



London Borough of Harrow
Provision for Sports Halls Report

FINAL REPORT January 2009

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BRIEF

1. The London Borough of Harrow (LBH) wishes to review the provision for sports halls across the authority. LBH wish to assess the extent to which the supply of sports halls is meeting current demand based on the current levels of population. LBH also wish to consider the impact of projected changes in sports halls supply in Harrow and some of the surrounding boroughs. In addition LBH wish to consider what impact the projected changes in population, up to 2018, all have on the demand and supply for sports halls across the authority.
2. This report presents the findings from an analysis of the supply and demand for sports halls in Harrow and across the wider area of local authorities which border Harrow, so as to meet LBH's overall objectives from this study.
3. The report is based upon an analysis applying the Sport England facilities planning model to meet the LBH objectives.
4. The output from this sports halls analysis and this report will be used by LBH as supporting evidence in the preparation of Harrow's Local Development Framework (LDF).
5. In order to provide this output and meet LBH's objectives it requires undertaking a number of different pieces of analysis, so as to build up the picture of change. This is based on two 2 separate scenarios (known as runs). These runs are.
 - **Run 1** the baseline position of supply and demand for sports halls in Harrow and the surrounding local authorities in 2008. This is based on the current levels of participation in hall sports and frequency, the 2008 population estimate and the current supply of sports halls in Harrow and the surrounding local authorities. **The output from Run 1 provides the baseline position of the current supply and demand for sports halls in 2008.**
 - **Run 2** is the projected demand for sports halls in 2018, with the projected changes in population 2008 – 2018 also included. Plus the changes in the supply and location of some sports halls in Harrow and across the study area are included. In run 2, some 10 sports halls not included in run 1 are now included.

Based on the projected changes, run 2 provides the strategic assessment of how well supply and demand for indoor sports halls are in balance across Harrow and the study area in 2018.

6. The full study brief for the sports halls analysis together with the parameters for the study are set out in Appendix 1 to this report.

Framework for the Study

7. Before setting out the Executive Summary for the report with the key findings, followed by the main report, it is important to set out the framework for the study. This provides some points of explanation as to how the study has been undertaken, thereby providing a context for the report's findings.

The Study Area

8. The customers for sports halls 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, there are some big determinants as to which sports halls people will choose to use. These are based on: the differences in pricing, especially the membership based versus pay as you use for some sports halls and health and fitness provision; how close the sports hall is to where people live; the age and condition of the facility and inherently its attractiveness; other facilities on the site such as a fitness suite; personal and family choice; and reasons for sports halls usage - for exercise or family activity.
9. Consequently, in determining the "Harrow position" in the supply and demand for sports halls, it is very important to take full account of the sports halls in all the neighbouring local authorities to Harrow and some beyond. In particular to assess the impact of overlapping catchment areas of sports halls around Harrow.
10. The nearest sports hall for some Harrow residents will be located outside the authority (known as exported demand) and for some residents of neighbouring authorities their nearest sports hall will be inside Harrow (known as imported demand).
11. Taking account of all these import and export effects is done by establishing a study area which places Harrow at the heart of the study and assesses the import and export of demand into and out of Harrow and reflects the location, age, condition and content of all sports halls.
12. The study area comprises Harrow and the 6 local authorities which border Harrow (plus the Watford Council area). A map of the study area is set out below

The Study Area



What Information Is Produced From This Study?

13. The information produced by this study analyses contains the findings on the supply and demand for sports halls for the base year of 2008. Then the projected demand for sports halls in 2018 based on projected changes in population between the two years; closure of some existing sports halls pools and opening of some new/upgraded sports halls by 2018.

14. This study and report sets out what is:

- the supply and demand for sports halls within Harrow and makes comparisons with other authorities in the study area;
- the level of total demand for sports halls in Harrow and how much of this demand is satisfied demand, how much is unmet demand and again with comparisons with other authorities in the study area;
- if there is unmet demand in Harrow, what is the scale of this unmet demand, (expressed in, for example, number of badminton courts);
- how full the sports halls are estimated to be and what is the level of used and unused sports hall capacity;
- what is the level of demand for sports halls from Harrow residents which is met (retained) at sports halls located in Harrow.
- how much of Harrow's residents demand for sports halls is exported to facilities in neighbouring authorities, where LBH residents live within the catchment area of a sports halls in a neighbouring authority.
- how much demand is imported into Harrow from residents in neighbouring local authorities, who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located in Harrow.

- what is the travel profile for sports halls across Harrow, for example what is the estimated percentage of travel to sports halls by car, public transport and “walk to”?

Definitions and terms

15. Before reporting the findings from the study, there are **three points to note on definitions and terms**. **Firstly**, is the term for expressing both the demand and supply (supply is also referred to as capacity in this report) for sports halls known as “visits per week in the weekly peak period”. The weekly peak period is 40.5 hours per week and it is estimated that 60% of the total weekly sports hall throughput occurs in these hours. To save endless repetition of this lengthy term it is expressed simply as visits, or, visits per week from now on in the report.
16. **Secondly**, there is what is known as a “comfort factor” which is applied to the assessment of demand for sports halls. In essence, if sports halls were full to their theoretical capacity, then there would simple not be the space to undertake the actual activity comfortably. In addition, there is a need to take account of people circulating and/or changing. To account for all these factors therefore the capacity of a sports hall is reduced to 80% of its theoretical capacity and this is the level at which a sports hall is determined to be full. This 80% full level is referred to as the “comfort factor”.
17. **Thirdly**, all existing indoor sports halls of at least 3 badminton court sizes and which are available for community use, for all or part of the weekly peak period, are included in this assessment. If there is a sports hall which does not have any public access then it has been excluded from the assessment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FROM THE SPORTS HALL ASSESSMENT

18. This is the Executive Summary report for sports halls. It is presented by setting out and then answering the key headline questions which arise from the analysis of each of the two runs.
19. By taking this question and answer approach, it focuses on presenting the key findings from a particular run. It also tries to do this by way of a commentary and leaves the technical description of findings to the main report, which also contains the full findings.

What did Run 1 assess?

20. Run 1 sets the baseline position for what is the supply and demand for sports halls across Harrow and the 6 other local authorities which border Harrow, plus Watford.

21. Run 1 is based on: the current levels of participation and frequency of participation in indoor hall sports; the 2008 population estimate; and the current supply of sports halls in Harrow and the surrounding local authorities. Run 1 assumes exclusion of the former Greenford Sports Centre, inclusion of its replacement opened in June 2008 and exclusion of Chalk Hill Youth Centre in Brent now closed.

What is the position on the supply of sports halls in Harrow in 2008 and how accessible are the sports halls?

22. In run 1 there are 9 sports hall sites in Harrow. These 9 sites have a total capacity (or supply) of 6,754 visits per week, available for community use for all or part of the weekly peak period. The total sports hall capacity represents some 65% of the total sports hall demand in Harrow. So demand is greater than supply.

23. The 9 Harrow sports hall sites are 11% of the total 83 sports hall sites across the study area. Hillingdon and Barnet have the highest number of sports hall sites and capacity in the study area. Hillingdon has 17 sports halls sites and this represents some 21.5% of the total sports hall capacity, whilst Barnet has 15 sites, some 16% of the total sports hall capacity across the study area. Three Rivers and Watford have the lowest with 4 and 6 sites respectively, some 6.4% and 7.4% of the sports hall capacity across the study area.

24. In terms of accessibility to sports halls ALL of the Harrow population have access to 2 or more sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time to a sports hall. In fact ALL of the population across the WHOLE study area have access to 2 or more sports halls based on this 20 minute drive time catchment area.

25. It is estimated that in Harrow some 84% of all visits to sports halls are by car (and 79.6% in the study area). Given the combination of ALL the population in ALL the authorities having access to 2+ sports halls, based on the drive time catchment and the dominance of the travel pattern to sports halls by car then this means there is a very high level of accessibility to sports halls across the whole study area.

26. As with the swimming findings if accessibility to sports halls by a 20 minute drive time is a suitable measure of accessibility for LBH, then there is no strategic planning, or, facility provision of sports halls issues to consider. In short, there is a very high level of accessibility to sports across the complete study area.

27. The picture is supportive of there being good accessibility to sports halls when the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area is also considered. First the facts:

- In Harrow some 11% of the population (Note: population not sports hall demand) live outside the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area.
- Some 12% of all visits to sports halls are by “walk to” and
- Based on the 2001 Census some 14.9% of the households in Harrow do not have access to a car (19.2% across the study area).

28. Some important findings on the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area accessibility are:

- There are very few areas of the borough which are outside this catchment area. The notable exception is the area along the N and NE boundary of the borough and where no sports halls located in either, Three Rivers, or, Hertsmere extend into Harrow in this area.
- Nearly all of the Harrow sports halls, in this catchment area are self contained to Harrow and do not overlap the borders of neighbouring authorities. The exceptions to this are Heathfield sports hall and the Canons and Aspire sports sites, which are close to the Barnet and Hertsmere borders respectively.
- The catchment areas of the Harrow High School, Harrow School, John Lyon School and to a lesser extent the Harrow Leisure Centre and Zoom Leisure Centre all overlap and there is considerable choice and accessibility to sports halls in this area of Harrow.

What is the overall picture on supply and demand for sports halls in Harrow in 2008?

29. The total capacity of the 9 sports halls sites is 6,754 visits, whilst total demand is 10,270 visits. **So total demand for sports halls in Harrow in 2008 is estimated to exceed total capacity by some 3,516 visits per week.**

30. **Put another way total capacity for sports halls in Harrow in 2008 represents some 65.7% of total sports hall demand.**

31. It is estimated that of the total demand, some 8,952 visits are satisfied demand. So satisfied demand represents some 87.2% of the total demand. (for swimming satisfied demand was 96.2%).

32. This is a high level of satisfied demand and is reporting that some 87% of the total Harrow demand for sports halls can be met and is located within the catchment area of a sports hall (predominantly the 20 minute drive time catchment area).

So does this mean there is unmet demand and, if so, how much and what happens to it?

33. Unmet demand for sports halls in Harrow, is estimated to be 1,318 visits per week, or, put another way some 12.8% of the total demand for sports halls from Harrow residents. This is a high percentage level of unmet demand and directly reflects the fact that total demand exceeds total capacity in Harrow by some 3,516 visits per week.
34. To put this unmet demand into a scale of provision context, 1,318 visits equates to the equivalent of providing around 6.5 badminton courts (a badminton court has a capacity of 202 visits per week in the weekly peak period).
35. The reason for the level of unmet demand at 1,318 visits being lower than the difference between supply and demand of 3,516 visits, is because some of the Harrow unmet demand is within the catchment area of a sports hall in a neighbouring borough and this demand can be accommodated at these sports halls. (details under the export of sports hall demand findings). It is the 1,318 visits which remain as unmet demand.

So which are the sports halls in Harrow which have the highest levels of demand and cannot accommodate all the demand?

36. The model will always try to re-allocate demand which cannot be accommodated at one site because it is full but it will only do so where alternative sports hall(s) overlap the catchments area of the full sports hall.
37. Based on this approach the sports halls which the model estimates are full are (in order of priority): Canons Sports Centre; Harrow Leisure Centre; Gristwood Centre; and Zoom Leisure Centre.

