

London Borough of Newham Strategic Leisure Facility Needs Assessment

4 global Consulting

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4 global Consulting Terms of Reference

It is not possible to guarantee the fulfilment of any estimates or forecasts contained within this report, although they have been conscientiously prepared on the basis of our research and information made available to us at the time of the study.

The author(s) will not be held liable to any party for any direct or indirect losses, financial or otherwise, associated with any contents of this report. We have relied on a number of areas of information provided by the client, and have not undertaken additional independent verification of this data.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The London Borough of Newham Council has commissioned 4 global Consulting to prepare a Built Sports Facility Strategy to provide the Council with a clear evidence base and set of recommendations for future sports facility development across the borough.
- 1.1.2 A Leisure Needs Analysis (hereafter referred to as 'LNA') is a strategic assessment that provides an up to date analysis of the supply and demand of built sports facilities across a local authority. Given the breadth of sports played in the London Borough of Newham (hereafter referred to as the 'study area'), as well as the intention of the Council to incorporate as many types of sports and physical activity as possible, the assessment will focus on the following facility types:
- Indoor swimming pools;
 - Sports halls (minimum of three badminton courts in size);
 - Health and fitness suites;
 - Athletics provision;
 - Lawn bowls provision;
 - Outdoor tennis courts.
- 1.1.3 Whilst the Strategy provides a comprehensive assessment of key built sports facilities and provision available across the borough, particularly where these serve more mainstream needs, given the nature of some facilities in providing a more specialist sport or leisure offer (Equestrian or Boxing Centres for example) that are not assessed by the study, it does not comprise an exhaustive analysis of all types of provision that can be accessed in Newham.
- 1.1.4 It should be noted that in parallel to the LNA, the London Borough of Newham has also commissioned a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS), to provide a strategic analysis of grass pitch supply and demand across the study area. While activities (and the relevant facilities) for sports such as outdoor tennis and bowls are typically covered within the PPS, these facility types have been incorporated within the scope of the LNA as they have not been covered within the PPS.
- 1.1.5 In conjunction with the PPS, the LNA will provide a holistic analysis of sports facilities across the study area, leading to a comprehensive set of recommendations for the future development of facilities, in line with the needs of local residents.

1.2 Project Scope and Objectives

- 1.2.1 To provide the London Borough of Newham Council (hereafter referred to as 'LBN' or 'the Council') with a clear set of recommendations and a deliverable action plan, the LNA will provide the following high level outputs:
- A clear understanding of the current and future supply and demand issues for

key sporting facilities, in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility;

- Identification of recommendations and priorities to assist the Council and key stakeholders in the delivery of sporting outcomes for the area;
- Identify local needs and aspirations through a series of consultations at a national, regional and local level;

1.2.2 In addition to the purpose-built leisure facilities identified in the introduction, education facilities and community assets, such as community halls, will also be considered as part of the scope.

1.3 Report Structure

1.3.1 To provide LBN with a clear evidence base for future recommendations and development, the LNA report is presented in the following sections:

- Section 1: Introduction;
- Section 2: Methodology;
- Section 3: Strategic Context;
- Section 4: Facility Supply and Evidence Base;
- Section 5: Indoor Swimming Pools Assessment;
- Section 6: Indoor Sports Halls Assessment;
- Section 7: Health and Fitness Assessment;
- Section 8: Additional Sports Assessment;
- Section 9: Key Issues and Recommendations;
- Section 10: Future Investment Opportunities;
- Section 11: Conclusion.

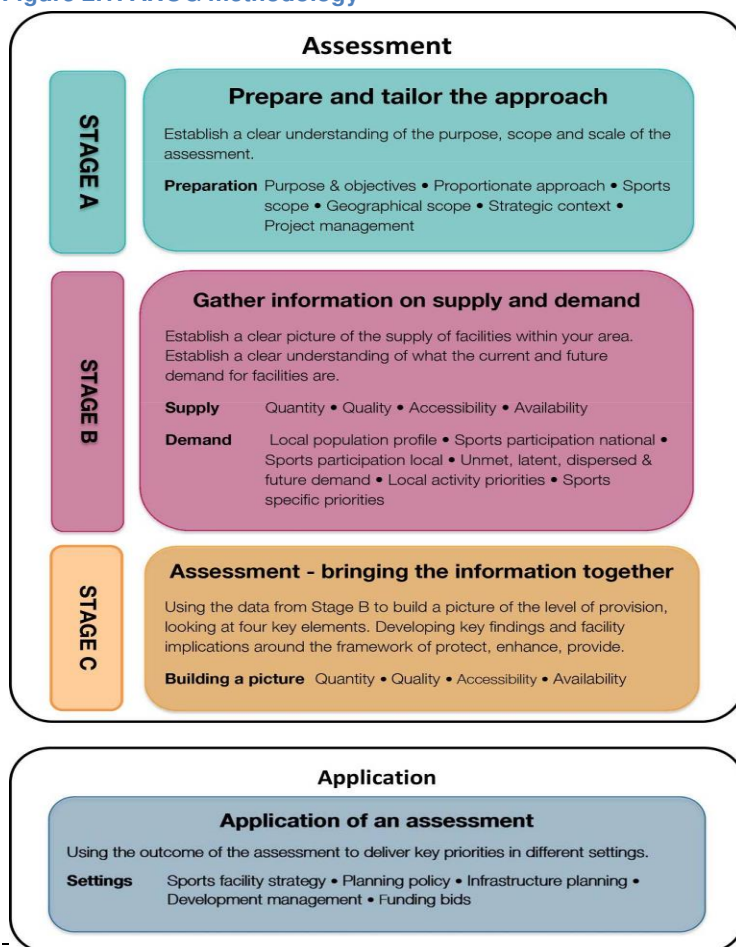
1.3.2 Further documentation will be included as appendices and referenced throughout:

- Appendix A – FPM Key Findings;
- Appendix B – Sports Club Survey Summary;
- Appendix C – Population Figures;
- Appendix D – Borough Sports Profile;
- Appendix E – Site Assessment Summaries;
- Appendix F – Future Need Calculator.
- Appendix G – GIS Mapping Outputs.

2 Methodology

- 2.1.1 To ensure that the LNA is in line with industry best practice, the strategy has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (ANOG)¹, published in 2014. In line with the ANOG guidance, a proven methodology has been used, as illustrated in Figure 2.1 below.
- 2.1.2 The findings in this report are based on data collected from several credible sources, including but not limited to:
- Local authority and public policy strategic documentation;
 - Sport England tools, including the Facility Planning Model (FPM), Active Places Power, the Active People Survey, Market Segmentation and the Sports Facility Calculator;
 - Stakeholder consultation, including LBN Officers, Sport England, Active Newham, Relevant National Governing Bodies of Sport, London Sport and key user clubs; and
 - Site visits, undertaken at all strategically important sites across the study area.

Figure 2.1: ANOG methodology



¹ <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/planning-tools-and-guidance/assessing-needs-and-opportunities-guidance/>

Strategic Context

3 Strategic Context

3.1 London Borough of Newham

3.1.1 Newham is an inner London borough at the heart of East London, surrounded by other urban and suburban authorities, whilst being only a few miles from the City. To the south it adjoins the Thames with a major area of historic docks, to the west, the River Lea and to the east the River Roding. Strategic road and rail connections link it to the City to the west, the wider Thames Gateway area to the east, and the Stansted-Cambridge corridor to the north.

3.1.2 The Metropolitan area of Stratford is located in the north-west of the borough, with the major area of East Ham towards the east; important population centres are located at Canning Town to the west, Forest Gate to the north, Green Street towards the centre, and East Beckton to the south-east.

3.1.3 Stratford is a particularly important interchange, with high speed rail travel to Europe, complementing London City Airport's domestic and international air links. The major growth areas in the borough are Stratford, the Royal Docks, Canning Town and Lea Valley/Olympic Park.

3.2 Planning Policy Introduction

3.2.1 As the Leisure Needs Assessment will be utilised as part of the evidence base for the LBN Local Plan review, it is key that the study is developed in line with national, regional and local planning policy, to ensure a consistent approach to sports facility provision. The majority of the relevant national documents are summarised in Appendix 1, however the main ones are summarised below. These national policies inform the approach to current and future provision of sports facilities, linked to health improvement, increased participation, and the appropriate levels of provision of facilities to meet local needs.

3.2.2 From a planning perspective, the national agenda makes the link between national planning policy, the Local Plan and population growth at local level, and the need to plan for increased demands for infrastructure and provision, linked to Protect, Enhance and Provide; these are the key elements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which is summarised in section 3.3 below. Effectively, the planning policy sets out to ensure that there is sufficient provision of indoor and outdoor sport and recreation facilities at the local level, based on retaining i.e. Protect, improving i.e. Enhance, and where evidenced, new provision i.e. Provide.

3.3 National Planning Policy

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF)

3.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement for local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local

needs. Paragraphs 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities:

“Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required”.

3.3.2 “Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or
- The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or
- The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.”

PROTECTION, ENHANCEMENT AND PROVISION OF FACILITIES

3.3.3 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide playing pitches, as follows:

- **Protect** sports from loss as a result of re-development;
- **Enhance** existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management;
- **Provide** new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future.

3.4 Regional Planning Policy

THE LONDON PLAN MARCH 2016

3.4.1 The London Plan provides an overarching strategic framework for London, setting out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social objectives for the city’s development over the next 20–25 years.

3.4.2 The document brings together the geographic and locational (although not site specific) aspects of the Mayor’s other strategies – including those dealing with:

- Transport;
- Economic Development;

- Housing;
- Culture;
- A range of social issues such as children and young people, health inequalities and food;
- A range of environmental issues such as climate change (adaptation and mitigation), air quality, noise and waste;
- The framework for the development and use of land in London, linking in improvements to infrastructure (especially transport); setting out proposals for implementation, coordination and resourcing; and helping to ensure joined-up policy delivery by the GLA Group of organisations (including Transport for London);
- The strategic, London-wide policy context within which boroughs should set their detailed local planning policies;
- The policy framework for the Mayor's own decisions on the strategic planning applications referred to him;
- An essential part of achieving sustainable development, a healthy economy and a more inclusive society in London.

3.4.3 The London Plan takes account of three cross-cutting themes:

- Economic development and wealth creation;
- Social development; and
- Improvement of the environment.

3.4.4 The Mayor has also had regard to the principle that there should be equality of opportunity for all people, and to:

- Reducing health inequality and promoting Londoners' health;
- Climate change and the consequences of climate change;
- Achieving sustainable development in the United Kingdom;
- The desirability of promoting and encouraging use of the Thames, particularly for passenger and freight transportation;
- The need to ensure consistency between the strategies prepared by the Mayor;
- The need to ensure consistency with national policies and international treaty obligations notified to the Mayor by Government; and
- The resources available to implement the Mayor's strategies.

3.4.5 Policies for London as a whole are set out in the London Plan, updated and adopted in 2016. The London Plan emphasises the importance to London as a whole of the rejuvenation of East London, including the securing of a lasting Olympic legacy.

3.4.6 The main spatial proposals in the plan relevant to Newham are two large opportunity areas stretching from Stratford and the Olympic Park, down to Lea Valley and east through the Royal Docks to Beckton (the Arc of Opportunity). The London Plan recognises the important role of Stratford in East London - it also recognises the importance of other centres in Newham - East Ham, Green Street, Canning Town, Forest Gate and East Beckton.

3.4.7 Table 3.1 below highlights the town centre settlements, located in Newham, that have been identified as having future growth potential.

Table 3.1: Newham Town Centre Growth – Source: London Plan (2016)

Centre	Classification	Policy Direction
Stratford	Metropolitan: Typically contain at least 100,000 sq m of retail, leisure and service floorspace. These centres generally have very good accessibility and significant employment, service and leisure functions.	High R*: Town centres likely to experience strategically significant levels of growth with strong demand and/or large-scale retail, leisure or office development in the pipeline and with existing or potential public transport capacity to accommodate it.
East Ham	Major – Typically found within the inner and some parts of outer London. Generally contain at least 50,000 sq m of retail, leisure and service floorspace.	Medium R*: Includes town centres with moderate levels of demand for retail, leisure or office floorspace and with physical and public transport capacity to accommodate it.
Canning Town	District – Provides convenience goods and services for more local communities and accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.	
East Beckton		
Forest Gate		
Green Street/Upton Park		

* The 'R' identifies an area where existing capacity can be utilised to achieve regeneration objectives including physical, environmental and economic renewal.

3.4.8 The Plan estimates that 42,389 new homes are required in London each year, in the period of 2015 and 2025. Within this, the annual target for Newham (including the portion of the borough that is now within the London Legacy Development Corporation boundary) is set at 3,076. This is significantly above the average target for London Boroughs, which stands at 1,324 new homes per year.

3.5 Local Planning Policy – Newham’s Local Plan

3.5.1 The Local Plan sets out a vision and framework for development in the borough. It addresses needs and opportunities across a number of themes, including housing, the economy, infrastructure, sustainability and climate change.

3.5.2 The Local Plan, comprising the Core Strategy (2012), Detailed Sites and Policies DPD (2016), Policies Map (2016) and the Joint Waste Plan (2012) is the starting-point for the

determination of planning within the borough. Along with the NPPF and the London Plan it forms the Development Plan against which individual proposals are assessed.

- 3.5.3 LB Newham has eight community neighbourhoods, each with a community lead councillor. Community Neighbourhoods form the basis of the Local Plan and a large amount of spatial planning, events and community activity. Further detail on the Community Neighbourhoods is included within section 3.8 of this report.
- 3.5.4 The spatial policies for the Community Neighbourhoods in Newham identify a number of strategic site allocations where most of the growth in Newham will take place. Growth is planned to ensure that not only does adequate housing come forward to meet the needs of Newham's residents, but that this is accompanied by both jobs and supporting infrastructure. Most of this will occur within the Arc of Opportunity². However, the strategy recognises the importance of integrating this new development with the existing communities in 'Urban Newham'. New and enhanced physical, social, transport and green infrastructure will need to be provided to support these new communities. Key policy references: S1, S4, S6, H1, H2, H3, H4, INF1, INF2, INF6 and INF8.

(Source: Local Plan)

THE CORE STRATEGY (2012)

- 3.5.5 The Council's Spatial Vision for Newham can be found within Newham's Core Strategy (2012); a summary of the vision is as follows:
- Newham has a vital role in the continuing development of London as a World City. Our ambition is to develop sustainably, building on the area's heritage and location, and as the City spreads eastwards, to place the borough at the heart of the economic growth of London. Newham will be a vibrant, dynamic, cohesive and ambitious borough that maximises the opportunities for transformation and regeneration that come from the Olympic and Paralympic Games, excellent transport connections, a wealth of development land and wider sub-regional growth, and its young and diverse population;
 - Newham will be the most exciting place in East London offering improved living standards, a wealth of job opportunities and a sense of well-being that comes from a high quality and safe environment. In twenty years' time those living here can expect to be as skilled, as prosperous, as safe and as healthy as those living anywhere else in London - with access to good schools, a better choice of homes, shops, services and facilities that reflect our population's diversity and a world class Olympic Legacy. The area's natural and built resources of waterside, docks, rivers and green spaces will be improved, facilitating their active use and creating outstanding public spaces

² <https://www.transformnewham.com/regeneration>

as part of development that exemplifies excellence of design;

- By 2027, many more people will be living and working in Newham, in and around a connected and integrated series of distinctive successful places, with vibrant, accessible and focused multi-functional Town and Local Centres at the heart of stable, mixed and balanced communities. These will be supported by recognised and enhanced natural, cultural, heritage and infrastructural assets that provide vital connections, breathing and social space, interest and variety, together with opportunities to work locally through a greater mixing of land uses.

3.5.6 The Core Strategy Policy INF8 sets out the approach to bringing forward the development of community facilities. This policy states:

“Development and growth in the borough will be coordinated with the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to maintain and improve quality of life, ensuring a balance between jobs housing and social infrastructure, to meet the needs of existing and new communities.”

3.5.7 The Council will therefore ensure that a range of community facilities are provided to meet existing and forecast demand by:

- Ensuring development is supported by appropriate facilities to meet local needs;
- Ensuring all community facilities are located in places that are, or will be, accessible by a range of means of transport, including walking and cycling, and that development itself is accessible to all groups, prioritising town and local centre sites where compatible with Policy SP6;
- Retaining or re-providing community facilities where a local need exists, that can be clearly demonstrated;
- Ensuring all new community facilities are inclusive and open and available to all members of the local community;
- Co-locating facilities and services;
- Entering into joint venture arrangements where co-funding is considered to be the best and most cost-effective means of delivering services;
- Encouraging the provision of services by social enterprise and third sector organisations.

3.5.8 Community facilities are defined for the purposes of this policy as education (from pre-school to further and higher education) and training, health, social, leisure, places of worship, community (which could include pubs, in some cases, where other facilities are lacking), cultural and civic uses (including criminal justice and court facilities) and emergency services.

3.5.9 An active and connected community is about ensuring that residents and businesses have the local infrastructure and services that give them greater choice about how they access services. It is important that people have access to community facilities and that they are inclusive and accessible to everyone. They should also be well managed and maintained and located in areas that are accessible to all.

DETAILED SITES AND POLICIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (2016)

3.5.10 The Detailed Sites and Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) supports the Local Plan: Core Strategy by adding further detailed policies across the five major themes, allocating non-strategic sites to help boost the delivery of homes and jobs and reviewing boundaries to help implement other policies.

3.5.11 Of particular note for the Leisure Needs Assessment, the DPD introduces INF10 – Locating Community Facilities as a new policy. This policy has the overall objective of:

“Ensuring that the delivery and retention of community facilities is carefully managed in order to align provision with the needs of the community.”

3.5.12 As a resource for community resilience, the Council will ensure that the delivery and retention of community facilities is carefully managed in order to ensure provision of facilities which meet the needs of the community. A selection of the key requirements for development proposals are identified below, with only those of relevance to potential sport and physical activity development referenced within this report:

- The need to provide for use by more than one section of the community;
- The importance of demonstrating the local need for new, intensified or replacement facilities through evidence including;
- That at least 67% of users will ordinarily be Newham residents;
- That existing facilities cannot meet the identified need, taking into account the need to consider innovative approaches to provision.

3.5.13 These requirements are key to any future planning and development of sports and physical activity facilities across the borough. For new investment, they provide a clear direction for where facilities should be located and how they should meet the needs of residents. In addition, they provide a core set of requirements that should be addressed as part of any refurbishment or improvement of existing facilities.

LOCAL PLAN REVIEW

3.5.14 Newham’s Local Plan, which has been summarised previously within this section, shapes the future of the borough and sets out the Council’s plans to make the best use of available space and opportunities.

3.5.15 To ensure the planning framework for the borough is robust and up to date, the Council are currently (at the time of final report issue) undertaking a Local Plan review (LPR) to address a number of current issues and take advantage of new opportunities. As part of

this, the Council have carried out public consultation on draft iterations of the document, introducing new policy and site allocations. This document is accompanied by an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) and supported by a number of Evidence Base documents, of which the Leisure Needs Assessment is one.

- 3.5.16 The LPR, once complete, will deliver a Local Plan document that amalgamates the policies of the Core Strategy and the DSPDPD, to create on streamlined Local Plan.

3.6 Sports and Physical Activity Strategic Context

A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT

- 3.6.1 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport, following a consultation paper in 2015, launched the new strategy ‘Sporting Future: A new Strategy for an Active Nation’ in 2016. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation’s appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (highest profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.
- 3.6.2 The sport strategy is targeting five outcomes which each sports organisation, public or private sector, will be measured against:
- Physical wellbeing;
 - Mental wellbeing;
 - Individual development;
 - Social and community development;
 - Economic development.
- 3.6.3 Government funding will go toward organisations which can best demonstrate that they will deliver some or all of the five outcomes.
- 3.6.4 The Delivery of the outcomes will be through three broad outputs:
- More people from very deprived backgrounds regularly and meaningfully taking part in sport and physical activity, volunteering and experiencing live sport;
 - A more productive, sustainable and responsible sports sector;
 - Maximising international and domestic sporting success and the impact of major sporting events.

SPORT ENGLAND STRATEGY 2016 - 'TOWARDS AN ACTIVE NATION'

3.6.5 The Vision for this Strategy is: 'We want everyone in England regardless of age, background or level of ability to feel able to engage in sport and physical activity. Some will be young, fit and talented, but most will not. We need a sport sector that welcomes everyone – meets their needs, treats them as individuals and values them as customers'.

3.6.6 The Sport England Strategy 'Towards an Active Nation' puts the policies set out in 'A new Strategy for an Active Nation' into practice. This will mean significant change for Sport England and for their partners.

3.6.7 This strategy sets out how Sport England will deliver this task. The key changes Sport England will make are:

- Focusing more money and resources on tackling inactivity because this is where the gains for the individual and for society are greatest;
- Investing more in children and young people from the age of five to build positive attitudes to sport and activity as the foundations of an active life;
- Helping those who are active now to carry on, but at lower cost to the public purse over time. Sport England will work with those parts of the sector that serve the core market to help them identify ways in which they can become more sustainable and self-sufficient;
- Putting customers at the heart of what we do, responding to how they organise their lives and helping the sector to be more welcoming and inclusive, especially of those groups currently under-represented in sport;
- Helping sport to keep pace with the digital expectations of customers;
- Working nationally where it makes sense to do so (for example on infrastructure and workforce) but encouraging stronger local collaboration to deliver a more joined-up experience of sport and activity for customers;
- Working with a wider range of partners, including the private sector, using our expertise as well as our investment to help others align their resources;
- Working with the sector to encourage innovation and share best practice particularly through applying the principles and practical learning of behaviour change.

LB NEWHAM PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SPORT BOROUGH PROFILE 2016

3.6.8 As part of the support that London Sport offer to local authorities across London, a dedicated physical activity and sport profile has been created (September 2016), which provides detail on demographics, physical activity and sport participation, health, education and funding opportunities, among others.

3.6.9 This profile is included in this report as Appendix D, however the key findings are summarised below:

- Participation in physical activity and sport is below the London average, particularly for females and the white population;
- Latent demand for physical activity is high;
- Overall, 33.5% of the population have been identified as being inactive;
- The health profile of Newham is worse than the London average, with the cost of inactivity being particularly high (£22,021,280).

3.6.10 Overall there are 241 sports facilities in the borough, in addition to a number of strategic parks and open spaces, such as the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, West Ham Park and Wanstead Flats.

3.7 Corporate Policy Review

3.7.1 The following sections summarise the key policies and strategies that are relevant to this project but do not fall under the previous planning policy review.

LB NEWHAM CORPORATE PLAN 2010-2013

3.7.2 The Plan focusses on improving the services LB Newham provides for residents, ensuring value for money, high performance and quality services. It is updated each year to reflect the key priorities for the council over the coming three years in line with budget planning. The Council's priorities are based on what residents have told them is important to them, and are reflected in the Sustainable Community Strategy – which is the long- term vision for the borough: to make Newham a place where people choose to live, work and stay.

3.7.3 The key principles of LB Newham's approach are 'building personal and economic capacity', 'trust and fairness' and 'connecting people'

3.7.4 The Council sees the borough as the future of London, based on the ambition and aspirations to put young people at the heart of the future. The borough aims to create sustainable employment and a strong and innovative local economy.

3.7.5 The Vision for the borough reflects the fact that London is moving east at an accelerated pace, given the massive scale of regeneration progressing from the Olympic Park and Stratford City in the north of the borough, to the £3.7 billion regeneration of Canning Town and Custom House and on to the rejuvenation of the Royal Docks.

3.7.6 The vision for the borough is about harnessing its diversity and addressing its deprivation, to create and deliver new chances and opportunities for all.

NEWHAM'S SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY FOR 2010–2030

3.7.7 Building on the original 2010 ambitious 20-year vision to make Newham a 'place where people choose to live, work and stay', 24 aspirations have been identified for the

borough. The Sustainability Strategy summarises these aspirations under three key areas; Community, Economic and Personal resilience.

3.7.8 The combined aspirations for each area aim to close the gap between east London and the rest of the borough, with the final aim that “within 20 years the communities that host the 2012 Games will have the same social and economic chances as their neighbours across London”. This is part of a convergence framework supported by the Mayor of London.

3.7.9 The commissioning strands are:

- Community Resilience;
 - ✓ A strong and cohesive community
 - ✓ An active and connected community
 - ✓ A high quality physical environment
 - ✓ A community that is safe and feels safe
 - ✓ Genuine housing options for the community
 - ✓ Enabling Public Services
- Economic Resilience;
 - ✓ A strong local economy
 - ✓ Local people in work
 - ✓ Residents in financial control
- Personal Resilience;
 - ✓ Children get the best start in Life
 - ✓ People realise their potential
 - ✓ People are healthy
 - ✓ People are in control and independent
 - ✓ People are safe

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA)

3.7.10 The JSNA is currently being updated; the health profile data is taken from the borough profile developed by London Sport in 2016.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING STRATEGIC REFERENCE GROUP

3.7.11 The Health and Wellbeing Strategic Reference Group brings together organisations and bodies which provide health care in Newham to improve the quality of and access to health care in the borough.

3.7.12 It also aims to reduce health inequalities within Newham and between Newham and the rest of London. The group’s responsibilities include:

- Providing a forum for organisations and bodies that provide health care in Newham to share information;
- Identifying important issues and trends through this information sharing;

- Identifying solutions to issues and recommending them to the Health and Wellbeing Board;
- Working together to bring health care improvements in line with the Health and Wellbeing Board's strategy;
- Working with the Health and Wellbeing Board to talk to organisations which provide health care, patients and the wider public and getting them to talk to each other;
- Report and make recommendations to the Health and Wellbeing Board;
- Undertaking tasks that the Health and Wellbeing Board ask for, that help the board;
- Make open and transparent decisions that are also in line with the group's responsibilities
- Promoting health and wellbeing services;
- Creating conditions for local residents to manage and improve their own health;
- Giving support to the local social care agenda.

NEWHAM CHILDREN'S TRUST AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN 2015-2018

3.7.13 The three priorities for the 85,000 children and young people in LB Newham, identified in the Plan are:

- Improving health and emotional wellbeing;
- Supporting learning and skills;
- Keeping children safe.

