5	Lewisham	9	Southwark	13
Barking & Dagenham	6	Newham	9	Havering	13
Sutton	6	Enfield	10	Hammersmith & Fulham	13
City of London	7	Ealing	10	Hillingdon	13
Bexley	7	Lambeth	11	Greenwich	14
Brent	7	Tower Hamlets	11	Croydon	17
Harrow	7	Richmond upon Thames	11	Wandsworth	17
Kensington & Chelsea	8	Camden	12	Barnet	18
Redbridge	8	Islington	12	Hounslow	18
Haringey	8	Waltham Forest	12	Westminster	19
Hackney	9	Merton	12	Bromley	21

Table 2.3: Swimming Pool Provision across all boroughs in 2025

Amount of publicly available water space in sqm (scaled with hours available in the peak period) by Borough					
Borough	Waterspace in sq m	Borough	Waterspace in sq m	Borough	Waterspace in sq m
Kingston upon Thames	821	Richmond upon Thames	1,932	Greenwich	2,815
City of London	994	Lewisham	2,009	Islington	2,883
Sutton	1,380	Ealing	2,036	Havering	2,954
Kensington & Chelsea	1,486	Enfield	2,183	Croydon	3,008
Haringey	1,505	Merton	2,203	Wandsworth	3,316
Redbridge	1,510	Lambeth	2,206	Barnet	3,348
Brent	1,541	Waltham Forest	2,356	Hillingdon	3,502
Harrow	1,574	Camden	2,432	Hounslow	3,898
Bexley	1,655	Hammersmith & Fulham	2,463	Westminster	3,927
Barking & Dagenham	1,837	Southwark	2,570	Newham	4,220
Tower Hamlets	1,915	Hackney	2,688	Bromley	4,663

Map 2.1: Swimming Pool Site Locations in 2025



Section 3: Demand for Swimming Pools

Table 3.1: Demand for Swimming Pools for London 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Population	9,098,148
Visits demanded per week in peak period	607,316
Demand in sqm of water with comfort factor included	99,867
% of demand in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally	2%

Definition of total demand – This represents the total demand for swimming pools by gender and for six age bands from 0 to 80+ and is calculated as the percentage of each age band/gender that participates. This is added to the frequency of participation in each age band/gender to arrive at a total demand figure, which is expressed in visits in the weekly peak period and water space. The FPM parameters for the percentage of participation and frequency of participation, for gender and for different age bands, are calculated from Sport England's Active Lives survey up to November 2023 and are set out in Appendix 3.

Resident Population Demand

- 3.1 The Office for National Statistics 2018-based population projection for the London Region in 2025 is 9,098,148.
- 3.2 A key finding is that the resident population generates demand for 607,316 visits in the weekly peak period, which equates to 99,867sqm of water with a comfort factor included. This demand amounts to more than the available water space (88,781 sqm total water space, with 79,831 sqm being available during the weekly peak period). Demand exceeds supply by 8,950 sqm of water, meaning that some peak period demand is not accommodated.

Geographical Distribution of Demand

3.3 The distribution of demand for swimming pools is set out in Map 3.1. The demand is expressed as sqm of water space with each square colour coded to represent the amount of demand in that 1-kilometre grid. In terms of geographical distribution of demand, the highest levels of demand (sqm of water) are mainly in central London in the areas where population is highest. This includes Hammersmith & Fulham, parts of Camden and Westminster, Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets. In addition, the norther areas of Newham, Southwark, Lambeth, Wandsworth also show high levels of demand. The highest areas of demand are shown in red. The purple areas are those that have lowest demand. These areas are mainly on the edge of London in areas where population is lower.

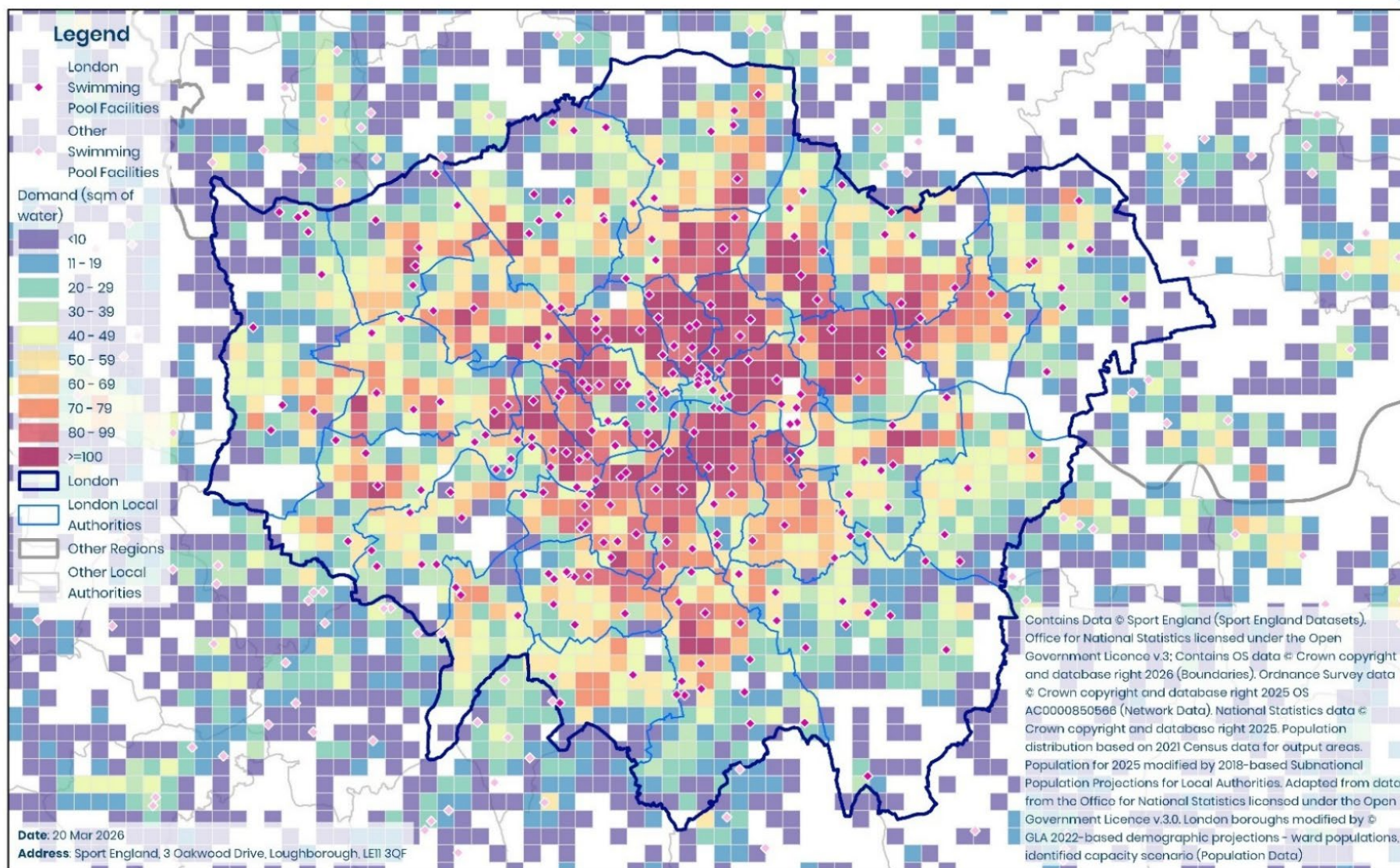
Deprivation

3.4 Map 3.2 shows areas of deprivation across London. In 2025, 2% of London's demand for swimming pools is in the 10% most deprived lower super output areas (LSOAs) nationally. However, deprivation varies across boroughs, with the highest concentrations of greatest deprivation (dark red on map 3.2) generally occurring in an arc of London north, central and east boroughs including east Enfield, east Haringey, Islington, Hackney, north Tower Hamlets, south Newham and Barking and Dagenham. There are also pockets of highest deprivation in Ealing, Brent, north Kensington and Chelsea, south Hammersmith and Fulham, south Barnet, north Westminster, Waltham Forest and Havering north of the Thames. South of the river, the areas of highest 10% deprivation are concentrated in Southwark, Lewisham and north Croydon with a small pocket in the Abbey Wood area of Greenwich. Levels of deprivation are generally less (shaded green on map 3.2) towards the edge of the study area in the outer London boroughs. Map 3.2 shows areas of deprivation across London.

3.5 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score is used in the FPM to limit whether people will use commercial facilities (see Appendix 3 for definition of IMD). A weighting factor is incorporated to reflect the cost element often associated with commercial facilities. The assumption is that the higher the IMD score (less affluence), the less likely the population of the LSOA would choose to go to a commercial facility.

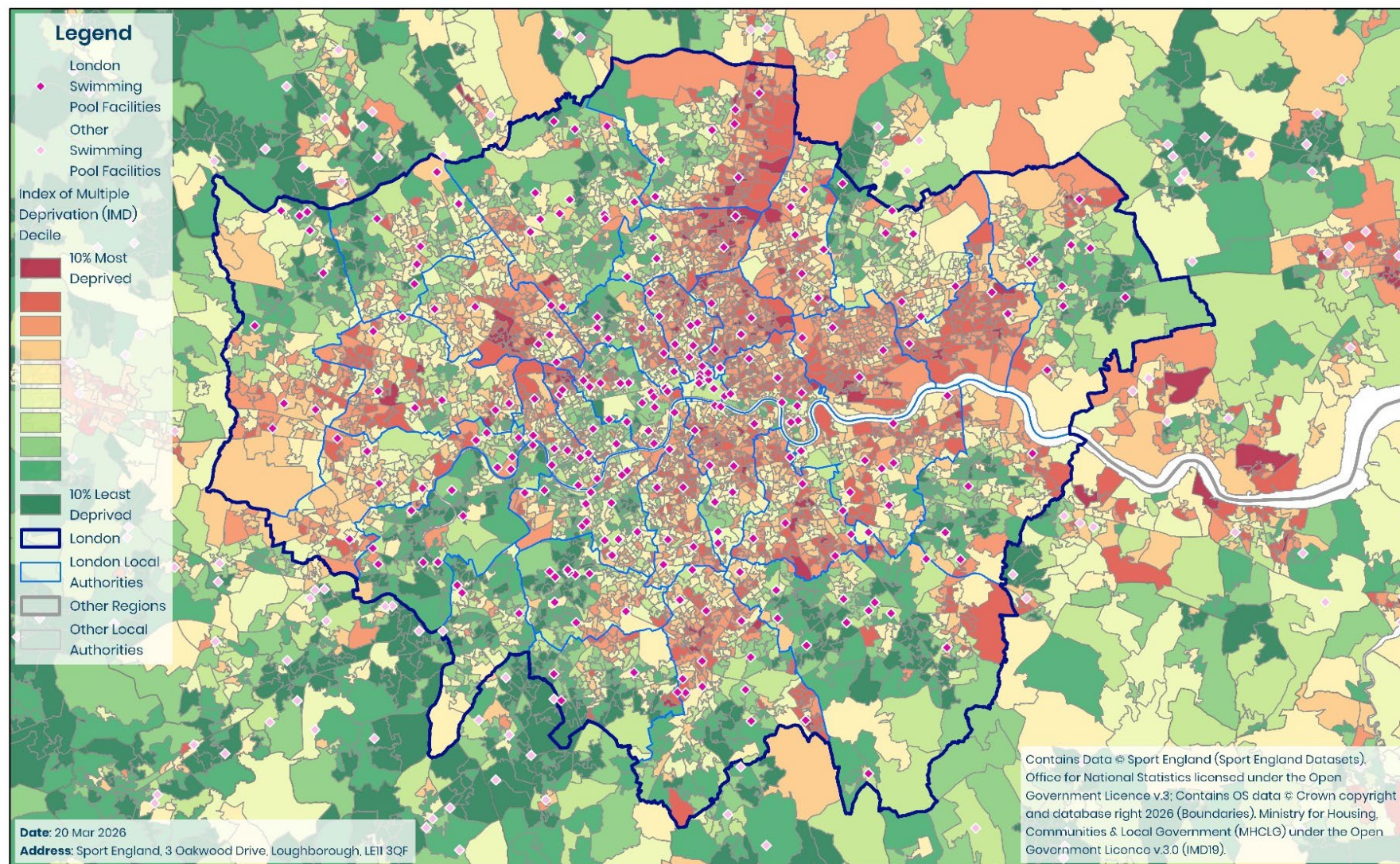
Map 3.1: Distribution of total demand for swimming pools across London

FPM peak period demand per square kilometre expressed as water space (figure labels) and shown thematically (colours)



Map 3.2: Deprivation in 2025 (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019)

Deprivation shown thematically (colours) at lower super output area level by decile.



Section 4: Accessibility

Table 4.1: Accessibility of Pools for London 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
% of population without access to a car	40%
% of total population within a 20-minute walk of a pool	61%
% of 10% most deprived population within a 20-minute walk of a pool	63%
% of demand satisfied when travelled:	
by car	56%
by foot	31%
by public transport or bicycle	13%

Car Access

- 4.1 The national model includes access to pools by car. The percentage of the population without access to a car influences travel patterns to swimming pools. A low percentage means that there is likely to be a larger number of journeys to swimming pools by car. For residents without access to a car, travel to swimming pools by public transport and on foot become the choices of travel mode.
- 4.2 Across London 40% of the population does not have access to a car, reflecting the greater range of transport options available in London. This is significantly above the national average of 23%.
- 4.3 It is estimated that 56% of journeys to swimming pools in London are made by car in 2025. This is significantly less than the national average at 74% and reflects the compact urban nature of some of the London Boroughs and access to public transport in London.