So across Harrow and the study area how full are all the sports halls estimated to be?

38. The model estimates that around 86.3% of the total capacity of all the sports halls in Harrow is currently being used at peak times (after taking into account the effect of the exported and imported demand). In short, there is estimated to be no spare sports halls capacity in Harrow at peak times.
39. Across the study area the average level of sports hall usage is 78.6% and Harrow is therefore well above the study area average. The highest level of sports hall usage is Ealing at 90.2% usage and the lowest is in Hillingdon at 69.7%.

How do people travel to Harrow's sports halls?

40. It is estimated that around 88% of all the visits to sports halls in Harrow are made by road. With 84% made by car and 4% made by public

transport. The public transport mode of travel is a low in comparison to the England national average, of around 10% of all visits to pools by public transport.

41. It is estimated that 12% of all visits to sports halls in Harrow are made on foot. This is in line with national averages. The Harrow travel patterns are in line with the averages for the study area which are: by car 79.6%, by public transport 4.8% and on foot 15.6%.

How much of the demand for sports halls in Harrow from Harrow residents is retained in the borough?

42. Of the satisfied demand for sports halls which is from Harrow residents and is retained at Harrow's sports halls, it is only 2,227 visits, some 25% of satisfied demand.

Why is the level of retained demand so low?

43. This is because of the reported findings, that across the study area ALL of the population in EVERY local authority has access to 2+ sports halls, based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area and 84% of all visits to sports halls are made by car.
44. In short, there is a very good supply of sports halls with a high level of choice and accessibility right across the study area and this means the level of retained demand is low in Harrow (and other boroughs).

How much of Harrow's resident demand for sports halls is exported and where to ?

45. Harrow exports some 3% of its demand to Ealing, some 25% to Hillingdon, 4% to Three Rivers, 8% to Hertsmere, 10% to Watford and others accounts for 1%. The remaining percentages are either retained at Harrow's sports halls, or remain as unmet demand.

How much demand for sports halls is imported into Harrow and where from?

46. Of the demand which is imported into Harrow from residents in neighbouring authorities and is satisfied at Harrow's sports halls, Brent dominates with some 47% of all imported demand which is satisfied at Harrow's sports halls, some 28% is imported from Barnet.

Given the overall finding, that in 2008 the Harrow sports halls are estimated to be full and there is unmet demand, does this mean there is a need to increase the provision of sports halls in Harrow (and some other boroughs)?

47. Not necessarily because Run1 is providing the baseline position for supply and demand for sports halls in 2008 – based on the current

supply (and with 3 changes) and the current demand for indoor hall sports.

48. The answer to the question posed, is best assessed by considering the changes in demand and supply for sports halls in run 2. In run 2 there are extensive changes to the presumed supply of sports halls right across the study area and this is based on assessing the overall supply and demand for sports halls in 2018.

RUN 2

What did Run 2 assess and what are the findings?

49. The major changes to assess between runs 1 and 2 are the impacts of

- the projected change in the population between 2008 and 2018
- the projected closures of existing sports halls, plus a combination of replacement sports halls on the same site and new sports halls on new sites. In 2018 the total Harrow sports hall provision increases by 1 site to 10 sites in run 2. The sites in the remainder of the study area increase by 7 sites to 91 in total.
- There are no changes in the sports hall participation or frequency rates between runs 1 and 2.

What impact does the change in population in Harrow between 2008–2018 have?

50. As set out in detail in the facilities planning model report for swimming in Harrow, the Harrow population is virtually unchanged in total numbers between 2008 -2018.

51. The estimated total population in Harrow in 2008 was 215,350 people. By 2018 this is estimated to have increased to 215,850 people. **There is a projected increase in Harrow of only 500 people between 2008 and 2018.** Harrow had 13.1% of the total population across the study area in run 1 and by 2018 it is projected to have declined to 12.5%.

52. Across the study area the population is projected to increase from 1,641,150 people in 2008 to 1,726,000 people by 2018. There is a projected increase across the study area of 84,850 people, or, put another way a projected 5.1% increase between 2008 and 2018.

What impacts does the change in the number of sports halls and their locations have on accessibility in run 2 and, in particular, Whitmore High School sports centre?

53. There are 8 more sports hall sites across the whole study area. In Harrow and 7 elsewhere) – there being 91 sites in run 2 and 83 in run 1. Within this total there are also some upgrading of existing sports halls on the same site.
54. The addition of one more site in Harrow still excludes the area along the N and NE boundary of the borough (and where no sports halls located in either Three Rivers or Hertsmere extend into Harrow). This area is still outside the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of any sports hall (illustrated on map 4 attached separately).
55. The new Whitmore High School does extensively overlap the catchment areas of the Harrow High School, Harrow School, John Lyon School and to a lesser extent the Harrow Leisure Centre and Zoom Leisure Centre. So now in run 2 there is even more choice and accessibility to sports halls in this area of Harrow.
56. Within the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of these 6 centres (including Whitmore), there is a minimum of any of 3-4 sports halls overlapping and in some areas it is as many as 5 sports halls having overlapping catchments. (map 5 attached separately “Number of Accessible Halls within Walking Catchments”)
57. In terms of accessibility based on the 20 minute drive time catchment, then the provision of 9 additional sports halls than in run 1 is simply going to increase choice and accessibility.
58. The location of the new sports hall site at Whitmore High School is not changing or improving accessibility to sports halls at all for the Harrow population, based on the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area.
59. as reported under run 1 ALL of the Harrow population and ALL of the study area population have access to 2+ sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment to a sports hall, This is the highest possible level of accessibility to sports halls by the car borne catchment area.
60. In run 2, it is estimated that around 83.2% of all visits to sports halls are made by car, in run 1 it was 78.4%.

What is the overall picture on supply and demand for sports halls in Harrow in 2018 and how does this compare with 2008?

61. Total capacity at the 10 Harrow sports hall sites in run 2 is 7,463 visits up from 6,754 visits in run 1. Whilst total demand in run 2 is DOWN from 10,270 visits in run 1 to 10,058. This is a decrease of 212 visits, or, a 2% decrease.
62. The reason for the decrease in total demand is because the population of Harrow only increases by 500 people between the two years. Whilst this might be expected to have a knock on effect in increasing sports hall

demand by a very small amount, there will also be aging of the core population. This could mean that as the Harrow population ages between 2008 -2018, that by 2018 there are less people in the main age groups who participate in hall sports, thereby reducing total demand. (main participant age band is 15 – 35 for both sexes.).

63. By 2018 total demand for sports halls in Harrow in 2018 is estimated to exceed total capacity by some 2,595 visits per week (in 2008 demand was greater than capacity by some 3,516 visits per week).
64. Put another way total capacity for sports halls in Harrow in 2018 represents some 74.1% of total sports hall demand (in 2008 it was estimated to be 65.7%).

How much of the total demand for sports halls is satisfied demand in 2018?

65. It is estimated satisfied demand in run 2 will be 8,805 visits. Satisfied demand represents some 87.5% of total demand, almost unchanged from the 87.2% in run 1.
66. This is reporting that in run 2 some 87% of the total Harrow demand for sports halls can be met and is located within the catchment area of a sports hall.

Is there any unmet demand for sports halls in 2018 and where is it located?

67. Unmet demand for sports halls in Harrow in run 2 is estimated to be 1,253 visits per week, some 12.5% of the total demand. This is almost unchanged from the run 1 figures of 1,318 visits and 12.8% of total demand.
68. Unmet demand remains at a high level, this directly reflects the fact that total demand exceeds total capacity in Harrow by some 2,595 visits per week in 2018.
69. In short, there are not enough sports halls in Harrow to meet the estimated demand based on current rates and frequencies of participation in hall sports. Furthermore, the location of the existing sports halls means they are providing extensive choice and accessibility within the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment.
70. The area along the N and NE boundary of the borough does not have a sports hall within this catchment definition and this is an area of unmet demand, together with an area which is along the east boundary of the borough with Barnet and Hertsmer (Map 6 “Aggregated Unmet Demand” run 2 attached separately).

71. The reason for this growth and location of unmet demand in the Barnet/Hertsmere boundary area is because of the very limited growth in population in Harrow and the much greater growth in population in Hertsmere, up by 5,100 people or a 5.3% increase since 2008 and in Barnet up by 44,800 people since 2008, a 13.7% increase (see Table 6 main report for population figures).
72. These levels of increase are causing a shift in the allocation of demand across these geographical areas causing new areas of unmet demand to appear which were not evident in run 1. It is important to note here, that ALL the population in ALL the authorities across the study area have access to 2+ sports halls, based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area. Also it is estimated that over 83% of all visits to sports halls in 2018 are by car.

So what do these changes mean for the level of the Harrow demand for sports halls being retained, exported and imported?

73. There is virtually no changes in run 2 from the findings in run 1 on the percentages of retained, exported and imported demand for sports halls. This is despite the addition of 9 new sports hall sites across the study area and the increase in population (but not in Harrow) across the study area.
74. The reason for there being little change is that the two main determinants of retained, exported and imported demand also remain unchanged between runs 1 and 2. These are the findings that (to reiterate)
- ALL the population in ALL the authorities across the study area have access to 2+ sports halls, based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area. – unchanged between the two runs
 - over 83% of all visits to sports halls in 2018 are estimated to be by car, based on existing travel patterns and levels of car ownership/access by households. In 2008 the estimate of percentage of visits to sports halls by car was 78.4%
75. Given the very high level of accessibility to sports halls in the car borne catchment and the very high percentage of visits made by car to sports halls, then this is providing a very very high level of accessibility and choice for participants – across the study area.
76. The main report does set out the limited changes in the Harrow retained, exported and imported demand, together with where and how demand is exported and where to and where demand is imported from and how much. However given the very limited changes from the findings in the Executive summary reported under run 1, they are not set out here.

So after all these changes in sports hall supply, demand and location, how full are Harrow's sports halls in 2018?

77. In run 1 the model estimated that around 86.3% of the total capacity of all the sports halls in Harrow was currently being used at peak times. In run 2 in 2018 the model is estimating sports hall usage will be 83.7%. This is still above the "sports halls full" level of 80%, based on the comfort factor but it is closer to getting supply and demand in balance.
78. So overall, the impact of 1 new sports hall in Harrow but an increase of 8 sports halls across the study area is benefiting Harrow. This is because of the combined increase in sports halls supply and the re-distribution of demand these changes create
79. Across the study area the average level of sports hall usage in run 2 is 78.8%, virtually unchanged from the 78.6% in run 1. Harrow remains above the study area average. The highest level of sports hall usage is Ealing at 88.9% and the lowest is in Hillingdon at 70.2%.
80. The full set of findings from both runs 1 and 2 which have been summarised here in this question and answer Executive Summary, are now set out in the main report.

RUN 1: HARROW SPORTS HALLS ASSESSMENT:

1) CURRENT SUPPLY OF SPORTS HALLS IN 2008 WITH HALLS WEIGHTED BY AGE AND CONDITION

2) EXCLUDE: EXISTING GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE; CHALK HILL YOUTH CENTRE

3) INCLUDE: REPLACEMENT GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE; NORTHOLT HIGH SCHOOL (as pay and play); ACTIVITY HALLS AT REYNOLDS, SOUTHALL AND TWYFORD SPORTS CENTRES (in Ealing).