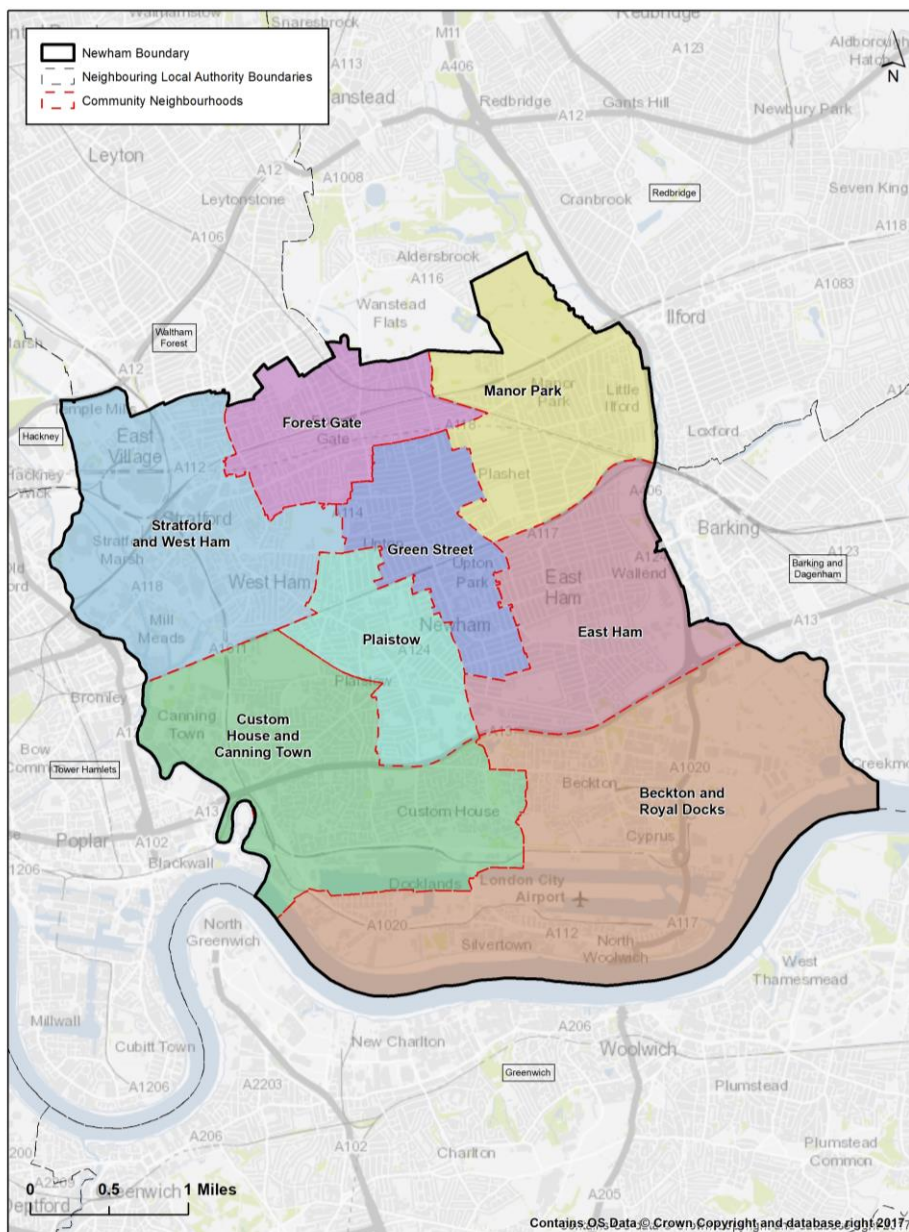
3.7.14 Their vision for Newham is: *To ensure that each one of our 85,000 children and young people has the skills, health and resilience to meet the challenges of adult life in the 21st century.* Delivery objectives have been identified under each of the above priorities, as follows:

- Improving health and emotional wellbeing;
 - ✓ Giving our children the best start in life
 - ✓ Promoting healthy lifestyles
 - ✓ Strengthening emotional resilience
- Supporting learning and skills;
 - ✓ Developing skills for work
 - ✓ Redesigning support for children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities
 - ✓ Improving early help in schools
- Keeping children safe;
 - ✓ Strengthening the children's triage service
 - ✓ Improving the multi-agency response to children at risk of harm
 - ✓ Supporting vulnerable groups of young people

3.8 Spatial Analysis

- 3.8.1 LB Newham has eight community neighbourhoods, each with a community lead councillor. Community Neighbourhoods are at the heart of the Council and form the basis of the Local Plan and a large amount of spatial planning, events and community activity.
- 3.8.2 It is important to consider these Community Neighbourhoods, as they allow the strategy to provide recommendations at a sub-local authority (or sub-area) level. This means that recommendations are more focussed and fit-for-purpose, given the specific geographical area.
- 3.8.3 Figure 3.2 below shows each of the Community Neighbourhoods, which will be referenced as part of the population analysis and future recommendations.

Figure 3.2: Community Neighbourhoods



Community Neighbourhoods in Newham



3.9 Population and Demographic Analysis

3.9.1 The current and future population profile of LBN and the locations of population growth are important to understand in planning for the future provision of sport and physical activity.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

3.9.2 Table 3.2 below provides a summary of the key population and demographics trends for LBN. It should be noted that in line with the Playing Pitch Strategy and following consultation with the Council, this strategy will reference the Greater London Authority (GLA) Interim 2015 long term trend population statistics. Long-term 10-year migration scenarios are more likely to capture both highs and lows of population change and are not as dependent as 5-year scenarios on trends that are unlikely to be repeated. Future leisure needs are modelled using both the 5-year and 10-year trend scenarios, although the 10-year trend is considered the most appropriate measure, to ensure a consistency of approach with the SHMA, thus will act as the baseline for this study.

3.9.3 The Newham Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2016) (SHMA) is a part of the evidence base for the LB Newham Local Plan, and was developed as part of a wider study for the London Boroughs of Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham, Waltham Forest and Redbridge. The purpose of the study is to support the Local Authority in objectively assessing and evidencing the need for housing across the borough³.

3.9.4 The SHMA uses the GLA long-term trend migration scenario as a basis for its core analysis. The LNA assessment will also utilise this long-term trend migration scenario, however the updated 2015 figures will be used, as this data represents the most up to date population projections. This approach is also being utilised as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy, which is running in parallel to the LNA. To maintain consistency, the 2014 figures are set out within Appendix C.

Table 3.2: Population and demographics analysis for LBN

LN Newham Demographic Summary	Data	Commentary
Current population	341,545 (2017 estimate) (GLA Long Term Trend 2015 interim).	
Future population-2033	386,649	This represents a significant amount of population growth over the lifetime of the strategy, which is likely to increase the demand for sport and physical activity facilities.
Age profile	One in four residents is aged 15 or under.	There is a larger than average proportion of

³ North East London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (Opinion Research Services: 2016)

LN Newham Demographic Summary	Data	Commentary
	The number of residents aged 0-24 is growing rapidly, but reducing between 25-34. The numbers of those aged 60-74 are increasing significantly. Older people will make up an increasing proportion of the population, as the number of people aged 60 or above significantly increases throughout the next 10 years. This is the only age group forecast to have very significant changes in size. The number of people aged 65 or above will increase by almost 12,000 from 24,000 in 2017 to around 36,300 in 2033.	males, young people under the age of 35, and a large Asian community with a high proportion of Muslims.
Ethnicity	Largest group - Asian community 43.2% Second largest group- White British 29%	Newham is the most diverse place in the UK with over 200 languages and dialects spoken in the borough.
Deprivation	Newham is the 25th most deprived local authority area in the UK. Areas of deprivation are found across the borough. 13 Lower Super Output Areas in Newham are in the 10% most deprived nationally.	Deprivation statistics have improved since the last publication in 2010, with deprivation rank moving from 2 nd to 25 th and the proportion of LSOA's in the most 10% deprived nationally moving from 50 to 13.

COMMUNITY NEIGHBOURHOOD PROJECTIONS

3.9.5 To align with the Local Plan and spatial analysis undertaken by LB Newham, population projections have been provided by Community Neighbourhood in Table 3.3 below. The detailed population statistics are provided in Appendix C - Population Figures.

Table 3.3: Community Neighbourhood Population Projections

Community Neighbourhood	Long Term 2017	Long Term 2033	Long Term Change 2017 - 2033
Beckton and Royal Docks Community Neighbourhood	28,620	31,910	11%
Custom House and Canning Town Community Neighbourhood	51,893	58,811	13%
East Ham Community Neighbourhood	49,203	55,919	14%
Forest Gate Community Neighbourhood	51,633	58,533	13%

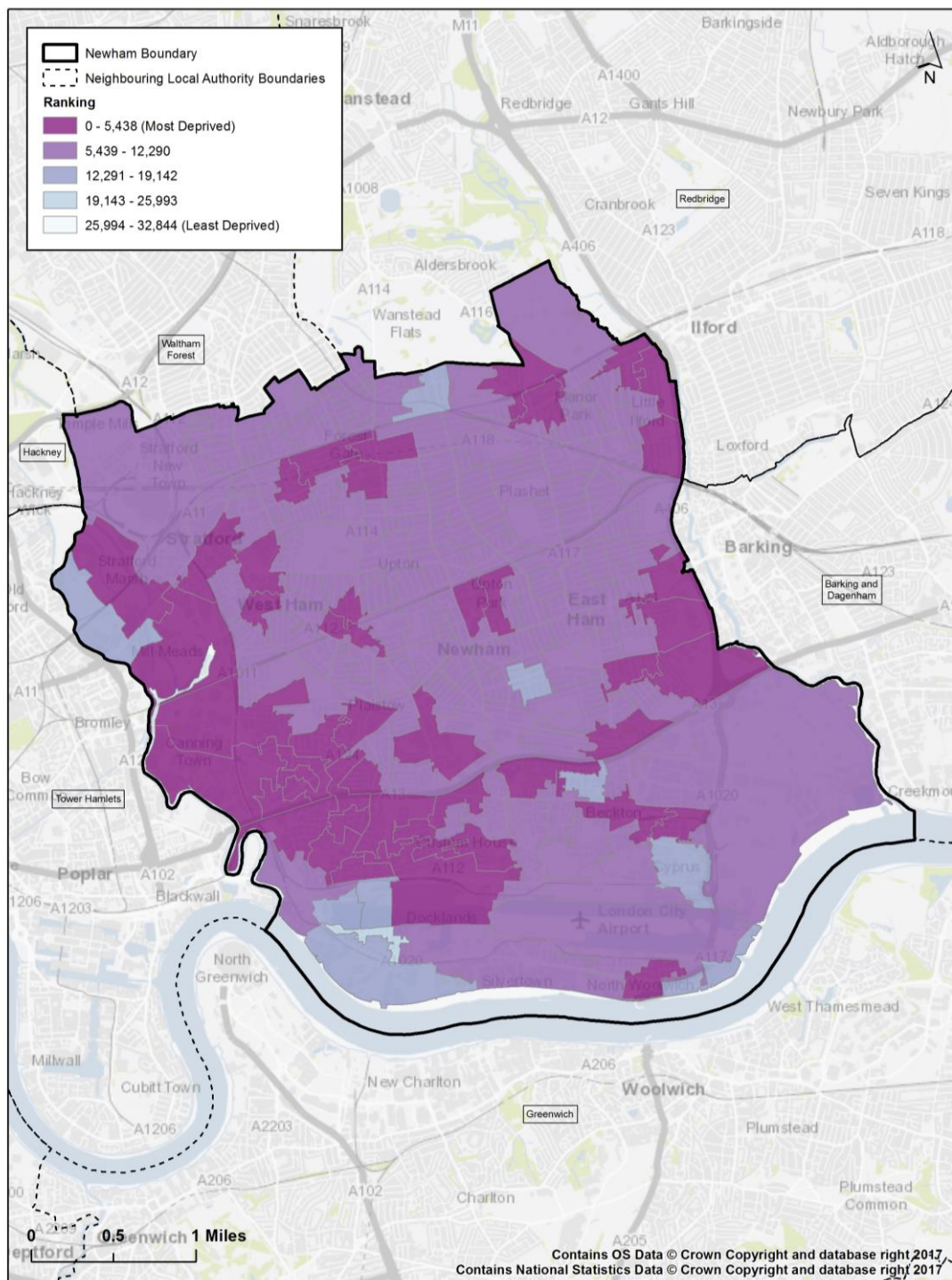
Community Neighbourhood	Long Term 2017	Long Term 2033	Long Term Change 2017 - 2033
Green Street Community Neighbourhood	48,769	55,278	13%
Manor Park Community Neighbourhoods	39,193	44,445	13%
Plaistow Community Neighbourhoods	35,533	40,363	14%
Stratford and West Ham Community Neighbourhood	36,699	41,391	13%

3.9.6 Figure 3.3 overleaf show the population density across the Local Authority, utilising the community neighbourhoods identified above and the long term population statistics. A spatial analysis of the alternative (short-term) population projections is included within Appendix G – GIS Mapping Outputs

DEPRIVATION ANALYSIS

- 3.9.7 It is key that any future sporting developments meet the specific needs of their residents and it therefore important to consider deprivation trends for the study area. Geographical areas with a high level of deprivation will typically have lower levels of health, standard of living and car ownership, which all contribute to a lower overall level of participation.
- 3.9.8 Figure 3.4 shows the levels of deprivation across the study area, with the most deprived areas being located on the western side of the study area.

Figure 3.4: Deprivation Analysis - 2017

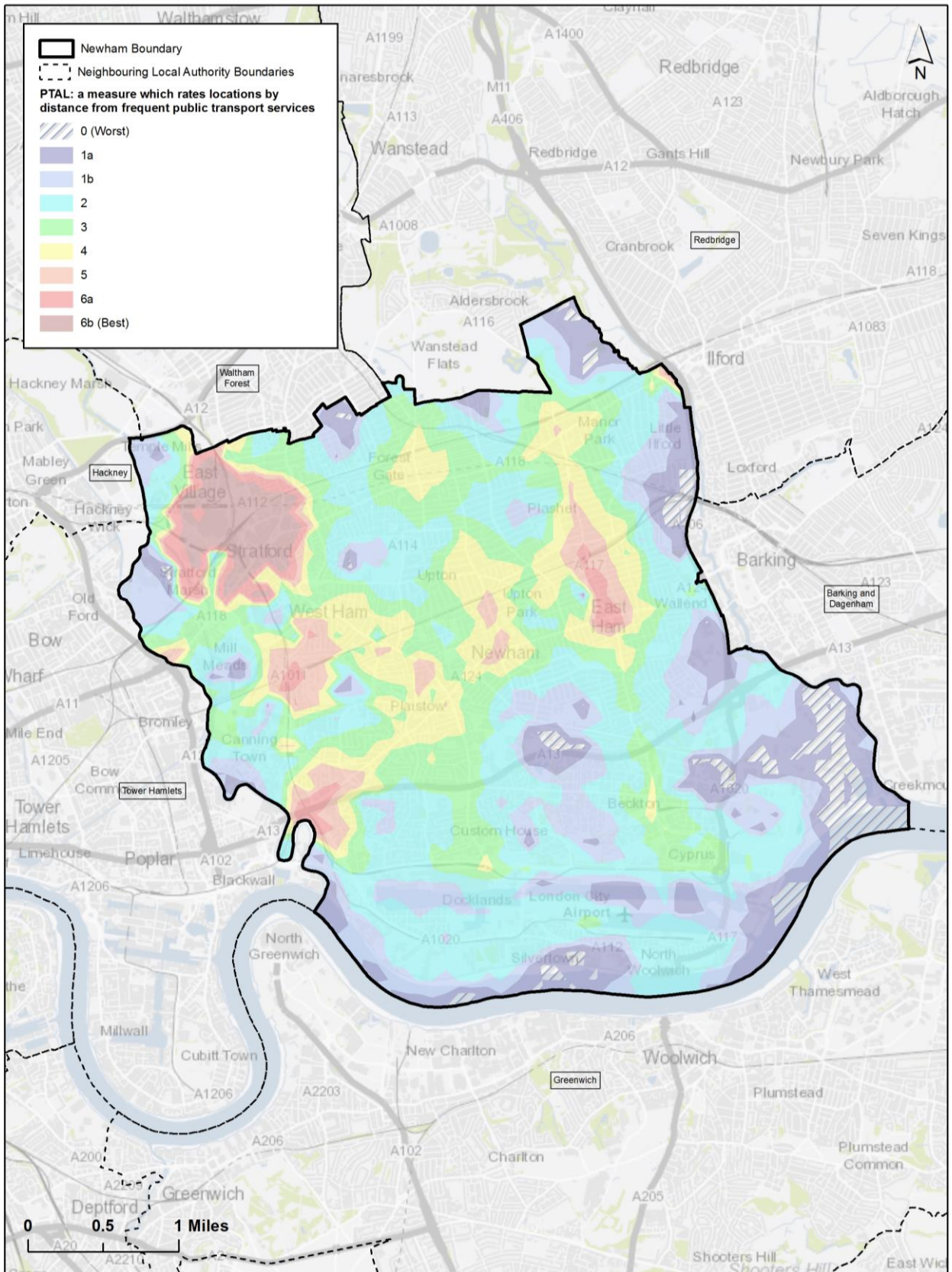


Index of multiple deprivation by lower super output area in Newham (2015)

3.10 Transport Analysis

- 3.10.1 When assessing the availability and accessibility of sport and leisure facilities, it is key to understand the quality and availability of public transport, so that residents without a car are able to access facilities.
- 3.10.2 The Freedom Pass gives older residents, and those with a disability, free travel on almost all public transport in London. This pass is very important in the borough, particularly for those who do not have access to a car. Car ownership in Newham is very low, with the 2011 Census identifying that the study area had the 11th highest number of people with no access to a car or van, when compared with all local authorities across England and Wales. LBN is also ranked 11th in London, for people with no access to a car or van, with all of the top 10 local authorities falling within London.
- 3.10.3 With this in mind, a detailed analysis of public transport accessibility is required, to understand whether facilities are located in the optimum areas, for access via public transport.
- 3.10.4 Figure 3.5 overleaf provides an illustration of the accessibility to public transport networks across the study area, utilising PTAL (Public Transport Accessibility Level) data provided by Transport for London.
- 3.10.5 The graphic illustrates that there is good access to transport links in and around the areas of Stratford, East Ham, West Ham and north east of Canning Town. Conversely, areas around the edge of the study area, especially in the south east corner of the study area, have poor accessibility to public transport. This will need to be considered as part of any future planning for facility provision.
- 3.10.6 To provide an additional layer of analysis for transport and accessibility across LB Newham, Figure 3.6 shows the PTAL rating for the borough, compared with the wider area of central and east London. This wider analysis indicates that although there are small areas that have the PTAL rating of 6a or 6b (greatest accessibility), nearby London boroughs generally appear to have a more consistent level of public transport. This is particularly apparent for the north London boroughs, such as LB Islington and Hackney, which appear to have a high coverage of 6a rated transport accessibility.
- 3.10.7 Furthermore, the swimming pool and sports hall needs assessment each contain individual assessment of public transport accessibility for strategic facilities across the local authority. This will inform the recommendations and action plan, alongside the walk time analysis that has been undertaken.
- 3.10.8 Accessibility and the use of public transport will be expanded upon as part of the individual facility sections. Where applicable, a walk-time analysis will also be undertaken, to identify how accessible facilities are for residents who are not able or do not choose to travel by car or public transport.

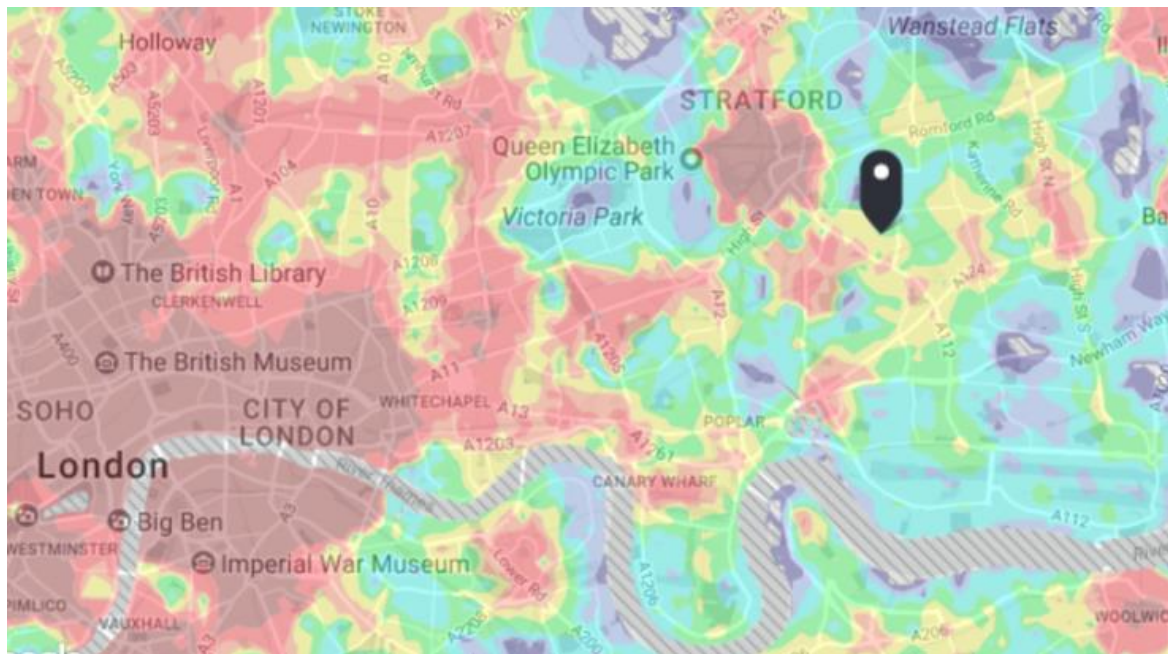
Figure 3.5: Transport Analysis for LBN



Public transport accessibility levels in Newham



Figure 3.6: Transport Analysis for LBN – London Comparison

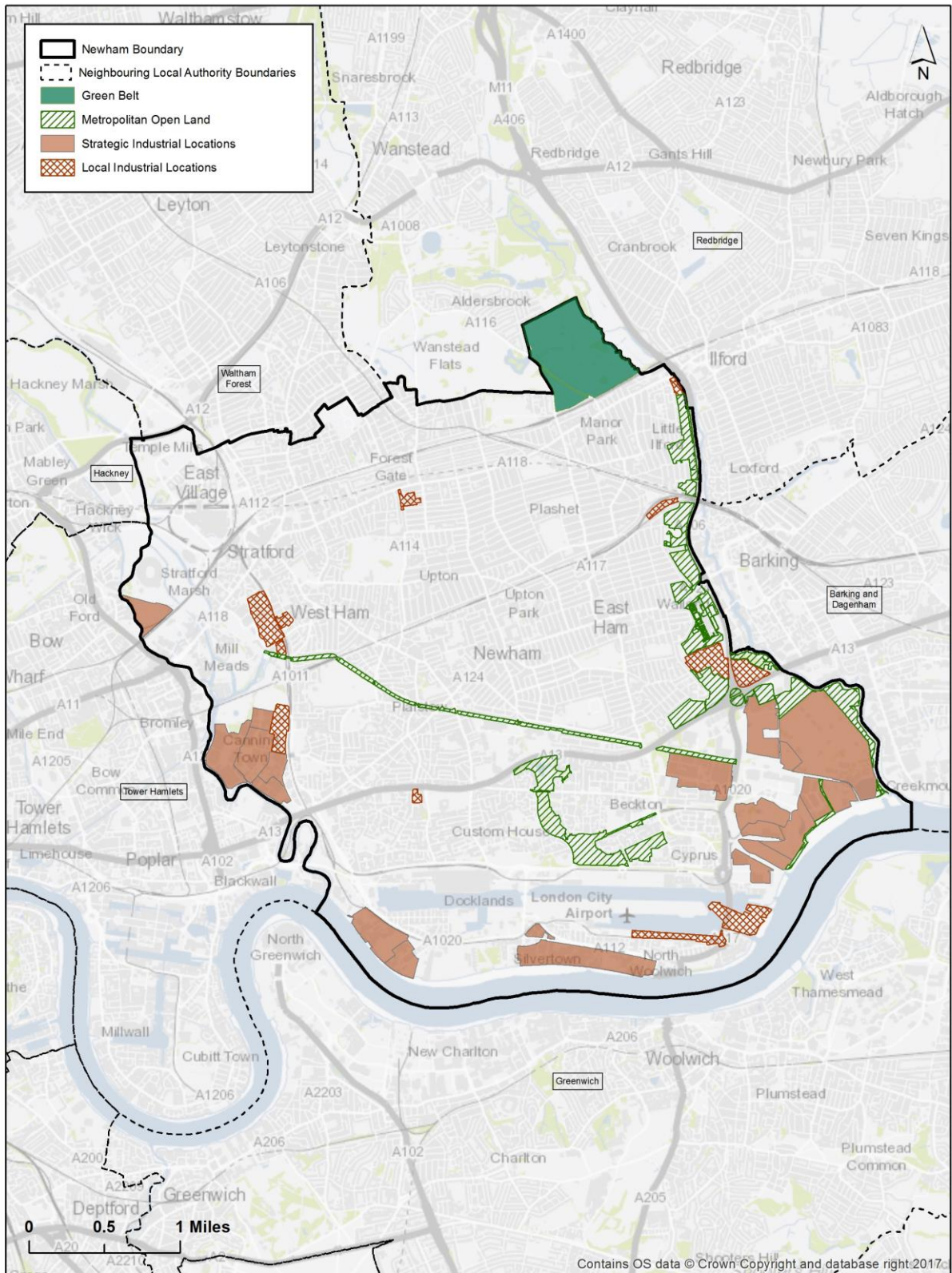


3.11 Industrial Areas, Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land

- 3.11.1 To develop a comprehensive understanding of the study area, it is important to understand the existing use of land and how this relates to the provision of sports and physical activity.
- 3.11.2 A key consideration when determining where new facilities should be developed is the planning restrictions associated with certain areas, especially in an urban location such as LB Newham.
- 3.11.3 Figure 3.7 overleaf shows the allocation of land in LB Newham that is either designated as Industrial, Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land⁴. This data will be included within the supply and demand analysis for sports facilities throughout the remainder of the report, as well as being a key consideration for any future development recommendations.

⁴ <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-seven-londons-living-spac-19>

Figure 3.7: Land Use Analysis for LBN



Industrial Locations, Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land in Newham

3.12 Health Profile

3.12.1 This section highlights the overall health profile of the borough, with the information displayed below:

- The health profile of Newham is slightly worse than average, with childhood obesity level, premature cardio-vascular mortality and the cost of inactivity particularly high;
- Life expectancy is two years younger than the national average;
- Obesity levels in children aged 4-5 are 25.4% higher than the average in London. At 43.2% children's obesity levels at year 6 are above both the average for the south east (16.4%), and the national average (19.1%). Adult obesity (16+) at 60.3% is below the regional average (63.1%) and the national average (63.8%);
- The health costs of physical inactivity for the borough is £23,021, 280 per 100,000 adults aged 16+, which is significantly above the London average (£17,903,739).

(Source: Borough Profile, London Sport 2016)

3.13 The Economic Value of Sport

3.13.1 Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at a local level. It is estimated (Source: Sport England Local Profile 2015, and the Economic Value of Sport, 2013) that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health economy of England. In 2013, sport contributed gross value-add (GVA) of £20.3 billion to the economy in England. In Newham, the total GVA value was £97.1m, which represents the sum of wages paid to employees and profits generated by business operating in the sports sector within the local area.

3.14 Physical Activity and Participation

THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

3.14.1 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be underestimated. This is true for both younger and older people as participation in sport and physical activity delivers:

- Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more 'active living';
- Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility;
- Health improvement;
- Mental health benefits;
- Social benefits – socialisation, communication, regular contact and stimulation.

- 3.14.2 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, as well as providing a 'disciplined' environment in which participants can 'grow' and develop.
- 3.14.3 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Newham. There is an existing audience in the borough, which already recognizes the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the borough can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of strategic priorities and objectives.

CURRENT PARTICIPATION RATES

- 3.14.4 In terms of the Public Health England definition for physical activity (150 minutes or equivalent of at least moderate intensity activity per week) 50.4% of adults aged 16+ years are classed as being active in LB Newham.