Walking Access

- 4.4 In 2025, 61% of London's residents are within a 20-minute walk of a swimming pool (pink areas in Map 4.1). However, not all residents will walk to a swimming pool and some will travel further. It is estimated that 31% of all journeys to swimming pools by London's residents are made on foot.
- 4.5 Residents in Westminster, City of London, Islington, Hammersmith & Fulham, Wandsworth and Merton have the best walking access to swimming pools, with residents in some areas being within a 20-minute walk of five or more sites (purple areas).
- 4.6 In the areas shaded pink and purple in Map 4.1 residents have access to between 2 – 5 pools based on the pool locations and the walking catchment area of the pools. However, there are large areas of the city where residents are outside the walking catchment area of pools (these areas are grey on the map) and this includes most of the outer boroughs.
- 4.7 Table 4.2 shows the percentage of visits to pools by walking for each Borough. The central boroughs have the highest percentage of visits to pools by walking as these are compact urban areas. Those boroughs where the percentage of walking access is lowest are all outer boroughs.
- 4.8 This report does not do an assessment of access by public transport but it is acknowledged that large parts of London are well served by public transport.

Map 4.1: Walking catchment area of swimming pools 2025

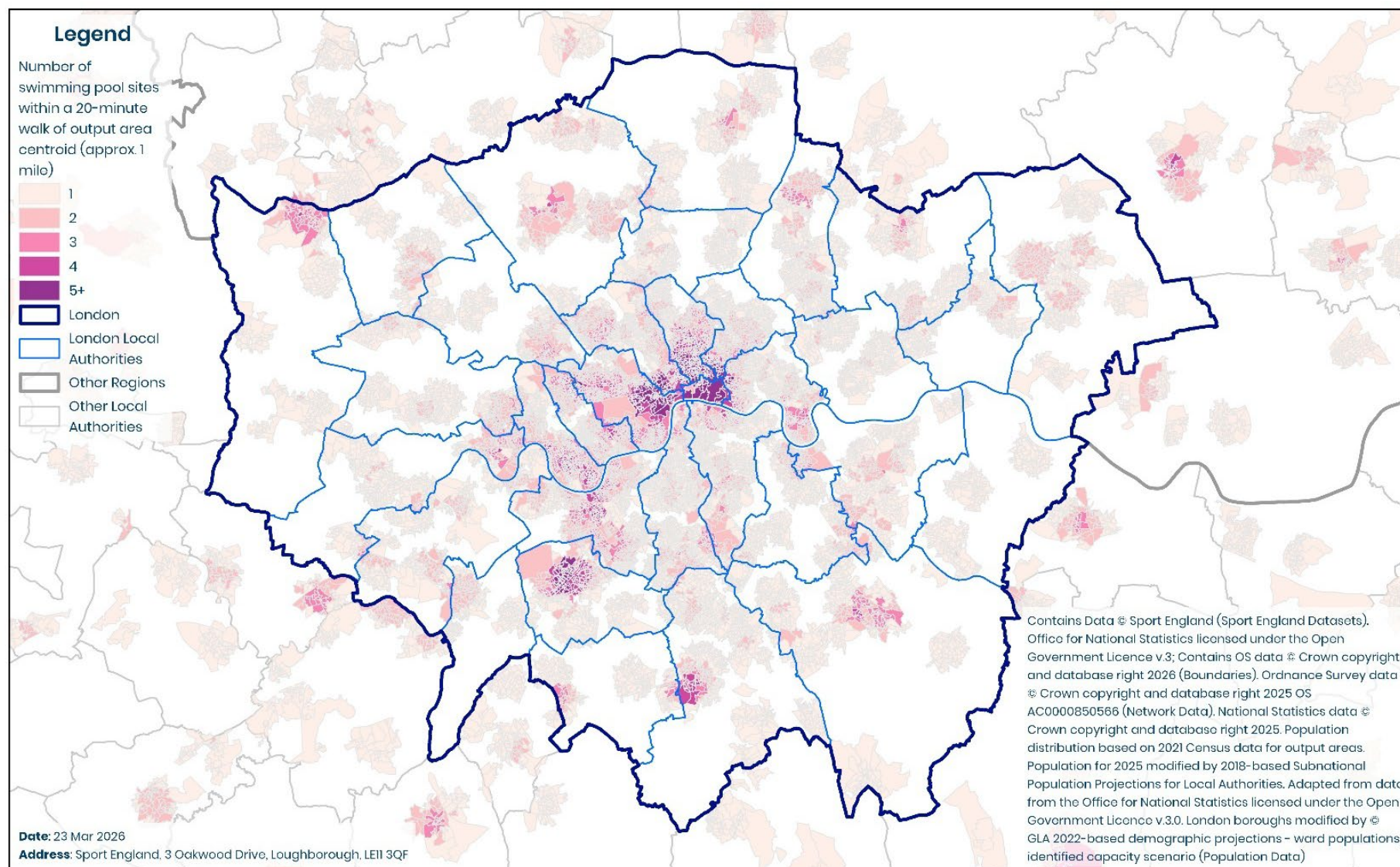


Table 4.2: Visits to pools by walking for each London borough as a percent of satisfied demand

Percent of Visits to Pools by Foot					
Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Bexley	11%	Havering	22%	Hammersmith & Fulham	45%
Hillingdon	11%	Brent	22%	Wandsworth	48%
Sutton	15%	Enfield	22%	Lambeth	48%
Barnet	16%	Croydon	24%	Southwark	49%
Harrow	17%	Richmond upon Thames	28%	Hackney	51%
Kingston upon Thames	18%	Newham	30%	Tower Hamlets	52%
Redbridge	18%	Greenwich	30%	Kensington & Chelsea	53%
Barking & Dagenham	19%	Haringey	30%	Camden	59%
Ealing	20%	Lewisham	32%	Islington	62%
Hounslow	21%	Waltham Forest	32%	Westminster	63%
Bromley	21%	Merton	33%	City of London	77%

Section 5: Satisfied Demand

Demand from residents currently being met by supply

Table 5.1: Satisfied Demand for Swimming Pools for London in 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Total number of visits which are met (visits per week peak period)	558,815
% of total demand satisfied	92%
Demand Retained (visits per week peak period)	526,210
Demand Retained -as a % of Satisfied Demand	94%
Demand Exported (visits per week peak period)	32,605
Demand Exported - as a % of Satisfied Demand	5.8%

Definition of satisfied demand – This represents the proportion of total demand that is met by the capacity at the swimming pools from London residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport travel time of a swimming pool. This includes swimming pools located both within and outside the Greater London Authorities.

Demand Met

- 5.1 92% of London's demand for swimming pools is met in 2025. This is just below the national average of 93%. The variation between boroughs is set out in Table 5.2 below with the five highest and lowest levels of satisfied demand identified in green and pink respectively. The difference between the highest and lowest demand being satisfied is significant at 97% of total demand being met in five boroughs (Richmond, Wandsworth, Westminster, Havering, Bromley and City of London) and only 83% being met in Haringey, Newham and Brent.

Table 5.2: Satisfied demand for swimming pools across London boroughs

Satisfied demand for swimming pools as a percentage of total demand					
Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Haringey	83%	Hackney	92%	Harrow	95%
Newham	83%	Greenwich	92%	Sutton	95%
Brent	83%	Redbridge	92%	Camden	96%
Ealing	85%	Barnet	93%	Islington	96%
Barking & Dagenham	90%	Lewisham	93%	Merton	96%
Waltham Forest	90%	Enfield	93%	City of London	97%
Hillingdon	90%	Kingston upon Thames	94%	Bromley	97%
Tower Hamlets	90%	Croydon	94%	Havering	97%
Hounslow	91%	Bexley	94%	Westminster	97%
Hammersmith & Fulham	91%	Lambeth	95%	Wandsworth	97%
Southwark	91%	Kensington & Chelsea	95%	Richmond upon Thames	97%

Retained demand

Definition of retained demand – A subset of the satisfied demand findings shows how much of London Borough residents' demand for swimming pool is met at swimming pool located within the borough. This assessment is based on the travel time from each London borough swimming pool and residents in the borough participating at these pools.

5.2 94% of the satisfied demand is met within London boroughs. This equates to 526,210 visits in the weekly peak period. This is a high level of retained demand and demonstrates that the pool locations and their catchment areas within London are very

well aligned with where the demand for swimming is located. So much so that for over nine out of ten visits to a pool by a London resident it is to a pool located inside London.

- 5.3 The model iteratively allocates demand to facilities using a set of distance decay functions and choice parameters. The model also considers the quality of a site based on its age and management, as supported by Sport England's research. Increasingly, there are other factors that influence which swimming pools residents choose to use, such as other facilities being on the same site, for example, a gym or studio, or a swimming pool programme that provides activities at times when residents wish to participate.
- 5.4 Retained demand within each borough does vary considerably from the London average and the boroughs with the highest and lowest retained demand shown as a percent of total satisfied demand are shown in table 5.4, with the five highest highlighted in green and the five lowest in pink.

Table 5.4: Retained demand as a % of total satisfied demand across all boroughs in 2025

Retained demand as a percentage of total satisfied demand					
Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Kingston upon Thames	44%	Bexley	61%	Enfield	74%
Brent	47%	Lewisham	63%	Hillingdon	74%
Ealing	47%	Kensington & Chelsea	65%	Waltham Forest	76%
Redbridge	47%	Lambeth	65%	Bromley	76%
Hammersmith & Fulham	49%	Barking & Dagenham	66%	Westminster	77%
Harrow	51%	Hounslow	67%	Greenwich	77%
City of London	51%	Islington	68%	Wandsworth	77%
Sutton	51%	Croydon	68%	Southwark	78%
Richmond upon Thames	54%	Camden	69%	Hackney	80%
Tower Hamlets	55%	Merton	70%	Havering	84%
Haringey	59%	Barnet	71%	Newham	84%

Exported Demand

Definition of exported demand – The residue of satisfied demand, after retained demand, is exported demand. This is based on Greater London Authority residents who live within the travel time of a swimming pool located outside the GLA and use that swimming pool.

- 5.5 Of Greater London Authorities satisfied demand, only 5.8% is exported and met at swimming pools in boroughs outside London. This equates to 32,605 visits in the weekly peak period.
- 5.6 At borough and regional level, the data from the National FPM Run does not identify how much of the GLA's demand goes to other adjoining local authority areas or individual swimming pools but only provides the total figure for exported satisfied demand. However, it can be concluded that very low levels of demand for swimming pools by London residents is met outside the London area.
- 5.7 As with retained demand, exported demand levels varies across the boroughs. This is shown in Table 5.6. The boroughs with the lowest retained demand have the highest exported demand.
- 5.8 The findings on retained and exported demand for swimming are important, if boroughs consider it is important to provide for and meet the demand for swimming by its residents at pools in their borough. Some authorities consider this to be very important, whilst others do not, so long as their demand for swimming can be met. Some authorities welcome exported demand, from other authorities, if it increases the usage and income of their pools.

Table 5.6: Exported demand as a percent of total satisfied demand

Exported demand as a percentage of total satisfied demand					
Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Newham	16%	Barnet	29%	Haringey	41%
Havering	16%	Merton	30%	Tower Hamlets	45%
Hackney	20%	Camden	31%	Richmond upon Thames	46%
Southwark	22%	Croydon	32%	Sutton	49%
Wandsworth	23%	Islington	32%	City of London	49%
Greenwich	23%	Hounslow	33%	Harrow	49%
Westminster	23%	Barking & Dagenham	34%	Hammersmith & Fulham	51%
Bromley	24%	Lambeth	35%	Redbridge	53%
Waltham Forest	24%	Kensington & Chelsea	35%	Ealing	53%
Hillingdon	26%	Lewisham	37%	Brent	53%
Enfield	26%	Bexley	39%	Kingston upon Thames	56%

Section 6: Unmet Demand

Demand from residents not currently being met

Table 6.1: Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools in 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met (visits per week peak period)	48,501
Unmet demand as a % of total demand	8%
Equivalent in sqm of water with comfort factor included	7,976
% of 10% most deprived demand unmet	13%
% of Unmet Demand due to:	
Facility too far away	73%
Lack of facility capacity	27%

Definition of unmet demand – This has two parts; demand for swimming pools that cannot be met because either:
There is too much demand for any particular swimming pool within its travel time area and there is a lack of capacity.
The demand is located too far from any swimming pool that it can use (taking into account deprivation) or reach (taking into account transport access) and is then classified as unmet demand.

- 6.1 The total weekly demand for visits to swimming pools in the peak period across London is 607,316. 558,815 of those visits demanded are satisfied, mostly within the London region, with a small percentage being exported to local authority areas adjoining London boroughs. Unmet demand accounts for 8% of London's total demand which equates to 48,501 visits in the weekly peak period.

- 6.2 Many residents in London will either use public transport or walk to pools, due to good public transport accessibility, densely populated areas and relatively low car ownership levels.
- 6.3 A key finding is that the unmet demand totals 7,976 sqm of water (for context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sqm of water, depending on lane width). Residents who are too far from a swimming pool account for 73% of all unmet demand. Unmet demand from lack of swimming pool capacity is 27%. The total unmet demand equates to approximately 32 swimming pools (25m x 4 lane pool)

Causes of Unmet Demand

- 6.4 The majority of unmet demand is from National Model's definition 2: demand located outside the catchment area of a swimming pool. This represents 73% of total unmet demand in 2025. Of this 70% of the total unmet demand is from residents who do not have access to a car. This is possibly less relevant in London given high levels of public transport in many areas but highlights the importance of ensuring that facilities are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.
- 6.5 Unmet demand that is located too far from a swimming pool will always exist because it is not possible to achieve complete spatial coverage whereby all areas of a local authority are within walking distance of a swimming pool that is not commercial and not everyone will want, or is able, to drive.
- 6.6 The key point here is the scale of the unmet demand in certain locations. Also, if it is clustered in one location, further provision should be considered to improve accessibility.

