



Facilities Planning Model Assessment of Sports Hall Provision for Greater London Authority

Standard Report
May 2026

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an initial assessment of the current supply and demand provision for sports halls 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 sports halls for London residents who live within the driving, walking or public transport travel time of a sports hall. This includes sports halls located both within and outside London.
- **Unmet Demand** – Demand for sports halls that cannot be met because either:
 - There is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its travel time area and there is a lack of capacity.
 - The demand is located too far from any sports halls that it can use (taking into account deprivation) or reach and is then classified as unmet demand.

- **Used Capacity** – A measure of usage at sports halls 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 80% of capacity is busy and that the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.
- **Badminton Courts** – badminton courts are used as a standard unit of measurement to calculate the supply and demand of a sports hall. Further information on the use of badminton courts as a unit of measurement to calculate capacity can be found on page 80.

Key Findings

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

- There are a total of 684 sports halls on 481 sites in London that equates to 2,616 badminton courts. The space available for community use in the weekly peak period is the equivalent of 1,859 courts therefore the unavailable court space equates to 28.9% of the total supply of badminton courts. This is because much of London’s sports hall provision is based on education sites and is inaccessible at peak times.
- Bromley is the borough with the highest number of sports halls and Hammersmith and Fulham has the fewest. The City of London has been included in the report but has no sports halls and therefore will not be included in the analysis. The average age for public sports halls in London is 33 years old. This is quite old and impacts on the quality of users’ experience.
- The sports halls can accommodate a total of 684,075 visits in the weekly peak period however the resident population generates demand for 709,045 visits in the weekly peak period, which equates to 2,408 courts with a comfort factor included. This indicates that not all peak period demand can currently be accommodated.
- Of the demand for sports halls from London’s residents, 90% is met in 2025. This percentage is below the national average of 95%. Sutton has the highest demand met (98%) while Hammersmith and Fulham (70%) has the lowest demand met.

- Circa 96% of London's satisfied demand is met within London. A subset of the satisfied demand findings shows how much of London's residents' demand for sports halls is met at sports halls located within each borough. Hammersmith & Fulham (70%) retain the least satisfied demand of all the Boroughs whereas Newham retains the most (86%).
- Unmet demand for sports halls totals 239 courts. The locations with the highest amounts of unmet demand in 2025 are located in the London Boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham, on the border between Westminster and Camden, Southwark and Tower Hamlets (see dark red squares on Map 6.1). In general, the areas of greatest unmet need are in the inner London boroughs, with the outer London Boroughs having very low levels of unmet need.
- The overall estimated used capacity of sports halls in London during the weekly peak period is 92%. Only the London Borough of Havering has a used capacity lower than Sport England's comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times with Bromley, Kingston upon Thames and Sutton meeting this comfort level.
- The model estimates that there are 10 Boroughs where the estimated used capacity of the sports halls is 100%. In these authorities a reduction in used capacity cannot be created unless there is increased access to the existing sports halls, where there is limited access, or more sports halls are provided.
- Local share in London is 0.5 meaning that there is insufficient suitable provision that the demand can reach. While there is some variation in the geographical distribution of local share across London, local share is still below 1 in all Boroughs. Broadly, Local share is worse in the inner Boroughs and comparatively better in the outer Boroughs. There is no London Borough where local share meets or exceeds the average share across England (see table 8.2).

Strategic Overview

There is an under-supply of available sports halls that can be accessed by London's residents. This equates to 239 courts of unmet demand (with the 80% comfort factor applied). Furthermore, the utilisation of all the available halls is on average above the comfortable capacity level of 80%. Increasing access to education sports halls would reduce considerably the London wide average for used capacity of sports halls and would create a more even and lower distribution of demand. However, if increased access to education sites was achieved, there would still be a need to increase the provision of sports halls as there is a lack of capacity overall and education halls are not available during core school hours consequently cannot be relied on to address all identified deficits.

The current supply of sports halls needs to be protected and enhanced. If Community Use Agreements (CUAs) are not already in place, they should be negotiated and agreed. Sport England can advise on a CUA for any new or replacement sports hall as part of the planning process. It will be important to ensure that delivery of any CUA is monitored.

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Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 This report which looks at all Boroughs across London provides an initial assessment of its current supply and demand for the provision of sports halls 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 sports halls being open and accessible for community use. If sports halls are closed temporarily for any reason, the asset 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 sports halls across London. The assessment does not include future population growth projections but is a baseline evidence base for sports hall provision.

Context

- 1.4 The report should form part of a wider assessment of provision at 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 a future assessment.

Future Assessment

1.8 Longer-term bespoke FPM local assessments for future provision can 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 sports halls 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.

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 sports halls travel across local authority boundaries.

1.18 Consequently, in determining the position for London it is important to take account of the sports halls in the neighbouring local authorities to London. In particular, to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of facilities. Taking account of all these factors is done by establishing a study area which places London at the centre of the study and assesses the import and export of demand into and out of London and across London boroughs.

Section 2: Sports Hall Supply

- 2.1 The report on the main findings follows a sequence of setting out the data in a table for the 2025 findings from the FPM analysis. Then to provide a bullet point commentary on the main findings.
- 2.2 Based on these findings, specific maps or further tables/graphs are included to explain in more detail the key findings.
- 2.3 The City of London is included in the report but there are no sports halls within its area.

Table 2.1: Supply of sports halls for London in 2025

"פֿשׂ הַשׁ וְהַקִּי"ץ	
Number of halls	684
Number of hall sites	481
Supply of total hall space expressed as main court equivalents	2,616
Supply of hall space in courts, scaled by hours available in the peak period	1,859
Supply of total hall space in visits per week peak period	684,075
Average year built (all sites)	1996
Average year built (public sites)	1993

Definition of supply – This is the supply or capacity of the sports halls available for community and club use in the weekly peak period. Supply is expressed in the number of visits that a sports hall can accommodate in the weekly peak period and in badminton courts.

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 sports halls total 46 per week (see Appendix 2). The modelling and recommendations are based on the ability of the public to access facilities during this weekly peak period.

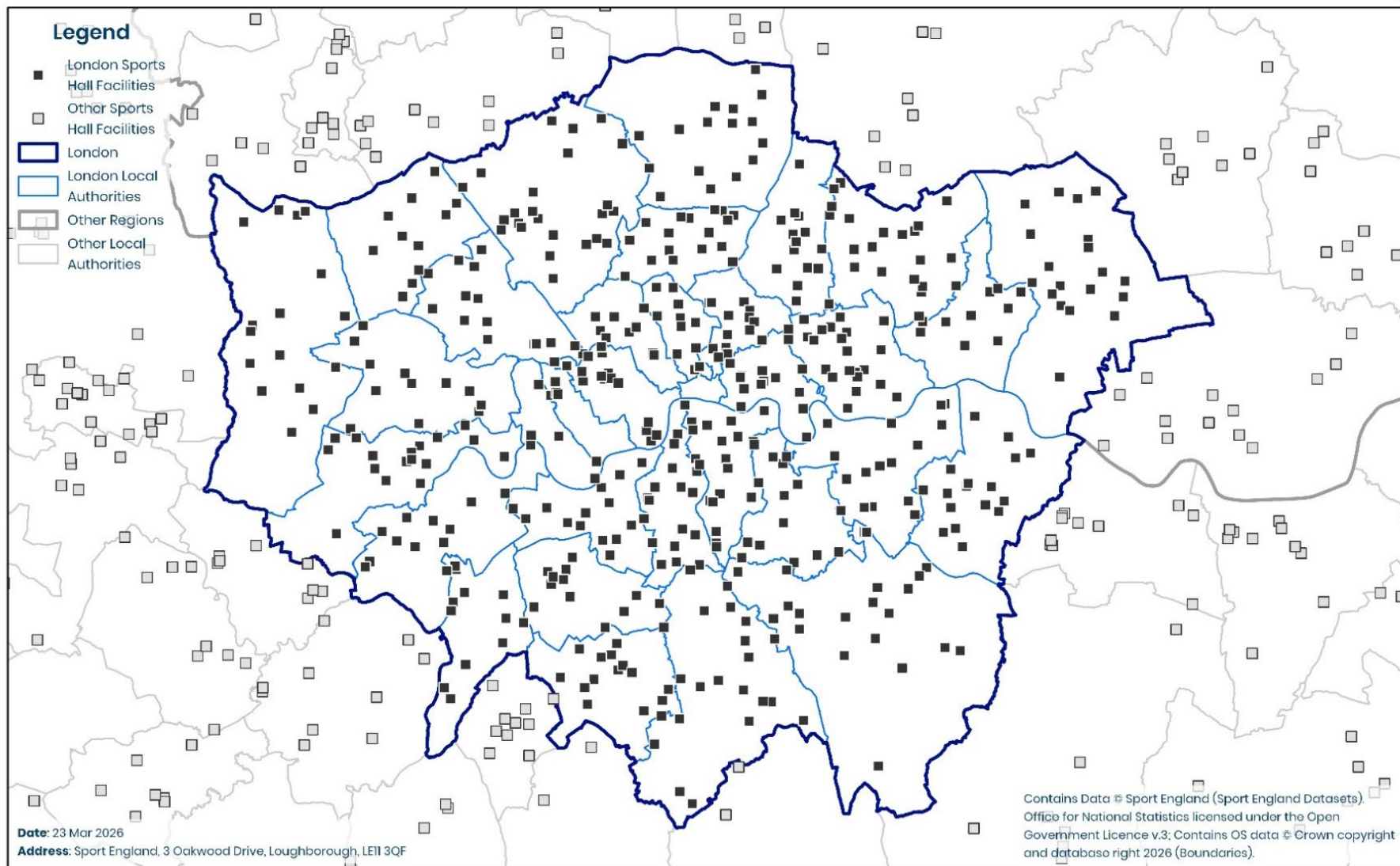
2.4 The key findings for supply across London are:

- In 2025 there were 684 sports halls on 481 sites, across all the London boroughs.
- This is the total supply of sports halls and equates to 2,616 badminton courts. When the supply is assessed based on the supply available for community use in the weekly peak period (referred to as the effective supply), this reduces to 1,859 badminton courts. The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply is mainly due to the reduced hours for community use at sports halls on education sites. Each individual school, college or higher education institution will determine its own policy, type and amount of community use of sports halls. The average age for public sports halls in London is 33 years old. This is quite old and impacts on the quality of users' experience.
- The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2025 is 757 badminton courts or 28.9% of the total supply in badminton courts. Or put another way, 189 sports halls if the supply was in 4 badminton court size sports halls, a large difference between the total and available supply of sports halls in peak hours. Before considering the need for further provision of sports halls, assuming the demand findings indicate this is required, an initial assessment should be to consider the scope to increase access to the sports halls which have reduced or no access for community use. In effect, to make more effective use of the existing supply.
- Each of the boroughs' supply of sports halls in 2025 is set out in in Table 2.2 below. The boroughs with the lowest supply of community accessible sports halls are highlighted in pink and the boroughs with the highest are highlighted in green. Omitting the City of London that has no sports hall, in terms of the lowest supply there is quite a gap between the lowest two supplies in Hammersmith and Fulham with 4 sports halls and Kensington and Chelsea with 6 sports halls and the next two lowest, Camden with 12 sports halls and Harrow with 15 sports halls. The highest supply of sports halls is in Bromley with 35 sports halls, then Barnet with 34 and Newham and Redbridge that both have 32.

Table 2.2: Sport Hall Provision across all boroughs in 2025

Borough	Number of halls	Borough	Number of halls	Borough	Number of halls
City of London	0	Merton	17	Hillingdon	24
Hammersmith & Fulham	4	Islington	18	Greenwich	25
Kensington & Chelsea	6	Hackney	18	Havering	26
Camden	12	Richmond upon Thames	19	Haringey	26
Harrow	15	Waltham Forest	21	Sutton	26
Barking & Dagenham	16	Southwark	22	Bexley	29
Lewisham	16	Brent	22	Croydon	31
Ealing	16	Hounslow	22	Newham	32
Westminster	17	Lambeth	23	Redbridge	32
Tower Hamlets	17	Enfield	23	Barnet	34
Kingston upon Thames	17	Wandsworth	23	Bromley	35

Map 2.1: Sports Hall Site Locations in 2025



Section 3: Demand for Sports Halls

Table 3.1: Demand for Sports halls for London in 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Population	9,098,148
Visits demand per week in peak period	709,045
Demand in courts with comfort factor included	2,408
% of demand in the 10% most deprived LSOAs nationally	2%

Definition of total demand – This represents the total demand for sports halls by gender and for six age bands from 0 to 79 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 badminton courts. 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 (GLA) region in 2025 is 9,098,148
- 3.2 A key finding is that the resident population generates demand for 709,045 visits in the weekly peak period, which equates to 2,408 badminton courts with a comfort factor included. This demand is 549 courts more than are currently available for community use in the peak period meaning that 22.8% of peak period demand is not accommodated.

Geographical Distribution of Demand

- 3.3 The distribution of demand for sports halls is set out in Map 3.1. The demand is expressed in scale of badminton courts with each square colour coded to represent the amount of demand in that 1-kilometre grid square. Purple squares have the lowest value with demand for less than 0.5 of one badminton court. Dark red squares represent the greatest demand at more than 5 courts.
- 3.4 The area of highest demand is in one 1-kilometre square area in the Isle of Dogs, south Tower Hamlets at 6 courts. North of the river, there are also areas of highest demand in mid Tower Hamlets and central Newham with larger areas of slightly less demand across Islington, Hackney, Newham and Waltham Forest, and more dispersed areas of high demand in Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea and Hammersmith and Fulham. South of the river, the areas of highest demand are in north Southwark and to a lesser extent, in north Lambeth.
- 3.5 The areas of lowest demand are in central Westminster, the City of London, and in the outer London boroughs, most notably in the outer areas of Hillingdon, Havering, Bexley, Bromley and Croydon.