Table 3.4: Physically active and inactive adults

Rate	Newham	South East	England
% Active	50.4%	59.0 %	57.0 %
% Inactive	33.5%	25.4 %	27.7 %

Source: Public Health England - Public Health Outcomes Framework. Measure: percentage of physically active and inactive adults. Time period(s): 2014.

- 3.14.5 The Sport England Active People Survey (APS), now Active Lives, shows a steady increase in participation with some minor fluctuations since 2005/06 APS for once a week participation in sport for adults age 16+ years. Participation rose from 26.6% in 2005/06 to 32.7% in 2015/16 however rates have been consistently below London and national averages, as shown in Table 3.5. At 32.7% this means that just under 70% of the borough 's residents are not active enough to gain health benefits.

Table 3.5: APS Participation Rates in Newham, the South East and Nationally - Adult (16+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week), by year

Year	Newham	London	England
2005/06 (APS1)	26.60%	35.30%	34.60%
2007/08 (APS2)	29.70%	37.00%	36.60%
2008/09 (APS3)	29.00%	38.00%	36.50%
2009/10 (APS4)	26.00%	36.80%	36.20%
2010/11 (APS5)	29.20%	36.60%	35.60%
2011/12 (APS6)	27.60%	37.80%	36.90%
2012/13 (APS7)	30.00%	38.50%	36.60%
2013/14 (APS8)	28.30%	38.00%	36.10%
2014/15 (APS9)	29.70%	38.00%	35.80%
2015/16 (APS10)	32.70%	37.80%	36.10%

Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Adult (16+) participation in sport (at least once a week) by year, one session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days). Time period(s): 2005/06, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12, 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16

Source: Sport England Local Sports Profile January 2017

- 3.14.6 Participation rates for adults 14+ in the borough compared to London and national averages are shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Adults 14+ Participation in Sport at least once per week - Adult (14+) Participation in Sport (at least once a week)

Year	Newham	London	England
2012/2013	31.7 %	39.4 %	37.5 %
2013/2014	30.6 %	39 %	37.1 %
2014/2015	30.1 %	38.9 %	36.7 %
2015/2016	27.5 %	38.2%	37.0 %

Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Adult participation aged 14+, one session per week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days). Time period(s): 2012/2013, 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016.

- 3.14.7 Table 3.6 shows that participation is reducing for this age group (14+), and remains lower than both London and national averages.

- 3.14.8 Participation rates for 3 x 30 minutes per week (formerly NI18) have increased from 14.5% (2005/06) to 15.2% (2014-16). Male participation has increased from 15.9% to 17.7% in this period, whilst female participation has decreased from 13% to 12.4%.
- 3.14.9 The number of adults wanting to do more sport is 74%, which is higher than the London average (63.8%) and national figures (58%).
- 3.14.10 Club membership has fluctuated between 13.7% and 13.3%, and currently stands at 13.4% below both the London and national averages. Participation in tuition and coaching is below both the London and the national levels. Participation in competition is also below both London and national averages.
- 3.14.11 Satisfaction levels with local sports provision has increased from 57.9% to 64% from 2013/14 to 2015/16, which is now above the London and national averages.

ACTIVE LIVES

- 3.14.12 In 2016, Sport England launched the Active Lives monitoring system, to measure sport and physical activity in with the objectives set out by the recent DCMS and Sport England strategies.
- 3.14.13 Although the project is still in its first year and therefore providing a consistent and reliable benchmark is difficult, year one data for the study area identifies that:
- 30.4% of the borough's residents aged 16+ are inactive;
 - 68.6% of the borough's residents aged 16+ took part of sport and physical activity twice in the month immediately preceding the Active Lives Survey (mid November 2015-mid November 2016).
- 3.14.14 Due to the different measurement process and parameters used to calculate the results of Active Lives, it is not possible to compare these results with Active People data from the previous 10 years. Following the completion of the first three years of Active Lives, it will be possible to begin to identify trends and compare LB Newham with the rest of London and England.

SPORT ENGLAND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- 3.14.15 Sport England, the Government's agency for sport, measures four key areas in relation to sport and physical activity. Table 3.7 overleaf sets out the performance of LBN, compared with the London region and the rest of England.

Table 3.7: Participation frequency in physical activity – comparison with Sport England KPI's

Indicator	Newham				London				England			
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
KPI3 Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	13.7 %	15.5 %	11.6 %	13.3 %	21.1 %	21.4 %	22.5 %	22.0 %	21.0 %	21.6 %	21.8 %	22.0 %
KPI4 Received tuition or coaching in last 12 months	15.6 %	*	10.8 %	12.1 %	17.5 %	17.1 %	17.1 %	16.6 %	15.8 %	16.4 %	15.6 %	15.8 %
KPI5 Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	7.0 %	*	*	*	9.8 %	11.4 %	12.6 %	11.8 %	11.2 %	13.3 %	13.3 %	13.3 %
KPI6 Very/fairly satisfied with local sports provision	57.9 %	55.3 %	57.5 %	64.0 %	60.0 %	58.5 %	59.5 %	59.1 %	60.3 %	61.6 %	61.8 %	62.2 %

* Data unavailable, question not asked or insufficient sample size

Source: Active People Survey. Measure: Key Performance Indicators 3,4,5,6. Time Period(s): 2012/13, 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16

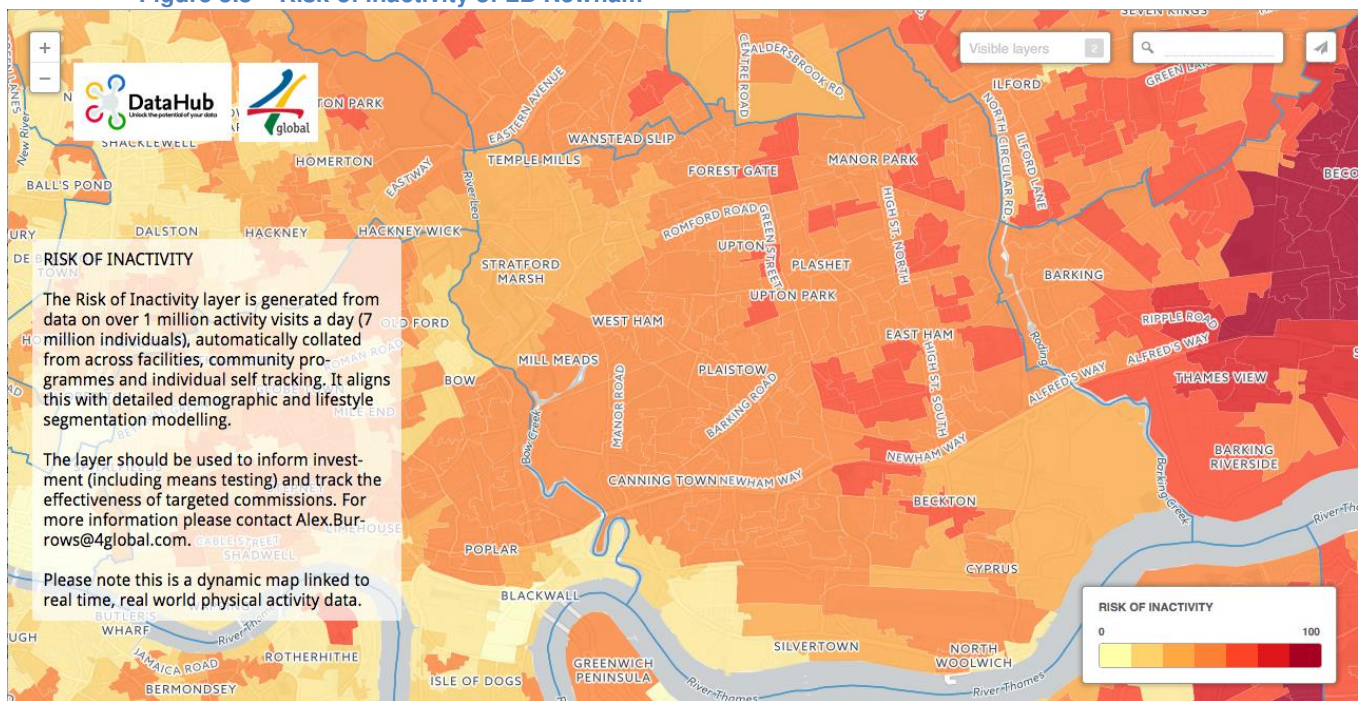
SPORTS ACTIVITY

3.14.16 Active People Survey 10 (APS10) identifies that Gym sessions (9.9%), Football 7.1%, and Swimming (6.8%), are the top sports in which people participate at least one a month in the borough. Top sports by local area are based on the assumption that these are aligned to those sports and activities which have the highest participation nationally, so data has only been run for those sports which have the highest participation at national level.

INACTIVITY

- 3.14.17 In addition to evaluating physical activity statistics for LB Newham, we have also undertaken an assessment of inactivity across the borough, to identify target areas that should be central to the delivery of this strategy.
- 3.14.18 This analysis is based on data and insight gathered by 1 million visits per day, generated by the DataHub⁵ project. This represents a robust national dataset on which to base analysis and future strategic planning.
- 3.14.19 Utilising leisure facility data from across the UK, as well as market segmentation and profiling insight provided by Experian and physical activity research and insight from Sheffield Hallam University, we have profiled the segments of society that are most likely to be inactive, in line with the latest Sport England definition referenced in the Active Lives Survey.
- 3.14.20 Figure 3.8 shows the output of this analysis, with each segment mapped against the actual demographic breakdown of residents across the local authority. This provides a spatial analysis of the areas of LB Newham that have the highest risk of inactivity.

Figure 3.8 – Risk of inactivity of LB Newham



- 3.14.21 Figure 3.8 shows that the area with the lowest risk of inactivity is Stratford and the immediate surrounding lower super output areas.

⁵ www.datahubclub.com

- 3.14.22 In contrast, areas around East Ham, Beckton, Manor Park and Forest Gate are populated by residents who on average have the highest risk of inactivity across the borough. These residents are defined as typically have difficulty in committing to regular physical activity and are sensitive to barriers to entry such as cost and accessibility.
- 3.14.23 It is vital that this context is reflected throughout delivery of the LNA, with future facility development meeting the changing requirements of LB Newham's residents.

Evidence Base and Needs Assessment

4 Built Sports Facility Supply Analysis

4.1.1 This section of the report provides an audit of all facilities considered within the Leisure Facility Needs assessment, as well as summarising the visual assessments, undertaken at strategic facilities throughout the borough.

4.2 Facility Audit

4.2.1 The audit of facility supply includes an assessment of the following indoor facilities:

- Indoor swimming pools;
- Sports Halls with 2 badminton courts or more (although only those with 3 badminton courts or more will be included within the supply and demand analysis as they are referred to as 'strategic' facilities);
- Health and fitness suites;
- Indoor and outdoor bowls facilities;
- Indoor and outdoor tennis facilities.

4.2.2 Where facilities are accessible, audits have been undertaken in the presence of management staff from the facilities. This provides excellent context and further detail on the facility, as the site assessment can only be seen as a point in time.

4.2.3 Table 4.1 overleaf provides a summary of facility provision for each of the different facility types assessed across the study area. Further detail on the size (such as the number of courts) of each of the facilities is provided in the specific facility quality assessment summaries.

4.2.4 Following this, Figure 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 show the location of facilities (Sports Halls, Health & Fitness and Swimming Pools only) by type. The element of location and accessibility will be further expanded upon as part of the catchment area accessibility section of this report.

Table 4.1: Facility Summary LBN

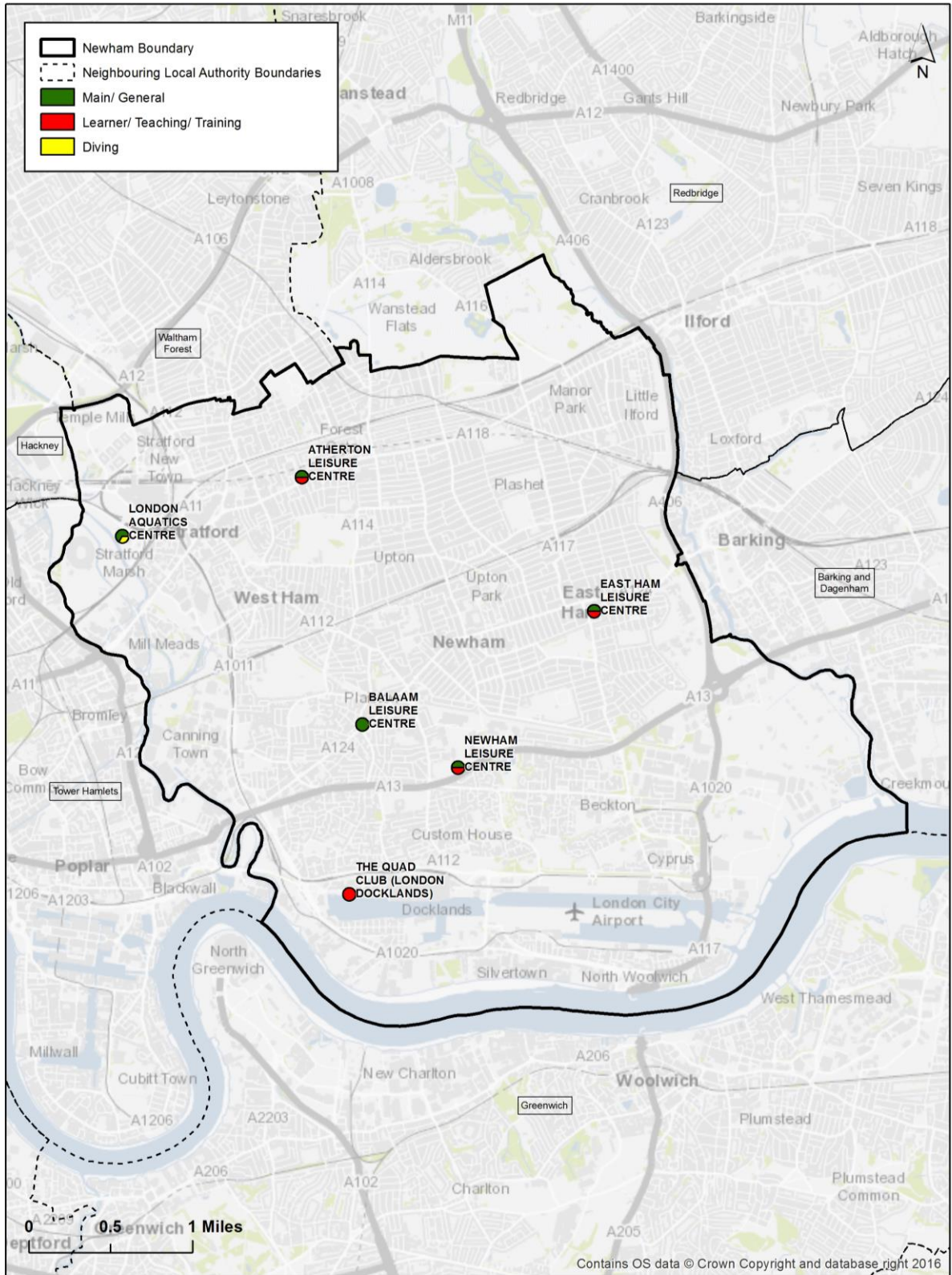
Facility	Sports Halls (3BC+)	Sports Halls (2BC+)	Studio	Health and Fitness Suites	Indoor Swimming Pools	Bowls Facility	Tennis Facility	Cycling Track	Athletics Track	Water-sports Facility
Atherton Leisure Centre			3	1	2					
Balaam Leisure Centre			1	1	2	1				
Brampton Manor Academy							1			
Canning Town Recreation Ground							1			
Central Park						1	1			
Chobham Academy	1						1			
Cumberland School							1			
East Ham Leisure Centre	1		2	1	2					
East London Gymnastics Centre		1								
Eastlea Community School		1	1							
Forest School	1			1						
Gooseley Playing Fields							1			
Hermit Road Recreation Ground							1			
Kingsford Community School	1		1				1			
Langdon Academy							1			

Facility	Sports Halls (3BC+)	Sports Halls (2BC+)	Studio	Health and Fitness Suites	Indoor Swimming Pools	Bowls Facility	Tennis Facility	Cycling Track	Athletics Track	Water-sports Facility
Lee Valley VeloPark								3		
Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre (LB Waltham Forest)							1			
Lister Community School							1			
Little Ilford Park							1			
London Aquatics Centre				1	3					
Lyle Park							1			
Manor Park Fitness Centre			1	1						
New Beckton Park							1			
Newham Leisure Centre	1		3	1	2				1	
NewVic - Newham 6th Form College	1		1				1			
Peacock Gymnasium			1	1						
Plashet Park						1	1			
Queen Elizabeth Park Community Track									1	
Rokeby School	1			1						
Royal Docks School	1		1	1			1			
Royal Victoria						1	1			

Facility	Sports Halls (3BC+)	Sports Halls (2BC+)	Studio	Health and Fitness Suites	Indoor Swimming Pools	Bowls Facility	Tennis Facility	Cycling Track	Athletics Track	Water-sports Facility
Gardens										
Sarah Bonnell School	1		1	1						
St Bonaventures	1									
Stratford Park						1	1			
The Regatta Centre				1*						1
UEL Sports Dock Centre	2		3	1						
WakeUp Docklands										1
West Ham Park							1			

* This facility was closed at the time of writing

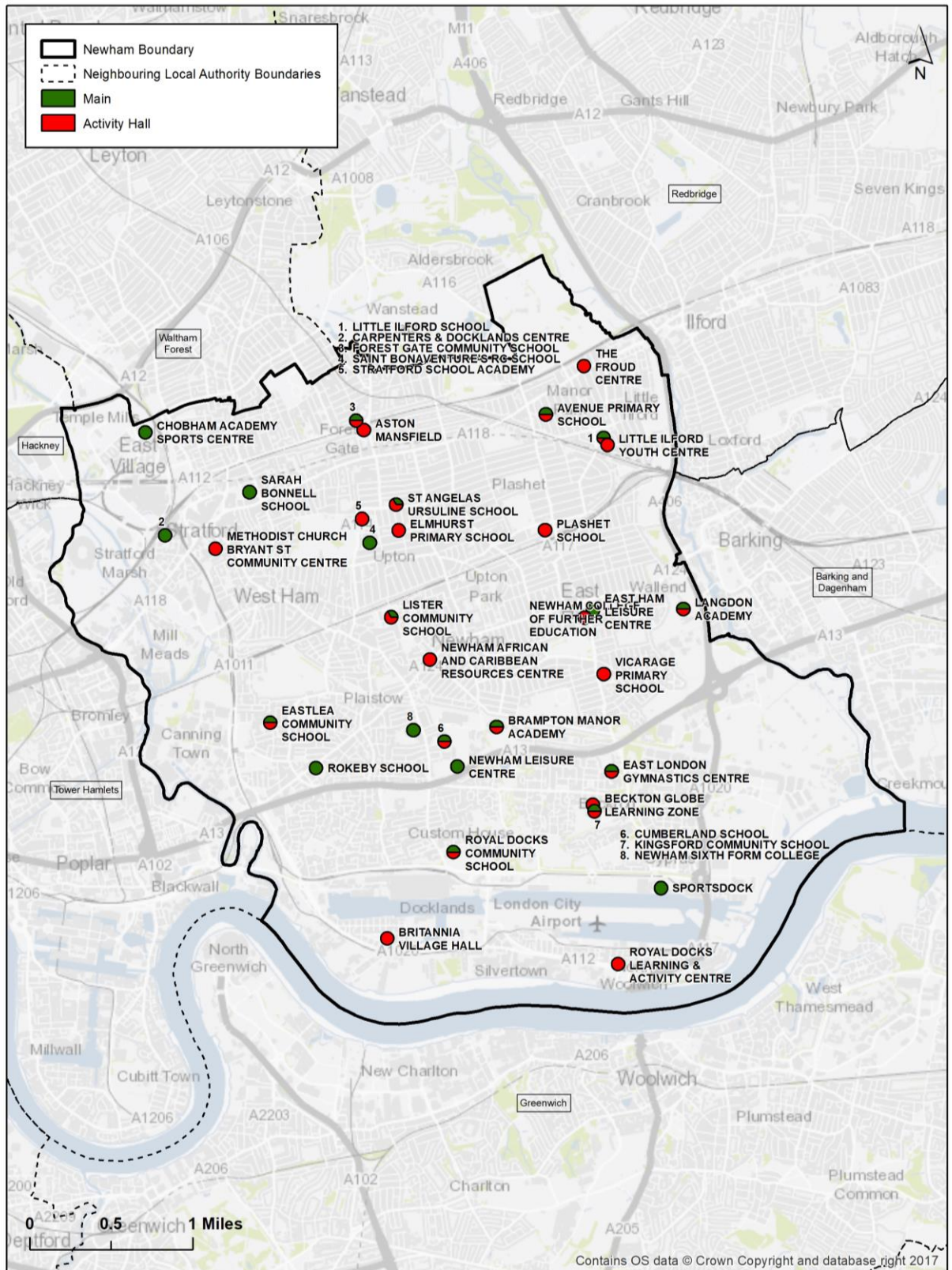
Figure 4.2: Facility Audit (Swimming Pools)



Swimming Pools by type in Newham



Figure 4.3: Facility Audit (Sports Halls)



Sports Halls by type in Newham

4.3 Facility Quality Assessment

- 4.3.1 Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all significant sports facilities in the study area. All facilities were scored from 1 to 5 based on the age, quality, changing provision and general appeal of the facility, with the key questions being whether the facility is pleasant to use and if it meets the needs and expectations of users.
- 4.3.2 Table 4.2 below provides a summary of the average scores for each of the facility types across the study area. It should be noted that changing facilities have been specifically identified due to their importance to the overall feel of a facility.
- 4.3.3 The facilities were scored out of 5, with each of the ratings assigned to the following levels of quality:
 - 5 – Excellent;
 - 4 – Good;
 - 3 – Adequate;
 - 2 – Poor;
 - 1 – Very poor.

Table 4.2: Site assessment quality summary

Facility Type	Average Quality Score (Out of 5)
Sports Halls (3 courts +)	3.9
Sports Halls (2 courts)	3.5
Studio	3.7
Health and Fitness Suites	4.2
Indoor Swimming Pools	4.2
Cycling Track	5.0
Athletics Track	4.0
Watersports Facility	4.0
Changing Facilities	3.6

- 4.3.4 The site assessment scores illustrate that in general health and fitness facilities and indoor swimming provision is of a high quality across the study areas. Given the specialist nature of the watersports and cycling facilities, these were also identified as being of a high standard.
- 4.3.5 Studio and hall space were scored more poorly, with education sites typically scoring lower than those facilities managed by Active Newham or third-party operators.
- 4.3.6 To provide further detail on the supply of key sports facilities in Newham, the following site summaries provide the key findings from site assessments undertaken as part of the study.

4.3.7 These sites have been identified as being strategic sites for the study and have therefore been specifically highlighted within the main body of the report. Further detail for the remaining site assessments is included within Technical Appendix E – Site Assessment Summaries.

BALAAM LEISURE CENTRE

4.3.8 Built in the 1970’s, the Centre is dated, particularly when viewed externally. The entrance is away from the road and the car park is small (22 spaces) and insufficient. The reception area has been refurbished and contains barriers with a ‘mobile’ staff member. The 6 lane 25m pool is well-used but worn-out and the health and fitness suite is split across two levels and therefore not fully accessible. In general, the building lay-out is unusual with convoluted corridors.

4.3.9 The Centre is a community facility and is used regularly by local schools (Learn to Swim programme) and Newham and UEL Swim Club (for a total of 8 hours a week).

Table 4.3: Site assessment scoring – Balaam Leisure Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Small but modern with barriers	3.5
Health and fitness suite	63 stations (17 of which are weights stations)	3.5 main suite 3 weights room
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool	3
Studios	1 x aerobic studio (no spinning)	3.5
Changing rooms	1 x wet, 2 x dry	2 wet 2.5 dry

ATHERTON LEISURE CENTRE

4.3.10 A newly built Leisure Centre, opened in April 2016, providing a large and modern leisure complex with wide-ranging provision. The Centre cost £14.7m to build and was constructed by a housing developer, resulting in a different feel to that of a traditional leisure centre.

4.3.11 A crèche and Coffee Shop (Costa) are located at the entrance next to the reception area that has a view of the pool. There are barriers for access control and a ‘key fob’ system to enter each facility area of the Centre.

4.3.12 The health and fitness suite is very large and is well-priced in order to compete with the offer provided by budget gyms in the area. There is no sports hall as when the facility was built, it was felt that there is sufficient sports hall provision at nearby schools. The Centre is exceeding its original membership projections and continues to develop as a leisure destination for families.

Table 4.4: Site assessment scoring – Atherton Leisure Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large and modern	5
Health and fitness suite	140 stations	5
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool	5
Studios	1 x spinning 2 x aerobic studios	5
Changing rooms	2 x wet, 2 x dry	5

NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE

- 4.3.13 The Centre is set upon a large site with grass pitch space, three small-sided artificial grass pitches and a sufficiently-sized (200 space) car park. Situated next door, a secondary school shares the use of the outdoor athletics track. The school has indoor athletics facilities adjacent to the outdoor track, which is also used as an indoor cricket facility. The outdoor track was used as a 2012 Olympic training venue but is not currently used regularly by the community – only seasonal usage from local schools (30 days a year) and East End Road Runners, which has its own clubhouse (mobile-home) next to the track. Newham & Essex Beagles also currently use the facilities twice a week throughout the year.
- 4.3.14 The Leisure Centre building is dated (built in the 1980's) and the entrance area, although large, is of a distorted arrangement. The sports hall has 8 courts with sufficient run-off areas. The flooring was fully refurbished in April 2017. The health and fitness suite comprises a split-level gym with a total of 130 stations and a small weights section.
- 4.3.15 The two dry-side changing rooms have recently been refurbished (2014-15) and are now of excellent quality. There are three studios – one larger and one smaller aerobic studio, and a spinning studio with 20 bikes – as well as a small crèche. There are 6 former squash courts in a separate building on the site, however the courts are disused and in a poor condition.

Table 4.5: Site assessment scoring – Newham Leisure Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	4
Health and fitness suite	130 stations (including 30 synergy stations)	4
Sports Hall	8 courts	4
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool	3
Studios	1 x spinning (20 bikes) 2 x aerobic studios	Spinning 4 Aerobic 3.5
Changing rooms	4 x Outdoor	Outdoor 3

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
	2 x dry	Dry 5
Athletics track	Olympic-sized	3.5

MANOR PARK FITNESS CENTRE

- 4.3.16 The Fitness Centre is a dry-only site, situated in a building that has been converted from a former day care centre and provides health and fitness provision only. The site is strategically important as it is located in the north east of the borough. As identified within the strategic context of this report, this is an area of consistently high deprivation, which is also projected to be subject to high population growth over the period of the study. The existing facility offers a similar service to that of a budget gym, with minimal changing facilities but a large main suite area boasting 60 stations, a weights area within the main suite and a spinning studio with 20 bikes.