Geographical Distribution

- 6.7 The locations with the highest amounts of unmet demand in 2025 are located in the London boroughs of Ealing, Brent, Haringey, Waltham Forest, Hackney, Redbridge, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Greenwich, Southwark, Croydon and Hounslow. This is shown in Map 6.1 with those squares that are dark red being the areas where unmet demand is highest.
- 6.8 The distribution of unmet demand for swimming for the boroughs with the highest and lowest levels of unmet demand and expressed in sqm of water, is set out in Table 6.2. As with other tables, the highest is marked out in pink and the lowest levels of

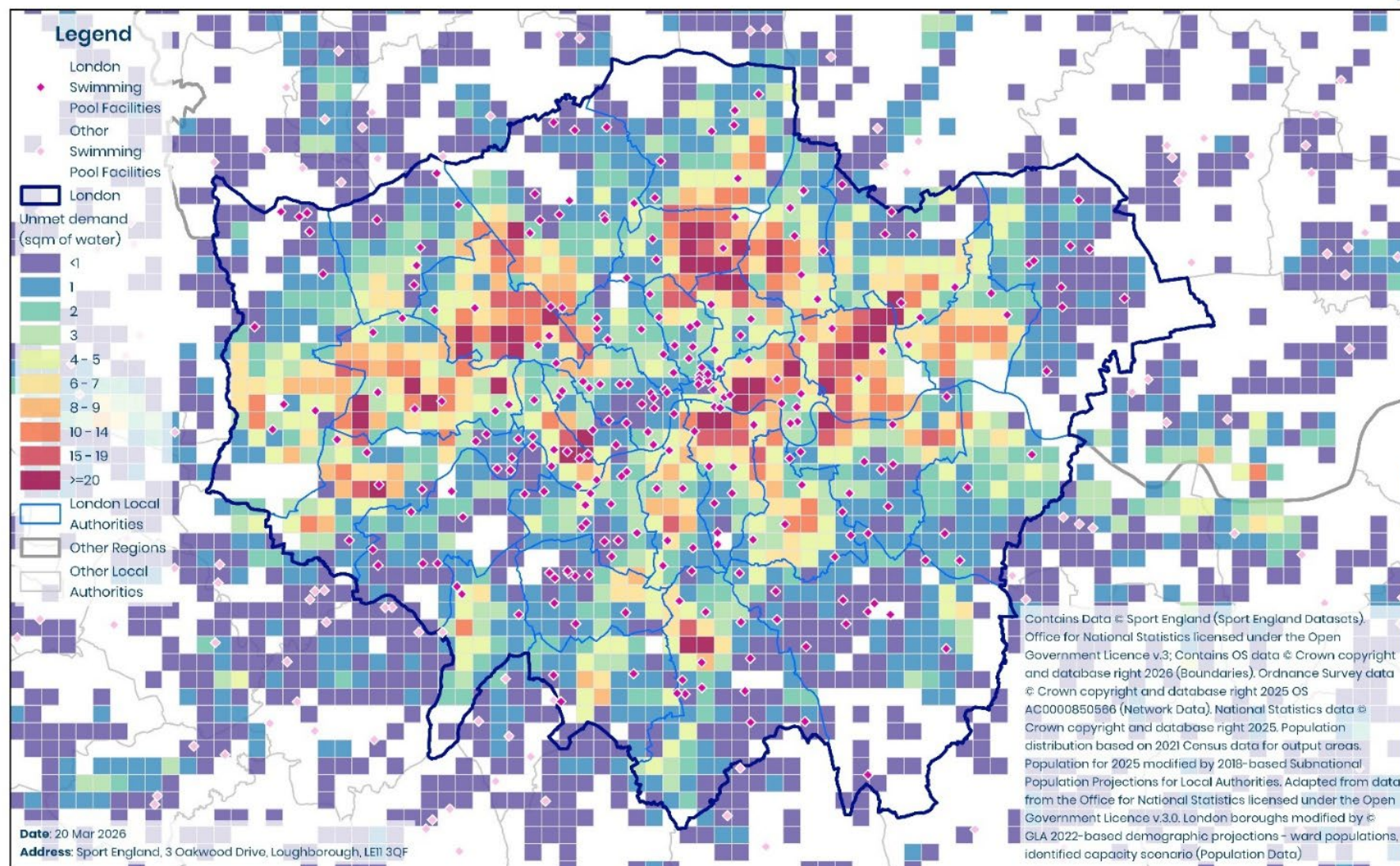
unmet demand is marked out in green. It is noted that the borough with the highest unmet demand is in Newham with 708sqm of water space being unmet which equates to approximately three 250sqm x 4 lane swimming pools. The lowest is noted in the City of London and Richmond. There are 16 boroughs which have at least 250sqm of unmet demand. This means that they could deliver a 25m x 4 lane swimming pool to meet this unmet demand. For context a 25m x 4 lane pool is between 210 – 250 sqm of water, depending on lane width, so any borough with at least 210sqm of water space being unmet could determine where more water space could be met.

Meeting Unmet Demand

Definition of reachable unmet demand – Analysis of the spread of unmet demand shows the level of unmet demand that would be met by a potential new facility in any given location. This ‘reachable unmet demand’ is calculated for each one-kilometre grid square and figures are shown in the map.

- 6.9 Map 6.2 shows the locations in London where the most unmet demand could be met through a potential new facility. These locations are in dark red. The boroughs with these locations identified include; Hillingdon, Ealing, Brent, Hounslow, Haringey, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Newham, Redbridge and Enfield. There are locations in Newham, Haringey, Brent and Ealing where this more than 250 sq m (the size of a 25 metre, 4 lane swimming pool).
- 6.10 It should be noted that the reachable unmet demand includes unmet demand from neighbouring boroughs. This finding does not cover future changes in demand, which would need to be considered separately in a bespoke report.

Map 6.1 Unmet demand for swimming pools as shown in sqm of water



Map 6.2: Reachable Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools as shown in sqm of water

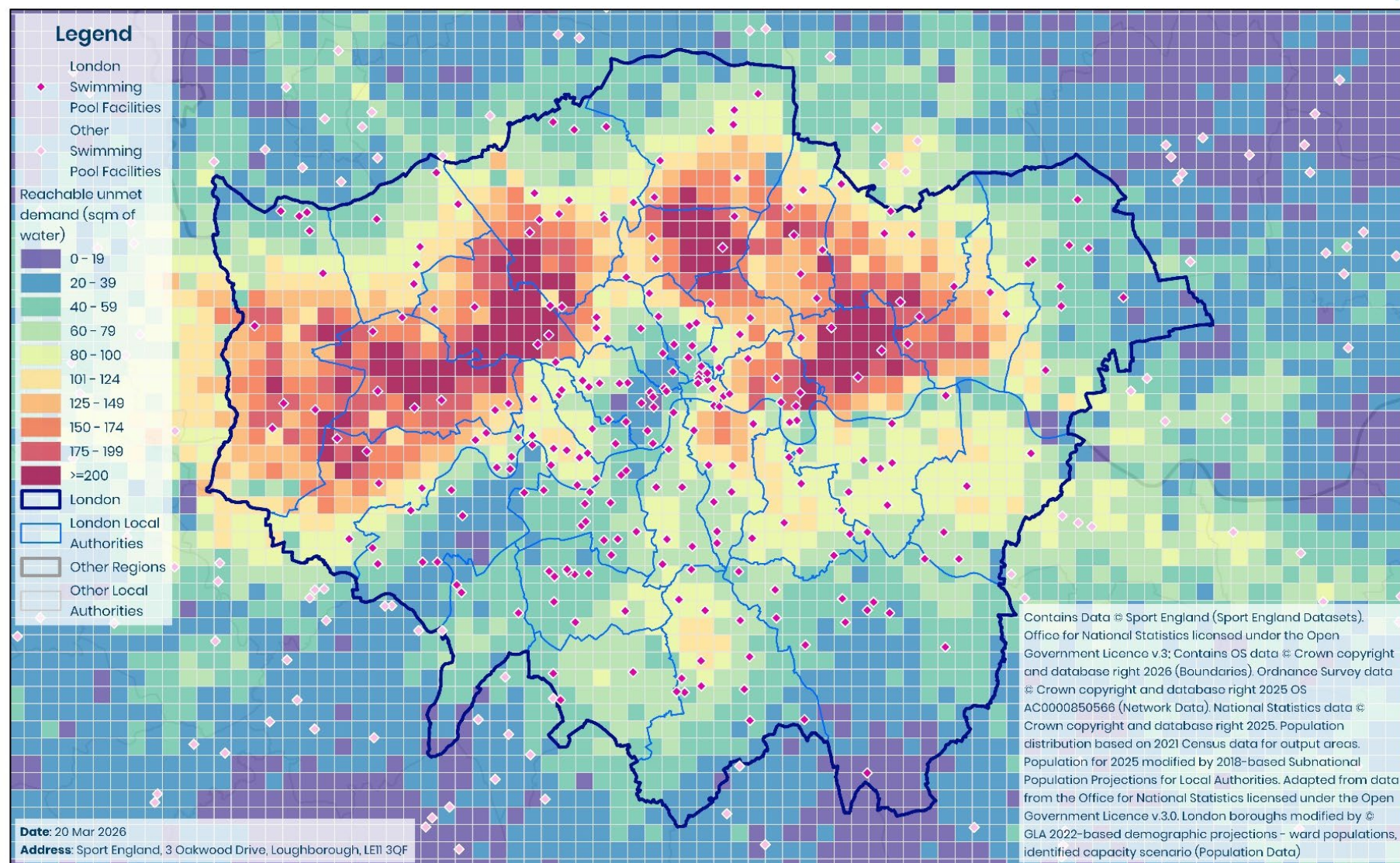


Table 6.2: Unmet demand for swimming pools equivalent in sqm of water with comfort factor

Unmet Demand for Swimming Pools with Comfort Factor					
Borough	Sqm of water	Borough	Sqm of water	Borough	Sqm of water
City of London	3	Bromley	118	Enfield	274
Richmond upon Thames	56	Harrow	142	Southwark	295
Westminster	65	Bexley	163	Hounslow	298
Kensington & Chelsea	75	Hammersmith & Fulham	179	Waltham Forest	315
Havering	90	Lambeth	189	Barnet	333
Merton	91	Hackney	234	Hillingdon	350
Camden	95	Lewisham	250	Tower Hamlets	354
Islington	97	Greenwich	262	Haringey	504
Wandsworth	105	Croydon	271	Ealing	631
Sutton	114	Barking & Dagenham	273	Brent	651
Kingston upon Thames	117	Redbridge	273	Newham	708

Section 7: Used Capacity

How well used are the facilities?

Table 7.1: Used Capacity of swimming pools in London for 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Total number of visits used of current capacity per week in peak period	538,395
% of overall capacity of pools used	77%
Visits Imported;	
Number of visits imported per week in peak period	12,185
Demand imported as a % of used capacity	2.2%
Difference between visits imported and exported	-20,419

Definition of used capacity – This is a measure of usage at swimming pools and estimates how well used or full facilities are. The FPM is designed to include a ‘comfort factor’, beyond which the venues are too full. The swimming pool itself becomes too crowded to participate comfortably, and the changing and circulation areas also become too congested. In the model Sport England assumes that usage of more than 70% of capacity is busy and that the swimming pool is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

The summary of finding on used capacity are:

- 7.1 A Key finding is that the overall estimated used capacity of the swimming pools in London during the weekly peak period is 77%. This figure is above the Sport England swimming pool comfort level of 70%. This is because demand is greater than supply. The pools in London meet a total of 538,395 visits across the weekly peak period.

- 7.2 Appendix 1 shows % of used capacity of all swimming pool facilities across the London region. The estimated used capacity should be reviewed with the facility operator. The used capacity of individual pools does vary from the Borough wide average which can be misleading when looking at what is happening at the individual pool sites in a Borough. In a more detailed study at a sub area or for an individual Borough it would be important to look at the data for each swimming pool. In a London wide study this is not possible, given the large number of facilities covered.
- 7.3 There are several reasons for the variation in estimated used capacity by site. Often it is difficult to identify which of these reasons apply because several could be interacting simultaneously, but variation is generally caused by any of the following factors;

Type of site operator (public/educational/commercial)

- 7.4 Public leisure centres have a 'draw effect' because they:
- Are accessible for public and sports club use
 - Have extensive opening hours and are proactively managed to encourage and support participation and physical activity
 - Unlike commercial facilities, do not require payment of a monthly membership fee
 - Provide all activities
- 7.5 Access swimming pools for community use will be determined by the policy of each educational provider.
- Some schools and colleges actively promote community use
 - At some venues there is little differentiation between educational and wider community use, with community access based on a membership system (classed as commercial)
 - Other educational venues let out their swimming pools to sports clubs or community groups on a termly basis, or for shorter periods
- 7.6 A swimming pool on an educational site that is only available for a few hours a week, and with an irregular pattern of use, is very different from a public leisure centre swimming pool with a full programme of use. Also, educational venues will not be available for recreational pay-and-play.

7.7 Commercial sites provide recreational participation through membership. These centres are not available for public pay-and-play or for club development. Therefore, they offer a more limited programme of use than public leisure centres and are less utilised.

Age of the facility and its 'attractiveness'

- To assess their comparative attractiveness to customers, all the swimming pool sites in the model are weighted to reflect their age, operation type, condition and whether they have been modernised.
- The effect of refurbishment at a site decreases as the site gets older, and it becomes less attractive than a site built in the same year as the refurbishment.

Location of demand and competition from other sites

- Where swimming pools are located close together, the demand that can reach these sites is shared between the venues, and this contributes to the level of used capacity at each.
- Conversely, where a swimming pool is remotely located, it benefits from having no competition for the local demand.

Capacity

- When reviewing the estimated used capacity, it is important to consider the capacity of the site and not just the proportion in isolation. Centres with the same or similar proportions of used capacity can accommodate very different levels of demand.
- The hours when a site is available for community use affects its capacity at peak times.

7.8 Table 7.2 sets out the level of used capacity for all boroughs with the highest and lowest levels of used capacity highlighted in green and pink respectively. The table shows that the majority of boroughs do not have any capacity within their pools (e.g. they are above the Sport England swimming pool comfort level of 70%). Beyond this 70% level, the pool itself becomes too full and detracts from the ability to swim and the enjoyment. Also the changing and circulation areas become over full.