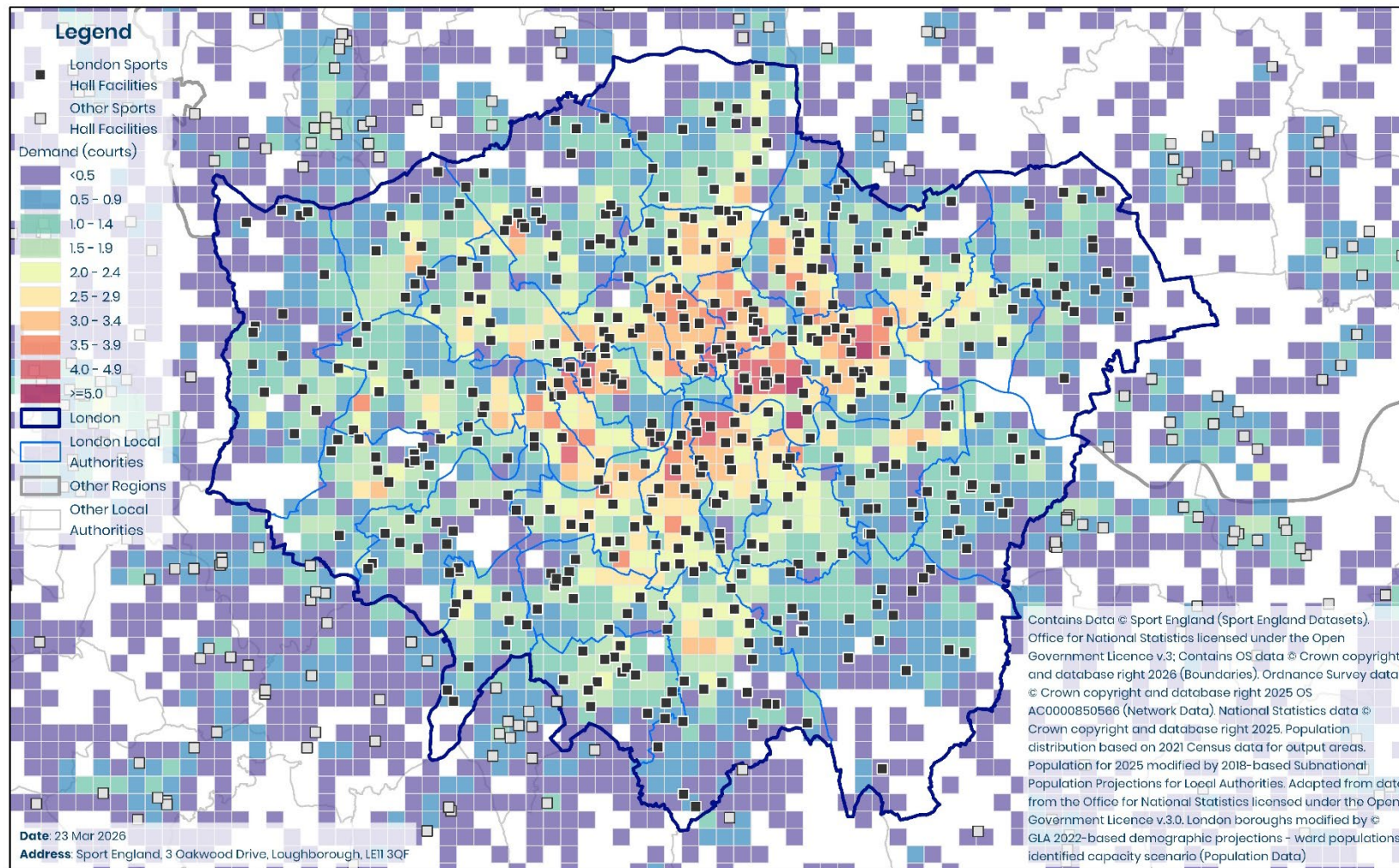
Deprivation

- 3.6 Map 3.2 shows areas of deprivation across London. In 2025, 2% of London's demand for sports halls 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.

- 3.7 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 normally 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.

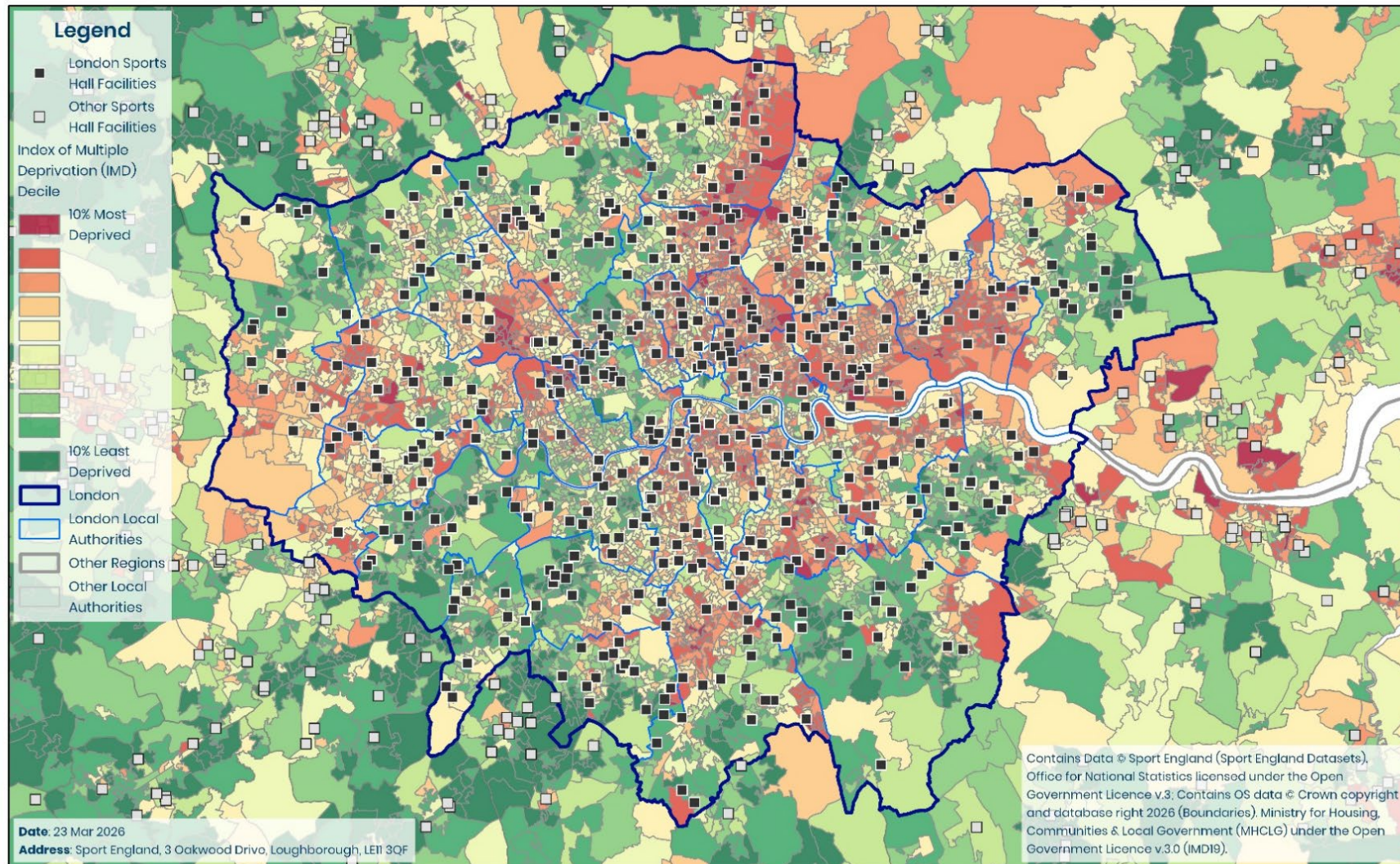
Map 3.1: Distribution of total demand for sports halls across London

FPM peak period demand per square kilometre expressed as courts (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 Halls for London in 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
% of population without access to a car	40%
% of total population within a 20-minute walk of a hall	81%
% of 10% most deprived population within a 20-minute walk of a hall	88%
% of demand satisfied when travelled:	
by car	60%
on foot	27%
by public transport	13%

Definition of accessibility – The FPM uses a distance decay function where the further a user is from a facility, the less likely they will travel. A description of the distance decay function is set out in Appendix 2. On average, a 20-minute travel time accounts for approximately 90% of journeys to sports halls.

Car Access

- 4.1 The national model includes access to sports halls by car. The percentage of the population without access to a car influences travel patterns to sports halls. A low percentage means that there is likely to be a larger number of journeys to sports halls by car. For residents without access to a car, travel to sports halls by public transport and on foot become the choice 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 above the national average of 23%.

- 4.3 It is estimated that 60% of journeys to sports halls by London residents are made by car in 2025. This is significantly less than the national average of 74%. Rates of car use vary widely within London and will also be affected by access to public transport.

Walking Access

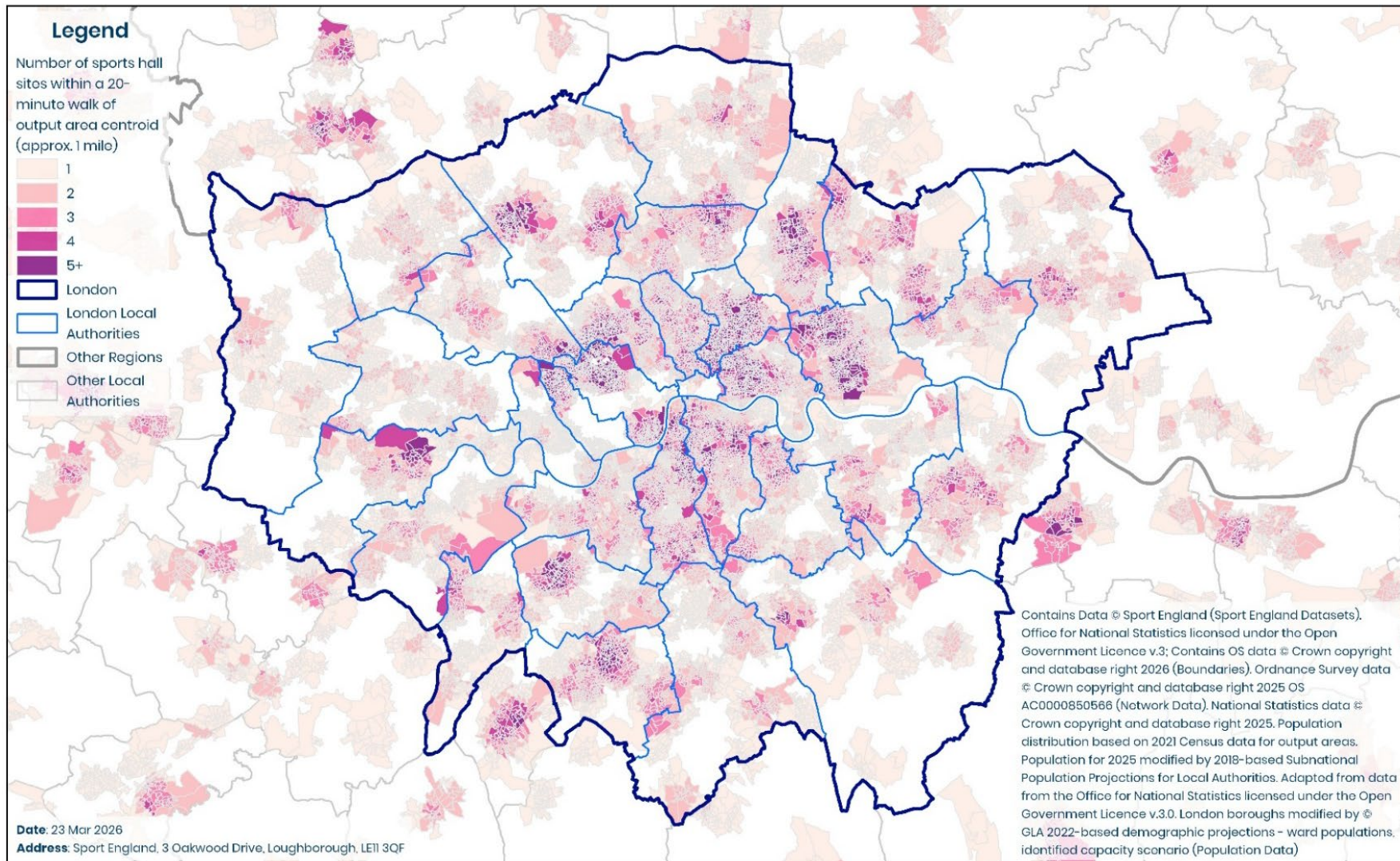
- 4.4 Across London, visits by walking and public transport and cycling combined, represents 40% of all visits to sports halls in 2025 (27% on foot and 13% by public transport or cycling). For context, the England wide visit rate by these modes amount to 25% (16% and 9% respectively) highlighting how Londoners disproportionately use alternative means to the car to access facilities due to proximity, alternative transport being available and less car ownership.
- 4.5 81% of London residents are within a 20-minute walk of a sports hall and this rises to 88% of residents in the 10% most deprived LSOAs. Access is generally better, but not exclusively, in the inner London boroughs. Table 4.2 shows that rates of walking to sports halls is highest in Islington at 50% followed by Westminster, City of London, Hackney, Tower Hamlets and Camden. The fewest proportion of walking trips is in Bromley at 13% followed by Hillingdon, Harrow, Havering, Ealing and Richmond on Thames.
- 4.6 Map 4.1 illustrates the extent of the walking catchment area of sports halls, (20 minutes/1mile). It illustrates an extensive area of London is inside the walking catchment area of at least one sports hall (area shaded beige). In the areas shaded orange residents have access to 2 sports halls based on the walking catchments and in the pink area it is access to 3 sports halls
- 4.7 Access to sports halls is highest in the inner London area where there is the greatest concentration of the total 684 sports halls across London.
- 4.8 There is a very high visit rate to sports halls by residents who walk in the City of London, Camden, Islington, Tower Hamlets and Westminster. As Map 4.1 illustrates, nearly all of the land area of these boroughs other than in the City of London, is inside the walking catchment area of at least one sports hall, so there is very high accessibility by walking.

4.9 There are large parts of London however, which are outside the walking catchment area of a sports hall as Map 4.1 illustrates as being unshaded (white), highlighting that increasing access to sports halls based on walking catchments is important particularly for residents who don't have access to a car.

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

Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Bromley	13%	Barking & Dagenham	22%	Waltham Forest	32%
Hillingdon	14%	Enfield	23%	Haringey	38%
Harrow	17%	Merton	23%	Lambeth	39%
Havering	17%	Kingston upon Thames	23%	Southwark	40%
Ealing	17%	Redbridge	23%	Newham	40%
Hounslow	18%	Brent	24%	Camden	42%
Croydon	19%	Sutton	24%	Tower Hamlets	43%
Barnet	20%	Greenwich	25%	Hackney	45%
Bexley	20%	Lewisham	25%	City of London	47%
Richmond upon Thames	20%	Kensington & Chelsea	28%	Westminster	48%
Hammersmith & Fulham	22%	Wandsworth	29%	Islington	50%

Map 4.1: Walking catchment area of sports halls in 2025



Section 5: Satisfied Demand

Demand from residents currently being met by supply

Table 5.1: Satisfied Demand for Sports Halls for London in 2025

LONDON TOTAL	
Total number of visits which are met (visits per week period)	638,582
% of total demand satisfied	90%
Demand of Satisfied Demand Retained (visits per week peak period)	615,872
Demand Retained - as a % of Satisfied Demand	96%
Demand Exported (visits per week peak period)	22,709
Demand Exported - as a % of Satisfied Demand	4%

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

Demand Met

- 5.1 The total peak period demand for visits across London per week is 709,045. The available sports halls in the weekly peak period meet 638,582 of those visits demanded which equates to 90% satisfied demand across the London area in 2025. This is significantly below the national average of 95%.