Table 4.6: Site assessment scoring – Manor Park Fitness Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Small with barriers	3.5
Health and fitness suite	60 stations	4
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	1 x spinning (20 bikes) 1 x warm up room	3
Changing rooms	2 x dry side	3

EAST HAM LEISURE CENTRE

- 4.3.17 The Centre is currently undergoing refurbishment of the key areas, including major refurbishment of the sports hall floor, health and fitness suite, changing rooms and corridors. At the time of the visit, the refurbishment was nearing completion and the Centre looked clean, bright and modern. The Centre was a former swimming pool that was converted, in 2001, into a public leisure centre. The building is set away from the main roads next to the town hall, in close proximity to the town centre.
- 4.3.18 There is a large entrance area with views of the pool hall. The health and fitness suite is being reconfigured to offer a larger suite of provision – 120 exercise stations and a separate weights room with 20 weights stations. The main suite has views over the pool and sports hall. The pool hall consists of spectator seating, a 6 lane by 25m pool, teaching pool, paddling pool and slide.
- 4.3.19 Following the completion of the centre's refurbishment, the facilities on offer will rival any local competitor due to the increase in attractiveness of the facilities. An EasyGym is planned nearby, however the Centre is well now placed against budget gym operators, and appeals greatly to families and sports club users.

Table 4.7: Site assessment scoring – East Ham Leisure Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	5
Health and fitness suite	140	5
Sports Hall	4 courts	5
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool and slide	5
Studios	1 x aerobic	4
	1 x spinning	3
Changing rooms	2 x wet, plus 1 x changing area. 2 x dry	5

UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON (UEL) SPORTS DOCK CENTRE

- 4.3.20 There are two multi-purpose indoor arenas, each boasting ten badminton courts and accommodating a range of activities and user groups. The Centre was built in 2012 and is very popular with local schools, sports teams and event organisers. There is a large amount of school usage during daytime mid-week and the sports halls, in particular, cater for large team sports, such as basketball, and events for fencing, martial arts, open days and conferences. There is a vast array of activities being catered for at the Centre, including volleyball, futsal, cricket, archery, trampolining and badminton. There is a separate entrance (with barriers) to a 125-station health and fitness suite and a spinning studio with 20 bikes. There are three changing rooms (two on the ground floor and one on the first floor), all sufficient and fit-for-purpose for school users.
- 4.3.21 The entrance is large with disabled access to all areas of the building. The well positioned café area has excellent viewing of one sports hall adjacent to the large reception area. The building is well-kept and modern with the majority of facilities on the ground floor. The first floor is a mixture of lecture rooms and multi-purpose studio/meeting space and offices. There are two large multi-purpose rooms, both with a moveable dividing wall. One studio is used predominantly by non-sporting users as it is carpeted. The second, non-carpeted, studio is used for sports such as martial arts. There is also a viewing mezzanine at both sports halls, with 450 retractable bleacher seating and space for 500 free seating.
- 4.3.22 During term-time, the facilities are predominantly used by students of UEL, however the membership levels have grown over recent years for all member types; student, staff and general public. Total annual visits to the Centre was 66,207 in 2014, 91,870 in 2015, and 108,086 in 2016. Overall, the Centre averages a used capacity of 50% (for all facility types), however the Centre manager stated there is significant demand for sports hall space in the area, with enough demand to justify the development of a third sports hall.

4.3.23 The Centre is best known for high profile/elite sport users and caters for top level young athletes in the area. There is a sports therapy building (former nightclub) opposite the Centre, which is used by students and athletes for sports science.

4.3.24 There have previously been issues with leaks in the roof of both sports halls, as well as flooding on the ground floor (entrance area), but these issues have since been remedied. There are no plans to improve provision at the Centre, although a long-term ambition of the Centre Manager is to develop indoor tennis and squash on the site. A car park of 90 spaces is inadequate at peak times, especially at weekends when events are being hosted. The adjacent University car park is used as an over-flow car park. The Centre has PV Solar panels on its roof and a biomass boiler within its plant room.

Table 4.8: Site assessment scoring – UEL Sports Dock

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	4.5
Health and fitness suite	125 stations	4
Sports Hall	10 courts x 2 halls	5
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	1 x spinning, 2 x multi-purpose rooms	4
Changing rooms	3 changing rooms	4
Artificial Grass Pitch	3G (7v7)	4

QUEEN ELIZABETH OLYMPIC PARK

4.3.25 The Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park (QEOP) is a sporting complex built for the 2012 Summer Olympics and the 2012 Summer Paralympics, located in the North-West of the borough, bordering neighbouring London Boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets.

4.3.26 The Park has five specialist sports facilities on site, all of which are impressive high-quality structures capable of hosting national and international sports events. The facilities are also available to the community and used by both local residents and visitors from other parts of London as well as the rest of the UK and abroad.

4.3.27 The facilities identified at the park are identified in the tables below, with accompanying commentary provided for each facility.

THE COPPER BOX ARENA

4.3.28 This is a high quality dry-side facility, used for elite netball, basketball, wheelchair basketball, handball, volleyball, fencing, badminton and gymnastics among others. The facility is also used extensively by the community and is home to a number of local clubs.

Table 4.9: Site assessment scoring – The Copper Box Arena

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area (in each facility)	Large with barriers	5
Health and fitness suite	80 stations	5
Sports Hall	10 badminton court	5
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	2 x large studios	5
Changing rooms	Dry-side changing rooms	5

4.3.29 This facility is located within the London Borough of Hackney and therefore falls outside of the scope of this study; however, it has been included in the site audit due to its proximity to LB Newham and the impact it has on sport and leisure provision across the study area. Unfortunately, it was not possible to secure data that illustrates where users are travelling from, however it is expected that a large amount of demand is imported from the LB Newham area.

QEP COMMUNITY TRACK

Table 4.10: Site assessment scoring – The Olympic Stadium and Community Track

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area (in each facility)	None (for community use)	n/a
Health and fitness suite	None (for community use)	n/a
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	None	5
Changing rooms	None (for community use)	5
400m synthetic running track	2 x outdoor tracks, one within stadium and one next-door as community facility.	5

4.3.30 Due to its exclusive use as an elite athletics stadium and as the West Ham United FC home ground, the athletics stadium has not been included within the scope of the study.

4.3.31 Since the commissioning of this study, a community athletics track has been built next to the stadium, which was used as a warm up track for the 2017 World Athletics Championships. This facility is now open to the community and is to be used by the Newham and Essex Beagles Running Club, as well as for local and regional events.

4.3.32 The track has a 100m stand and is accessible via the main door for the Olympic Stadium.

LEE VALLEY HOCKEY AND TENNIS CENTRE

4.3.33 The Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre sits just outside of the London Borough of Newham, located in neighbouring LB Hackney. It is therefore

referenced within this report due to the impact that it has on the overall provision of sports facilities in the local study area.

Table 4.11: Site assessment scoring - Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area (in each facility)	Large with barriers	5
Health and fitness suite	None	n/a
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	None	5
Changing rooms	Male and female dry-side	4
Tennis courts	4 x indoor courts 6 x outdoor courts	5
Hockey pitches	2 x water based pitches	5

- 4.3.34 The facility has 10 high quality tennis courts, split between indoor and outdoor provision. These are open to the community as well as being used by local clubs and for local and regional tournaments.
- 4.3.35 The facility also has 2 high quality water-based hockey pitches and is used for national and international hockey competitions, as well as by local clubs and for ad-hoc community use.

LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE

- 4.3.36 This international standard swimming and health & fitness facility is located within London Borough of Newham and provides high quality facilities to residents from both inside and outside of the local authority. Due to the location of the facility, nearby to Stratford underground, overground and international stations, a high proportion of usage is imported from neighbouring local authorities and further afield. Unfortunately, detailed usage data is not available to provide clear evidence for this import of demand.

Table 4.12: Site assessment scoring – London Aquatics Centre

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area (in each facility)	Large with barriers	5
Health and fitness suite	50 stations	4
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	2 x 50m indoor pool 1 x Olympic standard diving pool	5
Studios	1 large studio	5
Changing rooms	Male and female dry-side Male and female wet-side	4 4

4.3.37 On assessment, the facility appeared to be extremely well used, with signs of wear and tear appearing in the wet-side changing facilities.

LEE VALLEY VELOPARK

4.3.38 The Lee Valley VeloPark is located just outside of the London Borough of Newham, located in neighbouring LB Hackney. It is therefore referenced within this due to the impact that it has on the overall provision of sports facilities in the local study area.

Table 4.13: Site assessment scoring - Lee Valley Velo Park

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area (in each facility)	Large with barriers	5
Health and fitness suite	None	n/a
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	1 large studio used for indoor cycling	5
Changing rooms	Male and female dry-side	4
Cycling facilities	1 x Olympic indoor track 1 x BMX track 1 x closed loop one-mile floodlit road circuit	5

4.3.39 The facility is home to the Olympic Velodrome, which is used by the community as well as local cycling clubs and for regional, national and international events. The facility also has a high quality BMX track and a closed loop road cycling circuit, both of which are well used.

4.4 Facility Accessibility

4.4.1 As identified in the strategic context, car ownership in Newham is very low, with the 2011 Census identifying that the local authority has the 11th highest number of people with no access to a car or van, when compared with all local authorities across England and Wales. LBN is also ranked 11th in London, for people with no

access to a car or van, with all of the top 10 local authorities falling within London. Neighbouring boroughs of Hackney and Tower Hamlets fall within the top 10 in both London and the UK, ranked 3rd and 4th respectively.

- 4.4.2 Catchment areas for different types of provision illustrate the areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It should be noted, however, that the distance that people are willing to travel will vary depending on additional parameters such as the quality of the facility. To provide a consistent analysis of travel time and catchment areas, the concept of 'effective catchment' will be used, defined as the distance travelled by 75-80% of users. The catchment analysis for each of the facility types will be explained within each of the relevant following needs assessment sections.

5 Needs Assessment – Swimming Pools

- 5.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment for swimming pools. Swimming pool facilities are defined as an 'enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation, covering indoor pools and specific diving tanks for swimming, teaching, training and diving (Sport England Active Places).
- 5.1.2 There are currently 11 swimming pools spread across 5 sites in the local authority. Active Newham operate swimming pools at East Ham Leisure Centre, Atherton Leisure Centre, Newham Leisure Centre and Balaam Leisure Centre, with the London Aquatics Centre managed by Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL). There are further water based facilities at WakeUp Docklands and the Regatta Centre however these are not classified as swimming pools.
- 5.1.3 All of these sites have 'pay and play' access types, which is defined as the ability for a resident to pay for a single session without pre-booking and without the need for monthly membership. While all sites are accessible to the community, not all of the water space in Newham is considered to be available to the public for the full peak period. In accordance with the Sport England Facility Planning Model (referenced below and elaborated upon later in this chapter), the amount of water space available at peak times is considered to be circa 4,050 square metres, which equates to a reduction of 13.5% of the total water space in the borough⁶. The peak time availability is less than the total availability, as the peak time analysis takes into consideration opening times and availability of the facility throughout the period of peak time. The total availability is calculated to be 4,682 sq metres.

⁶ Facility Planning Model National Run (Sport England: 2017)

5.1.4 In line with Sport England national modelling, the peak period for swimming pools is assumed to be 52 hours per week, split as per the following:

- Weekday – 12:00 to 13:30 and 16:00 to 22:00;
- Saturday - 09:00 to 16:00;
- Sunday – 09:00 to 16:30.

5.1.5 Table 5.1 below provides a summary of the audit for swimming pools in the study area. A more detailed supply analysis can be seen in the previous supply audit section or Technical Appendix E – Supply Assessments.

Table 5.1: Swimming pool supply summary

Facility	Facility Type	Ownership Type	Management Type	Access	Swimming Pools Quality	Changing Facilities Quality	Total Water Space
Atherton Leisure Centre	1 Main 1 Learner	LA	Trust	Pay and Play	5	5	525 m ²
Balaam Leisure Centre	1 Main 1 Learner	LA	Trust	Pay and Play	3	2	390 m ²
East Ham Leisure Centre	1 Main 1 Learner	LA	Trust	Pay and Play	5	5	427 m ²
London Aquatics Centre	2 Main 1 Diving Pool	LA	Trust	Pay and Play	5	5	2800 m ²
Newham Leisure Centre	1 Main 1 Learner	LA	Trust	Pay and Play	3	5	390 m ²

5.2 Swimming Pool Accessibility

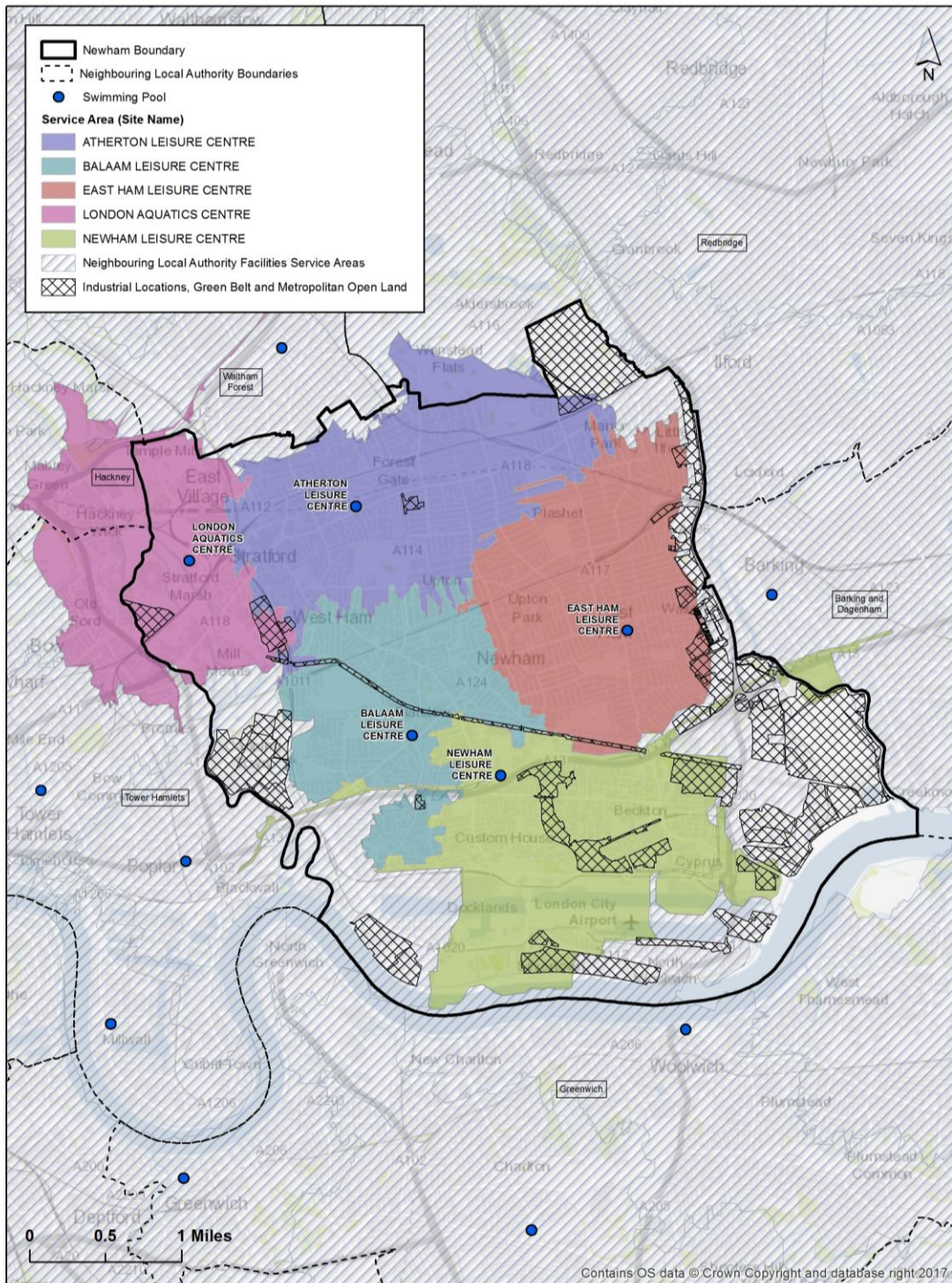
DRIVE TIME ANALYSIS

5.2.1 The number of swimming pool sites is significantly below the average number of swimming pool sites (8) in a London borough⁷. This is considered important as it impacts on the likelihood that users have adequate access to water space.

5.2.2 Figure 5.1 below shows the catchment analysis for all pools in the study area. The graphic illustrates the unique catchment areas for each of the publically available swimming pools in the study area. The shaded areas show the 20-minute drive-time catchment and illustrate that the majority of the study area is serviced by one of the Local Authority facilities. The areas that are not served by facilities are on the south east and western areas of the study area.

⁷ Facility Planning Model National Run (Sport England: 2017)

Figure 5.1: Swimming pool drive-time catchment analysis



Community accessible Swimming Pools service areas in Newham (up to 20 minute drive time)



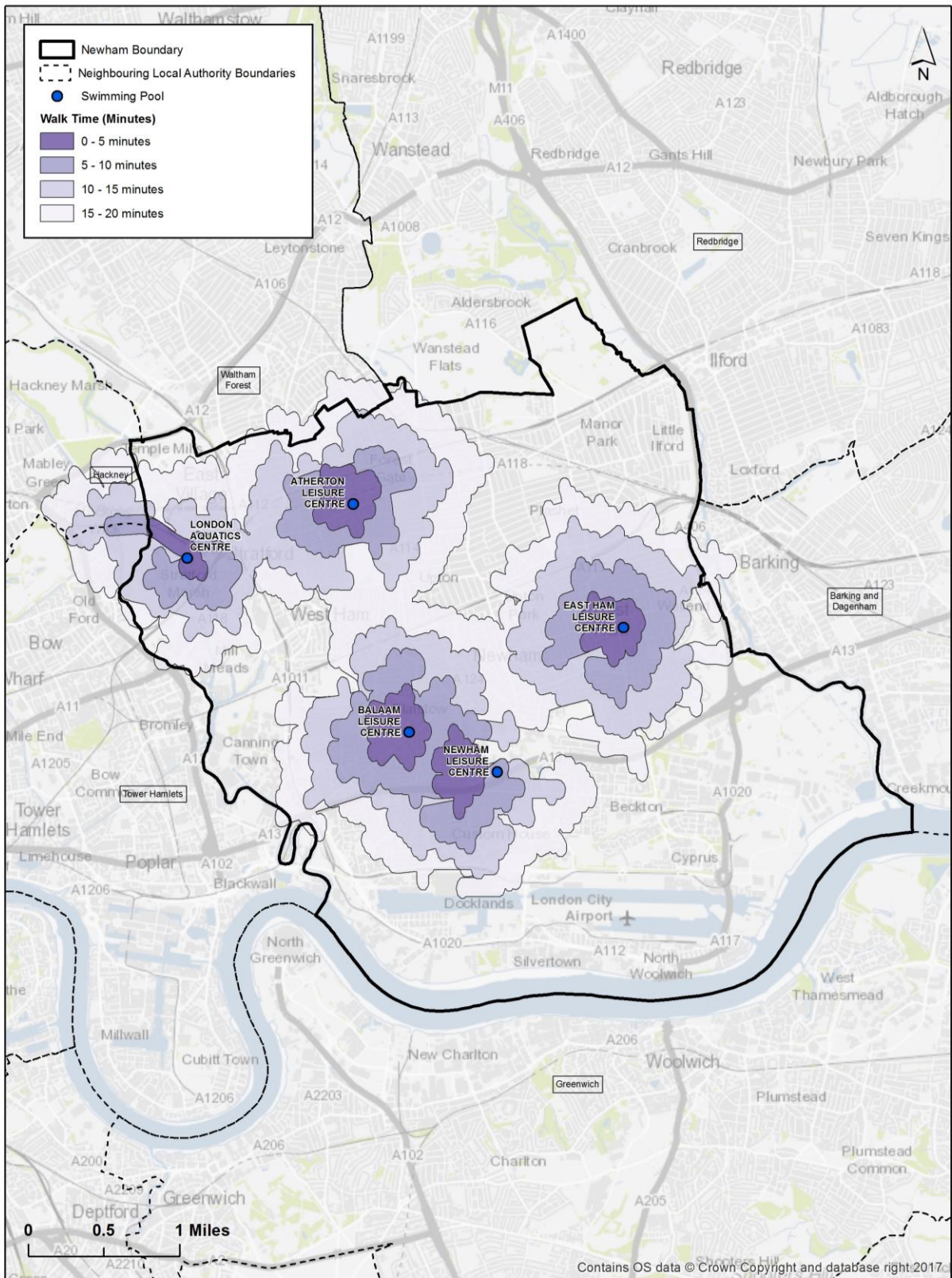
- 5.2.3 It should be noted that the majority of these areas (indicated by the cross-hatch shading) is industrial land, green belt or Metropolitan Open Land and therefore has limited residents and is not suitable for development.
- 5.2.4 Notwithstanding this, the catchment analysis shows section of the south east and eastern areas of the study area that are not currently serviced by pool facilities.

This shortage will be addressed as part of the *key issues and recommendations* section of this report.

WALK-TIME ANALYSIS

- 5.2.5 It is industry standard to use a 20-minute drive time catchment analysis within an urban area, however following consultation as part of this project, it has been agreed that due to the low car ownership, a walk-time analysis should also be included.
- 5.2.6 Figure 5.2 below illustrates the walk time analysis, which provides bands depending on how accessible each facility is within 5, 10, 15 and 20 minutes of walking.
- 5.2.7 This analysis illustrates that roughly 60% of the study area is within a 20-minute walk-time of an accessible swimming pool of an appropriate size, however there are large areas, such as Canning Town, the South East and the North East of the borough, that are not within walking distance.
- 5.2.8 This analysis is a key output of the LNA and should be a fundamental consideration for any future facility development. The current location of facilities, combined with the low car ownership, represents a significant potential barrier to entry for residents who would like to use swimming pool provision but cannot gain access.
- 5.2.9 It should also be noted, however, that it is unrealistic to recommend that **all** residents should be within a walkable distance to a swimming pool, furthermore, the areas to the south of the borough have some of the lowest density of population, and therefore demand for pool provision is likely to be lower.
- 5.2.10 It is important, however, to reflect this analysis as part of future development and put steps in place to increase the accessibility of new and existing facilities. This is particularly pertinent as population growth is forecast across the local authority, including the south of the borough which is not currently accessible by walking.
- 5.2.11 There are a number of opportunities that are addressed by the Local Plan to sustainable transport, such as the development of active travel networks and the encouragement of walking and cycle transport. A key objective for any future development should be to ensure that the greatest possible proportion of the population are within walking distance of a swimming pool facility.

Figure 5.2: Swimming pool walk-time catchment analysis



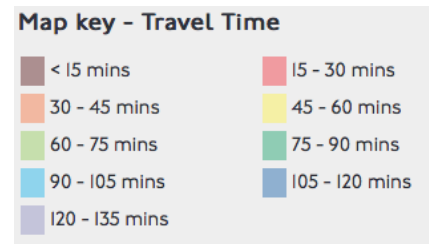
Community accessible Swimming Pools service areas in Newham (up to 20 minute walk time)



PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS

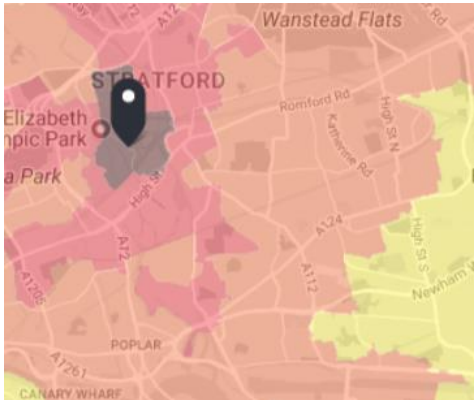
5.2.12 In addition to the drive time and walk time analysis undertaken for swimming pool provision, the following figures and commentary provide analysis relating to the accessibility of strategic swimming pool provision across LBN, using Transport for London’s PTAL analysis tool.

5.2.13 Each facility has been assessed in turn using the Time Mapping tool⁸. This assesses the time it takes to travel a certain distance from each facility, therefore providing an estimated catchment area for public transport.

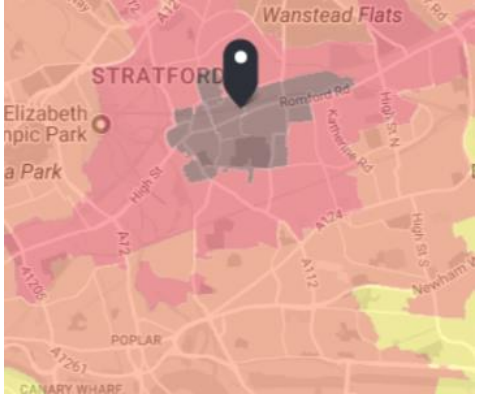
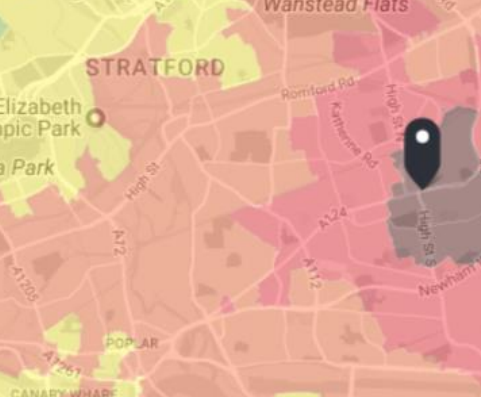
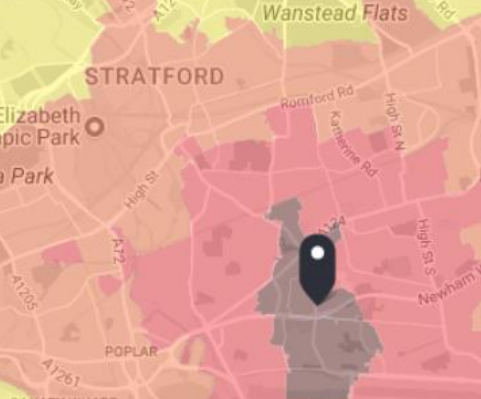


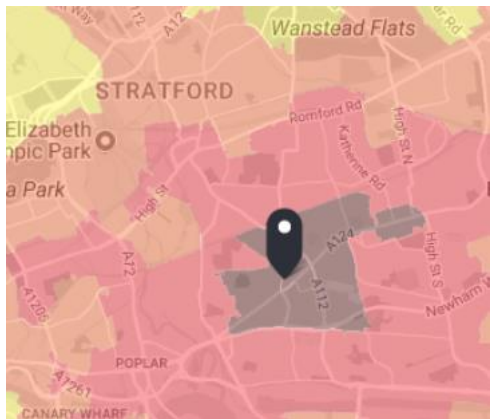
5.2.14 It should be noted that it is not possible to illustrate the exact boundary of LBN using the TFL tool, however each of the maps below cover the local authority area as far as possible. The key opposite indicates the travel time that each colour corresponds to.