7.9 This indicates that in these authorities opportunities for providing more public water space should be sought or measures taken to increase access to private pool space (where available).

Table 7.2: Used capacity of swimming pools in 2025 across all London boroughs

Used Capacity for Swimming Pools as a % of total capacity					
Borough	% of total capacity	Borough	% of total capacity	Borough	% of total capacity
City of London	20%	Kensington & Chelsea	78%	Haringey	90%
Hammersmith & Fulham	41%	Hillingdon	79%	Hackney	90%
Westminster	51%	Havering	80%	Lambeth	91%
Richmond upon Thames	60%	Croydon	83%	Waltham Forest	91%
Bromley	60%	Barnet	84%	Harrow	91%
Islington	64%	Ealing	84%	Bexley	91%
Camden	65%	Brent	85%	Greenwich	92%
Hounslow	66%	Merton	85%	Barking & Dagenham	92%
Newham	72%	Sutton	86%	Redbridge	96%
Tower Hamlets	75%	Southwark	89%	Enfield	97%
Wandsworth	78%	Kingston upon Thames	90%	Lewisham	98%

Imported Demand

- 7.10 If residents of neighbouring local authority areas outside of London participate at a site in London, their usage becomes part of the used capacity of London's swimming pools.
- 7.11 Imported demand from outside of the GLA area accounts for 2% of the used capacity of London swimming pools. The swimming pools meet 12,185 visits in the weekly peak period from residents of neighbouring local authorities.
- 7.12 London exports 20,419 more visits in the weekly peak period than it imports. The total level of imports across all London boroughs is shown in the table 7.3.

- 7.13 The data from the National FPM run does not identify how much demand is imported from each neighbouring authority and met at London's swimming pools and only provides the total figure for imported demand. The amount of imported demand from each neighbouring local authority could be identified in a bespoke FPM run.
- 7.14 Imported demand is measured under used capacity because if the nearest pool for a resident in authority A is a pool in authority B, and they use the nearest pool to where they live, then this becomes part of the used capacity of pools in authority B.
- 7.15 The imported demand for individual boroughs is set out in Table 7.3. The boroughs with high imported demand, reflect that the swimming pool hall locations and catchment area of swimming pools in their borough overlap extensively with swimming pools in neighbouring authorities. The data is indicating that there is a lot of movement across London Borough boundaries.

Table 7.3: Imported demand as a percentage of used capacity of swimming pools in 2025

Imported demand as a % of used capacity					
Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Tower Hamlets	12%	Havering	27%	Barking & Dagenham	35%
Enfield	16%	Wandsworth	28%	Hammersmith & Fulham	37%
Brent	20%	Richmond upon Thames	30%	Greenwich	37%
Croydon	20%	Waltham Forest	30%	Hackney	38%
Redbridge	25%	Lewisham	30%	Merton	40%
Southwark	25%	Harrow	31%	Hillingdon	40%
Haringey	25%	Sutton	31%	Islington	42%
Kingston upon Thames	26%	Ealing	32%	Kensington & Chelsea	43%
Lambeth	27%	Bromley	32%	Westminster	43%
Bexley	27%	Camden	33%	Hounslow	45%
Barnet	27%	Newham	33%	City of London	82%

Section 8: Local Share of Facilities

Equity share of facilities

Table 8.1: Local Share of swimming pools for London in 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Local share of swimming pools relative to demand in local area: <1 = poorer, >1 = better	.84
Sqm of water available per 1,000 population	10

Definition of local share – This helps to show which areas have a better or worse share of facility provision. It considers the size, availability and quality of facilities, as well as travel modes. Local share is useful for looking at ‘equity’ of provision. Local share is the available capacity that people want to visit in an area, divided by the demand for that capacity in the area (considering deprivation). Local share decreases as facilities age.

Share of Supply

8.1 Local share shows how the access and share of swimming pools differs across the local authority area, as follows:

- A value of 1 means that there is sufficient suitable supply reachable by the demand. The score of 1 is set as the England wide average of local share
- A value of less than 1 indicates a shortage of suitable supply that can be reached by the demand
- A value greater than 1 indicates a surplus of suitable supply that can be reached by the demand

8.2 Overall, local share identifies the areas of the authority where the share of swimming pools is better and worse. The intervention is to try and increase access for residents in the areas with the poorest access to swimming pools.

8.3 Key finding in 2025 is that London has a local share of 0.84 meaning that there is insufficient suitable provision that the demand can reach. However, there is some significant variation in the geographical distribution of local share across London (see Map 8.1).

Table 8.2: Local Share of swimming pools relative to demand across all boroughs in 2025 (<1 = poorer, >1 = better)

Local Share relative to demand					
Borough	Local Share	Borough	Local Share		
Haringey	0.57	Sutton	0.78	Hackney	0.85
Enfield	0.62	Barking & Dagenham	0.78	Richmond upon Thames	0.97
Brent	0.63	Merton	0.79	Bromley	1.03
Ealing	0.66	Redbridge	0.80	Islington	1.05
Hounslow	0.69	Wandsworth	0.80	Camden	1.06
Harrow	0.70	Newham	0.80	Tower Hamlets	1.07
Waltham Forest	0.72	Croydon	0.82	Hammersmith & Fulham	1.18
Lambeth	0.73	Lewisham	0.82	Kensington & Chelsea	1.21
Greenwich	0.73	Kingston upon Thames	0.82	Havering	1.22
Bexley	0.74	Hillingdon	0.84	Westminster	1.34
Southwark	0.75	Barnet	0.85	City of London	5.12

Comparative Measure of Provision

8.4 A comparative measure for assessing supply of pools across each of the authorities on a consistent basis is water space per 1,000 population. Across London there are 10 sqm of water per 1,000 population in 2025. The England wide findings are 11 sqm of water per 1,000 population in 2025. Therefore, London as an average has a lower supply of water space per 1,000 population than across England.

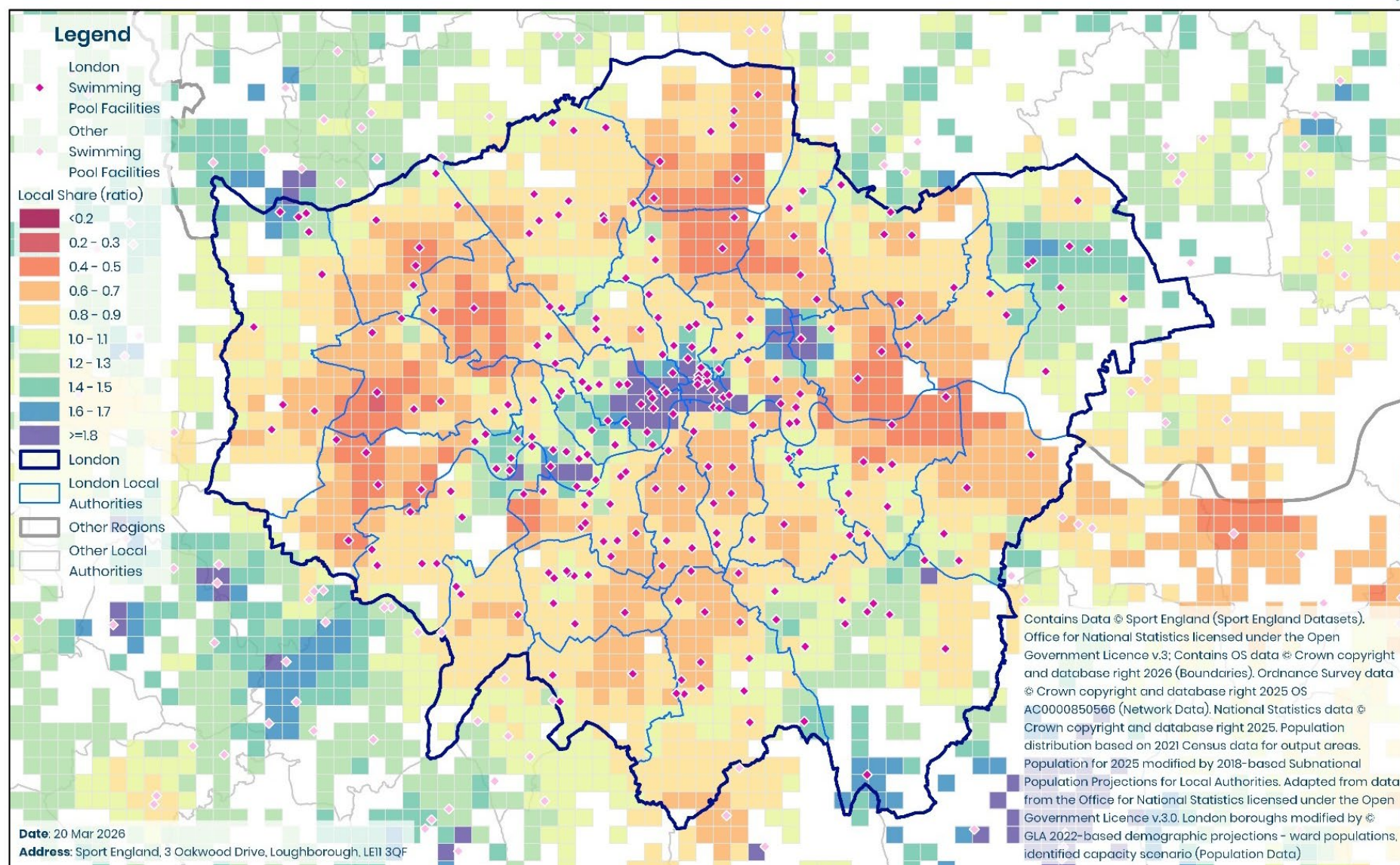
8.5 The findings for the London boroughs with the highest and lowest provision of water space per 1,000 population is set out in Table 8.3. Again, the authorities with the highest provision are highlighted in green and those with the lowest in pink.

- 8.6 The range of provision by this measurement is quite wide with the lowest being in Brent at 4 sqm of water per 1,000 population in 2025 and the highest being in Westminster at 19 sqm of water per 1,000 population. Again residents in the boroughs with the lowest supply of pools will be disadvantaged.
- 8.7 The authorities with the highest number of pools population include 3 central boroughs and the City of London which may reflect the ease of access to these facilities facilitated by their central location. The only outer Borough within the top 5 highest is Bromley. Those with the lowest number of pools are all outer boroughs.
- 8.8 The findings on sqm of pool space per 1,000 population are reported because some local authorities like to compare their quantitative provision with others; however, it does not set a standard of provision and should not be used as such.

Table 8.3 - Sqm of pool space per 1,000 population across all boroughs 2025

Sqm of Pool Space per 1,000 Population					
Borough	# of Pools	Borough	# of Pools		
Brent	4	Lewisham	8	Merton	12
Kingston upon Thames	5	Barking & Dagenham	8	Havering	12
Ealing	6	Waltham Forest	9	Richmond upon Thames	12
Redbridge	6	Croydon	9	Hillingdon	12
Sutton	6	Southwark	10	Camden	12
Bexley	7	Hackney	10	Hounslow	13
Haringey	7	Kensington & Chelsea	10	Islington	14
Tower Hamlets	7	Barnet	10	Hammersmith & Fulham	14
Harrow	7	Greenwich	11	Bromley	16
Lambeth	7	Wandsworth	11	Westminster	19
Enfield	8	Newham	11	City of London	110

Map 8.1: Local share of swimming pools London 2025



This ends the reporting of the full findings from the assessment of London swimming pools provision 2025. The key findings are set out in the Executive Summary.

Appendix 1: Swimming Pools included in the assessment 2025

The following Table contains all the individual swimming pools included in the assessment. This information is taken from Active Places in March 2025. An explanation of the model, inclusion criteria and model parameters is given in Appendix 3.

The audit excludes facilities that are deemed to be either for private use, too small, closed or there is a lack of information, particularly relating to hours of use. For more information about excluded facilities please see Appendix 3 (Facility Inclusion Criteria).

In January 2026 the Greater London Authority contacted all local authorities with a copy of the Active Places data to identify any changes that had occurred since March 2025. Where these occur, they are recorded in the bottom table for information, and it is important to note that this information has not informed the production of this report. Some London boroughs have also undertaken these local level reports and the reports for those boroughs may also differ in terms of the facilities included. Where decisions are being made by boroughs about facility development, the local report should be referred to over this report.

The outputs from this report have been prepared to give a strategic overview of swimming pool supply in London. Longer-term local bespoke assessments can be undertaken using Sport England’s FPM. These assessments could include population projections with options for changing the swimming pool/sports hall supply and assessing the collective impact this has on the future demand for swimming pools/sports halls and the distribution of that demand.