4) BASED ON 2008 POPULATION ESTIMATES

5) CURRENT HALL SPORTS PARTICIPATION AND FREQUENCY RATES

81. The key findings from run 1 with a commentary are:

[Population levels and total demand](#)

- The estimated **total population** in **Harrow** in **2008** is **215,350 people** and the **total** estimated **demand** for **sports halls** in 2008 is **10,270 visits**.
- **Harrow** has **13.1%** of the **total population** across the **study area**.
- **Harrow** has **9.1%** of the **total capacity** for **sports halls** across the **study area** but has **13.1%** of the **total demand** across the **study area**. **So total demand for sports halls is greater than total supply in Harrow in 2008**
- **Barnet** has the **largest percentage** of the population in the **study area** at **19.8%**.
- The population totals in each authority in the study area is set out in Table 1 below.

[Table 1: 2008 Population in Each Local Authority in the Study Area](#)

District	Population
Harrow	215,350
Barnet	326,350
Brent	277,550
Ealing	314,200
Hillingdon	243,750
Three Rivers	87,700

Hertsmere	96,100
Watford	80,100
STUDY AREA	1,641,150

Location and Catchment Areas of Sports Halls

- The striking features to note from the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment map are:
 - There is extensive coverage of the borough based on this catchment with very few areas of the borough which are outside the catchment area of any sports hall. There is however one notable exception, this being the area to the N and NW of the borough and where no sports halls located in either Three Rivers or Hertsmere extend into Harrow
 - Nearly all of the Harrow sports halls, based on the 20 minute walk to catchment area are self contained to Harrow and do not extensively overlap the borders of neighbouring authorities. The exceptions to this are Heathfield sports hall and the Canons and Aspire sports sites, which are close to the Barnet and Hertsmere borders respectively.
- The catchment areas of the Harrow High School, Harrow School, John Lyon School and to a lesser extent the Harrow Leisure Centre and Zoom Leisure Centre all do overlap and there is considerable choice and accessibility to sports halls in this area of Harrow.

Within the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of Harrow High School, Harrow School, John Lyon School, Harrow Leisure Centre and Zoom Leisure Centre, there is a minimum of the catchment area of 3 sports halls overlapping and in some areas it is as many as 5 sports halls having overlapping catchments. **Map 2 (attached separately)** "Number of Accessible Halls within Walking Catchments"

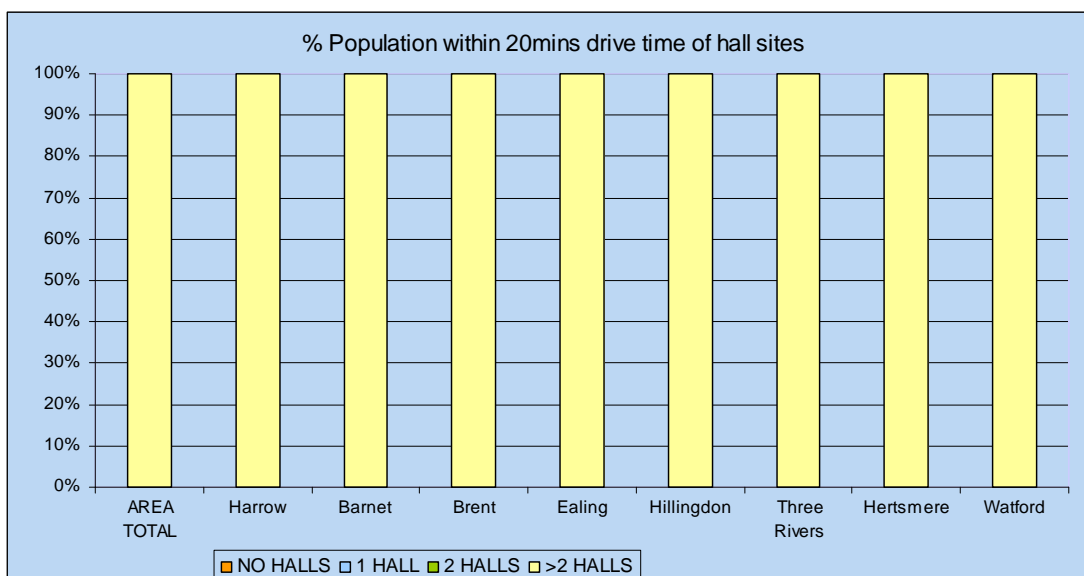
- In terms of accessibility to sports halls the analysis is identifying that **ALL of the Harrow population have access to 2 or more Sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time to a sports hall. In fact ALL of the population across the whole study area have access to 2 or more sports halls based on this 20 minute drive time catchment area.** This is set out in Table 2 below

This is the highest possible level of accessibility to sports halls by the car borne catchment area As in the swimming pools findings, which are the same as for sports halls, if accessibility to sports halls by a 20 minute drive time is a suitable measure of accessibility for LBH, then there is no strategic planning or facility provision of sports halls issues to consider. In short, there is an

excellent location and coverage of sports halls across the complete study area.

By way of context it is estimated that around 78.4% of all visits to swimming pools in Harrow are by car.

[Table 2: Percentage of the Study Area Population by Local Authority with Access to a Sports Hall Based on the 20 Minute Drive Time Catchment Area of a Sports Hall](#)



- However it is important to also consider the levels of accessibility to sports halls based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of sports halls, before concluding that accessibility to sports halls in Harrow in run 1 is not an issue.
- By this catchment area definition the analysis shows that just over 10% of the Harrow population do not have access to any sports hall based on this 20 minute walk to catchment area. For comparison the percentage for sports halls was just under 30%.

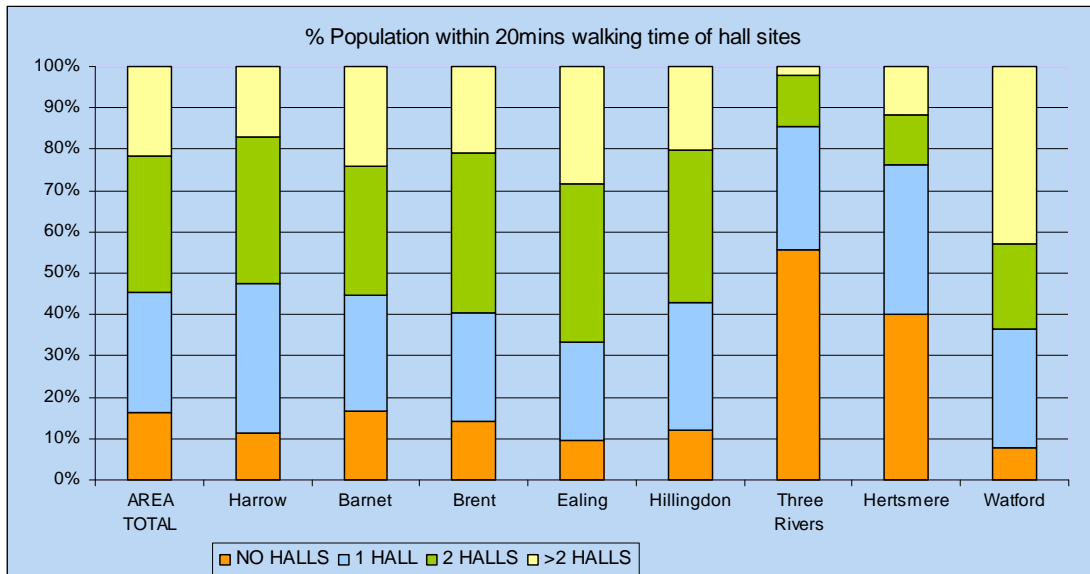
Around **37% of the Harrow population have access to one sports hall** (for swimming it was 40%) and around **42% of the population have access to two sports halls** (for swimming it was 18%). Harrow is broadly in line with the average for the study area.

- Brent has the lowest level of accessibility based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area, with around 50% of the Brent population living outside the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of any sports hall. Ealing has the highest level of accessibility across the study area and Three Rivers has the

lowest accessibility to sports halls with around 55% of its population not living within the 20 minute/1 mile walk catchment area of a sports hall.

This is all illustrated in Table 3 below

[Table 3: Percentage of the Study Area Population by Local Authority with Access to a Sports Hall Based on the 20 Minute/1 Mile Walk to Catchment Area of a Sports Hall](#)



- Based on these findings then whilst **accessibility to sports halls is better than the position for swimming pools, still nearly 50% of the Harrow population have either no access or only access to 1 sports hall based on the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area.** It is a matter for LBH's sports and planning polices, as to whether this level of accessibility to public services is of significance, in meeting the strategic planning objectives and how it relates to the CPA measure of accessibility to (quality assured) sports facilities.

To put these findings into another context it is estimated in run 1 that 12.1% of all visits to sports halls by participants in Harrow are made on foot.

[Number of Sports Hall Sites and Total Capacity](#)

- In run 1 there are **9 sports hall sites in Harrow.** These 9 sites **have a total capacity (or supply) of 6,754 visits per week,** available for community use for all or part of the weekly peak period.

Harrow has **9 of the total 83 sports hall sites** across the 8 authorities in the study area. The **9 Harrow sites represent some 9.1% of the total sports hall capacity** across the 8 authorities in the study area.

- **Hillingdon and Barnet** have the highest number of sports hall sites and capacity in the study area. Hillingdon has **17 sports halls sites** and this **represents some 21.5% of the total sports hall capacity in the study area**. Barnet has **15 sites**, some **16% of the total sports hall capacity across the study area**. **Three Rivers and Watford** have the **lowest** with **4 and 6 sites** respectively, which is some **6.4%** and **7.4% of the sports hall** across the study area.

Capacity / Total Demand / Satisfied Demand / Unmet Demand

- **Total capacity for sports halls in Harrow** at its 9 sports halls sites is **6,754 visits**, whilst **total demand is 10,270 visits**. So **total demand for sports halls in Harrow in 2008 is estimated to exceed total capacity by some 3,516 visits per week**. Put another way **total capacity for sports halls in Harrow in 2008** represents some **65.7% of total sports hall demand**.

A point to note about the comparison of supply and demand is that total capacity is some 65.7% of total demand. This is NOT saying there is considerable under capacity of sports halls across the 9 sites. This is because the impact of export and import of sports hall demand across ALL the authorities in the study area has not yet been reported on and this will also determine how full the sports halls are.

It is saying that the Harrow finding is that the total demand for capacity for sports halls is considerable less than the total demand for sports halls by the Harrow population by some 3,516 visits per week.

- The model estimates that of **the total demand of 10,270 visits, some 8,952 visits are satisfied demand**. So **satisfied demand represents some 87.2% of total demand**. (for swimming satisfied demand was 96.2%). This is a high level of satisfied demand and is reporting that some 87% of the total Harrow demand for sports halls can be met and is located within the catchment area of a sports hall (predominantly the 20 minute drive time catchment area).
- **Unmet demand** for sports halls in Harrow is estimated to be **1,318 visits** per week, or, put another way **some 12.8% of the total demand for sports halls from Harrow residents**. This is a high level of unmet demand and directly reflects the fact that total demand exceeds total capacity in Harrow by some 3,516 visits per week.