5.2 The findings for satisfied demand for individual boroughs are set out in table 5.2 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 98% of total demand being met in Sutton and only 70% being met in Hammersmith and Fulham.

Table 5.2: Satisfied demand for sports halls across London boroughs

Borough	Percentage of Satisfied Demand	Borough	Percentage of Satisfied Demand	Borough	Percentage of Satisfied Demand
Hammersmith & Fulham	70%	Westminster	88%	Barnet	94%
Kensington & Chelsea	72%	Greenwich	89%	Waltham Forest	94%
City of London	81%	Hackney	89%	Harrow	94%
Southwark	82%	Hounslow	90%	Enfield	94%
Lewisham	83%	Barking & Dagenham	90%	Richmond upon Thames	95%
Tower Hamlets	86%	Haringey	91%	Bromley	95%
Ealing	86%	Croydon	92%	Redbridge	96%
Brent	86%	Islington	92%	Havering	96%
Camden	87%	Newham	93%	Kingston upon Thames	97%
Wandsworth	87%	Merton	93%	Bexley	97%
Lambeth	87%	Hillingdon	93%	Sutton	98%

Retained Demand

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

- 5.3 It is possible to measure how much of the satisfied demand for sports halls is retained within London as a whole and also within each Borough. This is on the basis of residents using the nearest sports hall to where they live and the sports hall being in the same Borough. In 2025 retained demand within London was 96% amounting to 615,872 satisfied visits per week.
- 5.4 Retained demand within each borough does vary considerably and retained demand as a % of total satisfied demand for all Boroughs in 2025 is shown in Table 5.4, with the five highest highlighted in green and the five lowest in pink.
- 5.5 Excluding the City of London that doesn't retain any of its sports hall demand, the lowest percentage of retained demand is in Hammersmith and Fulham at only 23% followed distantly by Kensington and Chelsea at 45%, Lewisham 47%, Ealing 56% and Camden 59%. The Boroughs that retain the greatest demand are Newham 86%, Haringey 84%, Westminster 83%, Waltham Forest 81% and Bexley 80%.

Table 5.4: retained demand as a % of total satisfied demand

Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
City of London	0%	Barking & Dagenham	65%	Redbridge	73%
Hammersmith & Fulham	23%	Hounslow	65%	Barnet	74%
Kensington & Chelsea	45%	Greenwich	68%	Kingston upon Thames	75%
Lewisham	47%	Enfield	69%	Islington	76%
Ealing	56%	Croydon	69%	Sutton	78%
Camden	59%	Hackney	69%	Bromley	79%
Harrow	60%	Wandsworth	70%	Bexley	80%
Southwark	62%	Richmond upon Thames	70%	Waltham Forest	81%
Merton	64%	Brent	71%	Westminster	83%
Lambeth	65%	Hillingdon	72%	Haringey	84%
Tower Hamlets	65%	Havering	73%	Newham	86%

Exported Demand

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

- 5.6 Only 3.6% of the London Region's satisfied demand is exported outside London. This equates to 22,709 visits in the weekly peak period.
- 5.7 At borough and regional level, the data from the National FPM Run does not identify how much of London's demand goes to other adjoining local authority areas or individual sports halls but only provides the total figure for exported satisfied demand.

However, it can be concluded that very low levels of demand for sports halls by London residents is met outside the London area.

- 5.8 Within London, the percentages of exported satisfied demand do vary widely across the Boroughs. The Boroughs with the lowest retained demand have the highest exported demand to other London Boroughs.
- 5.9 The findings on retained and exported demand for sports halls are important, as increased demand in one London Borough may have a significant impact on demand for the use of sports halls in an adjoining borough. Some boroughs consider it important to provide for and meet their residents demand for sports halls own borough, while others do not, so long as their demand for sports halls can be met somewhere. Some authorities welcome exported demand, from other authorities, if it increases the usage and income of their sports halls. Others will consider that this places an unacceptable pressure on already busy facilities.

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

Borough	%	Borough	%	Borough	%
Newham	14%	Havering	27%	Tower Hamlets	35%
Haringey	16%	Hillingdon	28%	Lambeth	35%
Westminster	17%	Brent	29%	Merton	36%
Waltham Forest	19%	Richmond upon Thames	30%	Southwark	38%
Bexley	20%	Wandsworth	30%	Harrow	40%
Bromley	21%	Hackney	31%	Camden	41%
Sutton	22%	Croydon	31%	Ealing	44%
Islington	24%	31%	31%	Lewisham	53%
Kingston upon Thames	25%	Greenwich	32%	Kensington & Chelsea	55%
Barnet	26%	Hounslow	35%	Hammersmith & Fulham	77%
Redbridge	27%	Barking & Dagenham	35%	City of London	100%

Section 6: Unmet Demand

Demand from residents not currently being met

Table 6.1 Unmet Demand for Sports Halls in 2025

Unmet Demand for Sports Halls	London total
Total number of visits in the peak, not currently being met (visits per week peak period)	70,463
Unmet demand as a percentage of total demand	10%
Equivalent in Courts - with comfort factor	239
Percentage of 10% most deprived demand unmet	13%
Percentage of unmet demand due to	
Lack of facility capacity	48%
Facility too far away	52%

Definition of unmet demand – This has two parts, demand for sports halls that cannot be met because either:

1. There is too much demand for any particular sports hall within its travel time area and there is lack of capacity.
2. The demand is located too far from any sports halls that it can use (taking into account deprivation) or reach (taking into account transport access) and is then classified as demand.

6.1 The total weekly demand for visits to sports halls in the peak period across London is 709,045. 638,582 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 10% of London's total demand and equates to 70,463 visits in the weekly peak period. As shown in Table 6.1 above the level of unmet demand in top 10% most deprived areas in London (13%) is significantly higher than the London average (10%).

- 6.2 The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply in 2025 is 757 badminton courts or 28.9% of the total supply in badminton courts. Or put another way, 189 sports halls if the supply was uniformly in 4 badminton court size sports halls. Therefore, the unavailable supply in 2025 of 757 badminton courts exceeds the total unmet demand of 239.3 courts in 2025.
- 6.3 The total unmet demand for sports halls across London is 10% of total demand in 2025. This equates to 70,243 visits per week in peak hours or 239.3 badminton courts. For context London has a total supply of 1,859 badminton courts available for community use in the peak period in 2025.

Causes of Unmet Demand

- 6.4 A key finding is that unmet demand totals 239 courts. Residents who are too far from a sports hall account for 52% of this unmet demand. The remaining 48% of unmet demand is due to the lack of facility capacity.
- 6.5 Applying the National Model, most of the unmet demand comes from those without 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.
- 6.6 Unmet demand that is located too far from a sports hall will always exist because it is not possible to achieve complete spatial coverage whereby all areas of London area are within walking distance of a sports hall that is not commercial and not everyone will want or is able to drive.
- 6.7 The key point here is to consider the scale of unmet demand. Also, if it is clustered in one location, further provision should be considered to improve accessibility.

Geographical Distribution

- 6.8 The locations with the highest amounts of unmet demand in 2025 are located in the London Boroughs of Hammersmith and Fulham, on the border between Westminster and Camden, Southwark and Tower Hamlets (see dark red squares on Map 6.1).

In general, the areas of greatest unmet need are in the inner London boroughs, with the outer London Boroughs having very low levels of unmet need.

- 6.9 The distribution of unmet demand for all Boroughs is set out in Table 6.2 with the five highest and lowest levels of unmet demand and expressed in badminton courts highlighted in green and pink respectively. Table 6.2 shows that there is minimal unmet demand in some boroughs but significant unmet demand in others. There are only 8 boroughs where overall demand is below 4 courts.

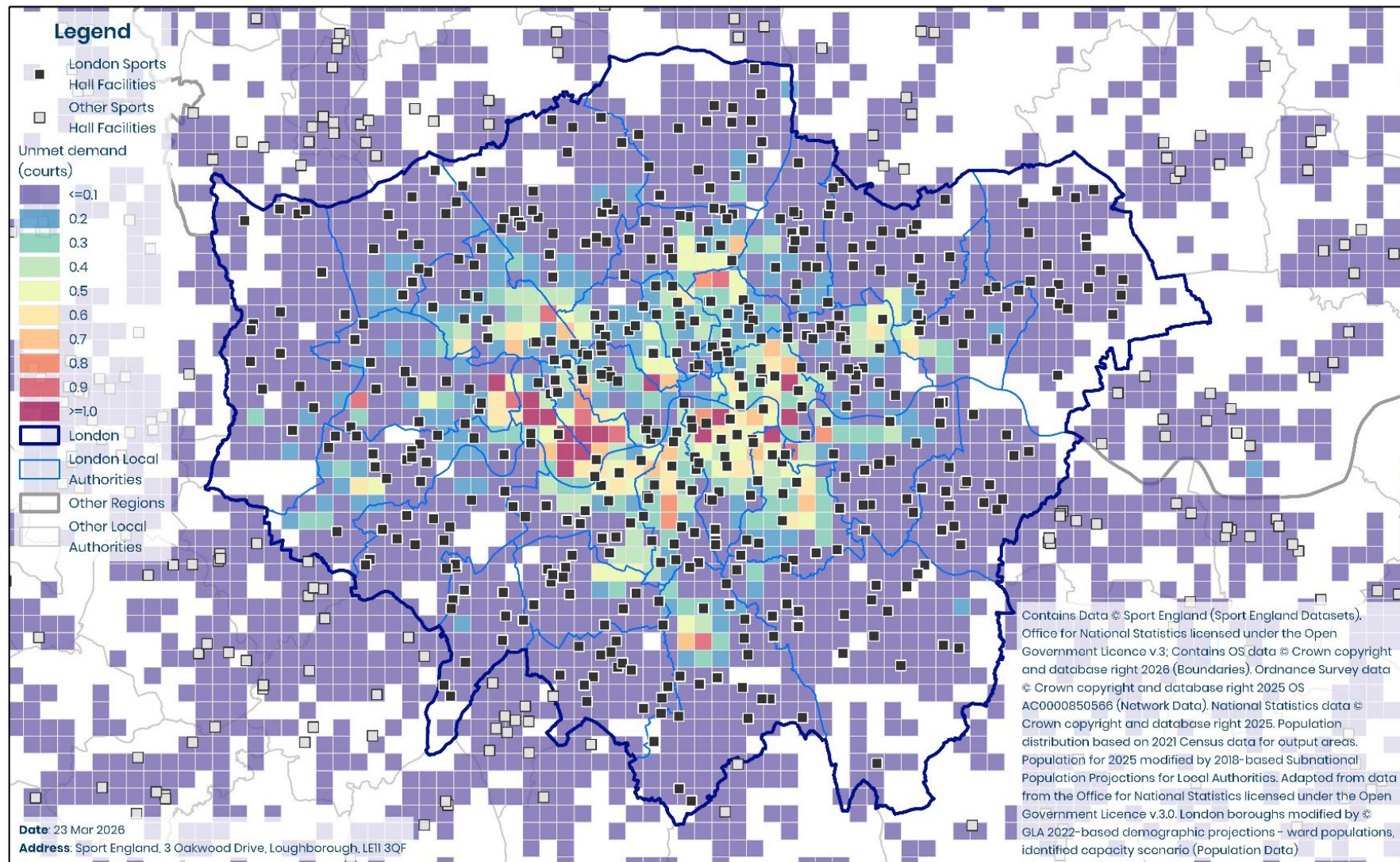
Meeting Unmet Demand

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.

- 6.10 A key finding is that the location where the most unmet demand can be met in London is in Earls Court at 7.2 courts (dark orange square in Map 6.2). There is sufficient unmet demand in this part of west London to justify a new sports hall at or near to this location. There is also sufficient demand (more than 4 court equivalent reachable demand in several kilometre squares) in other inner London locations including Southwark, northwest Lewisham, north Wandsworth and Lambeth, most of Hammersmith and Fulham and Kensington and Chelsea, east Ealing, and southeast Brent where further provision could be justified.
- 6.11 This finding does not cover future changes in demand, which would need to be considered separately in a bespoke report.
- 6.12 Some of the unmet demand could be met by opening up the venues on school, college and higher education sites where currently there is no or reduced access for community use. The scale of the findings on the potential supply does, however, indicate there is a need to also increase the provision of sports halls.
- 6.13 As set out under the supply heading, the total supply of sports halls equates to 2,616 badminton courts in 2025. When the supply is assessed based on the supply available for community use in the weekly peak period, this reduces to 1,859 badminton courts.

The reason for the difference between the total and effective supply is primarily because of the reduced hours for community use at sports halls on education sites.