Table 5.2: Swimming Pool public transport accessibility

Facility	Commentary	Spatial Analysis
<p>London Aquatic Centre</p>	<p>The London Aquatic Centre has excellent public transport accessibility to Stratford, as well as south to Canning Town. The majority of the west and south west areas of the borough are between 30-45 minutes away from the facility, which is likely to reduce demand from these areas</p>	

⁸ Transport for London PTAL Analysis – www.tfl.gov.uk (TFL: 2017)

<p>Atherton Leisure Centre</p>	<p>Atherton LC is well connected with the north of the borough, however the southern area of the borough, in areas such as Beckton, are over 30 minutes away from the facility by public transport and are therefore residents are unlikely to travel to the site from these areas.</p>	
<p>East Ham Leisure Centre</p>	<p>Excellent accessibility for the east of the borough, as well as to the western area of neighbouring LB Barking & Dagenham. The facility is unlikely to be accessed by those in the western part of LBN, in areas such as West Ham, Canning Town and Stratford.</p>	
<p>Newham Leisure Centre</p>	<p>The only facility that has excellent links to the south of the borough, with high accessibility to and from areas around the City Airport and Custom House.</p>	

<p>Balaam Leisure Centre</p>	<p>Balaam LC has good accessibility to the majority of the borough by public transport. It has the widest coverage for 15-30 minute journey time or better.</p>	
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- 5.2.15 This spatial analysis illustrates that while all of the swimming pool provision has got a small area that is accessible in under 15 minutes by public transport, as well as a wider catchment analysis that is accessible in 15-30 minutes, each facility is still further than 30 minutes away by public transport for a proportion of residents.
- 5.2.16 The specific facility catchment analysis will be referred to in the following supply and demand section, as well as the recommendations and action plan.

5.3 Swimming Pool Supply and Demand Analysis

5.3.1 Sport England's Facility Planning Model (FPM) provides an assessment of the demand for swimming in the study area, including authorities which border LB Newham, as shown in the strategic context section of this report. This part of the assessment can then be considered alongside the supply audit to answer the following key questions:

- To what extent does the existing supply of swimming pools meet the current levels of demand from the resident population?
- To what extent does the existing supply of swimming pools meet the future demand, taking into account projected population increases in the borough and the surrounding areas?

5.3.2 The key findings from the FPM analysis are identified below, with the detailed report available as Appendix A – FPM. It should be noted that due to the methodology for national modelling, all catchment analysis is undertaken using drive times, unless stated otherwise. Walk time and public transport catchment area analysis has been used in conjunction with the FPM, to provide a view of facility supply and demand in line with the local context and low car ownership.

DEMAND

- The model estimates that Newham has a population of circa 342,000. This is significantly higher than the average for the London Boroughs which is circa 260,000. When the population for the City of London is excluded, the average population size for the London boroughs is circa 276,000 meaning that the demand from the Newham population is considerably higher than from the majority of London boroughs;
- The model calculates that the population of Newham demand circa 23,500 visits per week in the peak period. This equates to circa 3,900 square metres of water space needing to be available at peak times in the right locations;
- One key issue to consider is the percentage of residents in Newham who have access to a car. Based on 2011 census data, the model estimates that just over half of Newham's population do not have access to a car. This has a considerable impact on the distances that residents are likely to travel to a swimming pool and the number of swimming pools that are in their catchment area. The percentage of Newham residents without access to a car (51.1%), is significantly higher than the average for London (40%) and England (24.9%);
- It is important to consider provision spatially to understand if the swimming pools are located in the right places and if there is sufficient

water space at each site to meet the identified demand. This is assessed in the Satisfied Demand and Unmet Demand sections below.

SATISFIED DEMAND

- The model considers that 89.1% of the total demand for access to water space from Newham residents can be satisfied. This percentage is lower than the average for London (92.8%) and England (91%);
- The model estimates that circa 50% of the satisfied demand is achieved by Newham residents travelling to a pool (either inside or outside the borough) by car, with 31.2% met by those travelling on foot with the balance (7.9%) met by those travelling by public transport;
- In terms of where Newham residents go to have their demand met, the model estimates that over 75% of the satisfied demand is met by residents accessing provision within the borough. This demonstrates that nearly 25% of Newham's residents are reliant on provision in surrounding authorities to have their needs met.

UNMET DEMAND

- The model estimates that 2,567 visits from Newham residents are not currently being met during the weekly peak period. This equates to nearly 11% of the total demand from Newham residents;
- The scale of this unmet demand equates to circa 425 square metres of water space (or circa an 8 lane 25 metre pool). This infers that whilst there is enough water space in the borough to meet demand, not all of the water space is located in the right place and therefore not all of the demand from Newham residents can be satisfied;
- The model calculates that the reason for the unmet demand existing is split almost equally between catchment reasons (52.9%), i.e. residents live outside the catchment area of a swimming pool, and capacity reasons (47.1%), i.e. that there is not sufficient water space in the right locations to meet demand; It should be noted that this catchment analysis is based on a drive-time analysis and if walk-time accessibility is to be considered (in line with the relevant elements of section 5.2, this unmet demand is likely to increase, as facilities will have small catchment areas for walk-time and drive-time;
- In terms of why the unmet demand exists, the model considers two factors: 1) lack of capacity (that there is simply insufficient supply) and 2) outside catchment (indicating that the sports halls are not in the right location to meet the demand). The reason for the unmet demand

existing in Newham is estimated by the model to be mainly due to capacity issues (57%) rather than residents being outside the catchment of a facility (43%);

- In terms of the London Aquatics Centre, the model considers the site to be busy, with 87% of available capacity being used at peak times;
- In regard to who uses the swimming pools in Newham, the model considers that more visits occur from non-Newham residents than from Newham residents (i.e. 51.1% of visits are imported from outside the borough). This is likely to be primarily due to the location of the London Aquatics Centre which is in the north-west corner of the borough and may be outside the walking catchment area for a sizeable number of Newham residents. As demonstrated in Table 5.2, only residents in Stratford or the immediately surrounding areas such as Plaistow and parts of Bromley by Bow are within 30 minutes travel time by public transport. Residents from areas such as West Ham, Newham town and Plashet are between 30-45 minutes away by public transport while residents further west in Beckton are 45 to 60 minutes away. Given its location adjacent neighbouring authorities, it is also likely to be within the catchment area of some residents living outside the borough.
- The area in the borough with the greatest amount of unmet demand in 2017 is found at the junction of the A13/A406 and moving in a northerly direction close to the borough boundaries with Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge.

5.4 Key Stakeholder Consultation – Swim England

5.4.1 The headline objectives from the Swim England (previously ASA) Strategic Plan – 2013-2017 are:

- More people learning to swim;
- More people swimming regularly;
- More medals on the world stage.

5.4.2 There is currently a more specific facility strategy in development. Swim England will shortly have a structure in place in which there is a Strategic Partnership Manager in every region of the country working with the major pools/organisations in that region, to increase aquatic participation and operator return on investment. This is in addition to the existing network of both National & Regional Club Development Officers – who ensure that all county and regions are covered by a Swim England representative. Any facilities issues are connected either straight to the National Facilities Team in the first instances or via the appropriate ASM/Club Development Officer.

5.4.3 In Swim England's opinion, the current FPM run utilising Swim England weightings for the borough indicates that the supply/demand balance is in a positive state and that there are a variety of available facilities within the borough. These sites are also generally of good quality – with all bar two (Balaam Leisure Centre and Newham LC) having been either built or refurbished within the last 16 years. The current sites appear to be well sited & accessible. The relatively recent addition of the London Aquatic Centre is a major plus for the area and indications are that clubs are able to access sufficient water space at this time. Clearly cost can be an issue and any efforts to ensure accessibility to all parts of the community via pricing strategies etc. would be welcomed by Swim England.

5.4.4 Newham has already seen a growth in aquatic activity over the last few years and this is set to increase in the future. The facilities currently in the area should be in a good position to accommodate this increased demand.

5.5 Club Consultation

5.5.1 As part of the demand assessment, all clubs who utilise swimming pool facilities across the borough were invited to take part in a consultation, to provide their views on the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities across the borough.

5.5.2 One club who utilise swimming pools completed the survey. Although the name of the club was not completed in the survey, the response is likely to be provided by Newham & UEL Swimming Club, given their survey responses. The consultation response cites that the club utilise East Ham Leisure Centre, a facility that is rated highly by club members, especially in terms of capacity and accessibility. A detailed account of the consultation is available as Appendix B – Sports Club Survey Analysis.

5.6 Future Needs Assessment

5.6.1 Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), the future demand for swimming pools can be estimated using projected population increase in a given area. More information on the SFC, including details on how the model calculates the demand for facilities, can be found on the Sport England website; <http://www.sportengland.org/sfc>.

5.6.2 The SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, however unlike the FPM the SPC does not identify specific locations for future provision. This will need to be informed by consultation with key stakeholders, catchment analyses of existing facilities and an analysis of the location of new housing development.

5.6.3 Table 5.3 illustrates how the additional projected population is likely to increase the overall need for swimming pool facilities across the study area.

Figure 5.3: Swimming pool projected demand

Analysis Sub-section	Popn	Peak Availability (metres ²)	Peak Demand (metres ²)	Over/ under supply (metres ²)	VPWPP
2017 Total Population	341,545	4,050	3,900*	150	21,846
Additional Population Growth	45,104	N/A	436.49	NA	2,629
Total 2033 Population	386,649	4,050	4,427	-377	24,731

Estimated total peak demand for 2017 taken from FPM 2017 National Run

- 5.6.4 Table 5.3 illustrates that although there is calculated to be sufficient supply in the borough to meet the existing need for swimming pools in the borough, the additional population growth that is projected for the study area is predicted to generate a shortfall of swimming pool provision by the end of the strategy timeframe in 2033. Population growth analysis indicates a projected shortfall of 377 metres² by the end of the strategy.
- 5.6.5 The total projected shortage is comparable to 1 x 6 lane 25m swimming pool (utilising the 2m minimum width of a swimming lane, this equates to 300 sq metres).
- 5.6.6 This projected shortfall should be considered alongside the FPM analysis, which indicates that the London Aquatic Centre does not meet the needs of a large proportion of the residents of Newham, given its location and accessibility. These key findings should be considered when planning future development for swimming pools in the study area.
- 5.6.7 It should be noted that this assessment utilises the GLA 2015 Interim Long Term population projections, as explained in Section 3 of this report. This is consistent with all other calculations contained within the report.
- 5.6.8 For reference, the same calculations have also been undertaken for the short term population projections, with data included within Appendix F – Future Need Calculator.

6 Needs Assessment – Sports Halls

- 6.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for sports halls. Sports halls are purpose built indoor facilities that can be used for numerous formal and informal sports, as well as a significant range of informal physical activity.
- 6.1.2 This assessment considered all sports hall facilities in Newham, however it focusses on ‘strategic’ facilities that are a minimum of four badminton courts. Four-court sports halls provide far greater flexibility to operators and users as they can accommodate the majority of indoor sports such as football (5-a-side and training), volleyball, basketball and netball. A court of this size also provides sufficient run-up space to accommodate indoor cricket nets.
- 6.1.3 Many 4 court sports halls have a dividing net that allows them to be divided into several sub-areas, which can then be used for alternative sports and physical activities that do not require a large area, such as table tennis or martial arts.
- 6.1.4 In line with Sport England’s Facility Planning model (2017 National Run), there are considered to be 31 halls across 18 different sites in Newham, that meet the eligibility criteria for the facilities planning model. All of these sites are defined as having some level of community use, with residents being able to book the facilities at some point during the week.
- 6.1.5 It should be noted that this does not necessarily mean they are ‘pay and play’ facilities, with many of the facilities having limited availability for informal or non-booked use.
- 6.1.6 In line with Sport England national modelling, the peak period for sports halls is assumed to be 45.5 hours per week, split as per the following:
- Weekday – 09:00 to 10:00 and 17:00 to 22:00;
 - Saturday - 09:00 to 17:00;
 - Sunday – 09:00 to 14:30 and 17:00 to 19:30.
- 6.1.7 Table 6.1 below provides a summary of the audit for sports halls in the study area. A more detailed supply analysis can be seen in the previous supply audit section or Technical Appendix E – Supply Assessments.
- 6.1.8 In terms of the 18 sites in Newham with sports halls that meet the eligibility criteria, 15 are based at educational or community centre locations, two are Local Authority and one is at the University of East London’s Sportsdock. This ownership trend has a significant impact on the accessibility of the facilities, as explained in more detail in the following section.

Table 6.1: Sports Hall supply summary (Source: Facility Planning Model and 4 global site assessments)

Site	Type of Hall	Size of Hall (sq metres)	Year Built	Year Refurbished]
Brampton Manor Academy	Main	891	2005	
Brampton Manor Academy	Activity Hall	153	2005	
Carpenters and Docklands Centre	Main	375	1972	2003
Cumberland School	Main	594	2005	
East Ham Leisure Centre	Main	594	2001	
Eastlea Community School	Main	561	2006	
Eastlea Community School	Activity Hall	180	1991	2011
Forest Gate Community School	Main	594	2011	
Forest Gate Community School	Activity Hall	306	1967	
Kingsford Community School	Main	891	2002	
Kingsford Community School	Activity Hall	153	2002	
Langdon Academy	Main	891	2003	
Langdon Academy	Activity Hall	153	1952	
Lister Community School	Main	759	1984	2011
Lister Community School	Activity Hall	180	1950	
Lister Community School	Activity Hall	400	1984	
Lister Community School	Activity Hall	180	1984	
Little Ilford School	Main	759	1950	2015
Little Ilford School	Activity Hall	180	1950	
Newham Leisure Centre	Main	1221	1990	
Newham Leisure Centre	Main	918	2009	
Newham Sixth Form College	Main	891	1975	1995
Rokeby School	Main	918	2010	
Royal Docks Community School	Main	561	1999	
Royal Docks Community School	Activity Hall	180	1999	
Saint Bonaventure's Roman Catholic School	Main	561	1965	
Sarah Bonnell Sports Hall	Main	759	1985	2004
Sportsdock	Main	810	2012	
Sportsdock	Main	810	2012	
Sportsdock	Main	810	2012	
St Angelas Ursuline School	Main	561	2006	

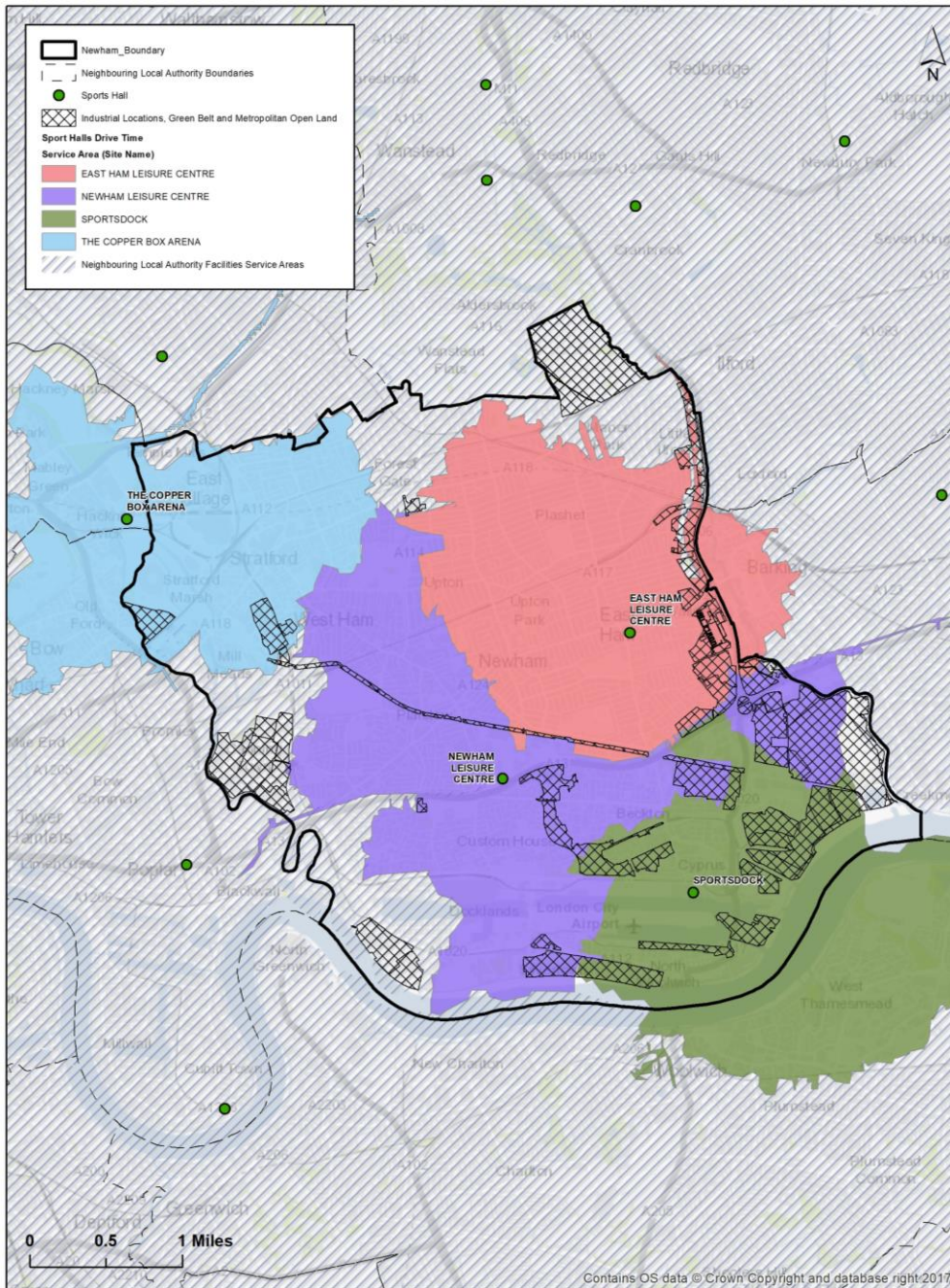
6.2 Sports Hall Accessibility

DRIVE TIME ANALYSIS

- 6.2.1 The volume of sports hall space (expressed in courts) is 3.81 courts per 10,000 residents (2016 data), which is lower than the England Average but higher than the average for London (2.85 courts)⁹. While this is important, it is also key to understand the accessibility of facilities that have regular and secure community use.
- 6.2.2 Figure 6.1 overleaf shows the catchment analysis for all sports halls in the Local Authority that have been identified as having community use.
- 6.2.3 The shaded areas show the 20-minute drive-time catchment and illustrate that the majority of the study area is serviced by one of the Local Authority facilities. The areas that are not served by facilities are on the South East and Western areas of the study area.
- 6.2.4 This analysis is supported by the FPM findings, which indicate that the largest amount of unmet demand is found through the western part of the borough on the boundary with LB Tower Hamlets. This potential deficit will be addressed in more detail in the supply and demand section of the report.
- 6.2.5 It should be noted that the majority of these areas (indicated by the cross-hatch shading) are industrial land that is not inhabited, however there is an area to the north of Canning Town which is not serviced by a publically accessible sport hall facility.
- 6.2.6 There are also areas to the west of Docklands in the South West of the local authority, as well as a small area to the North and North east of Stratford, both of which do not fall within the catchment of a community accessible sports hall.
- 6.2.7 This illustrates a shortage, especially given the projected local population growth described in the Strategic Context section of this report, which predicts large population growth, especially in the Canning Town area.

⁹ Facility Planning Model National Run (Sport England: 2017)

Figure 6.1: Sports Hall drive-time catchment analysis



Community accessible Sports Halls service areas in Newham (up to 20 minute drive time)



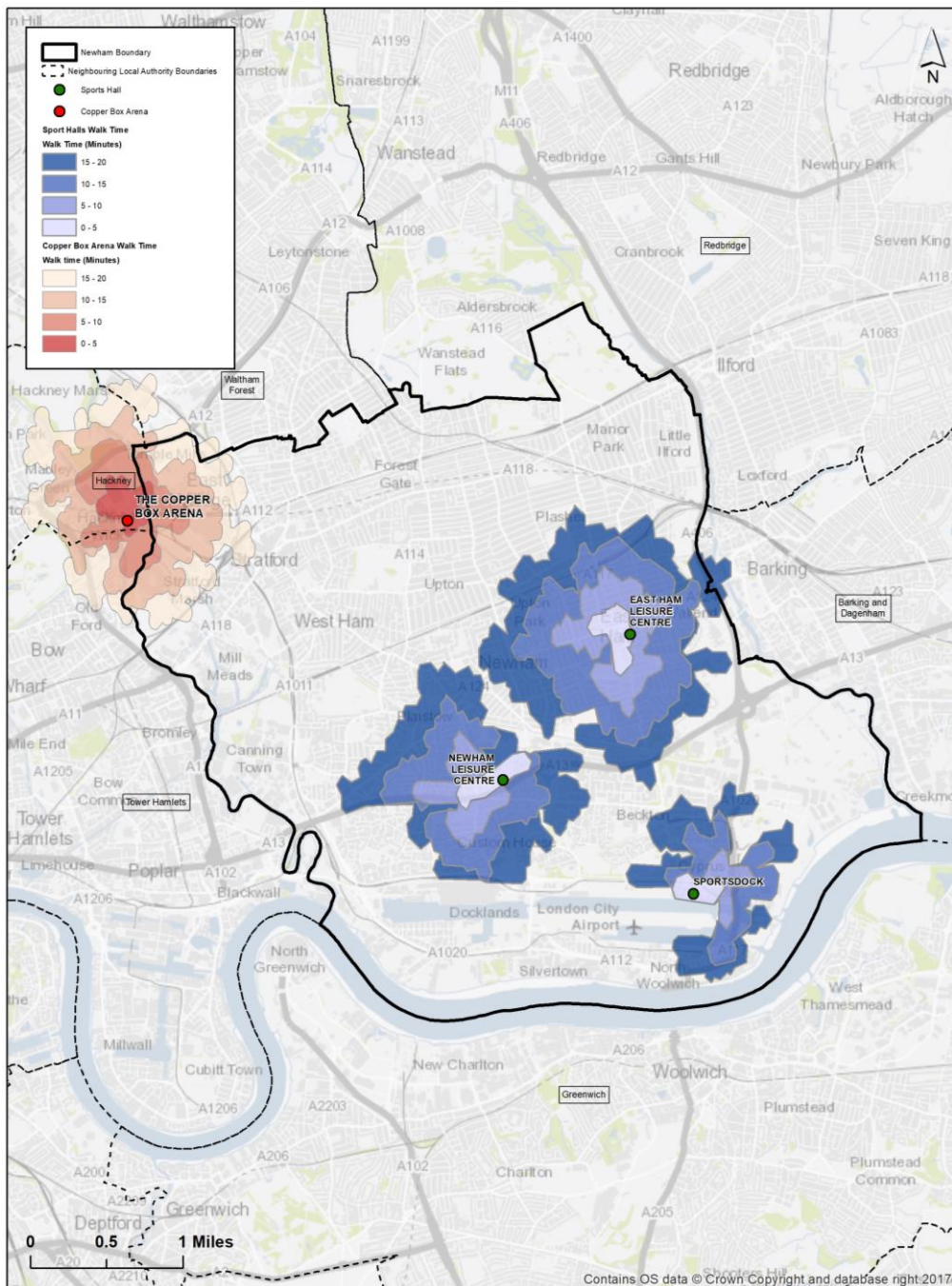
WALK-TIME ANALYSIS

6.2.8 It is industry standard to use a 20-minute drive time catchment analysis within an urban area, however following consultation as part of this project, it has been agreed that due to the low car ownership across the study area, a walk-time analysis should also be included.

6.2.9 Figure 6.2 below illustrates the walk time analysis, which provides bands depending on how accessible each facility is within 5, 10, 15 and 20 minutes of walking.

6.2.10 The analysis shows a different picture to that in the Swimming Pools section, as the provision at Sports Dock represents a high quality and accessible facility in the South of the borough. Figure 6.2 also illustrates the lower accessibility to sports hall provision in the North of the borough, with a significant proportion of residents not falling within a 20-minute walk time of any facilities.

Figure 6.2: Sports Hall walk-time catchment analysis



Community accessible Sports Halls service areas in Newham (up to 20 minute walk time)



PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACCESSIBILITY ANALYSIS

- 6.2.11 In addition to the drive time and walk time analysis undertaken for sports hall, the following figures and commentary provide further analysis for accessibility for strategic sports hall provision across LBN, using Transport for London’s PTAL analysis tool.
- 6.2.12 Each facility has been assessed in turn using the Time Mapping tool¹⁰. This assesses the time it takes to travel a certain distance from each facility, therefore providing an estimated catchment area for public transport.
- 6.2.13 It should be noted that it is not possible to illustrate the exact boundary of LBN using the TFL tool, however each of the maps below cover the local authority area as far as possible. The key opposite indicates the travel time that each colour corresponds to.

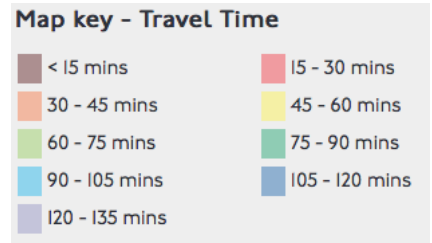
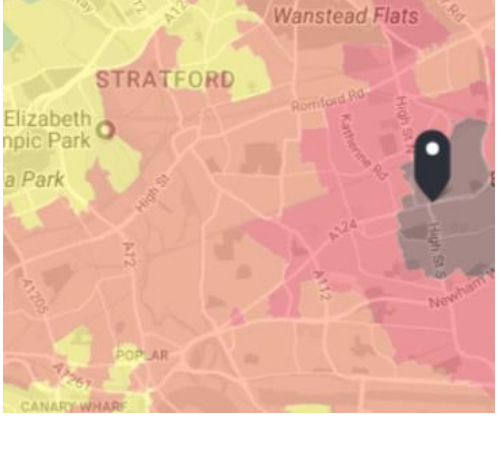
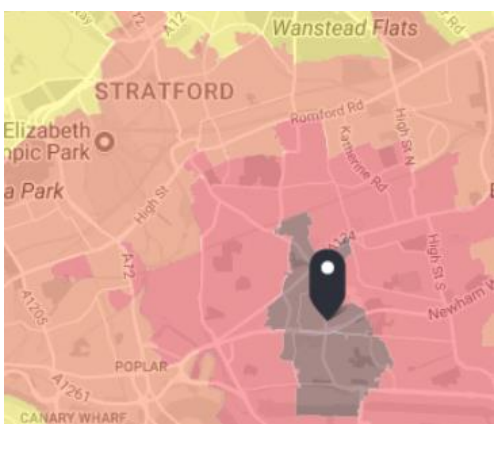
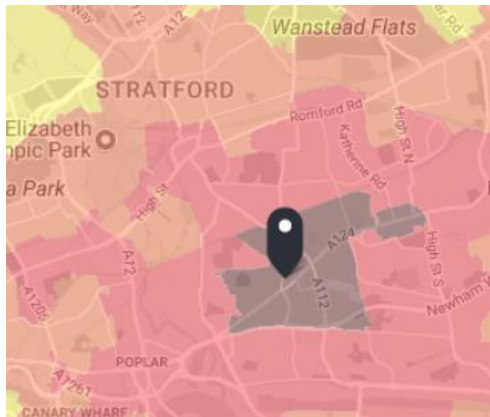
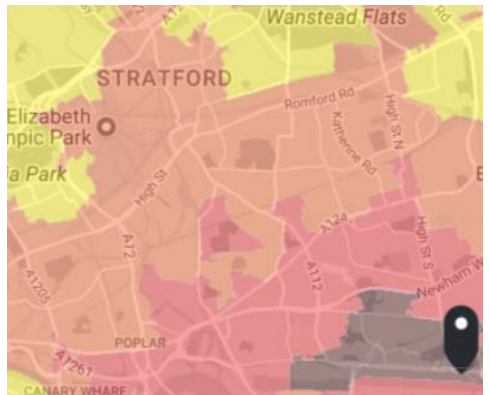
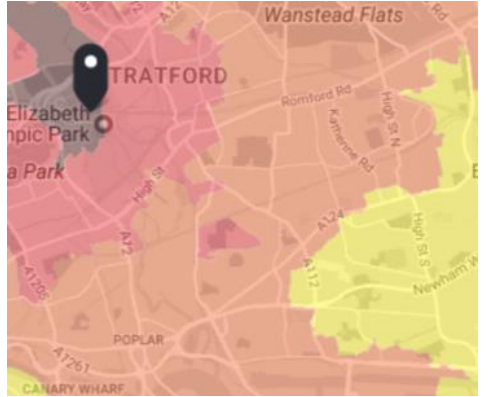


Table 6.2: Sports Hall public transport accessibility

Facility	Commentary	Spatial Analysis
<p>East Ham Leisure Centre</p>	<p>Excellent accessibility for the east of the borough, as well as to the western area of neighbouring LB Barking & Dagenham. The facility is unlikely to be accessed by those in the western part of LBN, in areas such as West Ham, Canning Town and Stratford.</p>	
<p>Newham Leisure Centre</p>	<p>The only facility that has excellent links to the south of the borough, with high accessibility to and from areas around the City Airport and Custom House.</p>	

¹⁰ Transport for London PTAL Analysis – www.tfl.gov.uk (TFL: 2017)

<p>Balaam Leisure Centre</p>	<p>Balaam LC has good accessibility to the majority of the borough by public transport. It has the widest coverage for 15-30 minute journey time or better.</p>	
<p>Sportsdock</p>	<p>Excellent accessible for the south of the borough, as well as for neighbouring LB Barking and Dagenham. The north of the borough has limited accessibility to the Sportsdock by public transport.</p>	
<p>The Copper Box Arena</p>	<p>The <15-minute catchment area for the Copper Box falls exclusively out of the Newham Local Authority boundary, with a limited area in Stratford and the immediate vicinity accessible within 15-30 minutes. In comparison with the other facilities, this demonstrates a low level of accessibility via public transport for LB Newham residents.</p>	

- 6.2.14 Table 6.2 supports the walk time and drive-time catchment analysis, in that accessibility to sports hall provision is limited in the north of the borough, with residents from areas such as Forest Gate not being within 30 minutes travel time to any strategic sports hall provision, by public transport.
- 6.2.15 The most accessible facility to the northern part of the borough is East Ham LC, however this is not easily accessible by residents in the north west of the borough, in areas such as Stratford.