The reason for the level of unmet demand being lower than the 3,516 visits, is because some of the Harrow demand is within the catchment area of a sports hall in a neighbouring borough and this demand can be accommodated at those sports halls.

To put this unmet demand into context, **1,318 visits equates to the equivalent of providing around 6.5 badminton courts** (a badminton court has a capacity of 202 visits per week in the weekly peak period).

- The locations and amount of unmet demand are illustrated in **Map 7** “Aggregated Unmet Demand” run 1 (**attached separately**) which shows in 1km grid squares the amount of unmet demand in that area expressed in terms of numbers of badminton courts. The squares with the highest values of aggregated unmet demand in Harrow are along the southern border of the authority i.e. in the 20 – 30 range. The east of the borough predominately falls in the 15 – 20 range and the west in the 10 – 15 range. In effect the map is illustrating that the south of the borough would be the preferable site to locate a new sports hall.
- However, it is important to reiterate that the total level of unmet demand for sports halls in the base year of 2008 across Harrow is estimated to be 6.5 badminton courts. So it is not a high level of unmet demand.

Sports Halls usage (how full are the sports halls?)

- The model estimates that around **86.3%** of the total **capacity of all the sports halls** in Harrow is currently being **used at peak times**.

(Note; As explained in paragraph 16 of this report there is what is known as a “comfort factor” which is applied to the assessment of demand for sports halls. In essence, if sports halls are full to their theoretical capacity of 100% then there would simply not be the space to do the activity. Therefore the capacity of a sports hall is reduced to 80% of its theoretical capacity and this is the level at which a sports hall is determined to be full. This 80% full level is referred to as the “comfort factor”.) So, in effect the estimate is that across Harrow and taking into account the import and export of sports hall demand (findings reported on later) is that the sports halls in run 1 are full.

- Across the **study area the average level of sports hall usage is 78.6% and Harrow is therefore well above the study area average**. The **highest level of sports hall usage is Ealing at 90.2% usage and the lowest is in Hillingdon at 69.7%**.
- The estimated sports hall usage level in each of the authorities is :
 - **Barnet 76.7%**
 - **Brent 83.9%**
 - **Ealing 90.2%**
 - **Hillingdon 69.7%**
 - **Three Rivers 74.6%**
 - **Hertsmere 76.7%**
 - **Watford 72.3%**

Travel Patterns to Sports Halls

- Around **88%** of the **visits to sports halls in Harrow are made by road**. With **84%** made **by car** and **4%** made **by public transport**. The **public transport** mode of **travel** is a low in comparison to the national average of around 10% of all visits to sports halls by public transport.

The **car borne** percentage at **84%** is higher in Harrow than the **national average** of around **73%** of all trips to pools by car.

- It is estimated that **12.1%** of all visits to sports halls in **Harrow** are **made on foot**. This is in line with national figures and the point to consider here is the importance of accessibility to sports facilities to meet CPA performance measures and whether there are Harrow planning policies about increasing accessibility to services/facilities by walking and public transport. Some **14.1%** of all **visits to sports halls are either by foot or by public transport**.
- The Harrow travel patterns are in line with the **averages** for the **study area** which are: by **car 79.6%**, by **public transport 4.8%** and **on foot 15.6%**.
- The full range of travel patterns to sports halls by all travel modes is set out in table 4 below.

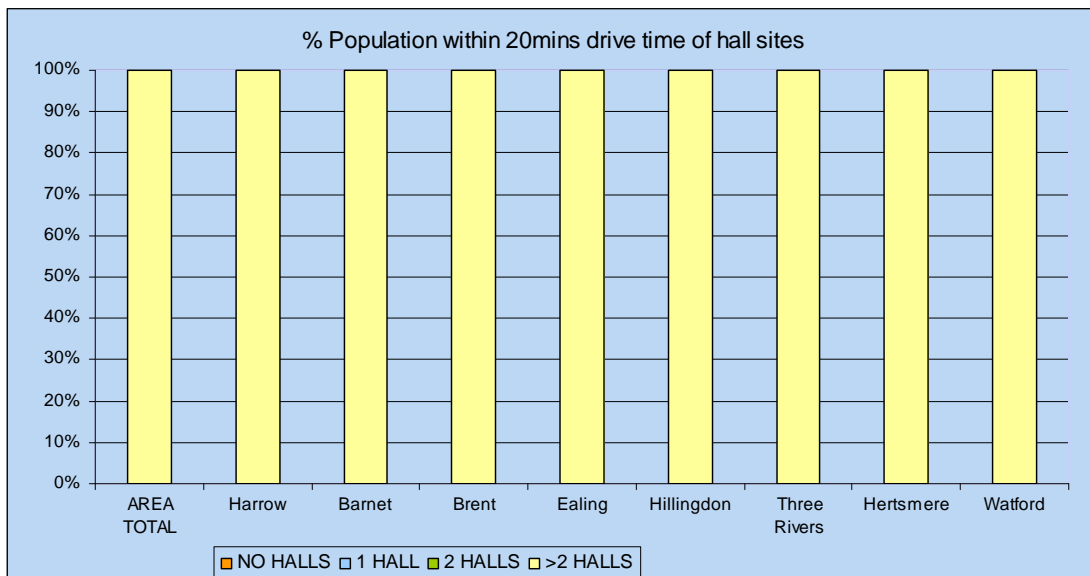
Table 4: Travel Patterns to Sports Halls for each Local Authority by Car, Public Transport and On Foot

District	Modal split As %age		
	By car	By public transport	On Foot
Harrow	84	4	12
Barnet	80	5	16
Brent	70	8	22
Ealing	74	6	20
Hillingdon	83	4	14
Three Rivers	94	3	3
Hertsmere	90	3	7
Watford	82	3	15
STUDY AREA	80	5	16

Accessibility to Sports Halls

- As mentioned under the location and catchment area of sports halls, accessibility to sports facilities is of increasing importance in terms of transportation times/costs and the carbon costs of car travel. In addition, meeting the ease of local access to sport facilities, then the “walk to” and public transport accessibility to sports facilities is becoming a more important location topic.
- To provide some overall context on how the location and catchment area of swimming pools relates to the Harrow population and across the study area (note: population NOT sports hall demand) repeated below are the two bar charts in Tables 2 and 3. These show what percentage of the population, in each local authority in the study area, has access to a range of zero to 2 or more swimming pools based on
 - the 20 minute drive time catchment area of a swimming pool and
 - the 20 minute “walk to” catchment area.

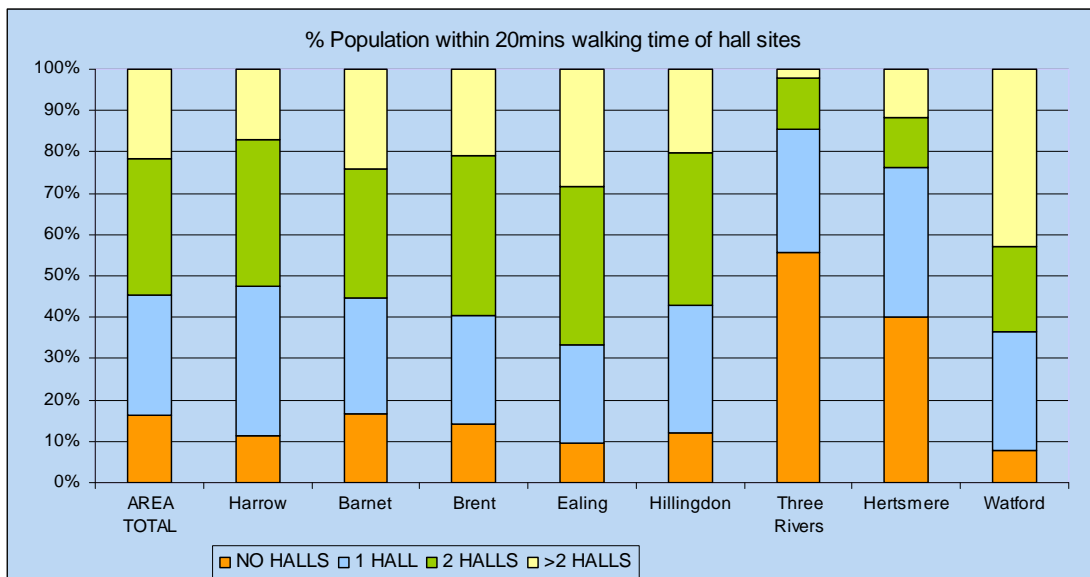
Table 2 (Repeat): Percentage of the Study Area Population with Access to a Sports Hall Based on the 20 Minute Drive Time Catchment Area of a Sports Hall



- These significant features of the bar charts in terms of the 20 minute drive time are:
 - **In ALL of the eight authorities, ALL the population in the study area are within the 20 minute drive time of 2 or more sports halls.**

- So accessibility to sports halls by car across ALL of the eight authorities in the study area is not a location, strategic planning or provision of sports halls issue.
- In terms of the 20 minute “walk to” catchment area, the findings are quite different, as set out in the repeat of Table 3

Table 3 (Repeat): Percentage of the Study Area Population with Access to a Sports Hall Based on the 20 Minute/1 Mile Walk To Catchment Area of a Sports Hall



- In **all authorities, 10% of the population do not live within 20 minutes/1 mile walk to** catchment area of a sports hall, (Watford is a bit lower at 9%). Whilst in Hertsmere it is **40%** of the **population** not living within 20 minutes/1 mile walk to of a sports hall. Just over **10%** of the **Harrow population** are outside the **20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of any sports hall. This is in line with the study area average**
- The level accessibility to 2+ sports halls across the study area is an average of 20% of the population. For the 20 minute drive time catchment ALL of the population in EVERY local authority has this level of accessibility.

Annual throughput

- The model estimates that the total **annual throughput** across the 83 sports hall sites in the study area is **4.037m annual visits**
- The estimated **annual throughput** for the 9 sports hall sites in Harrow is **463,659 visits** (Note: the model estimates the throughput for each centre based on the capacity of each centre and the total

demand which lives within the catchment area. The model “sends” this demand to the nearest sports hall location. The models estimate of throughput is therefore calculated on this basis and it is a theoretical throughput).