Map 6.1: Unmet demand for sports halls as shown in number of courts



Map 6.2: Reachable Unmet Demand for Sports Halls as shown in number of courts

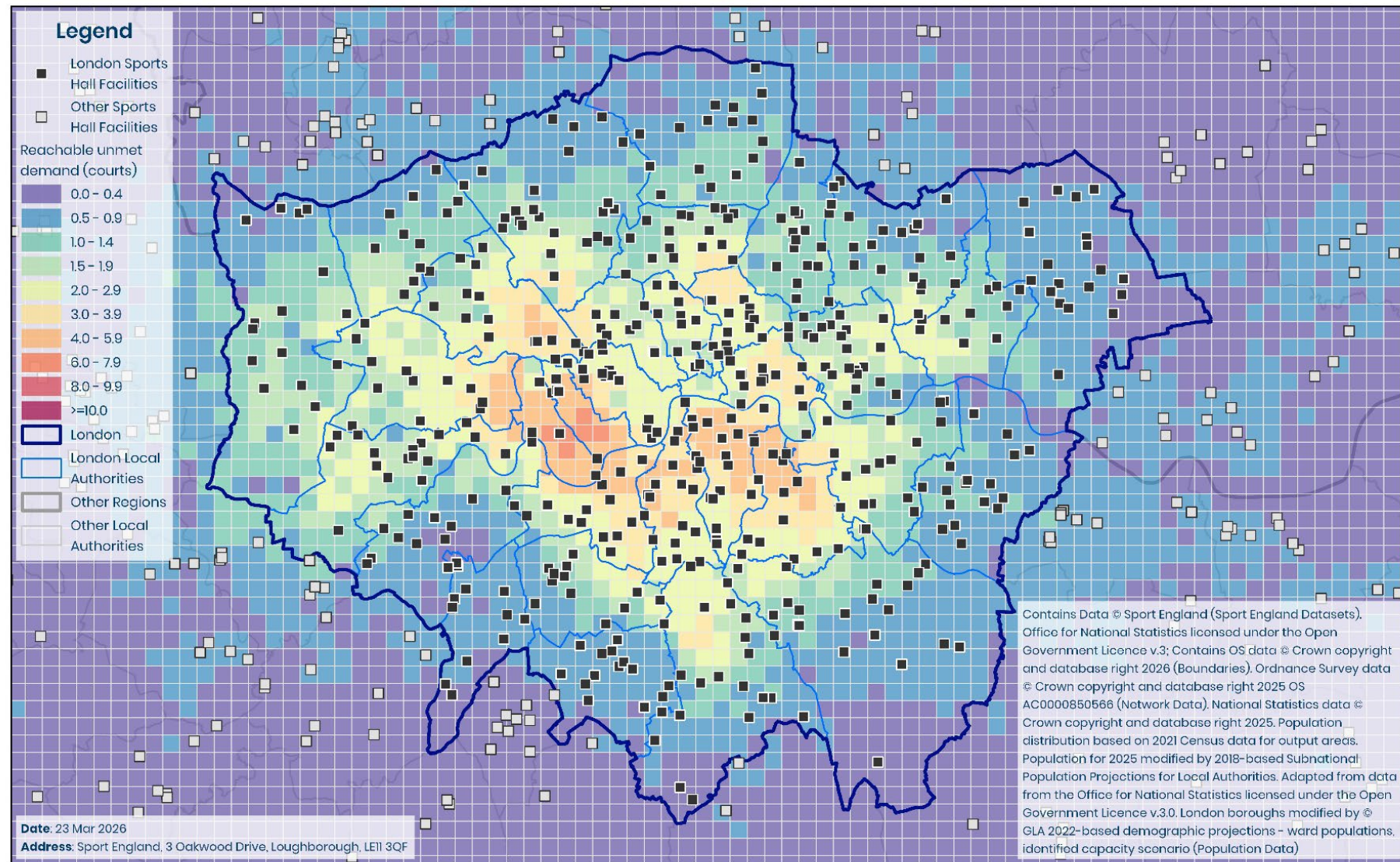


Table 6.2: Unmet Demand for Sports Halls equivalent in courts – with comfort factor in 2025

Borough	Number of courts	Borough	Number of courts	Borough	Number of courts
City of London	0.5	Islington	4.7	Croydon	8.8
Sutton	1.0	Enfield	4.9	Greenwich	9.1
Kingston upon Thames	1.3	Hillingdon	5.6	Kensington & Chelsea	10.6
Bexley	1.9	Barking & Dagenham	6.0	Lambeth	11.2
Havering	2.5	Haringey	6.5	Wandsworth	11.7
Richmond upon Thames	2.6	Barnet	6.6	Brent	12.8
Redbridge	3.6	Westminster	7.0	Tower Hamlets	13.8
Harrow	3.9	Newham	7.6	Lewisham	13.8
Merton	4.0	Camden	7.8	Ealing	14.2
Bromley	4.1	Hackney	7.9	Southwark	15.5
Waltham Forest	4.4	Hounslow	8.1	Hammersmith & Fulham	15.5

Section 7: Used Capacity

How well used are the facilities?

Table 7.1: Used Capacity of Sports Halls in 2025

Used Capacity of Sports Halls	London total
Total number of visits used of current capacity (visits per week peak period)	631,116
% of overall capacity of halls used	92%
Visits Imported	
Number of visits imported per week in peak period	15,244
Demand imported as a % of used capacity	2%
Difference between visits imported and exported	-7,466

Definition of used capacity – This is a measure of usage at sports halls 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 sports hall 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 80% of capacity is busy and that the sports hall is operating at an uncomfortable level above that percentage.

The summary of findings on used capacity is:

- 7.1 In 2025 the London average for sports hall capacity used is 92% in the weekly peak period. This figure is significantly over the Sport England sports hall full comfort level of 80% of capacity used at peak times. The reason the London average used capacity is so high is because demand is considerably greater than supply. This means that residents may find it difficult to book a sports hall. It is another finding that underlines the importance of increasing access to the sports halls on education sites where there is currently limited access for community use. The difference between the total supply of sports halls and the effective supply

in 2025 is 757 badminton courts or 28.9% of the total supply in badminton courts, or, equivalent to 189 sports halls if the supply was in 4 badminton court size sports halls.

- 7.2 Increasing access to these education sports halls would reduce considerably the London wide average for used capacity of sports halls. It would create a more even and lower distribution of demand, whilst also reducing the number of new sports halls required. There is however also a need to increase the provision of sports halls as there is a lack of capacity overall and education halls are not available during core school hours and therefore cannot be relied on to address identified deficits.
- 7.3 The used capacity of individual sports halls does vary from the Borough wide average which can be misleading when looking at what is happening at the individual sports hall 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 sports hall. In a London wide study this is not possible, given there are 481 sports hall sites and 684 individual sports halls. Appendix 1 sets out the level of used and unused capacity for all the sports halls included in the study. The factors influencing used capacity are:

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 to sports halls 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 sports halls to sports clubs or community groups on a termly basis, or for shorter periods

- A sports hall 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 sports halls with a full programme of use. Also, educational venues will not be available for recreational pay-and-play.
- 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 sports hall 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 sports halls 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 sports hall 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.

7.6 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. As the table illustrates there are 10 Boroughs where the estimated used capacity of the sports halls is 100%. In these authorities a reduction in used capacity cannot be created unless there is increased access to the existing

sports halls, where there is limited access, or more sports halls are provided. In summary, 28 out of 33 London boroughs have used capacity levels higher than the 80% comfort level, with a further three boroughs at 80%. This impacts on the quality of the user experience.

Table 7.2: Used Capacity of Sports Halls as a percentage of total capacity across all London boroughs in 2025

Borough	Percentage of total capacity	Borough	Percentage of total capacity	Borough	Percentage of total capacity
City of London	0.0	Hillingdon	93%	Barking & Dagenham	99%
Havering	70%	Greenwich	93%	Camden	100%
Bromley	80%	Haringey	94%	Islington	100%
Kingston upon Thames	80%	Enfield	94%	Kensington & Chelsea	100%
Sutton	80%	Harrow	95%	Lambeth	100%
Redbridge	85%	Waltham Forest	95%	Westminster	100%
Newham	87%	Barnet	95%	Hackney	100%
Richmond upon Thames	88%	Hounslow	97%	Lewisham	100%
Merton	90%	Southwark	97%	Wandsworth	100%
Croydon	90%	Tower Hamlets	98%	Ealing	100%
Bexley	90%	Brent	98%	Hammersmith & Fulham	100%

Imported Demand

- 7.7 If residents of neighbouring local authority areas participate at a site within London, their usage becomes part of the used capacity of the London's sports halls.
- 7.8 Imported demand from outside of London area accounts for 2% of the used capacity of London sports halls. The sports halls meet 15,244 visits in the weekly peak period from residents of neighbouring local authorities.
- 7.9 London exports 7,465 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.
- 7.10 The data from the National FPM Run does not identify how much demand from each neighbouring local authority is imported and met at London sports halls and only provides the total figure for imported demand. The amount of imported demand from each individual local authority could be identified in a bespoke FPM run.
- 7.11 Imported demand is measured under used capacity because if the nearest sports hall for a resident in authority A is a sports hall in authority B, and they use the nearest venue to where they live, then this becomes part of the used capacity of sports halls in authority B
- 7.12 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 sports hall locations and catchment area of sports halls in their borough overlap extensively with sports halls 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 sports halls in 2025

Borough	Percentage of total capacity	Borough	Percentage of total capacity	Borough	Percentage of total capacity
City of London	0	Hillingdon	27%	Southwark	34%
Tower Hamlets	11%	Barking & Dagenham	30%	Bexley	35%
Havering	13%	Redbridge	31%	Hammersmith & Fulham	35%
Enfield	19%	Brent	31%	Hackney	35%
Ealing	20%	Greenwich	31%	Richmond upon Thames	36%
Newham	22%	Waltham Forest	32%	Sutton	37%
Barnet	23%	Kingston upon Thames	32%	Islington	40%
Camden	24%	Bromley	33%	Merton	40%
Harrow	24%	Lewisham	33%	Kensington & Chelsea	42%
Croydon	25%	Haringey	33%	Westminster	42%
Wandsworth	26%	Lambeth	34%	Hounslow	44%

Section 8: Local Share of Facilities

Equity share of facilities

Table 8.1: Local Share of Sports Halls for London in 2025

Local Share of Sports Halls for London	London total
Local share of sports halls relative to demand in local area: <1 = poorer, >1 = better	0.51
Courts per 10,000 population	2.9

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 sports halls differs across the study 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 study area where the share of sports halls is better and worse. The intervention is to try and increase access for residents in the areas with the poorest access to sports halls.
- 8.3 A key finding is that London has a local share of 0.5 and so supply is significantly less than demand across London, when compared to England as a whole and there is no London Borough where local share meets or exceeds the average share across England (see table 8.2).
- 8.4 Local share is worse in the inner London Boroughs and comparatively better in the outer ones (see Map 8.1). The areas of worse share are south Hammersmith and Fulham (6 km squares), Kensington and Chelsea (4 km squares), south Harrow (6 km squares), St James's and Fitzrovia in Westminster (2 km squares), northeast Southwark (9 km squares) and northwest Lewisham (15 km squares), the Greenwich Peninsula (1 km square), and northeast Newham (2 km squares)

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

Borough	Local Share	Borough	Local Share	Borough	Local Share
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.35	Greenwich	0.47	Newham	0.56
Lewisham	0.37	Hackney	0.48	Hillingdon	0.56
Southwark	0.39	Enfield	0.49	Bromley	0.56
Kensington & Chelsea	0.43	Tower Hamlets	0.49	Westminster	0.57
Wandsworth	0.43	Islington	0.49	Kingston upon Thames	0.58
Harrow	0.45	Barking & Dagenham	0.49	Bexley	0.59
Haringey	0.45	Merton	0.50	Sutton	0.59
Brent	0.46	Barnet	0.51	Richmond upon Thames	0.60
Ealing	0.46	City of London	0.51	Havering	0.61
Lambeth	0.47	Hounslow	0.55	Redbridge	0.63
Camden	0.47	Croydon	0.55	Waltham Forest	0.72

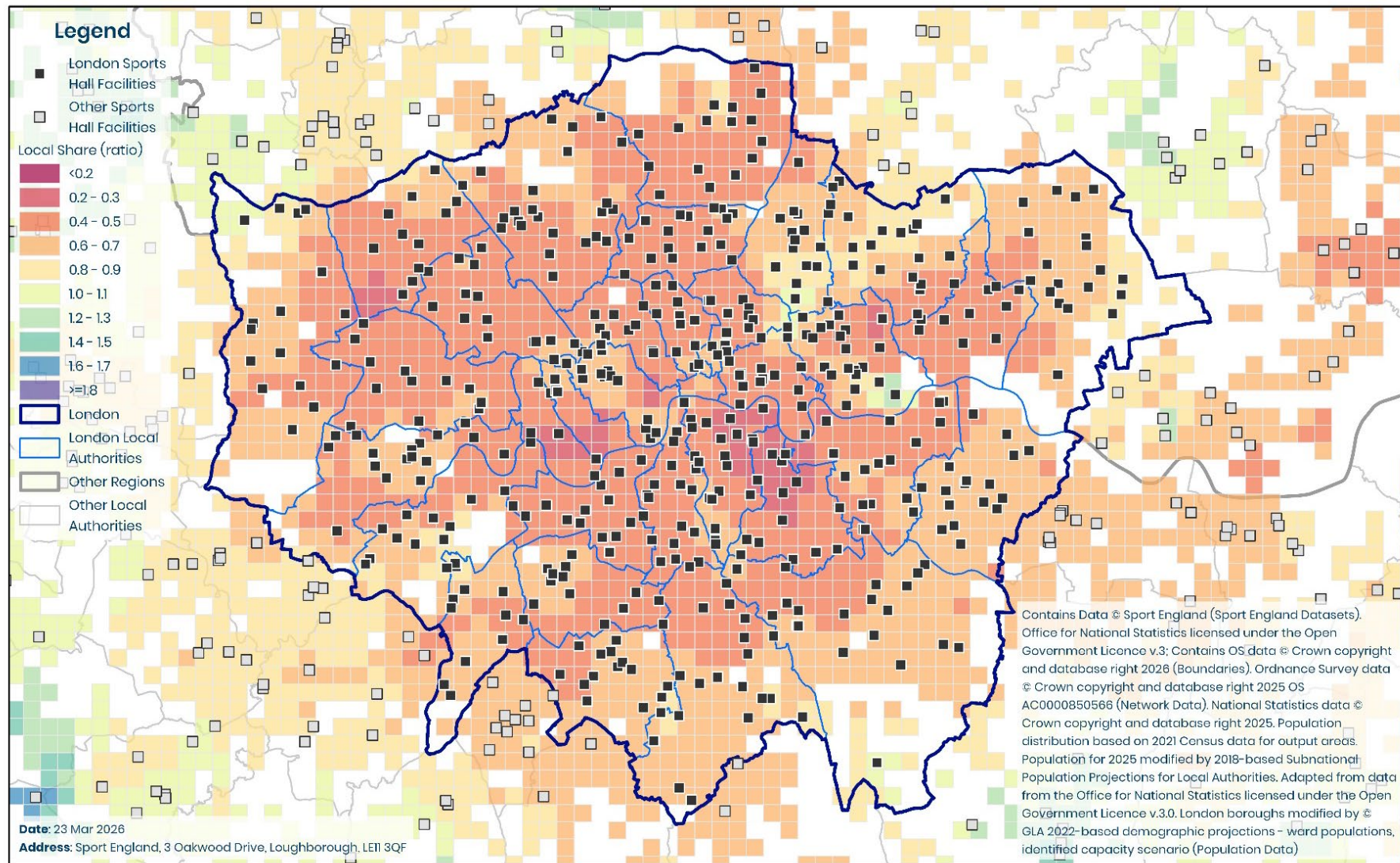
Comparative Measure of Provision

- 8.5 A comparative measure for assessing supply of sports halls across each of the boroughs authorities on a consistent basis is badminton courts per 10,000 population. Across London there are 2.9 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2025. The England wide findings are 4.3 badminton courts per 10,000 population in 2025. Table 8.3 shows the ratio of courts per 10,000 population for each Borough. Only Sutton meets and marginally exceeds the England average.
- 8.6 The findings on badminton courts per 10,000 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: Number of badminton courts available per 10,000 population across all Boroughs

Borough	Number of courts	Borough	Number of courts	Borough	Number of courts
City of London	0.0	Barking & Dagenham	2.6	Islington	3.2
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.9	Southwark	2.7	Havering	3.3
Ealing	1.7	Hillingdon	2.7	Waltham Forest	3.4
Kensington & Chelsea	1.7	Lambeth	2.8	Haringey	3.5
Tower Hamlets	1.9	Hackney	2.8	Bromley	3.7
Lewisham	1.9	Croydon	2.9	Redbridge	3.7
Camden	2.1	Hounslow	2.9	Newham	3.9
Harrow	2.4	Greenwich	2.9	Bexley	3.9
Wandsworth	2.4	Barnet	2.9	Richmond upon Thames	3.9
Brent	2.5	Merton	3.0	Kingston upon Thames	4.1
Enfield	2.5	Westminster	3.2	Sutton	4.4

Map 8.1: Local share of sports halls London 2025



This ends the reporting of the full findings on the London assessment of sports halls provision from the 2025 FPM run. The key findings are set out in the Executive Summary.