6.2.16 Given the projected population growth in the Canning Town area, it is notable that that new residents will not be within 15 minutes travel time by public transport to any sports hall facilities, given the current location of facilities.

6.3 Sports Hall Supply and Demand Analysis

6.3.1 Sport England's Facility Planning Model (FPM) provides an assessment of the demand for sports halls in the study area, including authorities which border LB Newham, as shown in the strategic context section of this report. This part of the assessment can then be considered alongside the supply audit to answer the following key questions:

- To what extent does the existing supply of sports halls meet the current levels of demand from the resident population?
- To what extent does the existing supply of sports halls meet the future demand, taking into account projected population increases in the borough and the surrounding areas?

6.3.2 The key findings from the FPM analysis are identified below:

DEMAND

- The model estimates that there is a population of circa 339,000 in the London Borough of Newham. This is calculated to create a demand for nearly 23,000 visits per week in the peak period to sports halls;
- The scale of demand from Newham residents is estimated to equate to more than 100 courts in size (with a comfort factor included);
- In Newham, more than half of the population are estimated not to have access to a car. This is considered important as it impacts on how far residents are realistically likely to travel to use a sports hall. This percentage in Newham is significantly higher than the average for the London boroughs (40%) and is also more than double the average for England.

SATISFIED DEMAND

- The model estimates that just over 87% of the demand created by Newham residents for use of a sports hall at peak times, can be met (either inside or outside the borough). This has increased slightly from the 2016 run, due to two additional facilities included in the audit;
- The percentage of satisfied demand achieved in Newham is lower than the average for England (90.5%), but significantly higher than the average for London (83.3%);
- In regard to how the demand is satisfied, the model estimates that 49% is achieved by residents travelling to a sports hall by car, 34% on

foot and 17% by public transport;

- In terms of where the unmet demand is located, the model considers there to be unmet demand throughout the borough. However, the western part of the borough on the boundary with Tower Hamlets is considered to be the area with the greatest amount of unmet demand for sports halls in Newham. This supports the walk-time catchment analysis illustrated by Figure 6.2.

UNMET DEMAND

- The model estimates that there is unmet demand across the study area of 13.5 courts;
- The scale of this unmet demand could be reduced if the existing sports halls in the borough, many of which are located on education sites, were open for the full peak period;
- In terms of why the unmet demand exists, the model considers two factors: 1) lack of capacity (that there is simply insufficient supply) and 2) outside catchment (indicating that the sports halls are not in the right location to meet the demand). The reason for the unmet demand existing in Newham is estimated by the model to be mainly due to capacity issues (57%) rather than residents being outside the catchment of a facility (43%);
- The model is indicating that catchment is still an important issue to consider when reviewing the supply of sports halls in the borough. This is not surprising considering that more than half of the borough's population do not have access to a car and are therefore restricted in terms of the number of sports halls that are likely to be inside their catchment area;
- The model estimates that there is unmet demand for additional sports hall capacity throughout the borough. However, the area with the greatest aggregated unmet demand is estimated by the model to be located on the western part of the borough on the border with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets; more specifically from the eastern part of the A13 road and moving in a northerly direction towards and including Stratford. This is supported by the public transport analysis, which indicates that residents in Stratford are within 30 minutes public transport travel time of only one facility; the Copper Box arena.

6.4 Addressing Local Needs

RESIDENTS WORKING UNSOCIABLE HOURS

- 6.4.1 It is key that sports facilities across LB Newham meet the unique and specific needs of residents and go as far as possible to address local issues and shortages.
- 6.4.2 Of particular note for sports hall provision, there is a high proportion of LB Newham residents that work unsociable hours and generate a need for sports provision at times when facilities would normally be closed.
- 6.4.3 This represents a risk as well as an opportunity. On one hand demand for sports provision may not be converted into actual participation as facilities are not open at the times when they are required. However, on the other hand there is an opportunity to increase participation by providing facilities at times that meet the needs of local residents, for example through the development of a night time indoor cricket league to service the demand of LB Newham's South-Asian population.

ADDRESSING INACTIVITY

- 6.4.4 As identified in section 3 of this report, areas of LB Newham have been identified as having a 'high risk of inactivity', which means that residents from certain geographical locations are more likely to be inactive. Of particular note for sports hall provision, there are a number of super output areas in the north of the borough that have been identified as being of high risk.
- 6.4.5 As evaluated previously in the accessibility analysis, this is an area that does not currently have good accessibility to sports hall provision and therefore requires residents travel further to access facilities.
- 6.4.6 It is important that any future strategic planning for sports hall provision reflects this and ensures that both facilities and programmes are provided in areas that are easily accessible by those pockets of the population that have been defined as being at high risk of inactivity.

6.5 Key Stakeholder Consultation

- 6.5.1 As part of the process for the Leisure Needs Assessment, consultation has been undertaken with relevant National Governing Bodies, to understand the priorities of the organisations and where LB Newham can work with the NGB's to improve sports provisions across the authority.
- 6.5.2 The sections below summarise the consultation undertaken with each of the NGB's, whose sports are likely to utilise hall space. Unfortunately, not all NGB's responded to the request for consultation, with the summaries below representing those NGB's that did respond.

BADMINTON ENGLAND

- 6.5.3 Consultation with Badminton England identified that The London Borough of Newham was recognised as a Priority One area for facility investment in Badminton England's 2012-2016 Facilities Strategy. These are the local authority areas which are identified by Badminton England as priority areas for the development of additional court capacity. Selection is based on statistical analysis of sports hall availability, population, market segmentation and empirical evidence from regions. Priority One areas are those where Badminton England is already working, and which therefore have the greater potential for growth.
- 6.5.4 There are however no outputs or high-level outcomes associated to this priority level as Badminton England's new facility strategy for 2017 onwards is currently being developed.
- 6.5.5 Badminton England highlighted that the leisure centres in the borough are accessible and relatively affordable, although it is unclear how accessible local school sports halls are in community hours. Additionally, the following areas in Newham currently offer no badminton provision due to a lack of facilities: Plaistow, Upton Park, Forest Gate.
- 6.5.6 There is potential to increase the number of affiliated clubs in Newham, which will also increase the number of affiliated individual members. This will be predominantly through increasing community access at schools with appropriate facilities (e.g. Eastlea Community School) as well as increasing the club provision at UEL Sportsdock and East Ham Leisure Centre, which both have excellent facilities.
- 6.5.7 Badminton England have appropriate programmes to engage the local public given the right facilities with the appropriate access. Programmes include No Strings Badminton (pay & play), Essentials (Beginners/Intermediate coaching) and SmashUp! (Junior programme).

ENGLAND SQUASH

- 6.5.8 England Squash stated that all boroughs in London are a priority for the sport however there are no current squash clubs or facilities with squash provision in the borough.
- 6.5.9 England Squash identified that Newham would really benefit from squash provision, due to the nature of the borough and the size of the population there is a demand that is not being met at present as there are currently no courts on offer. The nearest courts are in Redbridge at Wanstead leisure centre
- 6.5.10 As an NGB, England Squash have gone through significant change in the last few months and as a result have no local development officers, just national staff.

TABLE TENNIS ENGLAND

- 6.5.11 Table Tennis England (TTE) stated that Newham is not currently a priority area for the sport but was included within the London Priority Zone in the previous financial year, which meant that it was included as a focus for development time and resources.
- 6.5.12 Their Mission 2025 strategic document identifies that by 2025 there should be a club and/or league within 30 minutes' drive of 80% of the population. We will grow the network of clubs and leagues so that best practice and sharing of ideas can take place. Working with grant-making bodies such as Sport England, we will re-launch a facilities strategy to assist club and league development.
- 6.5.13 The United Khalsa Sports Academy Table Tennis club in the east of the borough provides affordable table tennis, particularly focusing on juniors in the area. Table Tennis England also have a community table tennis club running at Chobham Academy in the East Village of the Olympic Park.
- 6.5.14 There is a lack of table tennis clubs in the borough and TTE would like to work to increase the opportunity for people to play locally.
- 6.5.15 TTE identified that there is a lack of facilities available currently and with the large population and popularity of the sport in London there is potential for it to grow further.

BASKETBALL ENGLAND

- 6.5.16 England Basketball stated that Newham is a priority area for the NGB, falling within the top 10-20 local authorities nationally. This is based on the number of basketball participants, the population density of Basketball England's target market and the access to high quality facilities.
- 6.5.17 Basketball England identified 5 clubs in the Local Authority, with Newham Youngbloods Basketball Club and NASSA (Newham All Star Sports Academy) being the largest.
- 6.5.18 There are also four sites identified as being part of Basketball England's Outdoor Basketball Initiative, namely Royal Victoria Gardens, St John's Centre, Beckton Children Resource Centre and the Rokeby School.

SPORTS CLUB CONSULTATION

- 6.5.19 As part of the demand assessment, all clubs who utilise sports hall facilities across the borough were invited to take part in a consultation, to provide their views on the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities across the borough.
- 6.5.20 Eight clubs who utilise sports hall facilities completed the survey, with responses received from Volleyball, Cricket, Basketball, Badminton, Mixed Sport and Netball clubs. The Net Promoter Score (identifying how likely users are to

recommend their facility) for Sports Hall facilities was 20, which is higher than the overall NPS across all facilities. It should be noted, however, that this NPS is relatively low, with the score being influenced by a small number of detractors, who identified their education facilities as being difficult to book. It should also be noted that this is only relevant to facilities that are operated by Active Newham. A detailed account of the consultation is available as Appendix B – Sports Club Survey Analysis.

6.6 Future Needs Assessment

- 6.6.1 Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), the future demand for sports halls can be estimated using projected population increase in a given area. More information on the SFC, including details on how the model calculates the demand for facilities, can be found on the Sport England website; <http://www.sportengland.org/sfc>.
- 6.6.2 The SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, however unlike the FPM the SPC does not identify specific locations for future provision. This will need to be informed by consultation with key stakeholders, catchment analyses of existing facilities and an analysis of the location of new housing development.
- 6.6.3 Table 6.2 illustrates how the additional projected population is likely to increase the overall need for sports hall facilities across the study area.

Figure 6.2: Sports Hall projected demand

Analysis Sub-section	Popn	Peak Availability (courts)	Peak Demand* (courts)	Over/ under supply (metres ²)	VPWPP
2017 Total Population	341,545	88	106.10	-18.1	23,173
Additional Population Growth	45,104	N/A	14.01	NA	3,060
Total 2033 Population	386,649	88	120.11	-32.11	26,665

*Estimated total peak demand for 2017 taken from FPM 2017 National Run

- 6.6.4 Table 6.2 illustrates that when the peak supply figure of 88 courts is utilised, there is currently a deficit of hall space across the borough, which is projected to increase throughout the life time of the study.
- 6.6.5 This projected shortfall should be considered alongside the FPM analysis, which indicates that the existing stock of hall provision is dominated by education facilities, which has varying levels of availability and security.
- 6.6.6 It should be noted that this assessment utilises the GLA 2015 Interim Long Term population projections, as explained in Section 3 of this report. This is consistent with all other calculations contained within the report.

6.6.7 For reference, the same calculations have also been undertaken for the short-term population projections, with data included within Appendix F – Future Need Calculator.

7 Needs Assessment – Health & Fitness

- 7.1.1 This section contains a summary of the findings from the needs assessment work for Health and Fitness facilities. For the purpose of this study, Health and Fitness (H&F) facilities are dedicated areas with equipment and machines used for physical activity. They are made up of a number of ‘stations’ which is an area that typically houses a piece of equipment. For the purpose of this study a station is defined as 1.5 m².
- 7.1.2 This assessment considers H&F facilities with 20 stations or more. Where possible this includes all facilities across the study area, including ‘budget’ gym’s, however due to the volatility of the market and the likelihood of new facilities opening and closing during the delivery of this project, the audit is unlikely to be fully comprehensive.

7.2 Supply Assessment

QUANTITY ASSESSMENT

- 7.2.1 There are currently 17 H&F facilities across the study area, consisting of local authority (Active Newham), education and privately-operated facilities
- 7.2.2 The majority of these sites have ‘pay and play’ access types, which is defined as the ability for a resident to pay for a single session without pre-booking and without the need for monthly membership. Table 7.1 below provides a summary of the audit for Health & Fitness facilities in the study area. This table does not include ‘commercial’ gyms, which will be addressed later in this section of the report. A more detailed supply analysis can be seen in the previous supply audit section or Technical Appendix E – Supply Assessments.

Table 7.1: H&F non-commercial supply summary

Facility	No. of Stations	Ownership Type	Management Type	Access
Atherton Leisure Centre	140	Local Authority	Trust	Pay and Play
Balaam Leisure Centre	80	Local Authority	Trust	Pay and Play
Carpenters & Docklands Centre	5	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	Pay and Play
East Ham Leisure Centre	142	Local Authority	Trust	Pay and Play
London Aquatics Centre	50	Trust	Trust	Pay and Play
London Regatta Centre	40	Community Organisation	Trust	Pay and Play
Manor Park Fitness Centre	60	Local Authority	Trust	Pay and Play
Newham Leisure Centre	130	Local Authority	Trust	Pay and Play

Facility	No. of Stations	Ownership Type	Management Type	Access
Peacock Gymnasium	30	Community Organisation	Community Organisation	Pay and Play
Sportsdock	125	Higher Education Institutions	School/College/University (in house)	Pay and Play

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- 7.2.3 Non-technical visual assessments were carried out of all non-commercial facilities as part of the project. Generally, health and fitness suite provision in Newham is of good quality, especially among facilities managed by Active Newham.
- 7.2.4 The facilities in the worst condition were located at Balaam Leisure Centre, a facility which is in need of refurbishment. Health and Fitness facilities at the Regatta Centre were also identified as being of poor quality during assessment, however this part of the facility is closed at the time of writing. Facilities at Newham Leisure Centre, while being of adequate quality, were tired and lacking in open space and floor space for non-weight or machine focused activities.
- 7.2.5 The quality of facilities at the recently built Atherton Leisure Centre were excellent, with a high quality mixed gym and appropriate space and equipment for a range of exercise and training.
- 7.2.6 The quality of facilities at Manor Park were also excellent, given the positioning of the facility in the 'budget' gym market.
- 7.2.7 H&F facilities at East Ham LC were under construction at the time of assessment, however it is envisaged that the new facility will be refurbished to a high standard, which will be fit-for-purpose for residents and members.

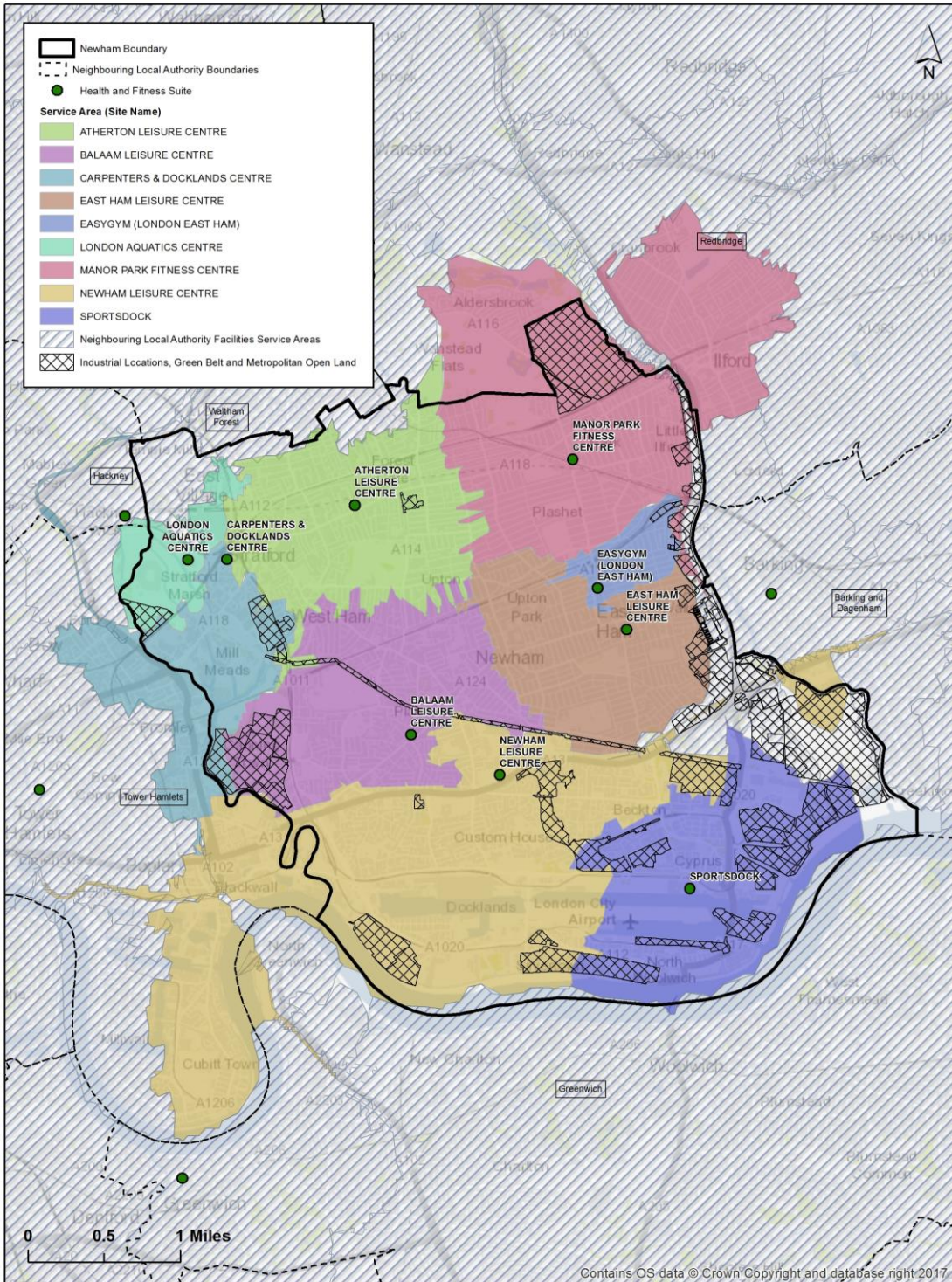
7.3 Health and Fitness Accessibility

DRIVE TIME ANALYSIS

- 7.3.1 The Sport England Facility Planning Model is not available to use for Health & Fitness facilities; however, supply and demand modelling has been undertaken by the Consultancy Team, alongside catchment area mapping for relevant facilities across the study area.
- 7.3.2 Figure 7.1 below shows the catchment analysis for H&F facilities in the study area. The graphic illustrates the unique catchment areas for each of the publically available facilities in the study area. The catchment area analysis indicates that the majority of the study area is within a 20-minute drive time catchment of a publically available H&F facility.

7.3.3 The catchment area analysis illustrates that while there is a large area in the south east of the borough that is outside of any catchment area, a large proportion of this area is industrial land that is not inhabited (indicated by the cross-hatch shading).

Figure 7.1: Health and fitness drive-time catchment analysis



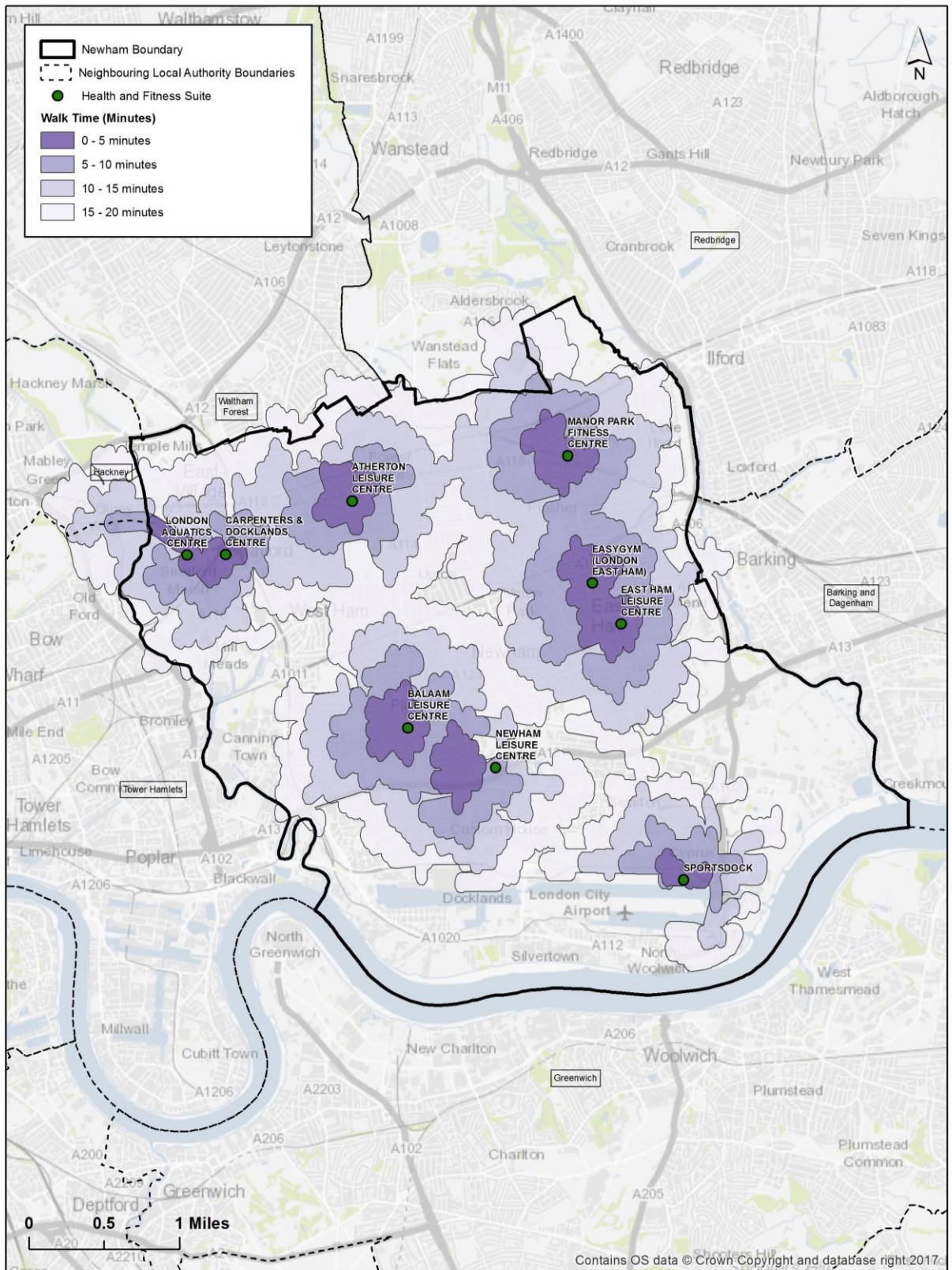
Community accessible Health and Fitness Suites service areas in Newham (up to 20 minute drive time)



WALK-TIME ANALYSIS

- 7.3.4 It is industry standard to use a 20-minute drive time catchment analysis within an urban area, however following consultation as part of this project, it has been agreed that due to the low car ownership, a walk-time analysis should also be included.
- 7.3.5 Figure 7.2 below illustrates the walk time analysis, which provides bands depending on how accessible each facility is within 5, 10, 15 and 20 minutes of walking.
- 7.3.6 The analysis illustrates that a greater proportion of the local authority is within a 20-minute walk to a community accessible H&F facility, when compared with sports halls and swimming pool provision from previous sections. Similarly, to the sports hall analysis, however, the south of the borough relies heavily on the existing facility at the UEL sports dock, in order to provide community accessible H&F facilities to local residents.

Figure 7.2: H&F walk-time catchment analysis



Community accessible Health and Fitness Suites service areas in Newham (up to 20 minute walk time)



7.4 Commercial and ‘Budget’ Gym provision

- 7.4.1 In the past 10 years, the Health and Fitness industry has faced a significant change in the nature of its facility stock, through the growth of the commercial sector and the introduction of a low-cost gym to most urban areas.
- 7.4.2 Due to the density of population; the unsociable hours worked by many residents; the high levels of deprivation and the low standard of living across the study area, budget gyms with 24/7 access have become popular across LB Newham and now represent a significant proportion of the supply for health and fitness.
- 7.4.3 Table 7.2 below provides a list of those commercial and budget gyms that have been included in the study, all of which have also been included in the supply and demand analysis as they were deemed to have some level of community use, through a monthly membership or pay and play access.
- 7.4.4 While it is key to understand the impact of commercial gyms to the overall supply and demand of health and fitness, it should be noted that due to the volatility of the market, it is difficult to plan accurately for the long-term provision of health and fitness. The key issues and recommendations section of this report will consider this, as well as general market forces and trends across the wider industry.