- Throughput at individual facilities in Harrow is estimated to be:
 - Aspire 43,486 visits
 - Cannons Sports Centre 28,780 visits
 - Gristwood Centre 43,222 visits
 - Harrow High School 27,347 visits
 - Harrow Leisure Centre 202,429 visits
 - Harrow School 3,916 visits
 - Heathfield School 15,670 visits
 - John Lyon School 22,163 visits
 - Zoom Leisure 76,646 visits

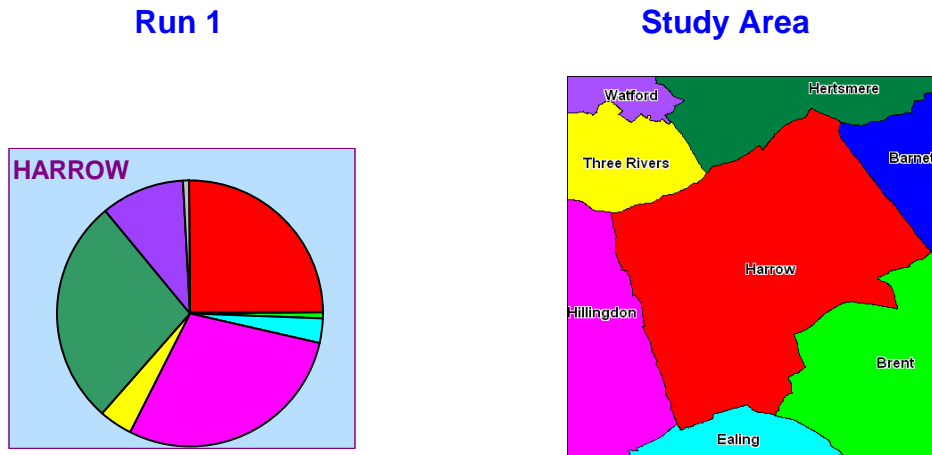
Retained, Exported and Imported Swimming Demand

- It is important to set out how much of the demand for sports halls
 - from Harrow residents is **retained at Harrow’s sports halls**
 - is **exported to sports halls in neighbouring authorities**. This is based on the nearest sports hall to some Harrow residents is located in a neighbouring borough.
 - **is imported into Harrow’s sports halls from residents in neighbouring authorities**. This is based on their nearest sports hall being located in Harrow
- Of the **satisfied demand** for sports halls in run 1 which is **from Harrow residents** and is **retained at Harrow’s sports halls, it is only 2227 visits, which is only some 25% of satisfied demand**. This is a very low level of retained demand and suggests that based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area of sports halls there is extensive overlap in the catchment areas and a very high choice of sports halls and in effect most of the Harrow demand has a high choice of accessible sports halls. To reiterate some 84% of all visits to sports halls are made by car and ALL of the Harrow population has access to 2+ sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area.
- **Harrow exports extensive** demand from Harrow residents who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located in a neighbouring authority. Some **3% (242 visits)** of satisfied demand are **exported to Ealing**, some **25% (2,553 visits)** are exported to **Hillingdon** some **4% (367 visits)** are exported to **Three Rivers**, some **28%**

(2,475 visits) are exported to **Hertsmere**, some **10% (914 visits)** are exported to **Watford** and others accounts for **1% (74 visits)**

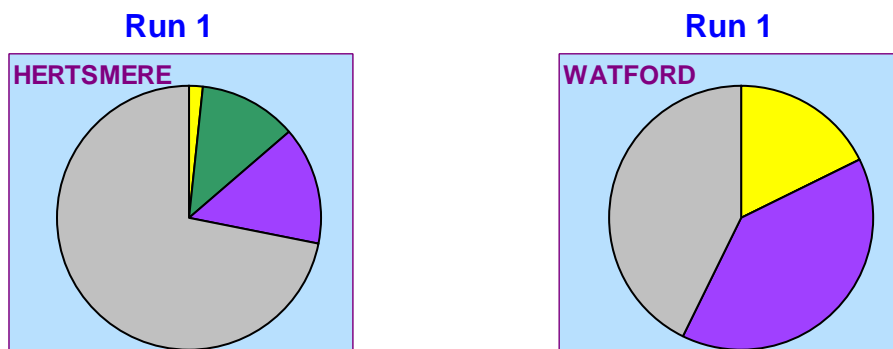
Chart 1 below is a pie chart which illustrates the Harrow satisfied demand for sports halls retained at Harrow’s sports halls and the amount exported to other authorities. The study area map is also alongside.

[Chart 1: Harrow, Retained Demand and Export of Sports Halls Demand from Harrow](#)

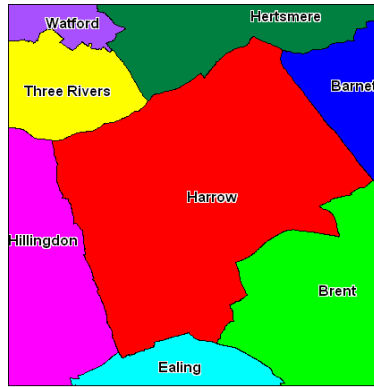


- To illustrate the point further that the level of retained demand is low because of choice and accessibility to a high number of sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment – across the whole study area, the pie charts for Hertsmere and Watford are set out below. These also show a low level of retained demand by the “host authority” and a high level of exported demand to several authorities. Again the map of the study area is also set out.

[Chart 2: Hertsmere and Watford Retained Demand and Export of Sports Halls Demand from Each Authority](#)



Study Area



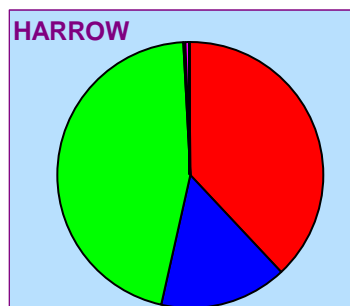
- Harrow also imports demand from residents in neighbouring boroughs, who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located in Harrow.
- Of the demand which is **imported into Harrow** from residents in neighbouring authorities and is satisfied at Harrow's sports halls there is a particularly dominant position from **Brent**, with some **47% (2,674 visits)** of all imported demand which is satisfied at Harrow's sports halls being imported from Brent and some **15% (881 visits)** is imported from **Barnet**.

In essence, Harrow is importing a considerable amount of demand from residents in two neighbouring authorities. This is for the same reasons of choice and accessibility to a high number of sports halls in all local authorities across the study area, based on the 20 minutes drive time catchment area.

- Again, set out below is a pie chart, illustrating the demand for sports halls imported into Harrow from residents in neighbouring boroughs who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located in Harrow.

[Chart 3 Import of Sports Hall Demand into Harrow](#)

Run 1

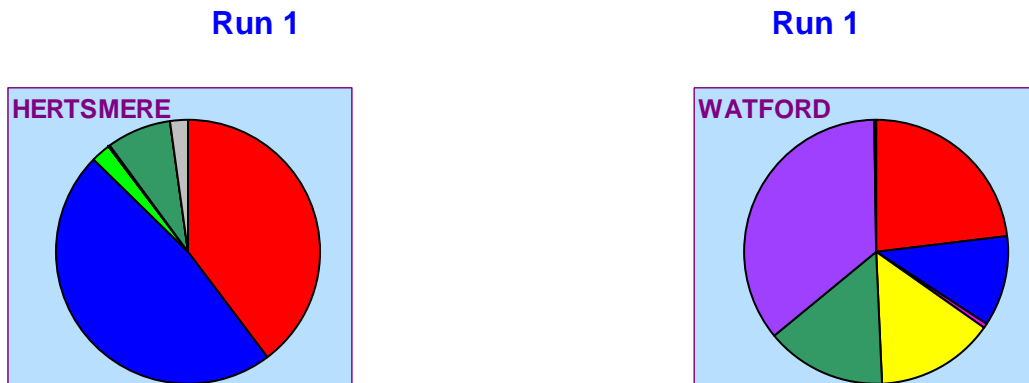


Study Area



- Again to underline the choice and accessibility finding and its impact on imported demand, the pie charts for imported demand for Hillingdon and Ealing are set out below. As can be seen and like Harrow, these two authorities import a very high level of demand to their swimming pools. In particular Hertsmere, where some 40% of the total imported demand into Hertsmere and which is satisfied at Hertsmere's pools is from Harrow and some 48% is from Barnet.

Chart 4 Import of Sports Hall Demand - Hertsmere and Watford



Study Area

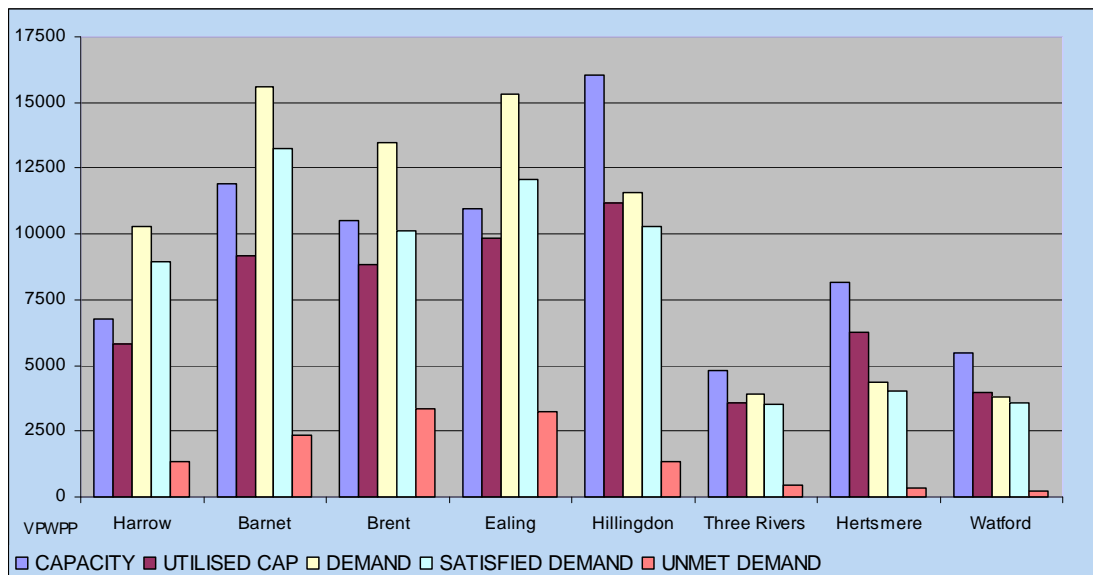


Representation of all types of demand and capacity

- It is possible to illustrate and summarise all the findings described so far on all the types of demand: total; satisfied; unmet; as well as total capacity and utilised capacity (defined as how full the sports halls are) in one table. This is set out in Table 5 below and does provide comparative context for the findings reported for Harrow in comparison with and as well as part of the rest of the study area.
- The main findings to report from this table are:
 - Total capacity (indigo colour column) is less than total demand (cream colour column) in 4 authorities Harrow, Ealing, Barnet and Brent. Perhaps not unsurprisingly these are the authorities with the highest levels of used capacity across the study area.

- Unmet demand (terracotta colour column) is very high in 3 authorities at 24.9% of total demand in Brent, 21.2% in Ealing and 15% in Barnet. Again a direct reflection of the sports halls in these authorities being full and there not being spare capacity in the sports halls in the neighbouring authorities and within the catchment area of the 20 minute/1mile walk to catchment to absorb this demand.
- Satisfied demand (light blue colour column) is low in Brent at 75.1% of total demand and Ealing at 78.8% (cream colour column) but averaging around 82% in all the other authorities

Table 5: (Run 1) Total Capacity, Utilised Capacity, Total Demand, Satisfied Demand and Unmet Demand Across the Study Area - In Terms Of Weekly Visits In The Normal Peak Period



RUN 2: HARROW SPORTS HALLS ASSESSMENT:

1) BASED ON PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2018 ACROSS THE STUDY AREA.