Appendix 1: Sports Halls included in the assessment 2025

The following Table contains all the individual sports halls 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 reports at a local level. The reports for those boroughs may 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 sports hall 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	מִתְאֲדָרֵשׁ וְכִלְשָׁאָה	מִתְאֲדָרֵשׁ וְכִלְשָׁאָה	מִתְאֲדָרֵשׁ וְכִלְשָׁאָה	כִּשְׁרֵק	אֲנִי וְכִלְשָׁאָה	כִּשְׁרֵק
Camden							100%	0%	38%	16%	46%
ACLAND BURGHLEY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1965	2006	Educational (in-house)	100%		34%	13%	53%
ACLAND BURGHLEY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
KAJIMA COMMUNITY AT HAVERSTOCK SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		37%	15%	48%
REGENT HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1959	2014	Educational (in-house)	100%		26%	15%	59%
REGENT HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486								
REGENT HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL RECREATION CLUB	4-court	33 x 18	594	1978	2006	Other (pay & play)	100%		45%	16%	39%
SOMERS TOWN COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	32 x 28	896	1997	2012	Educational (in-house)	100%		27%	16%	57%
SOUTH HAMPSTEAD HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 20	660	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		48%	17%	35%
SWISS COTTAGE LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2006	2015	Public	100%		47%	18%	35%
TALACRE COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2002	2004	Public	100%		34%	14%	52%
UCS ACTIVE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Public	100%		49%	16%	35%
Islington							100%	0%	36%	20%	44%
BEACON HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007	2008	Educational (in-house)	100%		31%	15%	55%
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		30%	15%	55%
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY Highbury Grove	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		47%	24%	29%
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY Highbury Grove	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY HIGHGATE HILL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1960		Educational (in-house)	100%		27%	11%	62%
CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY HIGHGATE HILL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
CITYSPORT	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		37%	23%	40%
ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1960	2001	Educational (in-house)	100%		26%	16%	58%
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	32.1 x 21.25	682	1975	2004	Public	100%		35%	21%	44%
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	17 x 9	153								
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	24 x 16	384								
FINSBURY LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	24 x 16	384								
ISLINGTON ARTS & MEDIA SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		37%	17%	46%

LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (HOLLOWAY CAMPUS)	6-court	33 x 27	891	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		41%	21%	38%
LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY (HOLLOWAY CAMPUS)	3-court	27 x 18	486								
SOBELL LEISURE CENTRE (HOLLOWAY)	8-court	37 x 34	1258	1972	2017	Public	100%		33%	17%	50%
ST MARY MAGDALENE ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		38%	20%	42%
ST MARY MAGDALENE ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
Kensington & Chelsea							100%	0%	49%	16%	35%
CHELSEA ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		34%	9%	57%
HARROW CLUB W10	3-court	27 x 18	486	1965	2015	Other (sport club)	100%		49%	16%	35%
KENSINGTON ALDRIDGE ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		52%	18%	30%
KENSINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	8-court	37 x 33	1221	2015		Public	100%		50%	17%	33%
ST CHARLES CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		50%	17%	33%
ST CHARLES CATHOLIC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
Lambeth							100%	0%	46%	16%	39%
ARK EVELYN GRACE ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		49%	19%	31%
BISHOP THOMAS GRANT SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1971	2015	Educational (in-house)	100%		60%	16%	24%
BISHOP THOMAS GRANT SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BISHOP THOMAS GRANT SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BLACK PRINCE COMMUNITY HUB	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1964	2022	Public	100%		38%	18%	44%
BLACK PRINCE COMMUNITY HUB	Activity	18 x 17	306								
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	8-court	37 x 33	1221	1985	2003	Public	100%		42%	18%	41%
BRIXTON RECREATION CENTRE	Activity	20 x 10	200								
CITY HEIGHTS E-ACT ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		35%	12%	53%
CLAPHAM LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2012		Public	100%		41%	15%	44%
DUNRAVEN SCHOOL (SOUTH SIDE)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		45%	13%	42%
FLAXMAN SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1976	2018	Public	100%		42%	17%	41%
LA RETRAITE ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (3rd party)	100%		35%	10%	55%
LILIAN BAYLIS TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005	2007	Educational (in-house)	100%		39%	18%	43%
LONDON NAUTICAL SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		34%	17%	50%
NORWOOD SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1970	2012	Educational (in-house)	100%		60%	15%	25%
NORWOOD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								

PLATANOS COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		34%	15%	51%
SOUTH BANK COLLEGES (CLAPHAM CENTRE)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		47%	15%	39%
STREATHAM & CLAPHAM HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1997		Educational (3rd party)	100%		50%	14%	36%
STREATHAM ICE AND LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2013		Public	100%		51%	13%	36%
THE ELMGREEN SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		49%	15%	36%
THE ELMS ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (3rd party)	100%		46%	14%	40%
Southwark							97%	3%	48%	16%	36%
ARK ALL SAINTS ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		39%	16%	45%
ARK ALL SAINTS ACADEMY	Activity	19.3 x 11.5	222								
ARK GLOBE ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010	2012	Educational (in-house)	100%		26%	12%	62%
ARK WALWORTH ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		26%	10%	63%
BACONS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1992	2014	Educational (in-house)	100%		46%	14%	40%
CHARTER SCHOOL EAST DULWICH	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2018		Educational (in-house)	100%		32%	9%	59%
CHARTER SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		54%	17%	29%
DAMILOLA TAYLOR YOUTH CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2001	2010	Public	100%		29%	10%	60%
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	7-court	36.6 x 30.5	1116	1960		Educational (in-house)	81%	19%	68%	19%	13%
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	Activity	17 x 9	153								
DULWICH COLLEGE SPORTS CLUB	Activity	17.5 x 9	158								
DULWICH PREP LONDON	4-court	33 x 18	594	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%	0%	59%	16%	25%
HABERDASHERS ASKES HATCHAM COLLEGE (NUNHEAD SPORTS FIELD)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		43%	13%	43%
HARRIS ACADEMY PECKHAM	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in house)	100%		32%	11%	58%
HARRIS FITNESS CENTRE (EAST DULWICH)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		49%	14%	37%
JAGS SPORTS CLUB	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1975	1999	Educational (3rd party)	100%		58%	18%	24%
KINGSDALE FOUNDATION SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		63%	17%	20%
LONDON SOUTH BANK UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1975	2022	Educational (in-house)	100%		33%	16%	51%
SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		44%	18%	37%
THE CASTLE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2016		Public	100%		26%	12%	61%

THE CITY OF LONDON ACADEMY (SOUTHWARK)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		33%	12%	55%
THE SALMON YOUTH CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Other (pay & play)	100%		24%	10%	66%
Westminster							100%	0%	43%	16%	42%
ACADEMY SPORT	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (3rd party)	100%		48%	20%	33%
AMERICAN SCHOOL IN LONDON	4-court	33 x 18	594	2016		Educational (in-house)	100%		44%	16%	39%
CHURCH STREET COMMUNITY LEISURE CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2023		Public	100%		39%	16%	46%
CITY OF WESTMINSTER COLLEGE	4-court	33.2 x 18.1	601	2011		Educational (in-house)	100%		36%	15%	49%
HARRIS ACADEMY ST JOHN'S WOOD	3-court	28 x 18	504	1995		Educational (in-house)	100%		46%	17%	38%
JUBILEE COMMUNITY LEISURE CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2023		Public	100%		38%	13%	49%
KING SOLOMON ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		41%	17%	42%
LITTLE VENICE SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2009		Public	100%		44%	17%	40%
MOBERLY SPORTS CENTRE	8-court	37 x 34	1258	2018		Public	100%		49%	17%	34%
PADDINGTON ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (3rd party)	100%		43%	16%	41%
PIMLICO ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		43%	16%	42%
QUEEN MOTHER SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	1981	2014	Public	100%		45%	16%	39%
SEYMOUR LEISURE CENTRE	5-court	43 x 27	1161	1920		Public	100%		42%	18%	40%
ST AUGUSTINE'S SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (3rd party)	100%		40%	15%	45%
ST GEORGE RC SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		32%	12%	56%
THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL SCHOOL (ST MICHAELS)	3-court	27 x 18	486	1955		Educational (in-house)	100%		39%	16%	45%
WESTMINSTER CITY SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		36%	13%	51%
Barking & Dagenham							99%	1%	64%	11%	25%
BARKING ABBEY SCHOOL (LONGBRIDGE CAMPUS)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2019		Educational (in-house)	100%		64%	11%	25%
BARKING ABBEY SCHOOL (LONGBRIDGE CAMPUS)	Activity	17 x 9	153								
BARKING AND DAGENHAM COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1960	2022	Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	12%	17%
BARKING SPORHOUSE AND GYM	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	2012		Other (pay & play)	100%		59%	10%	31%
BECONTREE HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2011		Public	100%		64%	11%	25%
CASTLE GREEN LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005		Educational (3rd party)	100%		65%	11%	24%
DAGENHAM PARK LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	10%	34%

EASTBROOK SCHOOL	5-court	45 x 18	810	1995	2003	Educational (3rd party)	100%		65%	11%	23%
EASTBROOK SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486								
EASTBURY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1996		Educational (3rd party)	100%		57%	10%	33%
EASTBURY COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
ROBERT CLACK SCHOOL (UPPER SITE)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		69%	12%	19%
SYDNEY RUSSELL LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	1993		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	12%	22%
SYDNEY RUSSELL LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	17 x 9	153								
SYDNEY RUSSELL LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	17 x 9	153								
YMCA (THAMES GATEWAY)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1969	2000	Other (pay & play)	94%	6%	66%	10%	24%
Bexley				1998			90%	10%	73%	11%	16%
BETHS GRAMMAR SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2000		Educational (in-house)	74%	26%	76%	9%	15%
BEXLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1998		Educational (in-house)	91%	9%	75%	11%	14%
BEXLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BEXLEYHEATH ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	1955	2006	Educational (in-house)	50%	50%	72%	9%	18%
BEXLEYHEATH ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BEXLEYHEATH ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BLACKFEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	33 x 18	594	1991		Educational (in-house)	100%		76%	10%	14%
CLEEVE PARK SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999		Educational (in-house)	87%	13%	77%	11%	12%
CLEEVE PARK SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CROOK LOG LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	51 x 18	918	2005		Public	100%		79%	11%	11%
DANSON YOUTH TRUST	3-court	33 x 18	594	1974		Public	83%	17%	77%	11%	12%
DANSON YOUTH TRUST	Activity	17 x 9	153								
DANSON YOUTH TRUST	Activity	17 x 9	153								
ERITH LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Public	100%		66%	11%	23%
HARRIS ACADEMY FALCONWOOD	4-court	32.8 x 18	590	2011		Educational (in-house)	86%	14%	72%	11%	17%
HARRIS GARRARD ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		59%	14%	26%
HARRIS GARRARD ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 17	306								
HURSTMERE SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2003		Educational (in-house)	87%	13%	78%	10%	12%
HURSTMERE SCHOOL	Activity	0 x 0	0								
HURSTMERE SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
LEIGH ACADEMY BEXLEY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1997		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	10%	24%
SIDCUP LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2008		Public	100%		74%	10%	16%

ST COLUMBA'S CATHOLIC BOYS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	9%	20%
TOWNLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		75%	9%	15%
TRINITY SCHOOL (BELVEDERE)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003		Educational (3rd party)	100%		68%	12%	20%
TRINITY SCHOOL (BELVEDERE)	Activity	18 x 10	180								
WELLING SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		73%	13%	13%
WELLING SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690								
WELLING SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
Greenwich							93%	7%	62%	16%	23%
ARK GREENWICH FREE SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2012		Other (sport club)	100%		64%	16%	20%
BLACKHEATH HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2012		Educational (in-house)	100%		45%	13%	42%
COLFE'S LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	1992		Educational (3rd party)	100%		66%	16%	18%
ELTHAM HILL SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1995		Educational (in-house)	100%		68%	15%	17%
HARRIS ACADEMY GREENWICH	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	16%	13%
HARRIS ACADEMY GREENWICH	Activity	18 x 10	180								
PLUMSTEAD MANOR SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2012		Educational (in-house)	100%		50%	15%	35%
PLUMSTEAD MANOR SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
PLUMSTEAD MANOR SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SHOOTERS HILL SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1965	2008	Educational (in-house)	74%	26%	57%	16%	28%
SHOOTERS HILL SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	Activity	20 x 10	200								
ST MARY MAGDALENE C OF E SCHOOL (PENINSULA SITE)	3-court	28 x 18	504	2018		Educational (in-house)	100%		23%	7%	69%
ST PAULS ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		40%	10%	50%
STATIONERS CROWN WOODS ACADEMY	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2011		Educational (3rd party)	100%		79%	13%	7%
THE HALLEY ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2017		Educational (in-house)	100%		64%	16%	20%
THE HALLEY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
THE HALLEY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
THOMAS TALLIS SCHOOL	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2011		Educational (3rd party)	100%		67%	17%	16%
THOMAS TALLIS SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
THOMAS TALLIS SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
UNIVERSITY OF GREENWICH (AVERY HILL)	4-court	37 x 18	666	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		72%	11%	17%
WATERFRONT LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	40 x 18	720	1986		Public	100%		42%	15%	43%