Name of Site	Type	Dimensions	Area	Site Year Built	Site Year Refurb	Mgt Operation Public/Commercial/Education	% of Capacity Used	% of Capacity Not Used	Car % Demand	Public Transport % Demand	Walk % Demand
Camden											
KENTISH TOWN SPORTS CENTRE	5-lane	30.5 x 11	336	1901	2010	Public	57%	43%	27%	12%	61%
KENTISH TOWN SPORTS CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 9	225								
KENTISH TOWN SPORTS CENTRE	Teaching	9 x 7	63								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BLOOMSBURY)	4-lane	21 x 8	168	1993	2013	Commercial	17%	83%	14%	6%	80%
OASIS SPORTS CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 9	225	1955	2004	Public	18%	82%	16%	10%	74%
OASIS SPORTS CENTRE	Lido	27.5 x 10.4	286								
PANCRAS SQUARE LEISURE	5-lane	25 x 10.2	255	2014		Public	100%		19%	10%	71%
PANCRAS SQUARE LEISURE	Teaching	7 x 5	35								
SWISS COTTAGE LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17.5	438	2006		Public	100%		39%	18%	43%
SWISS COTTAGE LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	20 x 10	200								
UCS ACTIVE	5-lane	25 x 10.6	265	2007		Public	100%		44%	16%	39%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (SWISS COTTAGE)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	1998	2010	Commercial	70%	30%	36%	10%	54%
City of London				1993			20%	80%	23%	13%	64%
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	3-lane	22.8 x 7.75	177	1972	2004	Educational (in-house)	29%	71%	26%	20%	54%
GOLDEN LANE SPORTS & FITNESS	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1963	2012	Public	63%	37%	22%	14%	64%
LEONARDO ROYAL HOTEL LONDON CITY	2-lane	25 x 5	125	2002	2012	Commercial	20%	80%	19%	7%	74%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BARBICAN)	3-lane	25 x 7	175	1992		Commercial	3%	97%	52%	18%	30%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (MOORGATE)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	2001	2006	Commercial	9%	91%	25%	9%	66%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (ALDERSGATE)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2012		Commercial	13%	87%	21%	8%	71%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (BANK)	4-lane	17 x 10	170	2006	2014	Commercial	10%	90%	24%	10%	66%

Islington				1991			64%	36%	33%	16%	51%
ARCHWAY LEISURE CENTRE	12-lane	24.3 x 27.6	671	1991	2015	Public	100%		41%	17%	42%
BEACON HIGH SCHOOL	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		24%	11%	65%
CALLY POOL & GYM	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1985	2000	Public	54%	46%	29%	14%	56%
CALLY POOL & GYM	4-lane	20 x 10	200								
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY Highbury Grove	3-lane	20 x 7	140	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		41%	22%	37%
Highbury Leisure Centre	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1984	2020	Public	100%		34%	18%	47%
Highbury Leisure Centre	Teaching	10 x 10	100								
IRONMONGER ROW BATHS	4-lane	30.5 x 10	305	1939	2012	Public	71%	29%	20%	12%	68%
IRONMONGER ROW BATHS	Teaching	15 x 6	90								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (ISLINGTON)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1998	2008	Commercial	11%	89%	23%	7%	70%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (ISLINGTON ANGEL)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2002		Commercial	10%	90%	27%	9%	64%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (MOORGATE)	7-lane	25 x 15	375	2001		Commercial	8%	92%	22%	8%	70%
Kensington and Chelsea				1981			78%	22%	40%	17%	43%
CHELSEA SPORTS CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 9	225	1906	2014	Public	84%	16%	34%	16%	51%
CHELSEA SPORTS CENTRE	Leisure	9 x 4	36								
DAVID LLOYD (KENSINGTON)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	1999	2017	Commercial	66%	34%	25%	6%	69%
KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2015		Public	100%		42%	19%	39%
KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	20 x 10	200								
KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure	13 x 11	143								
THE PEAK HEALTH CLUB & SPA	2-lane	20 x 5	100	1987		Commercial	23%	77%	24%	5%	72%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (NOTTING HILL)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1999		Commercial	14%	86%	49%	14%	37%
Lambeth				2007			90%	10%	36%	14%	50%
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1985	2004	Public	100%		31%	14%	55%
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 10	120								
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	Teaching	16 x 11.5	184								

CLAPHAM LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2012		Public	100%		35%	15%	50%
CLAPHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 7	91								
FITNESS FIRST (STREATHAM)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	2007		Commercial	59%	41%	44%	10%	46%
STREATHAM ICE AND LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2013		Public	100%		49%	13%	38%
STREATHAM ICE AND LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 7	91								
THE CLUB AT COUNTY HALL	3-lane	25 x 6	150	1998	2007	Commercial	15%	85%	20%	8%	71%
VAUXHALL LEISURE CENTRE	3-lane	25 x 7	175	2021		Public	100%		19%	11%	70%
WEST NORWOOD HEALTH AND LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2014		Public	100%		46%	14%	40%
Southwark				1974			89%	11%	33%	15%	53%
CAMBERWELL LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1900	2012	Public	100%		26%	12%	62%
CAMBERWELL LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	10 x 10	100								
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2002	2013	Educational (in-house)	100%		57%	17%	26%
DULWICH LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1900	2010	Public	96%	4%	40%	13%	47%
DULWICH PREP LONDON	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1970	2008	Educational (in-house)	47%	53%	41%	11%	47%
FITNESS FIRST (LONDON BRIDGE COTTONS)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1987	2011	Commercial	16%	84%	22%	9%	69%
JAGS SPORTS CLUB	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2002		Educational (3rd party)	100%		48%	16%	37%
PECKHAM PULSE LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1998	2015	Public	100%		30%	14%	56%
PECKHAM PULSE LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 10	120								
SEVEN ISLANDS LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	33.3 x 12.6	420	1963	2017	Public	100%		36%	21%	43%
THE CASTLE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2016		Public	100%		20%	13%	67%
THE CASTLE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 12	144								
THIRD SPACE HEALTH CLUB (TOWER BRIDGE)	3-lane	20 x 7	140	2006		Commercial	36%	64%	20%	8%	73%
Westminster				1974			51%	49%	32%	15%	53%
DOLPHIN SQUARE FITNESS CLUB	4-lane	18 x 10	180	1972	2008	Commercial	11%	89%	26%	7%	68%

ETHOS SPORTS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1967	2006	Educational (in-house)	27%	73%	32%	16%	52%
FITNESS FIRST (BAKER STREET)	5-lane	20 x 11	220	2008		Commercial	43%	57%	22%	7%	71%
HARBOUR CLUB (NOTTING HILL)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2002	2015	Commercial	30%	70%	29%	9%	63%
LANSDOWNE CLUB	4-lane	25 x 8	200	1935	2015	Commercial	10%	90%	33%	7%	60%
MARSHALL STREET LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	30.5 x 11	336	2010		Public	40%	60%	24%	12%	64%
MOBERLY SPORTS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2018		Public	100%		39%	16%	45%
MOBERLY SPORTS CENTRE	Teaching	10 x 7	70								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (COVENT GARDEN)	2-lane	21 x 4	84	1990	2010	Commercial	7%	93%	15%	6%	79%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (PADDINGTON)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2003	2013	Commercial	37%	63%	21%	6%	73%
PORCHESTER CENTRE	5-lane	30.3 x 10.5	318	1927	2025	Public	100%		38%	18%	44%
PORCHESTER CENTRE	Leisure	23 x 9	207								
PORCHESTER CENTRE	Teaching	10.5 x 7	74								
QUEEN MOTHER SPORTS CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	1981	2018	Public	74%	26%	30%	15%	55%
QUEEN MOTHER SPORTS CENTRE	Teaching	16 x 7	112								
QUEEN MOTHER SPORTS CENTRE	Diving	11 x 10	110								
ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB (PALL MALL SPORTS)	5-lane	28 x 11	308	1907	2003	Commercial	2%	98%	31%	8%	61%
SEYMOUR LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	30 x 9	270	1920		Public	49%	51%	20%	9%	71%
THIRD SPACE HEALTH CLUB (SOHO)	4-lane	20 x 8.5	170	2001		Commercial	8%	92%	24%	8%	68%
Barking and Dagenham				2008			92%	8%	70%	14%	16%
ABBAY LEISURE CENTRE (BARKING)	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	2015		Public	100%		52%	12%	36%
ABBAY LEISURE CENTRE (BARKING)	Teaching	17.5 x 8	140								
BECONTREE HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	11-lane	25 x 25	625	2011		Public	100%		74%	14%	12%
BECONTREE HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	50 x 10	500								
BECONTREE HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 7	91								
GOLDS GYM (DAGENHAM)	4-lane	21 x 8	168	1999		Commercial	13%	87%	77%	9%	14%
Bexley				2004			91%	9%	76%	12%	12%

CROOK LOG LEISURE CENTRE	7-lane	25 x 16	400	2005		Public	100%		77%	13%	10%
CROOK LOG LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	20 x 10	200								
DAVID LLOYD (SIDCUP)	5-lane	25 x 11	275	1996	2016	Commercial	49%	51%	86%	8%	6%
ERITH LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2005	2017	Public	100%		69%	13%	18%
ERITH LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 7	84								
SIDCUP LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2008		Public	100%		76%	11%	13%
SIDCUP LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 8	96								
Greenwich				1987			92%	8%	60%	16%	24%
CHARLTON LIDO AND LIFESTYLE CLUB	Lido	50 x 18	210	1939	2012	Other (pay & play)	100%		25%	7%	68%
COLFE'S LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1992		Educational (3rd party)	100%		51%	13%	36%
DAVID LLOYD (KIDBROOKE VILLAGE)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	1999		Commercial	34%	66%	61%	11%	28%
ELTHAM CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2007	2016	Public	100%		73%	15%	12%
ELTHAM CENTRE	Teaching	17 x 11	187								
ELTHAM CENTRE	Teaching	8.5 x 4.5	38								
ROYAL HERBERT LEISURE CLUB	4-lane	18 x 9	162	1993		Commercial	49%	51%	65%	11%	24%
SHOOTERS HILL SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1965	2007	Educational (in-house)	73%	27%	44%	12%	44%
THAMESMERE LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1986		Public	100%		63%	18%	19%
THAMESMERE LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 12	144								
THE GREENWICH CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2015		Public	100%		48%	19%	33%
THE GREENWICH CENTRE	4-lane	20 x 10	200								
WATERFRONT LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1986		Public	100%		52%	17%	30%
WATERFRONT LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure	28 x 13	364								
Hackney				1982			90%	10%	36%	19%	45%
BRITANNIA LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2021		Public	100%		29%	16%	54%
BRITANNIA LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	20 x 10	200								
CLISSOLD LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2002	2007	Public	100%		39%	22%	39%
CLISSOLD LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325								

CLISSOLD LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	11.5 x 3.5	40								
KINGS HALL LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1903		Public	65%	35%	30%	14%	56%
KINGS HALL LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	10.5 x 7.5	79								
LONDON FIELDS LIDO	Lido	50 x 17	850	1980	2018	Public	100%		35%	17%	48%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (SHOREDITCH)	3-lane	25 x 6	150	2003		Commercial	7%	93%	20%	8%	72%
Havering				2002			79%	21%	72%	10%	19%
ABBS CROSS HEALTH AND FITNESS	7-lane	25 x 15	375	2004		Educational (3rd party)	100%		72%	10%	18%
CENTRAL PARK LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2004		Public	100%		69%	9%	22%
CENTRAL PARK LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 6	72								
COOPERS COMPANY & COBORN SCHOOL	3-lane	25 x 7.5	188	1971	2007	Educational (in-house)	44%	56%	41%	4%	55%
DAVID LLOYD (GIDEA PARK)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2005		Commercial	48%	52%	68%	6%	26%
HARROW LODGE LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2021		Public	95%	5%	77%	10%	12%
HARROW LODGE LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	20 x 15	300								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (ROMFORD)	5-lane	20 x 12	240	2001		Commercial	27%	73%	70%	7%	22%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (ROMFORD)	Teaching	6 x 6	36								
RAINHAM LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2023		Public	100%		76%	13%	12%
SAPPHIRE ICE AND LEISURE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2018		Public	79%	21%	68%	10%	22%
SAPPHIRE ICE AND LEISURE	4-lane	15 x 8	120								
THE CAMPION SCHOOL	4-lane	25 x 8	200	1970	2005	Educational (in-house)	37%	63%	58%	7%	35%
Lewisham				2007			98%	2%	50%	17%	32%
DOWNHAM HEALTH & LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2007		Public	100%		59%	14%	27%
DOWNHAM HEALTH & LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 10	130								
FOREST HILL POOLS	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2012		Public	100%		56%	18%	26%
FOREST HILL POOLS	Teaching	16.7 x 7	117								
GLASS MILL LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2013		Public	100%		49%	18%	33%

GLASS MILL LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	20 x 8	160								
ST DUNSTANS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	5-lane	30 x 12	360	1996		Educational (3rd party)	100%		23%	9%	68%
WAVELENGTHS LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2008		Public	94%	6%	44%	19%	37%
WAVELENGTHS LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure	25 x 15	375								
Newham				1984			72%	28%	53%	19%	28%
ATHERTON LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1934	2016	Public	100%		52%	15%	33%
ATHERTON LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	20 x 10	200								
EAST HAM LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2001		Public	100%		50%	13%	37%
EAST HAM LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	15 x 13	195								
LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE	11-lane	50 x 25	1,250	2011		Public	57%	43%	55%	23%	21%
LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE	9-lane	50 x 21	1,050								
LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE	Diving	25 x 20	500								
NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1990		Public	100%		45%	15%	40%
NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 5	65								
Redbridge				1975			96%	4%	61%	10%	29%
BANCROFT'S SCHOOL	7-lane	25 x 15	375	1970	2012	Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	12%	17%
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL	4-lane	20 x 8.5	170	1904	2007	Educational (in-house)	100%		50%	8%	42%
FULLWELL CROSS LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1967	2007	Public	100%		64%	10%	26%
FULLWELL CROSS LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 7	84								
LOXFORD LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 8	200	1965	2016	Public	100%		39%	8%	53%
MAYFIELD LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2018		Public	100%		54%	10%	36%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (ILFORD)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2002		Commercial	85%	15%	67%	11%	22%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (REPTON PARK)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2001	2024	Commercial	86%	14%	74%	9%	17%
Tower Hamlets				1983			75%	25%	26%	12%	61%
MILE END PARK LEISURE CENTRE AND STADIUM	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2006	2014	Public	100%		29%	14%	57%