**2) EXCLUSIONS OF: HARROW LEISURE CENTRE SPORTS HALL;
EXISTING GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE; CHALK HILL YOUTH CENTRE (last 2 as run 1)**

3) INCLUSIONS OF

NEW/REPLACEMENT HARROW LEISURE CENTRE SPORTS HALL;

NEW WHITMORE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS HALL;

NEW BOTHWELL GREEN LEISURE CENTRE (Hillingdon);

NEW/REPLACEMENT GREENFORD SPORTS CENTRE (Ealing);

NEW WEMBLEY ACADEMY SPORTS HALL (Brent);

NEW WATFORD LC CENTRAL SPORTS HALL (Watford)

NEW QUEENS SCHOOL SPORTS HALL (Watford)

NEW PRESTON MANOR HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS HALL (Brent);

NEW COPLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE (Brent)

UXBRIDGE POOL SPORTS HALL (Hillingdon);

NEW HAREFIELD ACADEMY SPORTS HALL (Hillingdon);

NORTHOLT HIGH SCHOOL(changed to pay and play);

INCLUDE ACTIVITY HALLS AT REYNOLDS, SOUTHALL AND TWYFORD(X2) SPORT CENTRE (all in Ealing and as run 1)

82. The major changes to assess between runs 1 and 2 are:

- the impacts of the projected change in the population between 2008 and 2018 and
- the projected closures of existing sports halls, plus a combination of replacement sports halls on the same site and new sports halls on new sites. In total the Harrow sports hall provision increases by 1 site to 10 sites in total in run 2. The sites in the remainder of the study area increase by 7 sites to 91 in total (detailed changes as set out in the run 2 box above).

83. Consequently, the findings reported under run 2 are focused on the impact of these projected changes. Where there are NO changes to the findings already reported under run 1 they are not repeated.

Changes in the total population 2008 - 2018

- The estimated total population in Harrow in run 1 in 2008 was 215,350 people. By 2018 this is estimated to have increased to 215,850 people. **There is a projected increase in Harrow of only 500 people between 2008 and 2018.**
- The estimated total population across the study area in run 1 in 2008 was 1,641,150 people. By 2018 this is estimated to have increased to 1,726,000 people. **There is a projected increase across the study area of 84,850 people, or, a projected 5.1% increase between 2008 and 2018.**
- Harrow had 13.1% of the total population across the study area in run 1 and by 2018 it is projected to have declined to 12.5%.
- Barnet had the largest percentage of the population in the study area at 19.8% in run 1 and by run 2, in 2018; it has increased to 21.5% of the population.
- The population totals in each authority in the study area in 2018 is set out in table 5 below, with the 2008 population table alongside.

Table 6: 2018 and 2008 Population and Total Demand in Each Local Authority in the Study Area

2018 Population

District	Population
Harrow	215,850
Barnet	371,150
Brent	286,800
Ealing	329,800
Hillingdon	244,250
Three Rivers	94,300
Hertsmere	101,200
Watford	82,600
STUDY AREA	1,726,000

2008 Population

District	Population
Harrow	215,350
Barnet	326,350
Brent	277,550
Ealing	314,200
Hillingdon	243,750
Three Rivers	87,700
Hertsmere	96,100
Watford	80,100
STUDY AREA	1,641,150

Location and Catchment Areas of Sports Halls

- Based on the 20 minute/1mile walk to catchment the findings to note from run 2 are:
 - There are now 8 more sports hall sites across the study area – there being 91 sites in run 2 and there were 83 in run 1. There is therefore even more extensive coverage of the study area borough based on this walk to catchment. There does, however, remain the one exception and the addition of 8 more sports hall sites across the study area and 1 more site in Harrow itself, does not ensure that the area to the N and NW of the borough (and where no sports halls located in either Three Rivers or Hertsmere extend into Harrow) is included inside the walk to catchment area of any one sports hall.

So despite there being 91 sports halls sites in the study area in 2018, there is still an area of Harrow which is outside the catchment area of any one sports hall.

The finding in run 1 that nearly all of the Harrow sports halls, based on the 20 minute walk to catchment area are self contained to Harrow and do not extensively overlap the borders of neighbouring authorities remains unchanged. The exceptions to this are the Heathfield sports hall and the Canons and Aspire sports sites, which are close to the Barnet and Hertsmere borders, respectively.

- The provision of the new sports hall at Whitmore High School does extensively overlap the catchment areas of the Harrow High School, Harrow School, John Lyon School and to a lesser extent the Harrow Leisure Centre and Zoom Leisure Centre. So now in run 2 there is even more choice and accessibility to sports halls in this area of Harrow.

Within the 20 minute/1 mile walk to catchment area of Whitmore High School, Harrow High School, Harrow School, John Lyon School, Harrow Leisure Centre and Zoom Leisure Centre, there is a minimum of 3-4 sports halls with overlapping catchments. In some areas it is as many as 5 sports halls having overlapping catchments. **Map 5 (attached separately)** “Number of Accessible Sports Halls within Walking Catchments”

- In terms of accessibility to sports halls the analysis from run 1, of identifying that ALL of the Harrow population have access to 2 or more sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time to a sports hall remains unchanged.

In fact, ALL of the population across the whole study area have access to 2 or more sports halls, based on this 20 minute drive time catchment area. This is the highest possible level of accessibility to sports halls by the car borne catchment area.

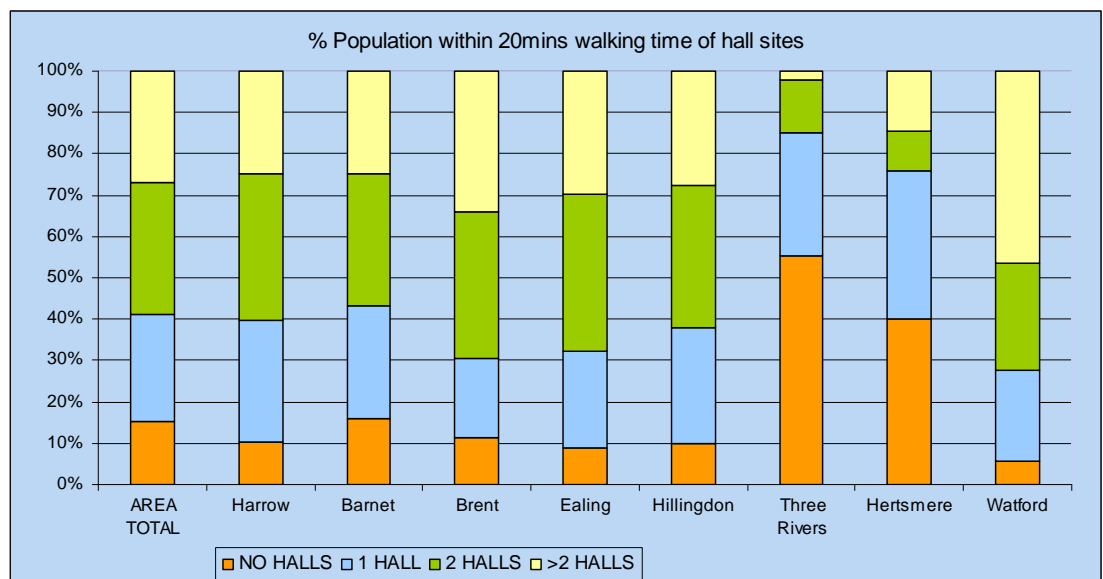
In run 2, it is estimated that around 83.2% of all visits to sports halls in Harrow will be by car, in run 1 it was 78.4%.

- In terms of the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area, the analysis shows that just over 10% of the Harrow population do not have access to any sports hall based on this 20 minute walk to catchment area. This is the same level of accessibility as run 1. **In short, the provision of the new sports hall site at Whitmore High School is not changing or improving accessibility to sports halls at all for the Harrow population, based on the 20 minutes/1 mile walk to catchment area.**
- In run 2 around 40% of **the Harrow population have access to one sports hall in run 1 was 37%**. The reason for the limited increase in accessibility is because of the increased provision of 7 sports halls in the boroughs neighbouring Harrow and the (limited) extension of the catchment area for some of these sports halls, into Harrow, thereby

increasing accessibility to sports halls by the Harrow population. The Harrow accessibility findings in run 2 are broadly in line with the averages for the study area.

All these findings for all authorities and the study area on accessibility to a defined number of sports halls are set out in Table 7 below.

[Table 7 \(Run 2\): Percentage of the Study Area Population by Local Authority with Access to a Sports Hall Based on the 20 Minute/1 Mile Walk To Catchment Area of a Sports Hall](#)



[Number of Sports Hall Sites and Total Capacity](#)

- In run 2 there are **10 sports hall sites** in **Harrow**, in run 1 there were 9 sites. These 10 sites **have a total capacity (or supply) of 7,463 visits per week**, available for community use for all or part of the weekly peak period. In run 1 it was 6,754 visits per week.
- The **10 Harrow sites represent some 9.3% of the total sports hall capacity** across the 8 authorities in the study area. In run 1 Harrow had 9 sites and this was 9.1% of the total supply in the study area.
- **Hillingdon and Barnet have** the highest number of sports hall sites and capacity in the study area in run 2. Hillingdon has **20 sports halls sites** (17 in run 1) and this **represents some 23.1% of the total sports hall capacity in the study area** (21.5% in run 1).
- **Barnet remains as the second highest with 15 sites** but now has some 14.8% of the **total sports hall capacity across the study area** (16% in run 1). **Three Rivers and Watford** remain as the authorities with the **lowest number of sites** with **Three Rivers** remaining on **4 sites** and **5.9% of the study area capacity** (6.4% in run 1) but

Watford increases from 6 to 7 sites in run 2 and with **8.1%** of the study area capacity (up from 7.4% in run 1)

Capacity / Total Demand / Satisfied Demand / Unmet Demand

- **Total capacity for sports halls in Harrow** at its 10 sports halls sites in **run 2 is 7,463 visits**, up from 6,754 visits in run 1. Whilst **total demand in run 2 is DOWN from 10,270 visits in run 1 to 10,058**. This is a decrease of 212 visits, or, a 2% decrease.

The reason for the decrease is because the population of Harrow only increases by 500 people between the two years and whilst this might be expected to increase the demand for sports halls, there could also be changes in the Harrow population between 2008 – 2018 so that there are less people in the main age bands for hall sports (15 – 35) in 2018 than there were in 2008, thereby reducing total demand.

Overall, **total demand for sports halls in Harrow in 2018 is estimated to exceed total capacity by some 2,595 visits per week** (in 2008 demand was greater than capacity by some 3,516 visits per week).

Put another way, **total capacity for sports halls in Harrow in 2018 represents some 74.1% of total sports hall demand (in 2008 it was estimated to be 65.7%)**.

- The model estimates that of **the total demand in run 2 of 10,058 visits some 8,805 visits are satisfied demand**. (8,952 in run 1). **So satisfied demand represents some 87.5% of total demand**, almost unchanged from the 87.2% in run 1.

This is a high level of satisfied demand and is reporting that in run 2 and as in run 1, some 87% of the total Harrow demand for sports halls can be met and is located within the catchment area of a sports hall (predominantly the 20 minute drive time catchment area).