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS	3-court	27 x 18	486	1970		Educational (in-house)	55%	45%	61%	17%	22%
WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Activity	18 x 17	306								
WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	33 x 18	594	2019		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	19%	15%
Hackney				1998			100%	0%	37%	16%	47%
BRIDGE ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		34%	16%	50%
BRITANNIA LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	2021		Public	100%		38%	19%	43%
BSIX SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		34%	16%	50%
CLAPTON GIRLS ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1975		Educational (in-house)	100%		38%	16%	45%
CLISSOLD LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	34 x 27	918	2002	2007	Public	100%		38%	18%	44%
HAGGERSTON SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1975	2012	Educational (in-house)	100%		35%	16%	49%
HAGGERSTON SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 10	200								
KINGS HALL LEISURE CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1984	2022	Public	100%		35%	15%	50%
MOSSBOURNE VICTORIA PARK ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		37%	15%	48%
NEW CITY COLLEGE HACKNEY	6-court	33 x 27	891	2001	2012	Educational (in-house)	100%		36%	18%	46%
PETCHY ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		29%	14%	57%
QUEENSBRIDGE SPORTS & COMMUNITY CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1998	2010	Public	100%		30%	14%	56%
STOKE NEWINGTON SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM	4-court	33 x 18	594	1950	2010	Educational (in-house)	100%		38%	18%	44%
STOKE NEWINGTON SCHOOL & SIXTH FORM	Activity	20 x 10	200								
THE CITY ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		27%	11%	61%
THE CITY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
THE COPPER BOX ARENA	10-court	60 x 40	2400	2013		Other (pay & play)	100%		46%	18%	36%
THE URSWICK SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2011		Educational (in-house)	100%		30%	13%	57%
Havering				1987			70%	30%	73%	9%	18%
ABBS CROSS HEALTH AND FITNESS	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (3rd party)	100%		73%	9%	18%
BOWER PARK ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	1942	2007	Educational (in-house)	67%	33%	68%	8%	24%
CENTRAL PARK LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Public	100%		67%	9%	24%
COOPERS COMPANY & COBORN SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1971		Educational (in-house)	32%	68%	76%	7%	18%
COOPERS COMPANY & COBORN SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
DRAPERS ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2012		Educational (in-house)	74%	26%	74%	10%	16%

EMERSON PARK ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1968	2007	Educational (in-house)	45%	55%	83%	8%	9%
EMERSON PARK ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
GAYNES SCHOOL LANGUAGE COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1965	2003	Educational (in-house)	35%	65%	78%	7%	15%
GAYNES SCHOOL LANGUAGE COLLEGE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HALL MEAD SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1965		Educational (in-house)	32%	68%	73%	7%	20%
HALL MEAD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HARRIS ACADEMY RAINHAM	4-court	32 x 18	576	1971		Educational (in-house)	60%	40%	73%	9%	18%
HARRIS ACADEMY RAINHAM	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HARROW LODGE LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2021		Public	100%		76%	9%	16%
HAVERING SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999		Educational (in-house)	92%	8%	74%	7%	19%
HORNCHURCH HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1965		Educational (in-house)	45%	55%	73%	8%	18%
HORNCHURCH HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
MARSHALLS PARK ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	1996		Educational (in-house)	100%		72%	10%	18%
MARSHALLS PARK ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
NOAK HILL SPORTS COMPLEX	3-court	27 x 18	486	2017		Public	100%		76%	10%	15%
REDDEN COURT SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1969	2004	Educational (in-house)	57%	43%	73%	8%	18%
THE CAMPION SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1996	2008	Educational (in-house)	71%	29%	75%	9%	16%
THE CAMPION SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 9	153								
THE FRANCES BARDSLEY ACADEMY FOR GIRLS	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		70%	9%	20%
THE SANDERS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1995		Educational (in-house)	89%	11%	74%	8%	18%
Lewisham				2006			100%	0%	49%	14%	37%
ADDEY AND STANHOPE SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		28%	9%	64%
BONUS PASTOR CATHOLIC COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2012		Educational (in-house)	100%		51%	11%	38%
DEPTFORD GREEN SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2012		Educational (in-house)	100%		38%	13%	50%
FOREST HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (3rd party)	100%		59%	16%	25%
FOREST HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S KNIGHTS ACADEMY	3-court	29.3 x 18	527	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		47%	9%	44%
LIONS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1994	2005	Public	100%		40%	14%	46%
PRENDERGAST SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1996	2013	Educational (in-house)	100%		44%	12%	44%

PRENDERGAST VALE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2011		Educational (in-house)	100%		28%	8%	63%
SEDGEHILL ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		55%	13%	32%
ST DUNSTANS COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1996		Educational (3rd party)	100%		42%	11%	47%
SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL GDST	4-court	33 x 18	594	1993		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	18%	17%
SYDENHAM SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		65%	18%	17%
SYDENHAM SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
THE THUNDERDOME	3-court	56 x 18	1008	2017		Other (sport club)	100%		49%	18%	33%
TIDEMILL ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2012		Educational (3rd party)	100%		25%	8%	66%
Newham				1993			87%	13%	51%	15%	35%
ATHERTON LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1935	2005	Public	100%		48%	12%	40%
BRAMPTON MANOR ACADEMY	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		57%	14%	29%
BRAMPTON MANOR ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CARPENTERS & DOCKLANDS CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1972	2003	Other (pay & play)	82%	18%	43%	16%	41%
CHOBHAM ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2012		Educational (in-house)	93%	7%	40%	12%	48%
CUMBERLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (3rd party)	100%		58%	17%	25%
CUMBERLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 15	255								
EAST HAM LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2001		Public	100%		46%	11%	44%
EASTLEA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		46%	15%	39%
EASTLEA COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
FOREST GATE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2011		Educational (in-house)	100%		43%	10%	47%
FOREST GATE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
KINGSFORD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	6-court	33 x 27	891	2002		Educational (in-house)	82%	18%	51%	13%	36%
KINGSFORD COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
LISTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	5-court	33 x 23	759	1984	2011	Educational (in-house)	100%		50%	13%	38%
LISTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
LISTER COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 18	360								
LITTLE ILFORD SCHOOL	5-court	33 x 23	759	1950	2015	Educational (in-house)	100%		40%	9%	51%
LITTLE ILFORD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE	8-court	37 x 34	1258	1990		Public	100%		60%	19%	21%
NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	34.5 x 27	932								

NEWHAM SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	6-court	33 x 27	891	1975	1995	Educational (in-house)	57%	43%	58%	17%	25%
OASIS ACADEMY SILVERTOWN	4-court	34 x 18	612	2022		Educational (in-house)	100%		35%	14%	51%
ROKEBY SCHOOL	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		45%	15%	41%
ROYAL DOCKS ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	1999		Educational (in-house)	93%	7%	54%	17%	29%
ROYAL DOCKS ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SARAH BONNELL SCHOOL	5-court	33 x 23	759	1985	2004	Educational (3rd party)	100%		47%	13%	41%
SCHOOL 21	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2000		Educational (in-house)	100%		36%	14%	50%
SPORTSDOCK	10-court	40 x 38	1520	2012		Educational (in-house)	43%	57%	67%	19%	14%
SPORTSDOCK	9-court	40 x 38	1520								
ST ANGELAS URSULINE SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		33%	8%	59%
ST BONAVENTURE'S SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1965		Educational (in-house)	100%		45%	11%	44%
Redbridge				1987			85%	15%	68%	10%	22%
ARK ISAAC NEWTON ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2012		Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	10%	34%
ARK ISAAC NEWTON ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 17	306								
ATAM ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2018		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	10%	24%
BANCROFT'S SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		74%	9%	17%
BEAL HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1999		Educational (in-house)	71%	29%	71%	11%	18%
BEAL HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486								
BEAL HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1997		Educational (in-house)	59%	41%	71%	9%	19%
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
FOREST ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1960		Educational (in-house)	61%	39%	41%	5%	53%
FRENFORD YOUTH CLUB	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Other (sport club)	100%		58%	12%	30%
ILFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	73%	27%	73%	10%	17%
KANTOR KING SOLOMON HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1993		Educational (in-house)	58%	42%	76%	10%	13%
KANTOR KING SOLOMON HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
LOXFORD LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1965	2021	Public	100%		56%	10%	34%

MAYFIELD SCHOOL (DAGENHAM)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1930		Educational (in-house)	100%		58%	9%	32%
MAYFIELD SCHOOL (DAGENHAM)	Activity	18 x 10	180								
OAKS PARK HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2002		Educational (in-house)	93%	7%	61%	9%	30%
PALMER CATHOLIC ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1965		Educational (in-house)	100%		49%	8%	43%
PALMER CATHOLIC ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
REDBRIDGE SPORTS & LEISURE	12-court	60 x 34.5	2070	2012		Other (pay & play)	100%		81%	11%	8%
REDBRIDGE SPORTS & LEISURE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867								
SEVEN KINGS HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1984		Educational (in-house)	100%		51%	9%	40%
SEVEN KINGS HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
ST AUBYNS SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1997		Educational (in-house)	100%		73%	11%	16%
TRINITY CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL (UPPER SITE)	3-court	27 x 18	486	1975	2002	Educational (in-house)	55%	45%	66%	8%	26%
WANSTEAD LEISURE CENTRE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1974	1998	Commercial	32%	68%	52%	7%	41%
WANSTEAD LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
WANSTEAD YOUTH CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1945	2010	Public	53%	47%	63%	11%	26%
WOODBIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1996		Educational (in-house)	87%	13%	65%	9%	26%
WOODBIDGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
Tower Hamlets				1997			98%	2%	33%	16%	51%
BOBBY MOORE ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2018		Educational (in-house)	98%	2%	40%	18%	42%
BOW SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		28%	12%	60%
GEORGE GREEN'S SCHOOL & SPORTS CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1975	2006	Educational (in-house)	83%	17%	42%	24%	35%
GEORGE GREEN'S SCHOOL & SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
GEORGE GREEN'S SCHOOL & SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	20 x 10	200								
HAILEYBURY YOUTH CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2015		Other (pay & play)	100%		31%	12%	58%
IN2SPORTS	4-court	33 x 18	594	2021		Other (pay & play)	100%		30%	17%	53%
JOHN ORWELL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1980		Public	100%		35%	14%	51%
MILE END PARK LEISURE CENTRE AND STADIUM	4-court	33 x 18	594	2006	2014	Public	100%		27%	11%	62%
MULBERRY ACADEMY SHOREDITCH	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	1999		Educational (in-house)	100%		32%	15%	53%
MULBERRY SPORTS & LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003	2011	Other (pay & play)	100%		27%	12%	60%
POPLAR BATHS	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1933	2016	Public	100%		26%	12%	61%
Q MOTION HEALTH & FITNESS	3-court	27 x 18	486	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		31%	13%	56%

STEPNEY ALL SAINTS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1995		Educational (in-house)	100%		32%	13%	55%
SWANLEA SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1993		Educational (in-house)	100%		30%	14%	56%
SWANLEA SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
WHITECHAPEL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1998	2021	Public	100%		30%	14%	56%
Barnet				1999			95%	5%	68%	12%	21%
ARCHER ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		59%	12%	30%
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		72%	11%	17%
ASHMOLE ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BARNET BURNT OAK LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 22	726	2003		Public	100%		60%	10%	29%
BARNET COPTHALL LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	40 x 18	720	2019		Public	100%		74%	13%	13%
BISHOP DOUGLASS SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	13%	21%
BROADFIELDS PRIMARY SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1952		Educational (in-house)	82%	18%	54%	7%	39%
CHRIST'S COLLEGE FINCHLEY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1991		Educational (in-house)	100%		70%	14%	16%
CHRIST'S COLLEGE FINCHLEY	Activity	18 x 17	306								
COPTHALL SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1995		Educational (in-house)	100%		74%	13%	14%
DAVID LLOYD (FINCHLEY)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Commercial	100%		72%	12%	16%
EAST BARNET SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	10%	19%
HASMONEAN BOYS SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1982		Educational (in-house)	100%		62%	12%	26%
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	42 x 18	756	1995		Public	100%		66%	17%	17%
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	3-court	30 x 20	600								
HENDON LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HENDON SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1970	2009	Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	12%	32%
HENDON SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
JEWISH COMMUNITY SECONDARY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	72%	28%	54%	8%	39%
LONDON ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		81%	11%	9%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1983	1999	Educational (in-house)	87%	13%	80%	12%	8%
MILL HILL SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	17 x 9	153								
ORION PRIMARY SCHOOL	3-court	33 x 18	594	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		69%	11%	20%
POWERLEAGUE (FINCHLEY)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1997	2005	Commercial	100%		75%	12%	14%
QUEEN ELIZABETH SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	51 x 18	918	1975	2009	Educational (in-house)	86%	14%	67%	9%	24%

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2009		Educational (in-house)	81%	19%	75%	9%	15%
QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SARACENS HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2021		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	11%	28%
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL (EDGWARE)	3-court	27 x 18	486	1999		Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	11%	33%
ST JAMES CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL (EDGWARE)	Activity	18 x 10	180								
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1990		Educational (in-house)	67%	33%	81%	11%	8%
TOTTERIDGE ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
UNITAS YOUTH ZONE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2019		Other (pay & play)	100%		55%	10%	35%
WOODHOUSE COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		58%	11%	31%
Enfield				1993			94%	6%	66%	11%	23%
AIM NORTH LONDON	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2008		Educational (3rd party)	100%		59%	12%	29%
ARK JOHN KEATS ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		52%	10%	38%
AYLWARD ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1991		Educational (in-house)	100%		62%	13%	26%
AYLWARD ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CHACE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1973	2015	Educational (in-house)	100%		69%	11%	21%
CHACE COMMUNITY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CONEL (ENFIELD CENTRE)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1970		Educational (in-house)	100%		55%	10%	35%
DAVID LLOYD (ENFIELD)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Commercial	60%	40%	81%	8%	11%
EDMONTON LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	2007		Public	100%		47%	11%	41%
ENFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-court	33 x 18	594	1970		Educational (in house)	70%	30%	63%	10%	27%
ENFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486								
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2000		Educational (in-house)	100%		78%	11%	12%
HIGHLANDS SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 15	300								
LAUREL PARK SCHOOL	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1995		Educational (in-house)	100%		62%	11%	27%
LAUREL PARK SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
LEA VALLEY ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 27	891	1990	2013	Educational (in-house)	100%		73%	12%	14%
LEA VALLEY ACADEMY	Activity	20 x 12	240								
OASIS ACADEMY HADLEY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2013		Educational (in-house)	100%		53%	10%	37%
SOUTHBURY LEISURE CENTRE	3-court	34.5 x 20	690	2002		Public	100%		67%	12%	22%
SOUTHGATE SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1995		Educational (in-house)	88%	12%	78%	11%	12%