MILE END PARK LEISURE CENTRE AND STADIUM	4-lane	17 x 8	136								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BALTIMORE WHARF)	3-lane	25 x 6	150	2014		Commercial	71%	29%	23%	8%	69%
POPLAR BATHS	4-lane	25 x 8.5	213	1933	2016	Public	100%		30%	13%	57%
POPLAR BATHS	Teaching	8.5 x 5	43								
THE TOWER BRIDGE HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUB	3-lane	25 x 6.3	158	2011		Commercial	28%	72%	13%	5%	82%
THIRD SPACE CANARY WHARF	4-lane	23 x 9.75	224	2002		Commercial	44%	56%	36%	17%	47%
TILLER LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 10.5	263	1967	2004	Public	98%	2%	26%	12%	62%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (CANARY RIVERSIDE)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	2001	2011	Commercial	1%	99%	26%	2%	71%
YORK HALL LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	33.3 x 12.6	420	1929	2006	Public	100%		17%	9%	74%
YORK HALL LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12.6 x 6.6	83								
Barnet				2001			84%	16%	71%	15%	14%
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2019		Public	100%		75%	18%	7%
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325								
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	17 x 7	119								
DAVID LLOYD (CRICKLEWOOD LANE)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2000	2007	Commercial	53%	47%	62%	15%	23%
DAVID LLOYD (CRICKLEWOOD LANE)	Teaching	12 x 8	96								
DAVID LLOYD (FINCHLEY)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	1989	2002	Commercial	62%	38%	62%	10%	28%
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1996		Public	100%		63%	15%	22%
FINCHLEY LIDO LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure	20 x 7.5	150								
FRITH MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	11%	33%
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MILL HILL)	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1998		Commercial	50%	50%	73%	13%	14%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		77%	16%	8%
NEW BARNET LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2018		Public	100%		74%	10%	16%

NEW BARNET LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 7	91								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (FRIERN BARNET)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	2001		Commercial	62%	38%	64%	9%	27%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	4-lane	22 x 8.5	187	1965		Educational (in-house)	59%	41%	52%	7%	42%
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		68%	8%	24%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (MILL HILL)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2005		Commercial	86%	14%	68%	11%	21%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (MILL HILL)	Teaching	11 x 8	88								
Enfield				1984			97%	3%	63%	12%	26%
ALBANY LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 18	450	1990	2004	Public	100%		65%	12%	23%
ALBANY LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	12 x 12	124								
ARNOS POOL	4-lane	22 x 10	220	1935	2008	Public	100%		47%	10%	43%
DAVID LLOYD (ENFIELD)	2-lane	25 x 5	125	1991	2004	Commercial	47%	53%	69%	7%	23%
EDMONTON LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13.5	338	2007		Public	100%		45%	11%	44%
EDMONTON LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13.9 x 12.3	171								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (ENFIELD)	3-lane	20 x 6	120	2000	2016	Commercial	100%		62%	8%	30%
SOUTHBURY LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2002		Public	100%		72%	14%	15%
SOUTHBURY LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	15 x 8	120								
SOUTHGATE LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	33.3 x 13	433	1965	2012	Public	100%		72%	13%	16%
Haringey				1985			90%	10%	46%	17%	37%
DUKE'S ALDRIDGE ACADEMY	4-lane	20 x 9	180	1975	2002	Educational (in-house)	100%		20%	6%	74%
HIGHGATE SCHOOL (MALLINSON SPORTS CENTRE)	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1989	2019	Educational (in-house)	99%	1%	61%	19%	20%
LABORATORY SPA & HEALTH CLUB (MUSWELL HILL)	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1996	2004	Commercial	48%	52%	54%	10%	36%
PARK ROAD POOLS AND FITNESS	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1973	2015	Public	100%		54%	21%	24%
PARK ROAD POOLS AND FITNESS	Teaching	12.5 x 8	100								
PARK ROAD POOLS AND FITNESS	Diving	11.5 x 10.5	121								

TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1991	2014	Public	100%		38%	16%	46%
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	Teaching	20 x 7	140								
Waltham Forest				1999			90%	10%	57%	13%	30%
BANNATYNE HEALTH CLUB (CHINGFORD)	Leisure	25 x 8.5	213	2002		Commercial	53%	47%	74%	12%	14%
CHINGFORD LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	2002		Public	100%		71%	13%	16%
CHINGFORD LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12.5 x 12.5	156								
FOREST SCHOOL (SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE)	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		59%	14%	27%
FOREST SCHOOL (SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE)	Teaching	10 x 7	70								
LEYTON LEISURE CENTRE	3-lane	25 x 7.7	193	1991	2013	Public	100%		37%	10%	53%
LEYTON LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 7	84								
LEYTONSTONE LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1977	2014	Public	100%		46%	12%	42%
LEYTONSTONE LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 10	120								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (CHINGFORD)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2001		Commercial	38%	62%	73%	9%	18%
WALTHAM FOREST FEEL GOOD CENTRE	7-lane	25 x 16.5	413	2016		Public	100%		59%	15%	26%
WALTHAM FOREST FEEL GOOD CENTRE	Teaching	15 x 10	150								
Bromley				1991			60%	40%	68%	11%	21%
BANNATYNE HEALTH CLUB (GROVE PARK)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2002		Commercial	33%	67%	70%	10%	21%
BICKLEY PARK SCHOOL	4-lane	18 x 9	162	1975	2006	Educational (in-house)	53%	47%	69%	10%	21%
BIGGIN HILL POOL	6-lane	25 x 14	350	2010		Public	57%	43%	81%	6%	13%
BROMLEY HIGH SCHOOL	7-lane	25 x 15	375	1990		Educational (in-house)	45%	55%	65%	8%	27%
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1964		Other (pay & play)	44%	56%	44%	13%	43%
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Teaching	18.28 x 7.62	139								

DAVID LLOYD (BECKENHAM)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2001	2016	Commercial	50%	50%	72%	8%	20%
DAVID LLOYD (BECKENHAM)	Teaching	10 x 6	60								
ERIC LIDDELL SPORTS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1996	2023	Educational (3rd party)	100%		59%	12%	30%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BROMLEY)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	1998	2010	Commercial	56%	44%	73%	6%	21%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BROMLEY)	Teaching	10 x 5	50								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (CHISLEHURST)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2000		Commercial	26%	74%	81%	9%	10%
PAVILION LEISURE CENTRE (BROMLEY)	Leisure	20 x 18	360	1992	2004	Public	85%	15%	65%	10%	25%
THE SPA AT BECKENHAM	8-lane	25 x 18	450	1998		Public	98%	2%	66%	17%	17%
THE SPA AT BECKENHAM	Teaching	20 x 10	200								
VIRGIN ACTIVE (BROMLEY)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2000	2015	Commercial	65%	35%	71%	6%	23%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (BROMLEY)	Teaching	10 x 10	100								
WALNUTS LEISURE CENTRE	7-lane	33 x 15	495	1980		Public	60%	40%	77%	8%	15%
WALNUTS LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12.8 x 7.3	93								
WEST WICKHAM LEISURE CENTRE	7-lane	33.3 x 15	500	1967	2003	Public	38%	62%	70%	10%	20%
WEST WICKHAM LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	11 x 11	121								
Croydon				1995			83%	17%	60%	13%	27%
CROYDON SPORTS CLUB	4-lane	25 x 8.4	210	2000	2004	Educational (3rd party)	100%		69%	10%	21%
NEW ADDINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2019		Public	81%	19%	72%	12%	17%
NEW ADDINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 7	91								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (CROYDON CENTRAL)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2002	2007	Commercial	51%	49%	66%	9%	25%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (CROYDON)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2000		Commercial	38%	62%	81%	8%	11%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (NORBURY)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	1993	2002	Commercial	46%	54%	55%	8%	37%
ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL	4-lane	25 x 8.5	213	1995		Educational (in-house)	66%	34%	78%	17%	5%
ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL	Teaching	8.5 x 7.5	64								
SOUTH NORWOOD LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	2007		Public	100%		53%	15%	32%

SOUTH NORWOOD LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12.5 x 5	63								
ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1904	2003	Educational (in-house)	63%	37%	53%	14%	33%
THORNTON HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2004		Public	100%		40%	10%	49%
THORNTON HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	10 x 6	60								
TRINITY SCHOOL (TRINITY SPORTS CLUB)	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1994	2007	Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	16%	23%
WADDON LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	2013		Public	100%		65%	15%	20%
WADDON LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	17.5 x 12.5	219								
WHITGIFT SCHOOL	7-lane	25 x 16	400	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		47%	11%	42%
Kingston upon Thames				1997			89%	11%	63%	8%	29%
DAVID LLOYD (KINGSTON)	4-lane	20 x 8.5	170	2002	2024	Commercial	100%		57%	7%	36%
MALDEN CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1987		Public	92%	8%	67%	10%	23%
MALDEN CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 5	60								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (KINGSTON)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2002	2007	Commercial	79%	21%	60%	7%	34%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (KINGSTON)	Leisure	4 x 4	16								
Merton				1986			85%	15%	63%	11%	26%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1983		Public	98%	2%	59%	13%	28%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	Teaching	13 x 10	130								
DAVID LLOYD (RAYNES PARK)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	1989	2014	Commercial	76%	24%	65%	7%	28%
MORDEN LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2018		Public	100%		72%	12%	16%
MORDEN LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	15 x 13	195								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WIMBLEDON)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2002		Commercial	67%	33%	53%	7%	41%
THE KING'S CLUB	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2019		Educational (in-house)	100%		70%	13%	17%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (WIMBLEDON WORPLE ROAD)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1998	2023	Commercial	78%	22%	57%	7%	36%
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1965	2000	Educational (in-house)	33%	67%	70%	12%	18%
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2002		Educational (in-house)	79%	21%	56%	10%	34%
WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	30 x 10	300	1900	2014	Public	82%	18%	55%	11%	34%

WIMBLEDON LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	10 x 8	80								
Richmond upon Thames				1977			59%	41%	62%	9%	29%
DAVID LLOYD (HAMPTON)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2004		Commercial	75%	25%	73%	9%	18%
LADY ELEANOR HOLLES SCHOOL	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1974	2017	Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	10%	25%
LENSBURY AT TEDDINGTON LOCK	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1920	2001	Other (sport club)	27%	73%	59%	9%	32%
LENSBURY AT TEDDINGTON LOCK	Teaching	10 x 5	50								
POOLS ON THE PARK	6-lane	33 x 12.87	425	1966	2009	Other (pay & play)	49%	51%	65%	12%	23%
POOLS ON THE PARK	Teaching	12 x 8	96								
RICHMOND HARSPA	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1995	2018	Commercial	65%	35%	59%	7%	34%
ST PAULS SCHOOL	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1968	2005	Educational (in-house)	46%	54%	37%	8%	55%
TEDDINGTON POOLS & FITNESS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1976		Public	50%	50%	57%	8%	35%
TEDDINGTON POOLS & FITNESS CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 8	104								
TW2 HEALTH AND FITNESS CLUB	4-lane	20.5 x 8	164	2009		Commercial	100%		60%	8%	32%
Sutton				1975			86%	14%	74%	11%	16%
CHEAM LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	30 x 12	360	1938	2015	Public	100%		73%	10%	17%
DAVID LLOYD (PURLEY)	3-lane	25 x 6.5	163	1985	2004	Commercial	30%	70%	79%	8%	13%
DAVID LLOYD (PURLEY)	2-lane	18 x 4	72								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (CHEAM)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2001	2012	Commercial	81%	19%	76%	8%	16%
WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	1977	2013	Public	100%		72%	12%	16%
WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	20 x 10	200								
Wandsworth				1972			78%	22%	44%	13%	43%
ASPIRE CENTRE (SOUTHFIELDS ACADEMY)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2004	2011	Educational (in-house)	100%		35%	10%	55%
BALHAM LEISURE CENTRE	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1914	2015	Public	100%		38%	12%	50%
BURNTWOOD SCHOOL	3-lane	22.8 x 7.6	173	1962	2006	Educational (in-house)	51%	49%	43%	11%	45%
EMANUEL SCHOOL	4-lane	25 x 8	200	1930	1970	Educational (in-house)	63%	37%	34%	12%	53%
ERNEST BEVIN ACADEMY	4-lane	25 x 9.5	238	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		49%	13%	38%
HARRIS ACADEMY BATTERSEA	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1965		Educational (in-house)	30%	70%	37%	16%	47%

LATCHMERE LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure	25 x 25	625	1983	2015	Public	98%	2%	40%	15%	45%
LATCHMERE LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 6	72								
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WANDSWORTH SOUTHSIDE)	3-lane	20 x 7	140	2002		Commercial	84%	16%	47%	8%	46%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (WANDSWORTH)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1980	1998	Commercial	53%	47%	33%	5%	62%
PUTNEY LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	33.3 x 11.3	376	1960		Public	49%	51%	52%	14%	34%
PUTNEY LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12.5 x 7.3	91								
PUTNEY LEISURE CENTRE	Diving	12.5 x 12.5	156								
ROEHAMPTON CLUB	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1950	2004	Other (sport club)	57%	43%	48%	13%	40%
TOOTING LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	33.3 x 12.5	416	1976	2015	Public	100%		49%	12%	39%
TOOTING LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12.5 x 6	75								
VIRGIN ACTIVE (WANDSWORTH SMUGGLERS WAY)	4-lane	25 x 8	200	2001		Commercial	57%	43%	37%	6%	57%
Brent				2002			85%	15%	57%	14%	29%
MANOR HEALTH & LEISURE CLUB (CRICKLEWOOD)	5-lane	18 x 12	216	2006		Commercial	41%	59%	70%	15%	14%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (BRONDESBURY PARK)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2002	2010	Commercial	34%	66%	50%	11%	39%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1981	2005	Public	100%		68%	13%	19%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 10	130								
WEMBLEY LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2016		Public	100%		47%	10%	43%
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2006		Public	100%		51%	19%	30%
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	Teaching	13 x 10	130								
Ealing				2000			84%	16%	62%	11%	28%
ACTON CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2014		Public	100%		51%	14%	35%
ACTON CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 8	96								
DAVID LLOYD (ACTON PARK)	4-lane	16 x 10	160	2000	2011	Commercial	30%	70%	54%	11%	35%
DAVID LLOYD (SUDBURY HILL)	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1998	2004	Commercial	56%	44%	75%	10%	16%
DAVID LLOYD (SUDBURY HILL)	Leisure	15 x 10	150								