- **Unmet demand for sports halls in Harrow in run 2 is estimated to be 1,253 visits per week**, or, put another way **some 12.5% of the total demand for sports halls by Harrow residents**. This is almost unchanged from the run 1 figures of 1,318 visits and 12.8% of total demand.

Unmet demand remains at a high level and directly reflects the fact that total demand exceeds total capacity in Harrow by some 2,595 visits per week in 2018.

To put this unmet demand into context, **1,253 visits equates to the equivalent of providing 6 badminton courts** (a badminton court has a capacity of 202 visits per week in the weekly peak period).

- The locations and amount of unmet demand are illustrated in **Map 7** “Aggregated Unmet Demand” run 2 (**attached separately**) which shows the in 1km grid squares the amount of unmet demand in that area expressed in terms of numbers of badminton courts.

The squares with the highest values of unmet demand in Harrow are along the southern border of the authority and this is unchanged from run 1, except the values are slightly higher. However, there is now a level of unmet demand inside Harrow and along the boundary with Hertsmere and Barnet. There is extensive unmet demand in these two authorities which was not present in run 1.

The reason for this growth and location of unmet demand in these areas is because of the very limited growth in population in Harrow. This contrasts with the much greater growth in population in Hertsmere (up by 5,100 people or a 5.3% increase since 2008) and in Barnet (up by 44,800 people since 2008, a 13.7% increase) – see Table 6 for population figures.

These levels of increase are causing a shift in the allocation of demand across these geographical areas and remember ALL the population in ALL the authorities has access to 2+ sports halls based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area and it is estimated that over 83% of all visits to sports halls in 2018 are by car.

- Finally, it is important to reiterate that the total level of unmet demand for sports halls in 2018 across Harrow is estimated to be 6 badminton courts - so it is not a high level of unmet demand

[Sports Halls usage \(how full are the sports halls?\)](#)

- In **run 1** the model estimated that around **86.3%** of the total **capacity** of **all the sports halls** in Harrow was currently being **used at peak times**. In **run 2** in 2018 the model is estimating **sports hall usage will be 83.7%**. This is still above the “sports halls full” level of 80%, based on the comfort factor but it is closer to getting supply and demand in balance.

So overall, the impact of 1 new sports hall in Harrow but an increase of 8 sports halls across the study area is benefiting Harrow. This is because of the increase in sports halls supply but also because the re-distribution of demand, with over 79% of all visits to sports halls in the study area being by car and that every person in the study area lives within the catchment area of 2+ sports halls, based on the 20 minute drive time catchment area.

Across the **study area** the **average level of sports hall usage** in **run 2** is **78.8%**, virtually unchanged from the **78.6%** in **run 1**. **Harrow** remains **above the study area average**. The **highest level**

of sports hall usage is Ealing at **88.9%** (90.2% in run 1) and the lowest is in Hillingdon at **70.2%** (69.7% in run 1)

- The estimated sports hall usage level in each of the authorities in run 2 is set out below (together with the run 1 percentage in brackets):
 - **Barnet 76.7%** (run 1 78.7%)
 - **Brent 83.9%** (run 1 88.9%)
 - **Ealing 90.2%** (run 1 90.2)
 - **Hillingdon 69.7%** (run 1 69.7%)
 - **Three Rivers 74.6%** (run 1 73.7%)
 - **Hertsmere 73.9%** (run 1 73.7%)
 - **Watford 79%** (run 1 72.3%)

[Travel Patterns to Sports Halls](#)

- In run 2 around **87%** of the **visits to sports halls in Harrow are made by road**, it was 88% in run 1. With **83%** made **by car** (84% in run 1) and **3.7%** made **by public transport**. (4% in run 1). The **public transport** mode of **travel** is a low in comparison to the national average of around 10% of all visits to sports halls by public transport.
- In run 2 it is estimated that **13%** of all visits to sports halls in **Harrow** are **made on foot**. (12.1% in run 1). This is in line with national figures and the point to consider here is the importance of accessibility to sports facilities to meet CPA performance measures and whether there are Harrow planning policies about increasing accessibility to services/facilities by walking and public transport. Some **15%** of all **visits to sports halls are either by foot or by public transport**.
- The Harrow travel patterns are in line with the **averages** for the **study area** which are: by **car 79.6%**, (79.6% in run 1) by **public transport 4.6%** (**4.8% in run 1**) and **on foot 16.4%** (15.6% in run 1)
- The full range of travel patterns to sports halls by all travel modes is set out in table 4 below.

[Table 8: Travel Patterns to Sports Halls for each Local Authority by Car, Public Transport and On Foot for Run 2 and Run 1](#)

RUN 2 - 2018

District	Modal split As %age		
	By car	By public transport	On Foot
Harrow	83	4	13
Barnet	79	5	16
Brent	69	7	24
Ealing	74	6	21
Hillingdon	82	3	15
Three Rivers	94	3	3
Hertsmere	90	3	8
Watford	82	3	15
STUDY AREA	79	5	16

RUN1 - 2008

District	Modal split As %age		
	By car	By public transport	On Foot
Harrow	84	4	12
Barnet	80	5	16
Brent	70	8	22
Ealing	74	6	20
Hillingdon	83	4	14
Three Rivers	94	3	3
Hertsmere	90	3	7
Watford	82	3	15
STUDY AREA	80	5	16

Annual throughput

- The model estimates that the total **annual throughput** across the 91 sports hall sites in the **study area** in **run 2** is **4.384m visits**, up from **4.037m annual visits** in **run 1**.
- The estimated **annual throughput** for the **10 sports hall sites** in **Harrow** in **run 2** is **476,274 visits**, up from **463,659 visits** in run 1. (Note: the model estimates the throughput for each centre based on the capacity of each centre and the total demand which lives within the catchment area. The model “sends” this demand to the nearest sports hall location. The models estimate of throughput is therefore calculated on this basis and it is a theoretical throughput).

- Throughput at individual facilities in Harrow in run 2 (with the run 1 throughout figure in brackets) are estimated to be:
 - Aspire 46,911 visits (43,486 visits in run 1)
 - Cannons Sports Centre 28,780 visits (unchanged from run 1)
 - Gristwood Centre 43,222 visits (unchanged from run 1)
 - Harrow High School 28,205 visits (27,347 visits in run 1)
 - **Harrow Leisure Centre 185,335 visits (202,429 visits in run 1)**
 - Harrow School 3,929 visits (3,916 visits in run 1)
 - Heathfield School 16,110 visits (15,670 visits in run 1)
 - John Lyon School 22,286 visits (22,163 visits in run 1)
 - **Whitmore High School 37,558 visits**
 - Zoom Leisure 63,938 visits (76,646 visits in run 1)

Retained, Exported and Imported Sports Hall Demand

- There is virtually no changes in run 2 from the findings in run 1 on the percentages of retained, exported and imported demand for sports halls. This is despite the addition of 9 new sports hall sites across the study area and the increase in population (but not in Harrow) across the study area.
- For the sake of completeness and comparison, the figures and the pie charts for run 2, compared with run 1 are set out below. The findings as set out for run 1 remain valid and are therefore not repeated here.

Retained demand

- Of the **satisfied demand** for sports halls in run 2 1 which is **from Harrow residents** and is **retained at Harrow's sports halls, it is only 2,204** (2227 visits in run 1), **which is only some 25% of satisfied demand and unchanged from run 1.**

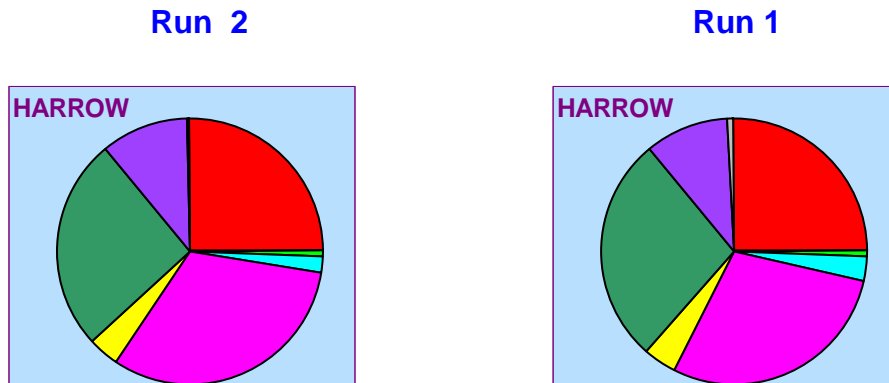
Exported demand

- **Harrow exports extensive** demand from Harrow residents who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located in a neighbouring authority. In run 2 some **2%, 189 visits** (3% and 242 visits in run 1) of satisfied demand is **exported to Ealing, whilst some 32%, 2,750 visits** (25% and 2,553 visits in run 1) are exported to **Hillingdon**, with some **4% and 340 visits** (unchanged from run 1) exported to **Three Rivers, some 26%, 2,314 visits** (28% and 2,475 visits in run 1) are exported to **Hertsmere**, and some **10%, 914 visits** (unchanged from run 1) are exported to **Watford**.

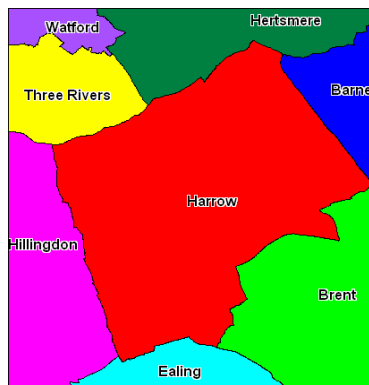
Chart 5 below is a pie chart which illustrates the Harrow satisfied demand for sports halls retained at Harrow's sports halls and the

amount exported to other authorities. in run 2. The study area map is also alongside.

Chart 5 (Run 2): Harrow, Retained Demand and Export of Sports Halls Demand from Harrow



Study Area



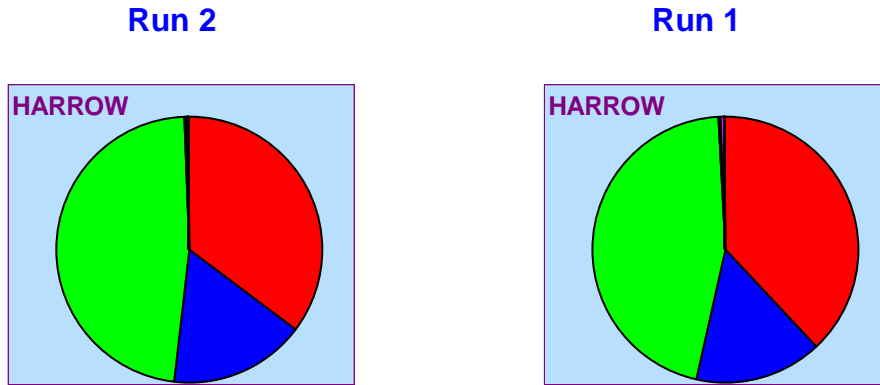
- Harrow also imports demand from residents in neighbouring boroughs, who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located in Harrow.