SOUTHGATE SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SOUTHGATE SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
WINCHMORE SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1965	2011	Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	11%	23%
Haringey				1994			94%	6%	50%	15%	35%
ALEXANDRA PARK SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1980		Educational (in-house)	62%	38%	63%	14%	23%
ALEXANDRA PARK SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
BROADWATER FARM COMMUNITY CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1998		Public	100%		34%	14%	52%
DUKE'S ALDRIDGE ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003		Educational (in-house)	81%	19%	47%	13%	39%
DUKE'S ALDRIDGE ACADEMY	4-court	30 x 20	600								
FORTISMERES SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		63%	14%	23%
FORTISMERES SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 10	200								
GLADESMORE SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1986	2002	Educational (in-house)	100%		39%	16%	46%
GREIG CITY ACADEMY	4-court	35 x 20	700	2002		Educational (in-house)	100%		52%	18%	30%
GREIG CITY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HARINGEY SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	89%	11%	49%	12%	39%
HEARTLANDS HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		51%	16%	33%
HIGHGATE SCHOOL (MALLINSON SPORTS CENTRE)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1989		Educational (in-house)	100%		58%	16%	25%
HIGHGATE WOOD SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1980	2004	Educational (in-house)	92%	8%	53%	17%	31%
HIGHGATE WOOD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HORNSEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	2000		Educational (in-house)	100%		51%	20%	30%
HORNSEY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 10	180								
MULBERRY ACADEMY WOODSIDE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2011		Educational (in-house)	100%		52%	15%	32%
PARK VIEW SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2000	2010	Educational (in-house)	100%		41%	18%	41%
PARK VIEW SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SELBY CENTRE	4-court	36 x 18	648	1975	2007	Other (pay & play)	95%	5%	53%	14%	33%
SELBY CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1985	2013	Educational (in-house)	100%		48%	13%	38%
ST THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
TOTTENHAM COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1970		Other (pay & play)	99%	1%	48%	15%	37%
TOTTENHAM GREEN POOLS AND FITNESS	6-court	34 x 27	918	1991	2013	Public	100%		41%	17%	42%

Waltham Forest				2004			95%	5%	57%	14%	29%
BUXTON SCHOOL	5-court	34 x 27	918	2017		Educational (in-house)	100%		36%	9%	55%
CHINGFORD FOUNDATION SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		43%	6%	51%
CHINGFORD FOUNDATION SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 10	200								
FOREST SCHOOL (SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1976	2016	Educational (in-house)	67%	33%	66%	13%	21%
FOREST SCHOOL (SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE)	Activity	17 x 9	153								
FOREST SCHOOL (SYLVESTRIAN LEISURE CENTRE)	Activity	20 x 10	200								
FREDERICK BREMER SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		64%	11%	25%
LEYTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (in-house)	91%	9%	49%	12%	39%
LEYTON SPORTS GROUND	4-court	33 x 18	594	1973	2019	Public	100%		50%	14%	36%
LEYTONSTONE SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2006		Educational (in-house)	82%	18%	55%	13%	32%
PETER MAY SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	2000		Other (sport club)	90%	10%	72%	13%	16%
SCORE LEISURE CENTRE	20-court	90 x 33	2970	2024		Public	100%		58%	18%	24%
SOUTH CHINGFORD FOUNDATION SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999		Educational (in-house)	98%	2%	64%	12%	24%
WALTHAM FOREST FEEL GOOD CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2016		Public	100%		60%	13%	28%
WALTHAMSTOW ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2008		Educational (3rd party)	100%		63%	13%	23%
WALTHAMSTOW LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	1983	2013	Public	100%		50%	16%	34%
WALTHAMSTOW LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	20 x 10	200								
WALTHAMSTOW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (3rd party)	100%		53%	12%	35%
WALTHAMSTOW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 10	180								
WOODFORD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007	2018	Educational (in-house)	100%		70%	10%	20%
YMCA (WALTHAMSTOW)	4-court	35 x 20	700	2015		Other (pay & play)	100%		53%	12%	35%
Bromley				1992			80%	20%	73%	13%	13%
BICKLEY PARK SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		67%	10%	23%
BISHOP JUSTUS C OF E SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005		Educational (in-house)	97%	3%	77%	9%	14%
BROMLEY HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	36 x 20	720	1999		Educational (in-house)	57%	43%	73%	9%	18%
BROMLEY HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 12	216								
BULLERS WOOD SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999		Educational (in-house)	100%		75%	11%	13%

CHISLEHURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	3-court	27 x 18	486	1993		Educational (in-house)	59%	41%	82%	12%	6%
CHISLEHURST SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 10	180								
COOPERS SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999		Educational (in-house)	89%	11%	83%	11%	5%
COOPERS SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
COOPERS SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	46 x 29.18	1342	1964	2000	Other (pay & play)	83%	17%	67%	18%	15%
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	32 x 18	576								
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	17.37 x 10.36	180								
CRYSTAL PALACE NATIONAL SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	17.37 x 10.36	180								
DARRICK WOOD SPORTS CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1989	2018	Educational (in-house)	66%	34%	82%	8%	10%
DARRICK WOOD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	19 x 17	323								
DARWIN LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 20	660	1995		Educational (in-house)	40%	60%	87%	6%	7%
DARWIN LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	18 x 17	306								
EDEN PARK HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18.5	611	2019		Educational (in-house)	100%		70%	13%	17%
ELTHAM COLLEGE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1970		Educational (in-house)	100%		62%	12%	26%
ERIC LIDDELL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1996	2023	Educational (3rd party)	100%		63%	12%	25%
FARRINGTONS SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1990		Educational (in-house)	82%	18%	83%	12%	5%
HARRIS ACADEMY BECKENHAM	8-court	39 x 33	1287	1968	2006	Educational (in-house)	71%	29%	75%	13%	12%
HARRIS ACADEMY ORPINGTON	3-court	27 x 18	486	1992	2004	Educational (in-house)	77%	23%	79%	8%	13%
HARRIS ACADEMY ORPINGTON	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HAYES SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1985		Educational (in-house)	66%	34%	81%	9%	10%
HAYES SCHOOL	Activity	17 x 10	170								
LANGLEY PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS	3-court	27 x 18	486	1975		Educational (in-house)	50%	50%	77%	12%	11%
LANGLEY PARK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	33 x 18	594	1993		Educational (in-house)	72%	28%	76%	12%	13%
LANGLEY PARK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 10	180								
RAVENSBORNE SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1994	2003	Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	9%	30%
THE COUNTY GROUND (KENT)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2014		Other (sport club)	100%		69%	15%	16%
THE PARK/LANGLEY CLUB	4-court	40 x 18	720	2002		Other (sport club)	100%		77%	12%	10%
WALNUTS LEISURE CENTRE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1980	2010	Public	93%	7%	82%	8%	10%
WALNUTS LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	18 x 17	306								

Croydon				2002			90%	10%	67%	13%	20%
3D HEALTH & FITNESS (SOUTH NORWOOD)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2016		Educational (3rd party)	100%		52%	13%	35%
COULSDON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2008		Educational (in-house)	83%	17%	81%	7%	13%
CROYDON SPORTS CLUB	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2000		Educational (3rd party)	100%		82%	11%	8%
CROYDON SPORTS CLUB	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HARRIS ACADEMY SOUTH NORWOOD	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (in house)	100%		44%	11%	45%
HARRIS CITY ACADEMY (CRYSTAL PALACE)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1990	2010	Educational (in house)	100%		64%	17%	20%
HARRIS CITY ACADEMY (CRYSTAL PALACE)	Activity	18 x 10	180								
JOHN RUSKIN COLLEGE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2005		Educational (in-house)	83%	17%	77%	12%	11%
MONKS HILL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2015		Educational (3rd party)	100%		75%	11%	14%
NEW ADDINGTON LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2019		Public	100%		70%	12%	19%
OASIS ACADEMY COULSDON	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2011		Educational (in-house)	74%	26%	82%	7%	11%
OASIS ACADEMY COULSDON	3-court	27 x 18	486								
OASIS ACADEMY SHIRLEY PARK	4-court	33 x 18	594	2006	2014	Educational (in-house)	100%		59%	14%	27%
ORCHARD PARK HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1978	2006	Educational (in-house)	77%	23%	69%	12%	20%
ORCHARD PARK HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 18	360								
ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	1995		Educational (in-house)	53%	47%	81%	17%	2%
ROYAL RUSSELL SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SOUTH CROYDON SPORTS CLUB	3-court	27 x 18	486	1995		Other (sport club)	100%		62%	15%	24%
ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		67%	17%	16%
ST JOSEPHS COLLEGE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
THE ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1956	2005	Educational (in-house)	85%	15%	56%	12%	32%
THE ARCHBISHOP LANFRANC ACADEMY	Activity	17 x 9	153								
THOMAS MORE CATHOLIC SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	44%	56%	64%	9%	27%
THORNTON HEATH LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Public	100%		39%	9%	52%
TRINITY SCHOOL (TRINITY SPORTS CLUB)	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1994		Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	17%	12%
TRINITY SCHOOL (TRINITY SPORTS CLUB)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690								
WADDON LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2013		Public	100%		63%	16%	21%
WHITGIFT SCHOOL	7-court	44 x 28	1232	2005		Educational (in house)	100%		58%	14%	28%

WOODCOTE HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (in-house)	83%	17%	79%	8%	13%
WOODCOTE HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486								
WOODCOTE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
Kingston upon Thames							80%	20%	71%	9%	20%
ARENA SPORTS	6-court	34.5 x 27.1	935	2003		Educational (in-house)	79%	21%	53%	8%	39%
CHESSINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1992	2007	Educational (3rd party)	100%		82%	7%	12%
COOMBE BOYS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1976	2003	Educational (in-house)	65%	35%	69%	8%	23%
COOMBE GIRLS' SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	89%	11%	71%	10%	19%
COOMBE GIRLS' SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
KINGS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1997		Other (pay & play)	100%		80%	7%	13%
RICHARD CHALLONER SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	89%	11%	68%	6%	26%
TERRITORIAL ARMY HALL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1936		Other (sport club)	54%	46%	55%	9%	36%
THE HOLY CROSS SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		60%	7%	33%
THE KINGSTON ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2018		Educational (in-house)	64%	36%	71%	9%	19%
THE TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL	4-court	35 x 22	770	2022		Educational (in-house)	58%	42%	73%	9%	18%
THE TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL	Activity	21 x 12	252								
THE TIFFIN GIRLS' SCHOOL	Activity	21 x 12	252								
TIFFIN SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	1995	2011	Educational (in-house)	100%		54%	9%	38%
TOLWORTH RECREATION CENTRE	5-court	33 x 26	858	1979	2004	Other (pay & play)	80%	20%	78%	10%	13%
TOLWORTH RECREATION CENTRE	Activity	18 x 17	306								
TOLWORTH RECREATION CENTRE	Activity	18 x 17	306								
Merton							90%	10%	67%	13%	20%
CANONS LEISURE CENTRE (MITCHAM)	6-court	31 x 33	1023	1983		Public	100%		64%	13%	23%
HARRIS ACADEMY MERTON	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (in house)	100%		62%	12%	26%
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		67%	11%	22%
HARRIS ACADEMY MORDEN	Activity	18 x 10	180								
RAYNES PARK HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	32 x 18	576	2004	2007	Educational (in-house)	100%		68%	8%	24%
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		68%	16%	16%
RICARDS LODGE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 12	240								

RUTLISH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004	2020	Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	12%	22%
RUTLISH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
ST MARKS ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		58%	12%	30%
THE KING'S CLUB	6-court	36 x 25.2	907	2019		Educational (in-house)	94%	6%	76%	14%	10%
THE KING'S CLUB	4-court	35 x 22	770								
URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003		Educational (in-house)	81%	19%	68%	11%	20%
WIMBLEDON COLLEGE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2000		Educational (in-house)	76%	24%	75%	14%	11%
WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1996		Educational (in-house)	66%	34%	57%	12%	31%
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1985		Other (sport club)	58%	42%	64%	12%	24%
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS & FITNESS CLUB	3-court	27 x 18	486								
Richmond upon Thames							88%	12%	69%	10%	21%
CHRISTS SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		58%	10%	32%
GERMAN SCHOOL LONDON	5-court	33 x 24	792	1975		Educational (in-house)	28%	72%	68%	11%	21%
GREY COURT SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1975	2019	Educational (in-house)	52%	48%	65%	8%	27%
GREY COURT SCHOOL	Activity	20 x 14	280								
HAMPTON SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999	2016	Educational (3rd party)	100%		75%	9%	16%
HAMPTON SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	Activity	19 x 17	323								
HAMPTON YOUTH PROJECT	3-court	27 x 18	486	1970		Public	62%	38%	66%	8%	26%
ORLEANS PARK SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1973		Educational (in-house)	86%	14%	59%	9%	32%
RICHMOND UPON THAMES COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 19	627	1985	2006	Educational (in-house)	66%	34%	60%	8%	33%
SHENE SPORTS & FITNESS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1985	2007	Educational (3rd party)	100%		65%	11%	24%
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	6-court	35 x 27	945	1995		Educational (in-house)	82%	18%	72%	9%	18%
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	6-court	35 x 27	945								
ST MARYS UNIVERSITY	Activity	24 x 12	288								
ST PAULS SCHOOL	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	1968	2005	Educational (in-house)	100%	0%	62%	15%	23%
ST PAULS SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
TEDDINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010	2014	Educational (3rd party)	100%	0%	76%	10%	14%
WALDEGRAVE SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2014		Educational (in-house)	100%		72%	9%	19%
WALDEGRAVE SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								

WHITTON SPORTS AND FITNESS CENTRE	4-court	36 x 18	648	2014		Public	100%		75%	10%	15%
Sutton							80%	20%	72%	9%	19%
CARSHALTON BOYS SPORTS COLLEGE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1990		Educational (in-house)	70%	30%	72%	9%	18%
CARSHALTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	34 x 20	680	1955	2007	Educational (in-house)	45%	55%	75%	9%	15%
CARSHALTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	16.5 x 16	264								
CHEAM HIGH SCHOOL	3-court	33 x 18	594	1990	2023	Educational (in-house)	100%		72%	7%	21%
CHEAM HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
GLENTHORNE HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2002		Educational (in-house)	100%		62%	8%	30%
GLENTHORNE HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
GREENSHAW HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Educational (in-house)	93%	7%	73%	9%	18%
GREENSHAW HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
OVERTON GRANGE SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1996		Educational (in-house)	83%	17%	66%	6%	28%
OVERTON GRANGE SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
PULSE HEALTH & FITNESS CARSHALTON	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Educational (3rd party)	100%		74%	10%	17%
SUTTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL	5-court	33 x 26	858	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	7%	32%
SUTTON HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1984	2011	Educational (in-house)	94%	6%	64%	6%	30%
THE JOHN FISHER SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004	2024	Educational (in-house)	79%	21%	81%	10%	9%
THE JOHN FISHER SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
THE PHOENIX CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2004		Public	100%		78%	11%	12%
THE PHOENIX CENTRE	Activity	17 x 10	170								
WALLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2011		Educational (in-house)	79%	21%	81%	9%	10%
WALLINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	17 x 9	153								
WANDLE VALLEY ACADEMY	3-court	42 x 18	756	1989		Educational (in-house)	73%	27%	69%	10%	21%
WANDLE VALLEY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE	8-court	40 x 34.5	1380	1977		Public	61%	39%	73%	10%	17%
WESTCROFT LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	21 x 11	231								
WILSONS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	72%	28%	72%	12%	15%
WILSONS SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
Wandsworth							100%	0%	58%	15%	27%
ARK PUTNEY ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2015		Educational (in-house)	100%		59%	14%	26%
ARK PUTNEY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
ARK PUTNEY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								