DORMERS WELLS LEISURE CENTRE	5-lane	20 x 12	240	1972		Public	100%		44%	7%	49%
EDEN FITNESS	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2007	2015	Commercial	100%		54%	9%	37%
GOLDS GYM (HANWELL)	3-lane	20 x 6	120	1997	2003	Commercial	88%	12%	57%	8%	34%
NORTHOLT LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2010		Public	100%		75%	11%	14%
NORTHOLT LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 6	72								
Hammersmith and Fulham				1993			41%	59%	40%	9%	50%
CHARING CROSS SPORTS CLUB	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1973	2014	Commercial	29%	71%	35%	7%	59%
DAVID LLOYD (FULHAM)	4-lane	20 x 10	200	2002	2013	Commercial	41%	59%	34%	6%	60%
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1993		Commercial	23%	77%	55%	9%	36%
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	2-lane	20 x 4	80								
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	Leisure	14 x 12	168								
HURLINGHAM CLUB	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1994		Commercial	26%	74%	43%	7%	50%
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1970		Educational (in-house)	88%	12%	17%	8%	75%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (FULHAM)	4-lane	20 x 8	160	2000		Commercial	26%	74%	32%	5%	63%
PHOENIX FITNESS CENTRE & JANET ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL	5-lane	25 x 12	300	2006		Educational (3rd party)	100%		38%	13%	49%
PHOENIX FITNESS CENTRE & JANET ADEGOKE SWIMMING POOL	Teaching	12 x 8	96								
THE CHELSEA CLUB	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2001		Commercial	20%	80%	39%	7%	53%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (FULHAM POOLS)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2002		Commercial	33%	67%	38%	7%	55%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (FULHAM POOLS)	Teaching	11 x 7	77								
Harrow				1979			91%	9%	67%	10%	22%
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1990	1995	Other (sport club)	70%	30%	83%	12%	5%
GOLDS GYM (HARROW)	3-lane	20 x 6	120	2002		Commercial	100%		57%	8%	35%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	7-lane	33 x 16	528	1977		Public	100%		68%	10%	22%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	12 x 7	84								
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	6-lane	25 x 13	325	1985		Educational (in-house)	100%		63%	12%	25%
HATCH END SWIMMING POOL	4-lane	23 x 10	230	1929	2010	Public	81%	19%	70%	9%	20%
NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	5-lane	25 x 10.5	263	1993		Educational (in-house)	100%		50%	9%	41%
Hillingdon				1997			79%	21%	81%	10%	9%

BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS AND LEISURE CENTRE	8-lane	25 x 17	425	2010		Public	100%		72%	10%	18%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS AND LEISURE CENTRE	Teaching	14 x 7	98								
DAVID LLOYD (NORTHWOOD)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	1996		Commercial	23%	77%	84%	7%	8%
DAVID LLOYD (NORTHWOOD)	4-lane	15 x 8	120								
HIGHGROVE POOL AND FITNESS CENTRE	6-lane	33 x 12.8	422	1967	2013	Public	100%		78%	9%	12%
HIGHGROVE POOL AND FITNESS CENTRE	Teaching	12.8 x 9.1	116								
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	9-lane	50 x 20	1,000	2010		Public	100%		86%	11%	3%
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Leisure	15 x 10	150								
NORTHWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS	7-lane	25 x 15	375	1993		Educational (in-house)	60%	40%	78%	9%	13%
NUFFIELD HEALTH (STOCKLEY PARK)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2001		Commercial	38%	62%	84%	11%	5%
SPIRIT HEALTH CLUB (HEATHROW)	5-lane	16 x 12	192	1993	2014	Commercial	32%	68%	86%	11%	3%
ST HELENS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		76%	8%	15%
THE NORTHWOOD CLUB	4-lane	20 x 8	160	1995		Commercial	46%	54%	75%	7%	18%
Hounslow				1987			66%	34%	65%	14%	21%
BRENTFORD FOUNTAIN LEISURE CENTRE	7-lane	25 x 15	375	1987		Public	89%	11%	67%	17%	16%
BRENTFORD FOUNTAIN LEISURE CENTRE	Leisure	20 x 15	300								
DAVID LLOYD (HESTON)	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1982	2003	Commercial	18%	82%	81%	12%	7%
GOLDS GYM (HOUNSLOW)	4-lane	21 x 8	168	2007	2013	Commercial	88%	12%	55%	9%	36%
HANWORTH AIR PARK LEISURE CENTRE AND LIBRARY	6-lane	25 x 12.5	313	1965	1992	Public	93%	7%	67%	13%	21%
HANWORTH AIR PARK LEISURE CENTRE AND LIBRARY	Teaching	10 x 5	50								
HANWORTH AIR PARK LEISURE CENTRE AND LIBRARY	Teaching	7 x 7	49								
HESTON POOL AND FITNESS	6-lane	25 x 13	325	2015		Public	100%		70%	13%	17%

HESTON POOL AND FITNESS	Teaching	13 x 8	104								
HOGARTH HEALTH CLUB	5-lane	18 x 12	216	1981	1997	Commercial	20%	80%	29%	5%	67%
ISLEWORTH LEISURE CENTRE AND LIBRARY	6-lane	25 x 14.6	365	1936		Public	75%	25%	68%	15%	18%
ISLEWORTH LEISURE CENTRE AND LIBRARY	Leisure	25 x 10	250								
ISLEWORTH LEISURE CENTRE AND LIBRARY	Teaching	14.6 x 5	73								
NEW CHISWICK POOL	5-lane	25 x 12	300	1990	2018	Public	100%		61%	18%	21%
ROKO HEALTH CLUB (CHISWICK)	3-lane	20 x 7	140	2008		Commercial	57%	43%	59%	8%	32%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (CHISWICK PARK)	4-lane	25 x 10	250	2001	2014	Commercial	41%	59%	60%	11%	29%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (CHISWICK RIVERSIDE)	7-lane	25 x 15	375	1987	2008	Commercial	12%	88%	38%	6%	56%
VIRGIN ACTIVE (CHISWICK RIVERSIDE)	Teaching	10 x 10	100								

Appendix 2: Information not included within the national run

In January 2026 the Greater London Authority contacted all local authorities with a copy of the Active Places data (shown above in Appendix 1) to identify any changes. Where a Borough has provided this information, it is recorded in the table below for information and updates were made to Active Places to inform future local FPM runs. An explanation of the model, inclusion criteria and model parameters is given in Appendix 3.

Site Name	Changes requested
Barnet	
Mill Hill School Sports Centre	6 lanes
Brent	
Recently conducted an FPM	Info up to date
Bromley	
Walnuts Leisure Centre	Last refurbished 2025 - Are 495 and learning pool is 93. Length of main pool 25m and learning pool 15.
West Wickham Leisure Centre	Refurbishment taking place in 2027- Area of main pool will be 500 and learning will be 121. Length Main - 25m and learning pool 11.
Camden	
Information is up to date	
City of London	
Information is up to date	
Croydon	
New Addington Leisure Centre	Main pool: 100 hours available, family pool: 91 hours available
South Norwood Leisure Centre	Main pool: 68.5 hours available, family pool: 21 hours available
Thorton Heath Leisure Centre	Main pool: 83.5 hours available, family pool: 45.5 hours available
Waddon Leisure Centre	Main pool: 97 hours available, family pool: 69 hours available

Waddon Leisure Centre	6 lanes
Ealing	
W3 Club (Closes)	This site has now reopened and is called Mode Club all other details remain the same - see website www.modeclub.co.uk
Northolt Leisure Centre	Access should read Pay and Play
Action Centre	Access for both Acton Centre lines should read Pay and Play
Gunnersbury Park Sports Hub	Managed by London Borough of Ealing
Harrow	
Aspire Centre	access should be pay and play
North London Collegiate School	Should be referred to as Canons Sports Centre (which is located in the school)
Hounslow	
Brentford Fountains Leisure Centre	Main Pool - last refurb 2025 (General Manager)
	Leisure Pool - last refurb 2025 (General Manager)
David Lloyd Heston	Members only - not available for hire
Golds Gym	Members only - not available to hire, Advised by phone pool size is 20x8
Hanworth Air Park Leisure Centre	Main Pool - last refurb 2016
	Learner/teacher - last refurb 2016
	Learner/teacher - last refurb 2016
Heston Pools And fitness	Main Pool - Peak Hours 54 Available Hours 97.5
	Learner/teacher- Peak hours 54 Available hours 97.5
Hogarth Health Club	Opening times 6.00-22.45 weekdays 8.00 20.45 weekends (99.15 total) Members only
New Chiswick Pool	Last refurb 2018. Hours available to public excluding bookings 51, Including bookings 92. Peak hours 21
Roko Health Club Chiswick	The facilities will be undergoing a full elevation late winter 2026. The club will be fully closed during the period. The club's opening times will change after the elevation: Mon-Thurs: 06:00-22:00Fri: 06:00-21:00Sat-Sun: 08:00-18:00Total hours: 99 hours Peak hours: 52.5 hours The club will have an in-house cafe

	which will be accessible to non-members, all other facilities require a membership to use.
Virgin Active Chiswick Park	Website - available hours 100.5
Kingston upon Thames	
Kingfisher Leisure Centre	Closed - planned opening in 2027
Fitness4Less (New Malden)	Closed
Malden Centre	Available hours for both pools is 101.5
Chessington Sports Centre	Management is now Commercial Management as of 01/10/2025
Lewisham	
Glass Mill Leisure Centre	Availability Hours should be 97.5 rather than 95.5 and Peak hours should be 52.5 rather than 52
Wavelengths Leisure Centre	Availability Hours should be 97.5 rather than 95.5
Downham Health and Leisure Centre	Availability Hours should be 95 rather than 89.5 and Peak hours should be 52.5 rather than 51.5
Downham Health and Leisure Centre	Ownership - should be PFI rather than commercial
Merton	
David Lloyd (Colliers Wood)	New swimming pool
Third Quarter (Wimbledon)	New Simming Pool
Richmond upon Thames	
Recently conducted an FPM	
Southwark	
Camberwell Leisure Centre: Main Pool	Peak hours:52.5; Available hours: 103.5
Camberwell Leisure Centre: Teaching Pool	Peak hours:34; Available hours: 59.5
Dulwich Leisure Centre	Peak hours:52.5; Available hours: 103.5. Pool is operational
Peckham Pulse Leisure Centre: Main Pool	Peak hours:52; Available hours: 101. Pool is operational
Peckham Pulse Leisure Centre: Teaching Pool	Peak hours:50.5; Available hours: 99.5. Pool is operational
Seven Islands Leisure Centre	Leisure centre is permanently closed
The Castle Centre: Main Pool	Peak hours:52.5; Available hours: 101.5

The Castle Centre: Teaching Pool	Peak hours:39; Available hours: 60.5
NEW Leisure Centre (Sep 2025) Canada Water Leisure Centre: Main Pool	Length 25m; width 17; max depth 1.8m; area 425m2; Peak hours 51.5; available hours 101.5
NEW Leisure Centre (Sep 2025) Canada Water Leisure Centre: Teaching Pool	Length 20m; width 7; max depth 1.2m; area 140m2; Peak hours 45; available hours 72
Waltham Forest	
Newlands Girls School	Arrangement with Leisure Focus, mainly for swimming lessons, also open to the public outside school hours'
Westminster	
Recently conducted an FPM	Information is up to date

Appendix 3: Model Description, Inclusion Criteria and Model Parameters

Included within this Appendix are the following:

- Model Description
- Facility Inclusion Criteria
- Model Parameters

Model Description

1 Background

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

2 Use of FPM

- 2.1 The FPM is one of Sport England's principal tools and has been developed as a means for:
 - Assessing the requirements for different types of community sports facilities on a local, regional and national scale.
 - Helping local authorities to determine an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet their local needs.

Helping to identify strategic gaps in the provision of sports facilities.

Comparing alternative options for planned provision, taking account of changes in demand and supply. This includes testing the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities, and the likely impact of population changes on the need for sports facilities.

- 2.2 The FPM has been used in the assessment of Lottery funding bids for community facilities and as a principal planning tool to assist local authorities in planning for the provision of community sports facilities.

3 How the Model Works

- 3.1 In its simplest form, the model seeks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities for a particular sport is capable of meeting local demand for that sport, considering how far people are prepared to travel to such a facility.
- 3.2 In order to do this, the model compares the capacity of facilities (supply) within an area against the demand for that facility from the local population, similar to other social gravity models.
- 3.3 To do this, the FPM converts both demand (in terms of people) and supply (facilities) into a single comparable unit. This unit is 'visits in the weekly peak period'. Once converted, demand and supply can be compared.
- 3.4 The FPM uses a set of parameters to define how facilities are used and by whom. These parameters are primarily derived from a combination of data, including actual user surveys from a range of sites across the country in areas of good supply, together with participation survey data. These surveys provide core information on the profile of users such as their age and gender, how often they visit, the distance travelled, duration of stay, as well as information on the facilities themselves such as programming, peak times of use and capacity of facilities.
- 3.5 This survey information is combined with other data sources to provide a set of model parameters for each facility type. The original core user data for halls and pools comes from the National Halls and Pools survey undertaken in 1996. This data previously formed the basis for the National Benchmarking Service. For AGPs, the core data used comes from the user survey of AGPs carried out in 2005/06 jointly with sport Scotland.

3.6 User survey data from the National Benchmarking Service and other appropriate sources are used to update the model's parameters on a regular basis. The parameters are set out at the end of the document, and the main data sources analysed are:

Active Lives:

- For the adult survey, this data is collected by an online survey or paper questionnaire on behalf of Sport England. Each annual sample includes approximately 175,000 people and covers the full age/gender range. Detailed questions are asked about over 200 separate sport categories in terms of participation and frequency.
- For the children and young people survey, this data is collected through schools, with up to three mixed ability classes in up to three randomly chosen year groups completing an online survey.