Imported Demand

- Of the demand which is **imported into Harrow** from residents in neighbouring authorities and is satisfied at Harrow’s sports halls, the dominant position of Brent in run 1 is still there in run 2. Some **49%, 2.982 visits** (47% and 2,674 visits in run 1) of all imported demand which is satisfied at Harrow’s sports halls is **imported from Brent**. In run 2, some 16% 1,025 visits (15% and 881 visits in run 1) is imported from **Barnet**.
- Again, set out below is a pie chart, Chart 6 illustrating the demand for sports halls imported into Harrow from residents in neighbouring boroughs who live within the catchment area of a sports hall located

in Harrow. The pie chart for run 1 is alongside and there is a map of the study area.

Chart 6 Run 2: Import of Sports Hall Demand into Harrow



Study Area



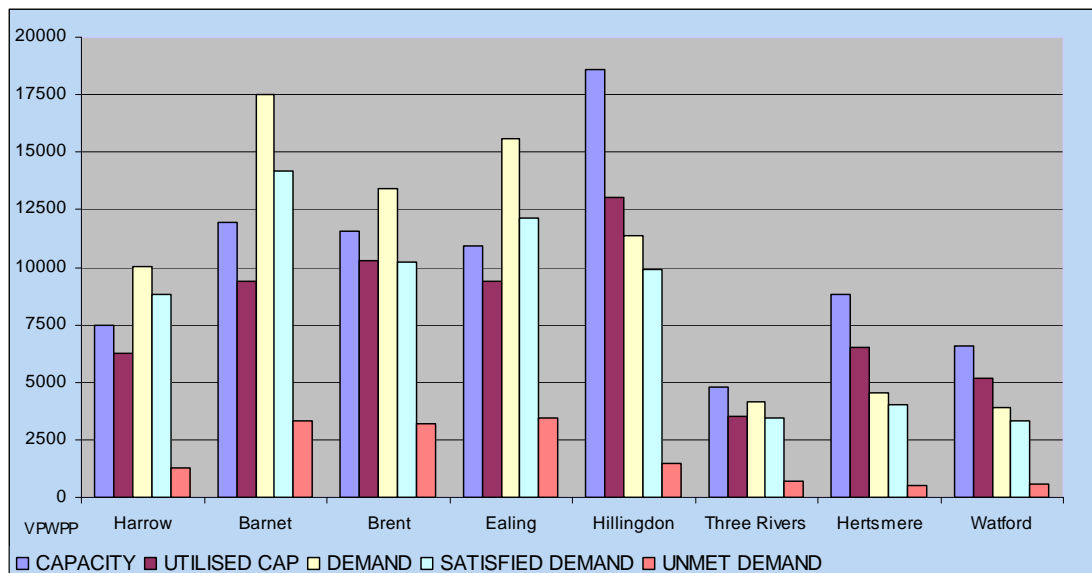
Study Area

Representation of all types of demand and capacity

- As in run 1 it is possible to illustrate and summarise all the findings described so far on all the types of demand: total; satisfied; unmet; as well as total capacity and utilised capacity (defined as how full the sports halls are) in one table. This is set out in Table 9 below and does provide comparative context for the findings reported for Harrow in comparison with and as well as part of the rest of the study area.
- The main findings to report from this table are:
 - Total capacity (indigo colour column) is less than total demand (cream colour column) in 4 authorities Harrow, Ealing, Barnet and Brent. Perhaps not unsurprisingly these are the authorities with the highest levels of used capacity across the study area.

- Unmet demand (terracotta colour column) is very high in 3 authorities at 24.9% of total demand in Brent, 21.2% in Ealing and 15% in Barnet. Again a direct reflection of the sports halls in these authorities being full and there not being spare capacity in the sports halls in the neighbouring authorities and within the catchment area of the 20 minute/1mile walk to catchment to absorb this demand.
- Satisfied demand (light blue colour column) is low in Brent at 75.1% of total demand and Ealing at 78.8% (cream colour column) but averaging around 82% in all the other authorities

Table 9: (Run 2) Total Capacity, Utilised Capacity, Total Demand, Satisfied Demand and Unmet Demand Across the Study Area - In Terms Of Weekly Visits In The Normal Peak Period



NEXT STEPS AND WAY FORWARD

84. The aim of this report is to set out the findings from the analysis of two sets of runs on the current and potential future provision for sports halls in Harrow and across a wider study area of 8 local authorities, over the period 2008 – 2018.
85. This is based on making change to the sports hall provision in Harrow and the surrounding study area over the 2008 – 2018 period. This is by the potential closure of some sports halls and the inclusion of a potential new sports hall in Harrow and a further 7 sports halls in the wider study area, between 2008 - 2018.
86. In addition, the second run analysis looked at, the impact of the projected changes in population between 2008 – 2018, across the study area.
87. The outcome of this work and report is not to SET the strategic context for future provision for sports halls but to INFORM it. In particular, to:
- set out views on how well the demand for sports halls is being met by Harrow's sports hall provision and the projected changes in sports hall supply;
 - assess the impact the projected changes in population have on the supply and demand for sports halls;
 - assess the location and scale of any unmet demand for sports halls; and
 - assess how the location of sports hall supply and demand in authorities which neighbour Harrow, influences both the import of demand from residents in neighbouring authorities into Harrow and the export of Harrow's sports hall demand to sports halls in neighbouring authorities.
88. The report has attempted to provide the baseline position in run 1 with the key findings. Then to identify the most significant findings, related to the specific changes in run 2.
89. It is hoped this study and report has achieved those outputs and does assist in providing an evidence base for the future strategic planning on the provision for sports halls across Harrow.

David Payne

Appendix 1

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARROW

BRIEF FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING ASSESSMENT FOR SPORTS HALLS

Assessment based on application of Sport England's Facilities Planning Model (FPM)

September 2008

Brief Description of Project

To assess the future demand and provision of sports halls in Harrow, particularly in terms of the projected increase in population and as support evidence in the preparation of Harrow's Local Development Framework (LDF).

Alongside Harrow, the study area will also include the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Ealing and Hillingdon as well as the Three Rivers, Hertsmere and Watford.

Assessment of the current demand and supply for sports halls in the study area will be carried out for 2008 utilising the GLA population projections for the London Boroughs and the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population projections for the non London Councils.

Assessment of the future demand and supply for sports halls in the study area for 2018 will include all known commitments and closures (detailed below) and utilising the GLA population projections for the London Boroughs and the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population projections for the non London Councils.

Appendix 1 Details of new halls and amendments not included in the Active Places database to be included in the analysis

SPORTS HALLS

Rule filter to be applied to all runs –

- Include all operational sports halls available for community use i.e. pay and play, membership, sports club/community association.
- Exclude all sports halls that are identified as private use only and have no public access.

- Exclude all sports halls smaller than 3 courts
- Include national default weightings
- Include IMD for commercial sports halls
- Include GLA population data for London Boroughs and ONS population data for non London Councils.

Run 1 Sports Halls – 2008 operational halls

This run is to establish the baseline data, current demand and supply, current areas of unmet demand and assist Harrow's future plans to address potential priority locations for future development. This run is to establish the baseline i.e. what is happening now.

Exclude -

- Existing Greenford Sports Centre sports hall facility ID 2001672
- Chalk Hill Youth Centre halls facility IDs 2209359 and 2209360 – closed

Include –

- Replacement Greenford Sports Centre sports hall – Ealing (opened June 2008)
- Northolt High School – changed from private to pay and play
- Include activity halls at Reynolds, Southall and Twyford (x2) Sports Centres, all in Ealing and noted in blue in returned Tech Spec – not in original Tech Spec
- All sports halls in the study area, which meet the criteria, set out under run assumptions above.

Run 2 Sports Halls – 2018 operational halls

This run is to establish the overall, satisfied and unmet demand for 2018 and is to include all known commitments and closures. This run is to establish the future needs within and surrounding Harrow.

Exclude -

- Existing Harrow LC sports hall facility IDs 2001678 and 2001679
- Existing Greenford Sports Centre sports hall facility ID 2001672
- Chalk Hill Youth Centre halls facility IDs 2209359 and 2209360 – closed

Include -

- Replacement Harrow LC sports hall - Harrow
- New Whitmore High School sports hall - Harrow
- New Botwell Green Leisure Centre sports hall - Hillingdon
- New/replacement Greenford Sports Centre sports hall – Ealing (opened June 2008)
- New Wembley Academy sports hall – Brent
- New Watford LC Central – Watford
- New Queens School sports hall – Watford
- New Preston Manor High School sports hall – Brent
- New Copland Community College - Brent

- New Uxbridge Pool sports hall – Hillingdon ID 2001858 (listed in original Tech Spec as “Hillingdon Athletics Stadium” but changed)
- New Harefield Academy sports hall – Hillingdon ID 2040194
- Northolt High School – changed from private to pay and play
- Include activity halls at Reynolds, Southall and Twyford (x2) Sports Centres, all in Ealing and noted in blue in returned Tech Spec – not in original Tech Spec
- All sports halls in the study area, which meet the criteria, set out under run assumptions

Sports Halls

Sports Hall	X and Y co-ords	Dimension	Area	Opening Hours	Community Use Peak Hrs	
Replacement Harrow LC Activity Hall 1 Activity Hall 2 Activity Hall 3	X 515945 Y 189526	30.1mx33.8m (8 court)	1017.38 sqm 190sqm 140sqm 134sqm	M-F 7am-11pm S/S 8am-8pm	40.5hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
New Whitmore High School Activity Hall	X 514252 Y 187341	33mx27m (6 court) 12mx10m	891sqm 120sqm	M-F 6pm-10pm S/S 9am-5pm	33hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
New Botwell Green LC Activity Hall	X 509746 Y 180080	33mx18m 12mx10m	594sqm 120sqm		40.5hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
Replacement Greenford SC	X 513222 Y 182703	33mx18m	594sqm		40.5hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
New Wembley Academy SC Activity Hall	X 519300 Y 186514	33mx18m 12mx10m	594sqm 120sqm	M-F 6pm-10pm S/S 9am-5pm	33 hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
New Watford LC Central Activity Hall	X 510382 Y 196909	33mx18m 12mx10m	594sqm 120sqm		40.5 hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
New Queens' School SC	X 512972 Y 196808	33mx18m	594sqm	M-F 6pm-10pm S/S 9am-5pm	33 hrs	Already in Tech Spec but details changed
New Preston Manor High School SC	X 518430 Y 186800	33mx18m	594sqm	M-F 6pm-10pm S/S	33hrs	Already in Tech Spec but details

				9am-5pm		changed
New Copland Community College Sports Hall	X Y	33mx18m	594sqm	M-F 6pm-10pm S/S 9am-5pm	33hrs	Added to Tech Spec in blue
New Uxbridge Pool Sports Hall	X506398 Y 184686	34m x 17.5m	595sqm	M-F 7am-10pm S/S 8am-6.30pm	52 hrs	Already in Tech Spec Listed as "Hillingdon Athletics Stadium" ID 2001858 but changed
New Harefield Academy	X 505755 Y 190957	33mx18m	594sqm	M-F 6pm-10pm S/S 9am-5pm	33hrs	Already in Tech Spec but details changed
Northolt High School	X 512680 Y 184970	33mx18m	594sqm	M-F 5.30-10pm S/S 9am-6pm	36.5hrs	Already in Tech Spec but details changed