ASPIRE CENTRE (SOUTHFIELDS ACADEMY)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2005	2009	Educational (in-house)	100%		60%	15%	25%
ASPIRE CENTRE (SOUTHFIELDS ACADEMY)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690								
BATTERSEA SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1996	2011	Other (pay & play)	100%		45%	13%	43%
BURNTWOOD SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1962		Educational (in-house)	100%		65%	17%	19%
BURNTWOOD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BURNTWOOD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BURNTWOOD SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CHESTNUT GROVE ACADEMY	3-court	27 x 18	486	1990	2011	Educational (in-house)	100%		44%	12%	44%
EMANUEL SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		50%	13%	37%
ERNEST BEVIN ACADEMY	6-court	33 x 27	891	2007		Educational (in-house)	100%		62%	16%	21%
ERNEST BEVIN ACADEMY	Activity	17 x 9	153								
IBSTOCK PLACE SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	13%	26%
IBSTOCK PLACE SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
LATCHMERE LEISURE CENTRE	5-court	34.5 x 25	863	1985	2015	Public	100%		46%	14%	40%
NEWTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2012		Educational (in-house)	100%		47%	18%	35%
NEWTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
ROEHAMPTON SPORT AND FITNESS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1987	2012	Public	100%		56%	13%	31%
SAINT CECILIA'S WANDSWORTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	14%	30%
TOOTING LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	1976	2015	Public	100%		55%	15%	30%
WANDLE RECREATION CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1985	2007	Public	100%		59%	16%	25%
Brent							98%	2%	65%	14%	22%
ARK ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		48%	11%	41%
ARK ELVIN ACADEMY	5-court	40 x 22	880	2000		Educational (in-house)	100%		59%	13%	27%
ARK ELVIN ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 17	306								
ARK ELVIN ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 17	306								
BRIDGE PARK COMMUNITY LEISURE CENTRE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1985	2004	Public	100%		64%	18%	18%
CHARTERIS (KILBURN) SPORTS CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	1980		Other (pay & play)	100%		35%	13%	52%
CLAREMONT HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 20	660	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		76%	12%	12%
CLAREMONT HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CLAREMONT HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
HARRIS LOWE ACADEMY WILLES DEN	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		57%	20%	24%

JFS SCHOOL	6-court	35.64 x 25	891	2002	2010	Educational (in-house)	100%		77%	13%	11%
JFS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594								
KINGSBURY HIGH SCHOOL (UPPER SITE)	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1978	2018	Educational (in-house)	100%		65%	11%	24%
OAKINGTON MANOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2004		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	14%	25%
PRESTON MANOR SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2008		Educational (in-house)	100%		64%	13%	22%
PRESTON MANOR SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
PRESTON MANOR SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
QUEENS PARK COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1950	2019	Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	20%	25%
UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER (HARROW SPORTS HALL)	4-court	33 x 18	594	1970		Educational (in-house)	61%	39%	74%	12%	15%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	5-court	40.5 x 20	810	1979	2007	Public	100%		73%	12%	15%
VALE FARM SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
WILLESDEN SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Public	100%		53%	18%	28%
Ealing							100%	0%	66%	12%	22%
ALEC REED ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		76%	10%	14%
ALEC REED ACADEMY SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
DORMERS WELLS LEISURE CENTRE	6-court	33 x 27	891	1972	2011	Public	100%		68%	11%	22%
ELTHORNE SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1984	2005	Educational (3rd party)	100%		62%	13%	24%
FEATHERSTONE SPORTS CENTRE (SOUTHALL)	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1996	2020	Educational (in-house)	100%		53%	9%	37%
GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2008		Educational (3rd party)	100%		68%	10%	22%
GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	1938	2009	Public	100%		69%	13%	18%
HANWELL COMMUNITY CENTRE	Activity	24 x 16	384								
KAJIMA COMMUNITY AT BRENTSIDE HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33.3 x 18.3	609	2003		Educational (in-house)	100%		74%	13%	13%
NORTHOLT HIGH SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	8%	21%
REYNOLDS SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2007		Educational (3rd party)	100%		59%	16%	25%
ST BENEDICTS SCHOOL	4-court	31 x 18	558	1994	2009	Educational (in-house)	100%		56%	12%	33%
THE ELLEN WILKINSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2009		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	15%	23%
THE ELLEN WILKINSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 17	306								
TWYFORD SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33.1 x 18	596	1989		Commercial	100%		70%	15%	16%
Hammersmith & Fulham							100%	0%	46%	13%	42%

ARK BURLINGTON DANES ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2002		Educational (in-house)	100%		51%	18%	31%
HARBOUR CLUB (CHELSEA)	3-court	27 x 18	486	2015		Commercial	100%		61%	13%	26%
LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL	6-court	33 x 27	891	1976		Educational (in-house)	100%		38%	11%	52%
WEST LONDON COLLEGE (HAMMERSMITH CAMPUS)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2008	2014	Educational (in-house)	100%		31%	9%	59%
Harrow							95%	5%	73%	10%	18%
ASPIRE LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1990		Other (sport club)	53%	47%	86%	10%	4%
AVANTI HOUSE SECONDARY SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2018		Educational (in-house)	100%		73%	9%	18%
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2015	2024	Educational (in-house)	100%		81%	9%	10%
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BENTLEY WOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	Activity	18 x 17	306								
CEDARS MYPLACE YOUTH & COMMUNITY CENTRE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2012		Public	100%		71%	8%	21%
HARROW HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2001		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	10%	29%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	10-court	40.6 x 42.7	1734	1977		Public	100%		72%	10%	18%
HARROW LEISURE CENTRE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867								
HARROW SCHOOL SPORTS COMPLEX	4-court	33 x 18	594	1985	2008	Educational (in-house)	100%		65%	10%	24%
NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1993		Educational (in-house)	77%	23%	60%	9%	31%
NOWER HILL HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1995		Educational (in-house)	100%		76%	9%	15%
NOWER HILL HIGH SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 17	306								
ST DOMINIC'S SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	3-court	27 x 18	486	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		63%	10%	27%
WHITEFRIARS COMMUNITY SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2000		Educational (in-house)	100%		61%	8%	31%
Hillingdon							93%	7%	77%	9%	14%
BARNHILL COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1999	2008	Educational (in-house)	100%		64%	8%	28%
BISHOP RAMSEY CE SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1950		Educational (in-house)	100%		68%	6%	26%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS AND LEISURE CENTRE	4-court	33 x 19	627	2010		Public	100%		69%	10%	21%
BOTWELL GREEN SPORTS AND LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		63%	8%	29%
BRUNEL UNIVERSITY SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594								
DAVID LLOYD (NORTHWOOD)	3-court	27 x 18	486	1996	2007	Commercial	66%	34%	87%	7%	6%
HAREFIELD SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2008		Educational (in-house)	53%	47%	84%	7%	9%
HARLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 20	660	2023		Educational (3rd party)	100%		77%	10%	13%

HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2010		Public	100%		83%	10%	7%
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Activity	17 x 9	153								
HILLINGDON SPORTS AND LEISURE COMPLEX	Activity	17 x 9	153								
NORTHWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1993		Educational (in-house)	100%		80%	8%	12%
PARK ACADEMY WEST LONDON	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (in-house)	100%		44%	6%	50%
QUEENSMEAD SPORTS CENTRE	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	1976	2004	Educational (3rd party)	100%		80%	9%	12%
ROSEDALE COLLEGE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1970	2006	Educational (in-house)	100%		70%	9%	21%
ROSEDALE COLLEGE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
ST HELENS SCHOOL SPORTS CENTRE	4-court	33 x 18	594	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		78%	8%	13%
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	1986	2010	Educational (in-house)	80%	20%	82%	10%	8%
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594								
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
SWAKELEYS SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
THE DOUAY MARTYRS SCHOOL	3-court	27 x 18	486	1996		Educational (in-house)	100%		74%	8%	19%
UXBRIDGE COLLEGE	6-court	34.5 x 27	932	2010		Educational (in-house)	100%		81%	10%	9%
Hounslow							97%	3%	70%	14%	17%
BOLDER ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	2020		Educational (in-house)	100%		79%	15%	6%
BRENTFORD FOUNTAIN LEISURE CENTRE	8-court	37 x 33	1221	1987	2009	Public	100%		70%	17%	13%
BRENTFORD FOUNTAIN LEISURE CENTRE	Activity	17 x 9	153								
CHISWICK SCHOOL	5-court	33 x 26	858	1984		Educational (in-house)	100%		72%	18%	10%
CHISWICK SCHOOL	Activity	18 x 10	180								
CRANFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	5-court	40.6 x 21.35	867	1975	2005	Educational (3rd party)	100%		77%	11%	11%
CRANFORD COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPORTS CENTRE	Activity	18 x 10	180								
DAVID LLOYD (HESTON)	3-court	27 x 18	486	1982	2003	Commercial	30%	70%	85%	11%	4%
GUMLEY HOUSE CONVENT SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	1970		Educational (in-house)	100%		68%	11%	21%
GUNNERSBURY CATHOLIC SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2020		Educational (in-house)	100%		54%	12%	34%
GUNNERSBURY PARK SPORTS HUB	5-court	44 x 22	968	2020		Public	100%		68%	17%	15%
HESTON SPORTS CENTRE	3-court	30 x 18	540	1986	2010	Educational (3rd party)	100%		67%	11%	22%
ISLEWORTH AND SYON SCHOOL FOR BOYS	4-court	33 x 18	594	1965	2009	Educational (in-house)	98%	2%	73%	12%	15%
ISLEWORTH AND SYON SCHOOL FOR BOYS	Activity	18 x 10	180								

KINGSLEY ACADEMY	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2017		Educational (3rd party)	100%		51%	10%	39%
KINGSLEY ACADEMY	Activity	18 x 10	180								
LAMPTON SCHOOL	4-court	33 x 18	594	2005		Educational (3rd party)	100%		63%	11%	26%
MIDDLESEX BADMINTON DOME	3-court	34.5 x 27	932	1980	2005	Other (pay & play)	100%		65%	10%	25%
NISHKAM SCHOOL (WEST LONDON)	4-court	33 x 18	594	2018		Educational (in-house)	100%		80%	15%	5%
OSTERLEY SPORTS AND ATHLETICS CENTRE	8-court	37 x 34	1258	2011		Public	100%		74%	13%	12%
SPRINGWEST ACADEMY	4-court	33 x 18	594	1990		Educational (in-house)	100%		66%	9%	25%
THE GREEN SCHOOL	4-court	34.5 x 20	690	2006		Educational (in-house)	100%		71%	13%	16%

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
Bromley	
Walnuts Leisure Centre	Last refurbished in 2025
Camden	
All information up to date	
Croydon	
Monks Hill Sports Centre	40 Available hours
New Addington Leisure Centre	67.5 Available hours
Thornton Heath Leisure Centre	89.5 Available hours
Waddon Leisure Centre	100 Available hours
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
Hounslow	
Virgin Active Chiswick Park	Website - available hours 100.5
Chiswick School	Main Hall Monday - Friday - 17.00- 22.00 Weekends 09.00 - 19.00. Total Hours available 49 (Website)

	Activity Hall Monday - Friday - 17.00- 22.00 Weekends 09.00 - 19.00. Total Hours available 49 (Website)
David Lloyd Heston	Not available to rent - members only
Gunnersbury Catholic School	Available to hire - yes, available for community use - yes access sports club and association - yes
Heston Sports Centre	Available to hire - yes, Available for community use - yes, last refurb 2025.
Isleworth And Syon School	Activity Hall - redecorated last year
Kingsley Academy	Main Hall available for community use and hire
	Activity Hall - available for community use and hire
Springwest Academy	Monday to Thursday 17.00 to 22.00, Friday 13.00 -22.00. Saturday 08.00 - 23.30 Sunday 08.00 - 22.00. Total hours 58.30 (website)
Kingston upon Thames	
Kingfisher Leisure Centre	Closed - planned opening in 2027
Fitness4Less (New Malden)	Closed
Chessington Sports Centre	Management is now Commercial Management as of 01/10/2025
Merton	
AELTC Community Tennis Centre	New Tennis Facility
Richmond upon Thames	
Recently Completed an FPM	
Southwark	
NEW Leisure Centre (Sep 2025) Canada Water Leisure Centre: Sports Hall	Marked courts 4; area 690m2; length 34.5m; width 20m; Peak hours 44.5; available hours 101
Seven Islands Leisure Centre	Permanently Closed
Westminster	
Recently conducted an FPM report	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

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.

5.1 A facility's capacity varies depending on the following factors:

Its size (area of pool or hall, number of pitches or rinks)

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, 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%	Unknown
AGP Hockey	97%	2%	1%	unknown

10.4 The model includes a distance delay 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: drive	Swimming pools: walk	Sports halls: drive	Sports halls: 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 - drive	AGP combined - walk	AGP football - drive	AGP football - walk	AGP hockey - drive	AGP hockey - 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.

Facility Inclusion Criteria

Sports Halls

The following inclusion criteria were used for this analysis:

- Include all operational sports halls available for community use, ie, pay-and-play, membership, sports club/community association.
- Exclude all halls not available for community use, ie, private use.
- Exclude all halls where the main hall is less than 3 courts in size.
- 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

Sports Halls Parameters

At-one-time Capacity	32 users per 4-court hall 15 users per 144 square meters of activity hall																																		
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																																		
Percentage Participation	<table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>21.7%</td><td>16.3%</td><td>12.9%</td><td>10.8%</td><td>9.2%</td><td>6.4%</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>24.7%</td><td>16.8%</td><td>15.1%</td><td>13.6%</td><td>13.5%</td><td>10.7%</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Age</td><td>0-15</td><td>16-24</td><td>25-34</td><td>35-44</td><td>45-59</td><td>60-79</td></tr></table>							Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79	Male	21.7%	16.3%	12.9%	10.8%	9.2%	6.4%	Female	24.7%	16.8%	15.1%	13.6%	13.5%	10.7%	Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																													
Male	21.7%	16.3%	12.9%	10.8%	9.2%	6.4%																													
Female	24.7%	16.8%	15.1%	13.6%	13.5%	10.7%																													
Age	0-15	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-79																													

Frequency per Week	Male	0.60	0.96	0.88	0.80	0.94	1.02
	Female	0.65	1.20	1.14	1.01	1.11	0.96
Peak Period	Weekday: 9:00 to 10:00, 17:00 to 22:00 Weekend: 08:00 to 16:00 Total: 46 hours						
Proportion in Peak Period	62%						