National Benchmarking Service (now ceased):

This was a centre-based survey whose primary purpose was to enable centres to benchmark themselves against other centres. Sample interviews were conducted on site. The number of people surveyed varied by year depending on how many centres took part. Approximately 10,000 swimmers and 3,500 sports hall users were surveyed per year. This data was used for journey times, establishing proportions of particular activities in different hall types, the duration of activities and the time of activity (peak period).

Moving Communities Customer Experience Survey:

Annual online survey distributed by participating local authorities and operators via email. Email invites are sent to any member or customer on their database who has attended their leisure centre in the last 3 months. The results inform the travel mode that residents use to access facilities.

Scottish Health:

Annual survey of approximately 6,600 people (just under 5,000 adults). This data is primarily used to assess participation, frequency and activity duration.

3.7 Other data is used where available. For example, the following data sources are among those that were used to inform some of the underlying assumptions and parameters in the model and cross-check results:

- Children's Participation in Culture and Sport, Scottish Government, 2008
- Young People's Participation in Sport, Sports Council for Wales, 2009
- Health and Social Care Information Centre, Lifestyle Statistics, 2012
- Young People and Sport, Sport England, 2002
- Data from Angus Council, 2013/14
- National Pools and Halls Survey, 1996

This survey was used to obtain capacities per sports hall for differing sport types for programming data.

4 Calculating Demand

- 4.1 Demand is calculated by applying the user information from the parameters, as referred to above, to the population¹. This produces the number of visits for that facility that will be demanded by the population.
- 4.2 Depending on the age and gender composition of the population, this will affect the number of visits an area will generate. In order to reflect the different population profiles of the country, the FPM calculates demand based on the smallest census groupings. These are output areas (OAs)².
- 4.3 The use of OAs in the calculation of demand ensures that the FPM is able to reflect and portray differences in demand in areas at the most sensitive level based on available census information. Each OA used is given a demand value in visits in the weekly peak period by the FPM.

5 Calculating Supply Capacity

- 5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on the following factors:
 - Its size (area of pool or hall, number of pitches or rinks)

¹ For example, it is estimated that 7.72% of 16-24 year old males will demand to use an AGP 1.67 times a week. This calculation is done separately for the 12 age/gender groupings.

² Census OAs are the smallest grouping of census population data and provide the population information on which the FPM's demand parameters are applied. A demand figure can then be calculated for each OA based on the population profile. There are over 178,600 OAs in England. An OA has a target value of 125 households per OA.

- How many hours the facility is available for use by the community in the weekly peak period
- How many visits can be accommodated by the facility at any one time (pools = 1 user/6 sqm, main halls/barns = 8 users/court, activity halls/studios = 15 users/court, AGPs = 28 users/pitch, indoor bowls = 6 users/rink)

- 5.2 The FPM calculates the maximum number of visits that a facility can accommodate, which gives it a theoretical capacity in visits in the weekly peak period.
- 5.3 Based on travel time information (see Travel Time section) taken from the user surveys, the FPM then calculates how much demand would be met by the facility, having regard to its capacity and how much demand can travel to the facility. The FPM includes an important feature of spatial interaction. This feature takes account of the location and capacity of all the facilities, having regard to their access and the size of demand, and assesses whether the facilities are in the right place to meet the demand.
- 5.4 It is important to note that the FPM does not simply add up the total demand within an area and compare that to the total supply within the same area. This approach would not take account of the spatial aspect of supply against demand in a particular area. For example, if an area has a total demand for five facilities and there are currently six facilities within the area, it would be too simplistic to conclude that there is an over-supply of one facility as this approach would not take account of whether the five facilities are in the correct location for local people to use them within that area. It may be that all the facilities are in one part of the local authority area, leaving other areas under-provided. An assessment of this kind would not reflect the true picture of provision. The FPM is able to assess supply and demand within an area based on the needs of the population within that area.
- 5.5 In making calculations as to supply and demand, visits made to sports facilities are not artificially restricted or calculated by reference to administrative boundaries, such as local authority areas. Users are generally expected to use their closest facility. The FPM reflects this through analysing the location of demand against the location of facilities, allowing for cross-boundary movement of visits. For example, if a facility is on the boundary of a local authority, users will generally be expected to come from the population living close to the facility, but who may be in a neighbouring authority.

6 Calculating the Capacity of Sports Halls – Badminton Court Equivalents

- 6.1 The capacity of sports halls is calculated in the same way as described above, with each sports hall site having a capacity in visits in the weekly peak period. In order for this capacity to be meaningful, these visits are converted into the equivalent of main hall badminton courts. This 'court' figure is often mistakenly read as being the same as the number of 'marked courts' at the sports halls in the Active Places data, but it is not the same. There will usually be a difference between this figure and the number of 'marked courts' in Active Places.
- 6.2 The reason for this is that the badminton court equivalents are of all the main and activity halls' capacities; this is calculated based on hall size (area) and whether it is a main hall or an activity hall. This gives a more accurate reflection of the overall capacity of the halls than simply using the 'marked courts' figure, for two reasons:
- In calculating the capacity of halls, the model uses a different at-one-time parameter for main halls and for activity halls. Activity halls have a greater at-one-time capacity than main halls. Marked courts can sometimes not properly reflect the size of the actual main hall. For example, a hall may be marked out with four courts, when it has space for three courts. As the model uses the 'courts' as a unit of size, it is important that the hall's capacity is included as a 'three-court unit' rather than a 'four-court unit'.
- It is often difficult to visualise how much hall space there is when expressed as visits in the weekly peak period. To make things more meaningful, this capacity is converted back into badminton court equivalents and is noted in the output tables as hall space in courts.

7 Facility Attractiveness – for Halls and Pools Only

- 7.1 Not all facilities are the same, and users will find certain facilities more attractive to use than others. The model attempts to reflect this by introducing an attractiveness weighting factor, which affects the way visits are distributed between facilities. Attractiveness, however, is very subjective. Currently weightings are only used for sports hall and swimming pool modelling.
- 7.2 Attractiveness weightings are based on the following:
- Age and refurbishment weighting (pools and halls): The older a facility is, the less attractive it will be to users. It is recognised that this is a general assumption and that there may be examples where older facilities are more attractive than

newly built ones due to excellent local management, programming and sports development. Additionally, the date of any significant refurbishment is also included within the weighting factor; however, here attractiveness is set lower than a new build of the same year. It is assumed that a refurbishment that is older than 20 years will have a minimal impact on the facility's attractiveness. The information on year built/refurbished is taken from Active Places. A graduated curve is used to allocate the attractiveness weighting by year. This curve levels off at 70 years old with a 20% weighting. The refurbishment weighting is slightly lower than the new built year equivalent.

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

7.3 To reflect this, two weighting curves are used:

High weighted curve – includes non-education management (third party) and a more balanced programme, therefore more attractive

Lower weighted curve – includes educational halls managed in-house, therefore less attractive

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

7.5 The English Indices of Deprivation 2019, produced by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 lower super output areas in England. IMD is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their relative weights.

8 Used Capacity

- 8.1 Used capacity refers to how much of a facility's theoretical capacity is being used. At first this can appear to be unrealistically low, with local authority figures being in the 50-60% region. Without any further explanation, it would appear that facilities are half empty. The key point is not to see a facility's theoretical maximum capacity (100%) as being an optimum position. In practice this would mean that a facility would need to be completely full every hour it was open during the peak period. This would be both unrealistic from an operational perspective and undesirable from a user's perspective, as the facility would be completely full.
- 8.2 For example, a 25m four-lane pool has a theoretical capacity of 2,260 visits per week during a 52.5-hour peak period. Usage of a pool will vary throughout the evening, with some sessions being busier than others through programming, such as an aqua aerobics session between 19:00 and 20:00 and lane swimming between 20:00 and 21:00 (see table below). Other sessions will be quieter, such as between 21:00 and 22:00. This pattern of use would mean a total of 143 swims taking place. However, the pool's maximum theoretical capacity is 264 visits throughout the evening. In this instance the pool's used capacity for the evening would be 54%.

Visits per hour	16:00-17:00	17:00-18:00	18:00-19:00	19:00-20:00	20:00-21:00	21:00-22:00	Total visits for the evening
Theoretical maximum capacity	44	44	44	44	44	44	264
Actual usage	8	30	35	50	15	5	143
% of capacity used	18%	68%	80%	114%	34%	11%	54%

9 Comfort Factor – Halls and Pools

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

- 9.2 To account for these factors the notion of a 'comfort factor' is applied within the model. For swimming pools, 70%, and for sports halls, 80%, of their theoretical capacity is considered as indicating where a facility starts to become uncomfortably busy. This should be seen only as a guide to help flag when facilities are becoming busier, rather than as a 'hard threshold'.
- 9.3 The comfort factor is also used to increase the capacity needed to comfortably meet unmet demand. If this comfort factor is not applied, then any facilities provided will be operating at their maximum theoretical capacity, which is not desirable as previously noted.
- 9.4 The comfort factor is not applied to AGPs due to the fact they are predominantly used by teams that have a set number of players, therefore, the notion of having a 'less busy' pitch is not applicable.

10 Travel Times

- 10.1 The model includes three different modes of travel:
- driving
 - walking and wheeling
 - public transport and cycling
- 10.2 Car access is also considered. In areas where there is less access to a car, the model reduces the number of visits made by car and increases those made on foot for shorter journeys and public transport for longer journeys.
- 10.3 Overall, national surveys have shown that most visits to swimming pools, sports halls and AGPs are made by driving, with a significant minority of visits to facilities being made on foot.

Facility	Driving	Walking	Public Transport	Cycling
Swimming Pool	74%	18%	4%	4%

Sports Hall	76%	19%	2%	3%
AGP Combined	79%	18%	3%	unknown
AGP Football	74%	22%	4%	
AGP Hockey	97%	2%	1%	

- 10.4 The model includes a distance decay function where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. Set out below is the survey data with the percentage of visits made within each of the travel times. This shows that almost 90% of all visits, both by car and on foot, are made within 20 minutes. Hence, 20 minutes is often used as a rule of thumb for the coverage for sports halls and swimming pools.

Minutes	Swimming Pools		Sport Halls	
	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk
0-10	56%	53%	54%	55%
11-20	35%	34%	36%	32%
21-30	7%	10%	7%	10%
31-45	2%	2%	2%	3%

- 10.5 For AGPs, there is a similar pattern to halls and pools, with hockey users observed as travelling slightly further (89% travel up to 30 minutes). Therefore, a 20-minute travel time can also be used for combined and football, and 30 minutes for hockey.

Minutes	AGP Combined		AGP Football		AGP Hockey	
	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk	Drive	Walk
0-10	28%	38%	30%	32%	21%	60%
10-20	57%	48%	61%	50%	42%	40%

20-40	14%	12%	9%	15%	31%	0%
-------	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	----

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

- 10.6 Ordnance Survey's Multi-Modal Network with average speed data is used to calculate the off-peak drive times between facilities and the population, observing any one-way and turn restrictions that apply. These travel times have been validated against national survey work, and therefore are based on the actual travel patterns of users.
- 10.7 The network is also used to calculate walk times along paths and roads, excluding motorways and trunk roads. A standard walking speed of 3 mph is used for all journeys.
- 10.8 Due to the complexity of public transport timetables, public transport travel times in the model are assumed to be twice as long as driving times.
- 10.9 A cycling speed of 12 mph is used for roads and shared use cycleways, which is approximately half the average speed of driving in urban areas. A speed of 7.5 mph is used for tracks and off-road travel.

Description of the FPM model

Facility Inclusion Criteria

Swimming Pools

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all operational indoor pools available for community use i.e., pay-and-play, membership, sports club/community association.
- Exclude all pools not available for community use, i.e., private use.
- Exclude all outdoor pools, i.e., lidos.
- Exclude all pools where the main pool is less than 20 metres in length, or the area is less than 160 square metres. If the principal pool is a leisure pool with an area less than 200 square metres, then all pools on the site should be excluded.
- For leisure pools, only the area of the water that is swimmable should be included. Water play or splash areas should be excluded from the useable space.
- Include all 'planned', 'under construction', and 'temporarily closed' facilities only where all data is available for inclusion.
- Where opening times are missing, availability is included based on similar facility types.
- Where the year built is missing, assume date 1975³.

Facilities over the border in Wales and Scotland included, as supplied by Sport Scotland and Sport Wales

³ Choosing a date in the mid-1970s ensures that the facility is included, while not overestimating its impact within the run.

Model Parameters

Swimming Pools Parameters

At-one-time Capacity		0.16667 per square metre = 1 person per 6 square meters																												
Coverage Maps		Car: 20 minutes Walking: 1.6 km Public transport: 20 minutes at about half the speed of a car NOTE: Travel times are indicative, within the context of a distance decay function of the model																												
Duration		60 minutes for tanks and leisure pools																												
Percentage Participation		<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-39</td><td>40-59</td><td>60-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>15.6%</td><td>7.6%</td><td>10.9%</td><td>9.9%</td><td>6.7%</td><td>2.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>17.5%</td><td>9.2%</td><td>12.7%</td><td>11.7%</td><td>9.2%</td><td>3.0%</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+	Male	15.6%	7.6%	10.9%	9.9%	6.7%	2.3%	Female	17.5%	9.2%	12.7%	11.7%	9.2%	3.0%	
Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+																								
Male	15.6%	7.6%	10.9%	9.9%	6.7%	2.3%																								
Female	17.5%	9.2%	12.7%	11.7%	9.2%	3.0%																								
Frequency per Week		<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-39</td><td>40-59</td><td>60-79</td><td>80+</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>1.07</td><td>0.91</td><td>0.77</td><td>0.92</td><td>1.21</td><td>1.54</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>1.09</td><td>0.94</td><td>0.75</td><td>0.92</td><td>1.16</td><td>1.27</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+	Male	1.07	0.91	0.77	0.92	1.21	1.54	Female	1.09	0.94	0.75	0.92	1.16	1.27	
Age	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-59	60-79	80+																								
Male	1.07	0.91	0.77	0.92	1.21	1.54																								
Female	1.09	0.94	0.75	0.92	1.16	1.27																								