Table 7.2: H&F commercial supply summary

Facility	No. of Stations	Ownership Type	Management Type	Access
East London Gymnastics Centre	20	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play
Easygym (London East Ham)	100	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play
Fitness4less (London Canning Town)	58	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play
Immortals Gym	50	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play
Muscle Mania Fitness	25	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play
The Gym (London Ilford)	124	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play
The Quad Club (London Docklands)	25	Commercial	Commercial Management	Pay & Play

7.5 Health and Fitness Supply and Demand Analysis

- 7.5.1 The supply and demand modelling used as part of this project provides an assessment of the demand for H&F in the study area, including authorities which border LB Newham, as shown in the strategic context section of this report. This part of the assessment can then be considered alongside the supply audit to answer the following key questions:

- To what extent does the existing supply of Health and Fitness facilities meet the current levels of demand from the resident population?
- To what extent does the existing supply of Health and Fitness facilities meet the future demand, taking into account population increases in the borough and the surrounding areas?

7.5.2 Figure 7.3 provides a spatial analysis of the supply and demand of Health & Fitness facilities in LB Newham, which should be considered alongside the headline figures below:

- There is a met demand of +0.22 stations per output area. This translates into a total met demand of 175 stations. This means that when all supply and demand across the study area is considered, there is theoretically enough capacity for H&F, given the existing availability of facilities;
- 75% of all health and fitness suites in London have 100 stations, therefore if this used as an assumed facility size, there is an oversupply of 2 H&F suites to meet the demand from the current population;
- Although there is overall spare capacity, the spatial analysis shows that certain areas of the borough have a deficit of H&F provision. This is illustrated in the north-east corner of the borough.

7.6 Future Needs Assessment

7.6.1 To understand the future needs for Health & Fitness in LB Newham, the supply and demand modelling has also been undertaken utilising the projected population figures for 2033.

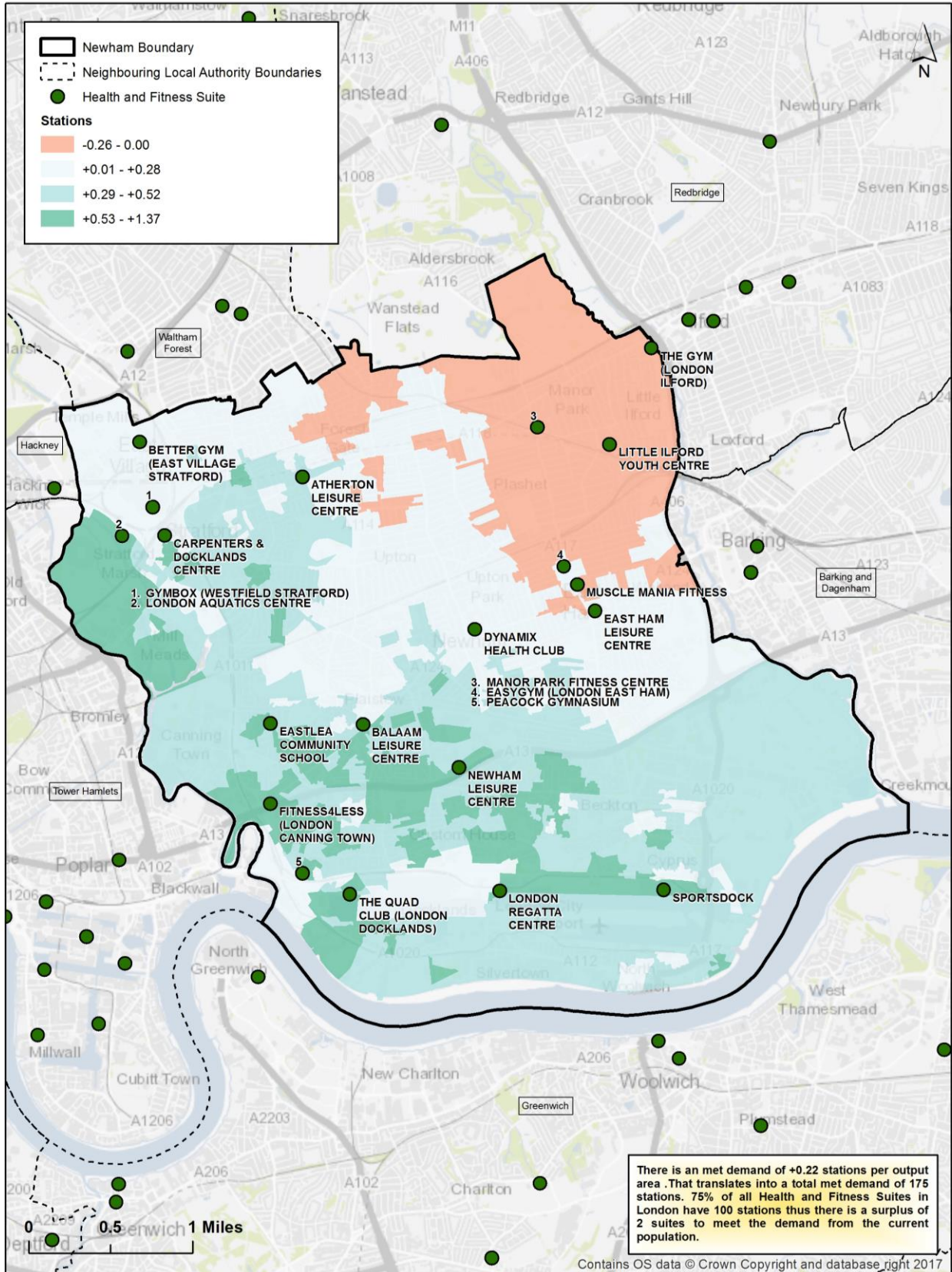
7.6.2 This analysis assumes that all supply remains static, but takes into consideration the projected change in demand, caused by the predicted population growth.

7.6.3 Following the analysis for 2017, Figure 7.4 illustrates this analysis spatially, which should be considered alongside the accompanying key findings:

- There is an unmet demand of 0.03 stations per output area. This translates into a total unmet demand of 28 stations. This means that when all supply across the study area is considered and this is compared to the projected demand for 2033, there is a small deficit of Health & Fitness provision;
- The deficit identified in the 2017 modelling for the North-east of the borough is projected to worsen, with population growth generating a higher level of demand;
- If supply is assumed to stay consistent, then there will be a significant

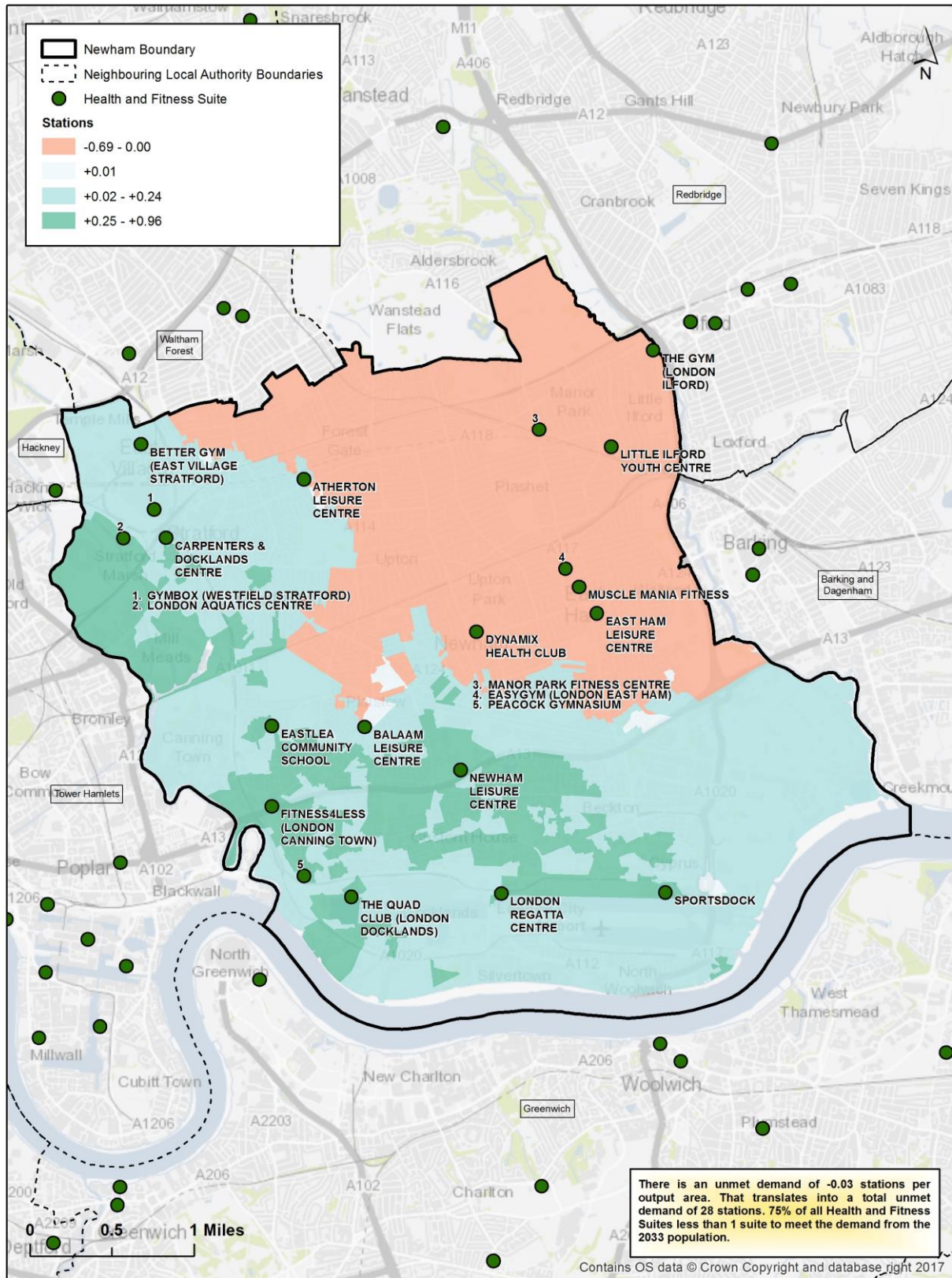
deficit of provision in this part of the study area by the end of the strategy.

Figure 7.3: H&F Supply & Demand assessment - 2017



Health and Fitness Suites latent demand in stations per output area in Newham

Figure 7.3: H&F Supply & Demand assessment - 2033



Health and Fitness Suites latent demand in stations per output area in Newham (2033)



8 Needs Assessment – Additional Sports

8.1 Tennis

QUANTITY

- 8.1.1 Table 8.1 below shows the supply of tennis courts across Newham. There are 53 courts in total, with 38 available to the community, with those that are unavailable are located at Education facilities. All of the available 38 are located in Local Authority parks across the borough.
- 8.1.2 Of the available tennis courts, 8 are floodlit (Lyle Park and Stratford Park). Floodlit provision therefore represents 21% of overall tennis provision. 2 sites have been assessed as poor quality, located at Canning Town Recreation Ground (2 courts) and Royal Victoria Gardens (2 courts), with the remaining identified as being of either standard or good quality.
- 8.1.3 It should be noted that the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre provides 10 high quality courts (6 outdoor and 4 indoor), however this facility falls in LB Waltham Forest and is therefore not included in the audit below.

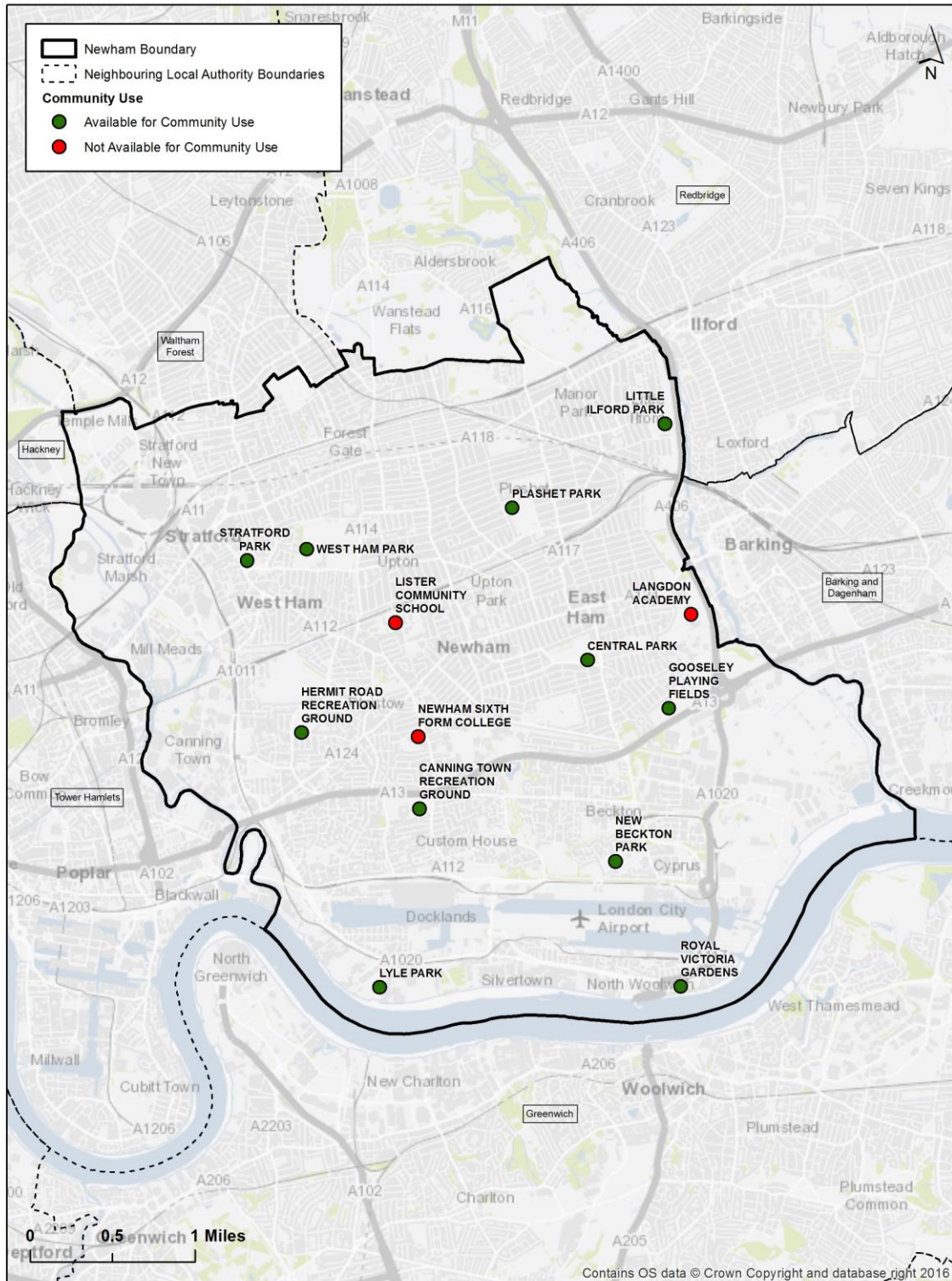
Table 8.1: Tennis facilities audit in LB Newham

Site name	Ownership type	Availability to community	No. of Courts	No. of Floodlit Courts
Canning Town Recreation Ground	Local authority	Available	2	0
Central Park	Local authority	Available	3	0
Gooseley Playing Fields	Local authority	Available	4	0
Hermit Road Recreation Ground	Local authority	Available	2	0
Langdon Academy	Academies	Not Available	8	No data available
Lister Community School	Community school	Not Available	4	No data available
Little Ilford Park	Local authority	Available	2	0
Lyle Park	Local authority	Available	2	2
New Beckton Park	Local authority	Available	2	0
Newham Sixth Form College	Further education	Not Available	3	No data available
Plashet Park	Local authority	Available	2	0
Royal Victoria Gardens	Local authority	Available	2	0
Stratford Park	Local authority	Available	6	6

West Ham Park	Local authority	Available	12	0
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8.1.4 Figure 8.1 below maps each of these facilities by community use, indicating that while 14 courts are located at education facilities, these courts are not identified as being available for community use.

Figure 8.1: Tennis facilities in LB Newham



Tennis Courts by community use availability in Newham

QUALITY

8.1.5 Site assessments have been undertaken of all tennis sites across the borough. The results from these quality assessments have been cross-checked with supply data provided by the LTA, to provide an overall quality rating for each site. This data is shown in Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Tennis facilities quality – LB Newham

Site name	Quality Rating	Comments
Canning Town Recreation Ground	Poor	Court surface very poor.
Central Park	Good	Courts resurfaced 2017.
Gooseley Playing Fields	Good	Courts resurfaced 2017
Hermit Road Recreation Ground	Standard	-
Langdon Academy	No data available	
Lister Community School	No data available	
Little Ilford Park	Standard	-
Lyle Park	Good	Court condition good, floodlights added 2017
New Beckton Park	Standard	-
Newham Sixth Form College	No data available	
Plasht Park	Standard	-
Royal Victoria Gardens	Poor	Court surface very poor.
Stratford Park	Good	4 Courts added and all 6 courts floodlights added in 2017.
West Ham Park	Good	Courts resurfaced 2015.

ACCESSIBILITY

8.1.6 The majority of the courts are freely accessible to the community, apart from Central Park, Gooseley Playing Fields, Lyle Park and Stratford Park. These sites are accessible through a gate access system, linked to an online booking facility, which offers season ticket and pay and play facilities. If this new scheme is successful, the LTA plan to expand through the borough. Initial developments have been supported by an LTA grant of £58k.

8.1.7 Overall, the accessibility of courts across the borough is good, although there are limited floodlit courts. Furthermore, the quality of sites across the borough is mainly standard and good, representing above average quality levels.

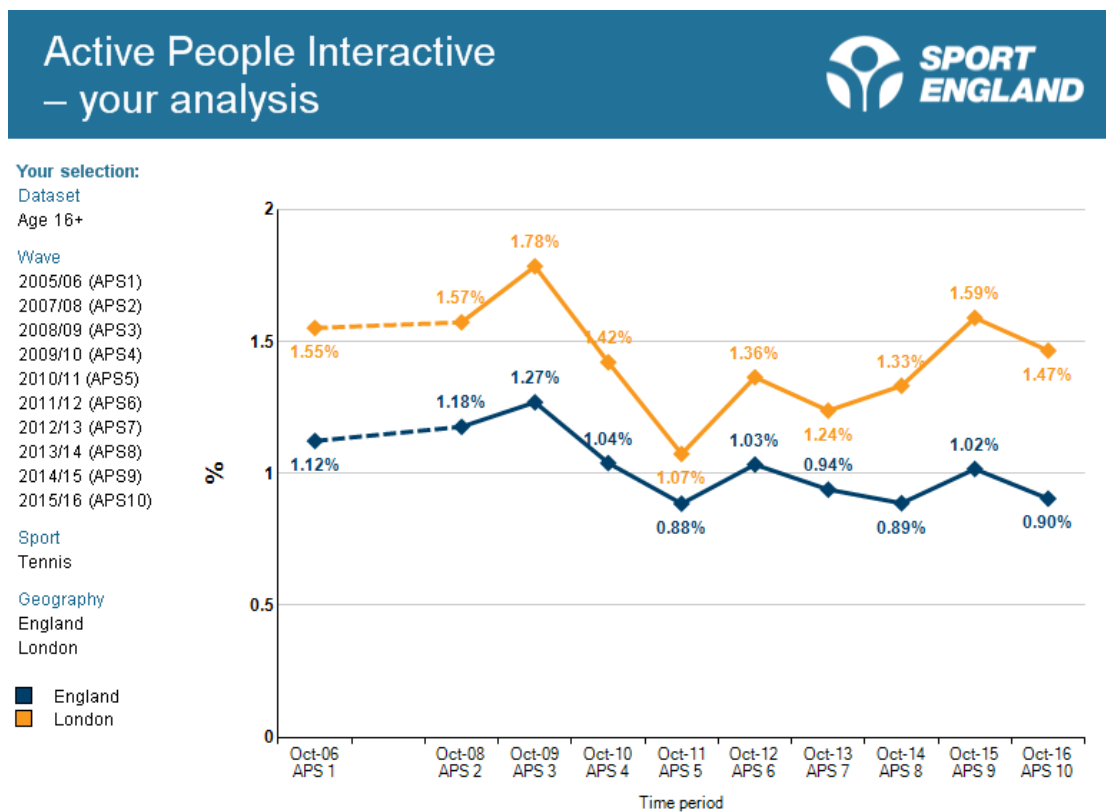
DEMAND

8.1.8 All available courts in Newham are park courts and there are no clubs, therefore accurate demand data is not available as part of this study. Data has therefore

been used from Sport England Active People Survey, to get an understanding of demand trends for tennis.

- 8.1.9 Figure 8.2 below shows a comparison of once-a-week tennis participation aged 16+, for London and England. There is no data for Newham specifically as the sample size is not sufficient.
- 8.1.10 The data shows that over the 10-year period, London’s tennis participation has consistently been higher than for the rest of England. Also after a dip in 2011, participation rates look to be progressively increasing year on year, although 2015/16 saw a decrease from 1.59% to 1.47% in London.

Figure 8.2: Tennis participation rates. Source: Sport England Active People Survey



SUMMARY

- 8.1.11 In Newham there are 38 courts available to the community, with 8 floodlit within this. The courts across the borough are evenly distributed, providing good accessibility.
- 8.1.12 The majority of sites are good or standard quality, although some sites are in need of improvement. Royal Victoria Gardens and Canning Town Recreation Ground represent very poor surfaces for tennis.
- 8.1.13 There are no indoor tennis facilities in Newham, with residents travelling outside of the borough to access facilities of this type. The Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis Centre represents the closest indoor tennis facility for the majority of LBN

residents, as it sits just outside of the borough on the North-West corner. This is a high quality facility with 4 indoor and 6 outdoor courts.

8.1.14 After a small dip in participation rates in 2011, there has been an increase in demand in recent years, with London remaining above the National participation average for tennis over the last 10 years.

8.1.15 With the recent gated access system seeing some improvements to courts, if this were to be successful and rolled out across the borough, there could be further improvements to tennis facilities in the borough.

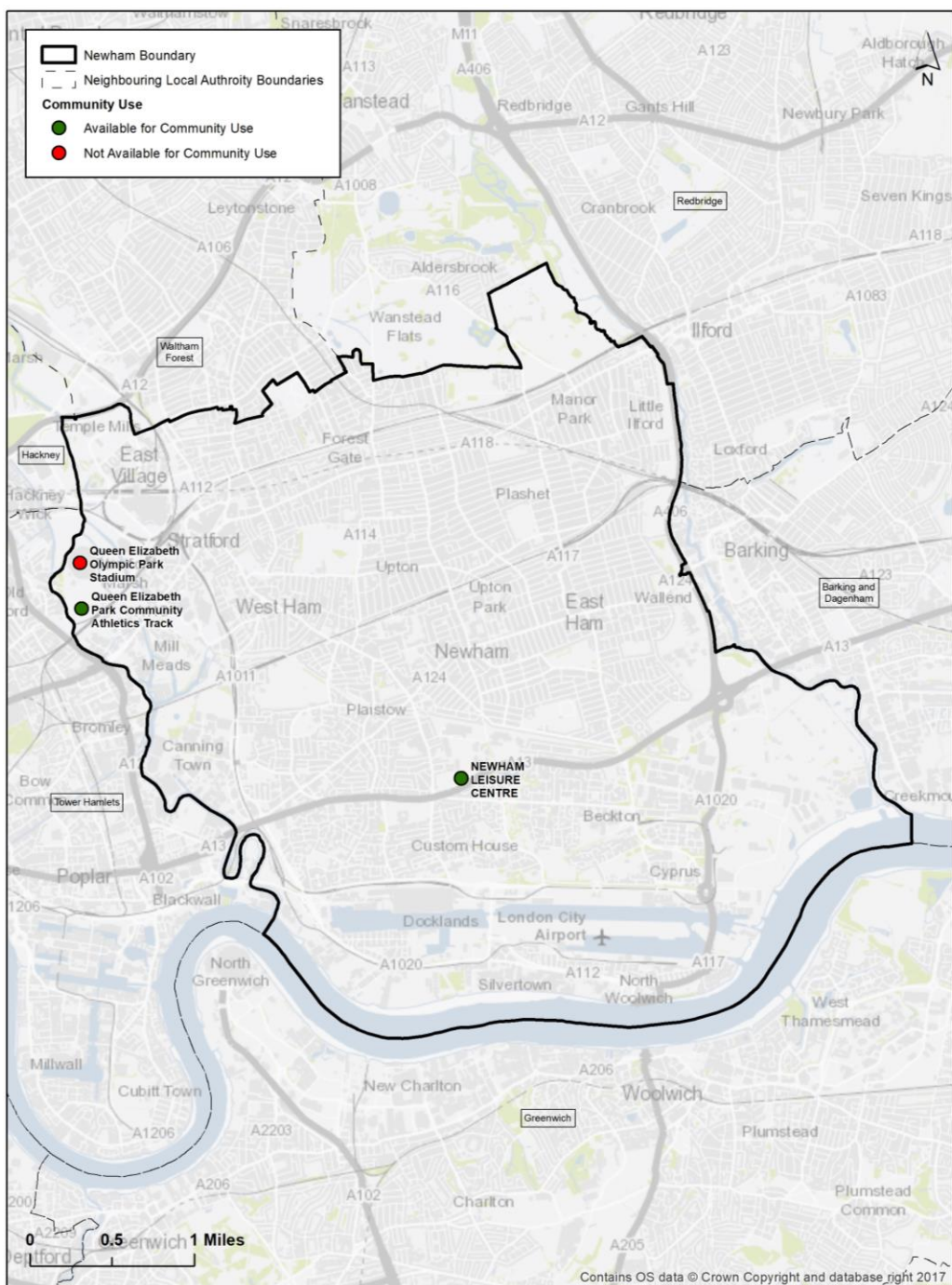
8.2 Athletics

QUANTITY

8.2.1 There are three purpose-built 400m synthetic athletics tracks in the borough, two of which are located at the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. The other facility is at the Newham Leisure Centre, which was refurbished in preparation for the 2012 London Olympics.

8.2.2 Figure 8.2 below shows the location of two facilities that are available for community use, namely the Queen Elizabeth Park Community Track and the Newham Leisure Centre facility.

Figure 8.2: Athletics facilities in Newham



Athletics Tracks by community use availability in Newham

8.2.3 In addition to the two facilities that were present at the time of assessment, there is an additional 400m synthetic running track located at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, which was used as a warm up track for the 2017 World Athletics Championships. This facility will be used from 2017 onwards as a community track, with access provided to clubs, schools and the general public. At the time of writing, Newham and Essex Beagles are currently transitioning their members to the new facility.

QUALITY

8.2.4 The facility at Newham Leisure Centre is of good quality, with a synthetic surface that is 6 years old and has not been used extensively. As a world class athletics facility, the London Stadium represents an example of very high quality of provision.

ACCESSIBILITY

8.2.5 As the single athletics facility in the borough that is used for competitive community athletics, the location of the facility in the centre of the borough is positive in terms of accessibility.

SUMMARY

8.2.6 The existing supply and demand of community accessible athletics provision is adequate, given the presence of the track at Newham Leisure Centre. Following the completion of the 2017 World Athletics Championships at the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park, the existing warm-up track facilities will be retained and utilised as a community facility for local residents, clubs and schools.

8.2.7 Given the public transport links for the Olympic Park, as well as the opportunity to utilise a facility within the Olympic Park, the new development represents an excellent opportunity to utilise a high-quality facility in a fit-for-purpose location.

8.2.8 While it is not possible to undertake a detailed supply and demand assessment of athletics facilities (due to the lack of an agreed method for measuring capacity and demand), it is unlikely that two 400m synthetic facilities will be required, located 3.5 miles apart.

8.3 Bowls

QUANTITY

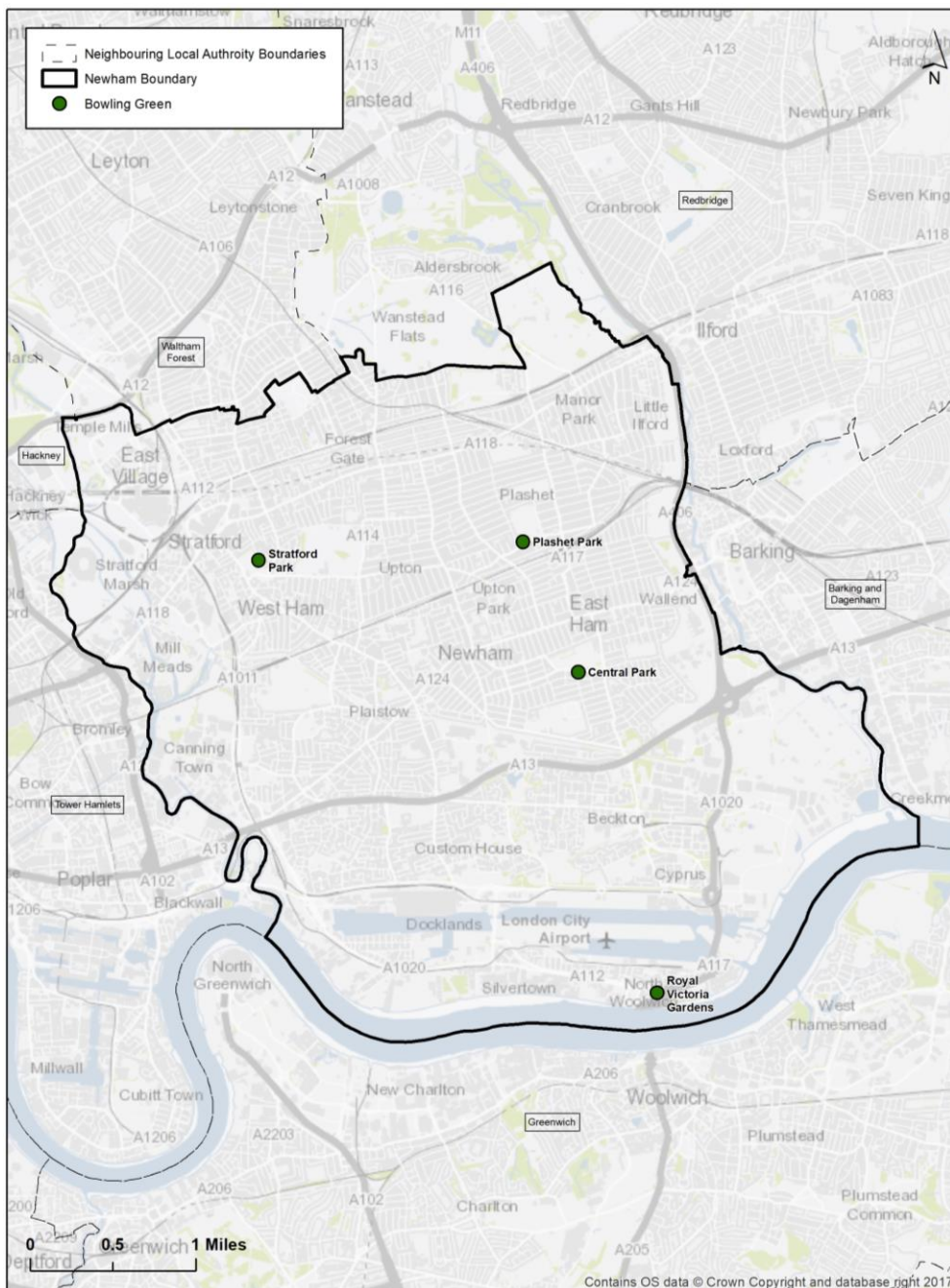
8.3.1 Table 8.3 below shows the supply of outdoor bowls facilities across Newham. There are 4 facilities in total, all of which are available for community use.

Figure 8.3: Bowls facilities in Newham

Site name	Facility Mix	Quality Rating
Stratford Park	6 rink outdoor lawn bowls with clubhouse	Standard
Plashet Park	6 rink outdoor lawn bowls with clubhouse	Standard
Royal Victoria Gardens	6 rink outdoor lawn bowls with clubhouse	Standard
Central Park	6 rink outdoor lawn bowls with clubhouse	Standard

8.3.2 Figure 8.3 shows where these facilities are located, which has a direct impact on the accessibility for residents.

Figure 8.3: Bowls facilities in Newham



Bowling Greens in Newham



QUALITY

- 8.3.3 As all site assessments were undertaken between December and February for this study, it was not possible to undertake a detailed quality assessment of lawn bowls facilities, as all four facilities are not used during the winter.
- 8.3.4 The quality rating identified in Table 8.3 are therefore determined by desktop research and, where possible, consultation with users and the management team.

ACCESSIBILITY

- 8.3.5 Figure 8.3 illustrates that there is a good spread of facilities across the Local Authority, with the exception of the south-west segment, which does not have any bowls facilities.

DEMAND

- 8.3.6 There are four bowls clubs currently operating within LBN, with each club utilising a park site that is owned by London Borough of Newham Council and operated by Active Newham, as identified below;
- West Ham Bowling Club – Stratford Park
 - Plashet Park Bowling Club – Plashet Park
 - Phoenix Bowling Club – Royal Victoria Gardens
 - Central Park Bowling Club – Central Park

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT

- 8.3.7 Utilising data from the rest of England, Table 8.4 and 8.5 below illustrate the supply and demand assessment for the current level of demand and for future projections.
- 8.3.8 It should be noted that bowls clubs across the Local Authority have chosen not to participate in the study and therefore accurate demand data is not available for LB Newham. As a result, the study has adopted a standards-based approach to supply and demand calculation. It is recognised that this is not the preferred approach of Sport England, however given the shortage of accurate demand data, this represents the most accurate approach.
- 8.3.9 If, following the implementation of this strategy, any bowls facilities are proposed for closure or development, it is recommended a more detailed supply and demand analysis and feasibility study is undertaken for the specific facilities, to understand the current and future picture of provision.

Table 8.4 Bowls Facility Supply and Demand Comparison

Geography	Population (16+)	Participation Rate for Bowls (APS 10)	Estimated Regular Bowlers in Area	Number of Bowls Greens	Estimated Number of Bowlers Per Green
LB Newham	267,362	0.22*%	588.2	4	147.1
England	44,065,130	0.51%	224732	2500	89.9

*It should be noted that due a limited sample size, bowls participation rates are not available for LB Newham. The participation rates for London have therefore been utilised to inform this analysis.

- 8.3.10 Table 8.4 shows that LB Newham has a much higher estimated number of residents per Bowls green than in the rest of the country. This indicates that there is a lower quantity of bowls facilities per resident than the rest of the country.
- 8.3.11 As a result, it is recommended that Bowls facilities are Protected across the Local Authority, to ensure that residents have adequate quantity of facilities.
- 8.3.12 Table 8.5 indicates how the projected population growth in both LB Newham and England will affect the demand for bowls facilities.

Table 8.5 Bowls Facility Future Supply and Demand Comparison

Geography	Population (16+)	Participation Rate for Bowls (APS 10)	Estimated Regular Bowlers in Area	Number of Bowls Greens	Estimated Number of Bowlers Per Green
LB Newham	309,560	0.22*%	681.3	4	170.26
England	44,065,130	0.51%	224732	2500	89.9

- 8.3.13 Table 8.5 shows that if there is no change in participation rates and the number of bowls facilities in LB Newham, the shortage of quantity (when compared with the rest of the country) is likely to worsen over the life of the strategy.
- 8.3.14 Although comparing LBN with the rest of London represents the most relevant possible set of data and a useful point of comparison for the local authority, it should be noted that participation rates across all sports are approximately 13.5% lower in Newham than the rest of London, based on the most recent Active People Survey results. If this is to be taken into consideration the current number of estimated bowlers per green is likely to reduce to 127 bowlers per green, with the future analysis reducing to an estimated 147 bowlers per green.
- 8.3.15 While this reduces the future project demand a small amount, it still represents a high number of bowlers per green, when compared to national averages, therefore it is still recommended that bowls facilities are protected across the Local Authority.

- 8.3.16 In line with earlier comments, it is recommended that more detailed feasibility work is undertaken as part of the process of keeping this project up to date, to confirm whether demand has increased as expected and if so, whether further provision is required.

SUMMARY

- 8.3.17 The current and future supply and demand analysis indicates that there is a shortage of Bowls facilities, when compared to the rest of the Country. As a result, it is recommended that all facilities are protected as part of the Local Plan.
- 8.3.18 If rationalisation or development of new facilities is pursued following this strategy, it is recommended that detailed feasibility studies are undertaken to ensure bowls facilities meet the needs of residents while being financially sustainable for the Council.

Recommendations and Investment Opportunities

9 Key Issues and Recommendations

- 9.1.1 This section brings together the needs analysis for each of the key facility types, to set out the key issues and recommended approach for LB Newham and partners.
- 9.1.2 To achieve its planning aims, Sport England has established a number of planning objectives, which seek to:
- Protect sports facilities from loss as a result of redevelopment;
 - Enhance existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management;
 - Provide new facilities that are fit for purpose and meet demands for participation now and in the future.
- 9.1.3 The following sections summarise the key findings for each of the facility types, as well identifying what this means, using the Protect, Enhance, Provide framework.

9.2 Swimming Pools

- 9.2.1 The key findings from the Swimming Pools section have been identified below:
- The needs assessment has identified that there is a deficit of water space across the borough, with unmet demand of circa 425 square metres of water space (approximately an 8 lane 25 metre pool);
 - This deficit is influenced by the location of existing provision as the Facility Planning Model estimates that whilst there is enough water space in the borough to meet demand, not all of the water space is located in the right place and therefore not all of the demand from Newham residents can be satisfied;
 - The estimated increase in population between 2017 and 2033 is projected to generate a 12% increase in demand for swimming pools in the weekly peak periods of weekday evenings and weekend days;
 - The quality of facilities is mixed, with high quality provision at Atherton Leisure Centre, East Ham Leisure Centre and the London Aquatic Centre, contrasting with swimming provision at Newham Leisure Centre and Balaam Leisure Centre that is at end-of-life and requires replacement;
 - A walk time analysis (undertaken due to the low car ownership in the borough) indicates that the south and north-east areas of the borough are not within a 20-minute walk of swimming provision;
 - The assessment of public transport accessibility indicates that the spread of swimming pool provision provides the majority of residents

with opportunities to travel to a community accessible swimming pool in 30 minutes or less

- The London Aquatic centre falls within the study area, representing a world class facility that is well used and seen as a 'destination facility' across London. Although the transport links for the facility (6a PTAL rating) are excellent, consultation and public transport catchment analysis has indicated that due to the location of the facility in the corner of the borough, it is not within the walking, public transport or drive time catchment for the majority of the local authority. It was not possible to access the detailed user data from this facility; however, the FPM also indicates that the facility services demand mostly from outside of the local authority.

PROTECT, ENHANCE AND PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

9.2.2 Taking into consideration the key findings, the following swimming provision is recommended to be **PROTECTED**:

- The supply for swimming provision is at a deficit for 2017, which is projected to worsen by 2033, therefore there is a need to maintain at least existing quantity of water space to meet the projected demand for swimming up to 2033 and beyond. This may however lead to re-provision of some swimming pools based on their age, condition and location. It is the quantity of water space to meet the projected demand that needs to be protected and not necessarily the individual pools themselves.

9.2.3 The site assessment and analysis, along with operator and user consultation ensures that the following facilities should be **ENHANCED**:

- Balaam Leisure Centre was built in the 1970's and the swimming provision is therefore dated and causes issues operationally on a day-to-day basis. The facility needs to be replaced, however given its proximity to Newham Leisure Centre, it is not recommended that the facility is re-provided at the same site;
- Swimming Pool provision at Newham Leisure Centre is currently adequate, however there will be a need to modernise the pool facilities over the period of the strategy up to 2033 and beyond. The final decision between modernisation or full re-provision will need to be supported by further detailed research, provided via a detailed feasibility analysis;
- The London Aquatics Centre represents a world class facility, located within LB Newham. Due to the location of swimming provision, the

facility is not accessible to a large proportion of LB Newham residents. It is therefore recommended that specific transport links for residents are enhanced (such as specific bus services), and Newham residents are incentivised to use the facility, with reduced rate entry and promotional material, to counteract issues with accessibility. It should be noted that off-peak memberships are exclusively available to residents who receive benefits, senior citizens and full-time students, however more could be done to market this to Newham residents and increase participation from the LBN area.

9.2.4 The study has identified that the Local Authority, in collaboration with key stakeholder, should look to **PROVIDE** the following swimming pool provision:

- The assessment has identified the need for additional swimming provision to meet the projected demand for swimming up to 2033 and beyond. This deficit (377 m²) is enough to demonstrate the need for an additional strategic facility, however it is recommended that the shortfall is addressed through the re-provision of Balaam Leisure Centre and the modernisation or re-provision of Newham Leisure Centre, as well as the improved accessibility of the London Aquatics Centre. Through the re-provision of Balaam Leisure Centre and Newham Leisure Centre, opportunities should be explored to increase the amount of provision in LBN by 325m²;
- The existing location of Balaam Leisure Centre is unlikely to meet the growing demand of residents from nearby Canning Town, where demand is projected to increase significantly. It is therefore recommended that the existing Balaam LC facility is re-provided closer to the Canning Town development area. The exact location and specification of a replacement facility would need to be established by a detailed feasibility analysis and options appraisal, however this should reflect the public transport accessibility analysis undertaken throughout this study.

9.3 Sports Halls

9.3.1 The key findings from the Sports Hall needs assessment have been identified below:

- The volume of sports hall space (expressed in courts) is 3.81 courts per 10,000 residents, which is lower than the England Average but higher than the average for London (2.85 courts);
- The FPM findings and the catchment analysis have indicated that there is unmet demand in the western part of the borough, which is

caused by a lack of high quality facilities that service this geographical area;

- The walk time analysis indicates that the areas of Canning Town and Manor Park are not within a 20-minute walk of a 4-court sports hall, which is likely to be a significant barrier to entry given the low car ownership in the borough;
- The public transport analysis indicates that the north of the borough, in community neighbourhoods such as Forest Gate, has limited accessibility (30 minutes or less by public transport) to sports hall provision;
- East Ham is currently a key site, due to the location of the facility in relation to the inactivity analysis undertaken. The risk of inactivity (detailed in section 3) indicates that lower super output areas in East Ham, Manor Park, Upton Park and Beckton all have a high risk of inactivity due to the population segments that live in these areas. It is therefore vital that the facility meets the needs of these areas and provides programmes that have low barriers to entry and residents that are currently inactive;
- The supply of sports halls is dominated by education owned and managed facilities, with 15 of the 18 sports halls located at education sites. These facilities are included within the supply and demand assessment however there is a growing risk associated with the security of tenure at education sites across London;
- Even with education facilities included in the analysis, there is an unmet demand of 13.5 courts across the study area;
- There are no squash courts located in the study area, following the closure of courts at Newham Leisure Centre;
- There appears to be high demand for Badminton, with facilities busy during off-peak hours;
- There is an opportunity to maximise the usage of facilities during off-peak hours, by offering facilities and programmes that appeal to the large proportion of residents who work unsociable hours.

9.3.2 Taking into consideration the key findings, the following sports hall provision is recommended to be **PROTECTED**:

- The supply for sports hall for community use is at a deficit when compared with demand, for both 2017 and 2033, therefore there is a need to protect this quantity of supply;
- Education provision at sites such as Rokeby School, Newham Sixth Form College, Langdon Academy and Sportsdock are critical to the

overall supply and demand of sports hall provision in the borough. It is therefore critical that community use is protected through secured Community Use Agreements (CUA's).

9.3.3 The site assessment and analysis, along with operator and user consultation ensures that the following facilities should be **ENHANCED**:

- Sports hall provision at Newham Leisure Centre requires modernisation over the period of the strategy, to ensure that it is fit for purpose and meet the needs of residents;
- To ensure that the supply of education facilities is secure for the full period of the strategy, it is key that CUA's are in place with Brampton Manor Academy, Cumberland School, Eastlea Community School, Forest Gate Community School, Kingsford Community School, Lister Community School, Little Ilford School, Royal Docks Community School, Saint Bonaventure's Roman Catholic School and St Angela's Ursuline School. The security of tenure at these sites must be enhanced, with operational considerations for clubs who access the facility at evening and weekends.

9.3.4 The study has identified that the Local Authority, in collaboration with key stakeholders, should look to **PROVIDE** the following sports hall provision:

- The Sportsdock is at capacity for sports hall utilisation, across its two large halls. Further provision should therefore be explored at the site, to meet the growing pay and play demand in the south of the borough, as well as the requirements of key sports clubs who currently use the facility;
- Balaam Leisure Centre does not currently have any sports hall provision, which is acceptable due to its proximity to provision at Newham Leisure Centre. To ensure that Balaam meets the growing needs of residents in the Canning Town area, as well as providing a more even coverage of the borough for sports and leisure provision, it is recommended that existing facilities at Balaam are re-provided closer to the Canning Town development area. The exact location and specification of a replacement facility would need to be established by a detailed feasibility analysis and options appraisal. As part of this process, it is recommended that sports hall provision is included within the proposed facility mix, to be further tested as part of the feasibility analysis;
- The catchment analysis indicates a deficit of accessibility for sports hall provision in the north of the borough. This needs to be addressed,

either through the development of new provision that services this area or through the improved access to local education facilities.

9.4 Health and Fitness

9.4.1 The key findings from the Health and Fitness needs assessment have been identified below:

- Health & Fitness suites that are owned by the Local Authority or community organisations are generally high-quality facilities, with Atherton Leisure Centre, East Ham Leisure Centre, the Aquatics Centre and Sportsdock all representing good quality equipment and studio space;
- In terms of those facilities managed by Active Newham, Balaam Leisure Centre is not fit for purpose and requires replacement. Newham Leisure Centre is adequate but is not delivering the high-quality level of provision that is possible at such a promising site;
- Approximately only 15% of the Local Authority is outside of a 20-minute walk time to an accessible H&F suite;
- The supply and demand assessment has identified a small met demand for the study area as a whole (meaning that there is sufficient capacity to meet demand). The spatial analysis also identifies a shortage of facilities in the north-eastern corner of the borough, in the area directly surrounding the Manor Park facility;
- Utilising population projections for 2033, the supply and demand modelling identifies a small deficit of facilities, with the deficit in the north-eastern area of the study area projected to grow and worsen.

9.4.2 Taking into consideration the key findings, the following Health & Fitness provision is recommended to be **PROTECTED**:

- The supply and demand assessment for health and fitness indicates a small met demand in 2017, which is projected to change to a small deficit by 2033. It is therefore recommended that all facilities within Local Authority control are protected;
- The H&F suite at Manor Park, while being a short-term solution to meet resident need, is a key facility and serves a large proportion of the study area. The existing level of provision should therefore be protected at the very least and ideally enhanced and further provided over the period of the strategy.

9.4.3 The site assessment and analysis, along with operator and user consultation ensures that the following facilities should be **ENHANCED**:

- H&F provision at Newham Leisure Centre and Balaam Leisure Centre require modernisation or replacement, to ensure that facilities and equipment meet the needs of residents and continue to compete with the commercial and budget gym offer, which is highly accessible across the Local Authority;
- H&F provision at Manor Park is vital to the future supply and demand in the north-east area of the borough, with the deficit of facilities projected to grow over the period of the strategy. It is therefore recommended that existing provision is enhanced, with a greater scale and quality of facilities and equipment.

9.4.4 The study has identified that the Local Authority, in collaboration with key stakeholder, should look to **PROVIDE** the following health and fitness provision:

- It is not recommended that additional new suites are built, however it is noted that this strategy and key stakeholders will have little influence over the growth of the commercial and budget gym market. The existing mix of facilities managed by Active Newham and the commercial sector ensure that there is broadly enough provision to meet the current and future need for H&F;
- Instead of providing new additional facilities, it is recommended that existing provision at Balaam Leisure Centre, Newham Leisure Centre and Manor Park is re-provided over the period of the strategy, either at the same sites or in more suitable locations closer to areas of population development.

9.5 Additional Sports

9.5.1 The key findings from the additional sports need assessments have been identified below:

- Athletics provision in LB Newham is currently excellent. With the development of the new community track at the Queen Elizabeth Park, in addition to the existing facility at the Newham Leisure Centre, the borough has two 400m synthetic facilities;
- Outdoor tennis provision across the borough is mixed, with a number of local authority owned facilities of standard quality, alongside facilities such as Royal Victoria Gardens and Canning Town Recreation Ground, which have been identified as being of poor quality and requiring refurbishment;
- There is no indoor tennis provision in LB Newham, with the nearest facility for most residents being the Lee Valley Hockey and Tennis centre;

- The Council is working with the LTA to invest in access control for community courts, which will improve security and reduce anti-social behaviour taking place on the courts. It is envisaged that this approach will also raise revenue that can be re-invested back into the maintenance and refurbishment of tennis facilities;
- Bowls provision across the borough is limited, with a lower amount of provision, compared with the rest of London and the UK.

9.5.2 Taking into consideration the key findings, the following additional sports provision is recommended to be **PROTECTED**:

- It is recommended that all tennis and bowls facilities are protected, to ensure that residents have adequate access to facilities over the lifetime of the strategy;
- It is recommended that the new Community Athletics track at the Queen Elizabeth Park is protected and utilised as a high quality community facility;
- It is recommended that following one year of operation at the new QEP Community Track, a detailed feasibility study is undertaken for the Newham Leisure Centre, to determine the long-term sustainability of the athletics track, when operated in addition to the QEP facility. It is suggested that this is combined with wider analysis for the Newham Leisure Centre site, especially regarding facility mix and long term development plans for the site.
- To ensure that the provision of bowls facilities is adequate for community use, while reducing the financial reliance on LB Newham Council, it is recommended that detailed consultation is entered into with each of the bowls clubs currently using the 4 sites across the borough regarding the possibility of Community Asset Transfer.

9.5.3 The site assessment and analysis, along with operator and user consultation ensures that the following facilities should be **ENHANCED**:

- Outdoor tennis facilities at Royal Victoria Gardens and Canning Town Recreation Ground require refurbishment. It is recommended that support is sought from the LTA, in conjunction with the wider strategy to install access control points to selected courts across the borough.

9.5.4 The study has identified that the Local Authority, in collaboration with key stakeholders, should look to **PROVIDE** the following additional sports provision:

- No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

9.6 Overall Recommendations

- 9.6.1 In addition to the specific recommendations identified above, there is also a need to address a small number of more general recommendations, which will improve the overall provision of built sports facilities across the Local Authority:

RECOMMENDATION 1: WORK WITH RELEVANT EDUCATION PARTNERS TO REVIEW, REVISE AND IMPLEMENT COMMUNITY USE AGREEMENTS (CUA'S), TO INCREASE THE AVAILABILITY OF SPORTS FACILITIES BASED AT EDUCATION SITES.

- 9.6.2 The study has identified that while there are a significant number of facilities located at education sites across the borough, there is limited community use and where this does occur, it is not secured by a long-term CUA. The trend across the sector in this area is worsening, with education facilities become less available. It is therefore imperative that the Local Authority works with education partners to address this.

- 9.6.3 If this is not achievable, then further Local Authority and NGB investment will be required, to create facilities that are available for the community use during periods of peak demand.

- 9.6.4 The County Sports Partnership for London; ***London Sport***, have a dedicated team that engage with education facilities across the city and work with local authorities to improve access to current facilities and invest in new facilities that meet the needs of both the schools and local residents. It is suggested that further support is sought from London Sport to deliver this recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION 2: SEEK TO SECURE S106 CONTRIBUTIONS THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW FACILITIES, AS WELL AS THE REFURBISHMENT OF EXISTING FACILITIES.

- 9.6.5 Given the scale of the proposed development (housing, retail and industrial) across the Local Authority, there is a significant opportunity to negotiate developer contributions, to be allocated to new sports facility development, as well as the improvement of existing facilities.

RECOMMENDATION 3: ENSURE THAT ALL FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IS UNDERTAKEN IN LINE WITH THE WIDER INDUSTRY PRIORITIES OF ADDRESSING INACTIVITY AND ENGAGING WITH HARD-TO-REACH GROUPS.

- 9.6.6 Ensure all facility development meets the industry requirements associated with the 2015 DCMS 'Sporting Future' Strategy and the 2016 Sport England 'Towards an Active Nation' Strategy. In line with this strategic direction, facilities should be welcoming to hard-to-reach groups, be accessible for those that are currently inactive and meet the requirements of wider stakeholders such as Public Health England.

9.6.7 Utilise the inactivity risk analysis delivered within this study to determine the key areas that should be targeted through the delivery of this strategy and ensure that facilities and programmes have good accessibility and low barriers to entry for residents in these areas.

9.6.8 In addition, facility development should take into consideration the priorities and investment strategies of National Governing Bodies, as well as utilising funding streams available from these organisations.

RECOMMENDATION 4: DEVELOP A ROBUST MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROCESS FOR NEW AND EXISTING FACILITIES.

9.6.9 It is imperative that, to demonstrate how sports facilities are performing and meeting local and national objectives, LB Newham Council and associated stakeholders establish a robust monitoring and evaluation framework process for strategic built facilities.

9.6.10 This process should include capture of throughput data, the analysis of overall impact and a clear understanding of who is participating, when they are using facilities and what parts of the facility they are using.

9.6.11 As part of this process, evidence of impact can then be utilised to demonstrate to wider stakeholders, such as Sport England and DCMS, how facilities are performing and how the Council is engaging with hard-to-reach groups and 'inactives'.

10 Future Investment Options

10.1.1 Having presented the recommended framework for future facility provision, this section provides an overview of the options emerging for LB Newham, all of which need to be considered in the context of the strategic context identified at the start of the report, as well as the corporate objectives of the Council.

10.1.2 This evaluation of potential options and facility developments will require further analysis through detailed feasibility reviews and options appraisals for chosen facilities.

10.2 Emerging Options

OPERATOR DELIVERY MODEL

10.2.1 The existing management model for built sports facilities in LB Newham is a combination of Active Newham, the University of East London, various education organisations and a small number of private operators.

10.2.2 A key focus of this study has been the delivery of facilities by Active Newham, due to the overall ownership of the Local Authority and the relationship between the Trust and LB Newham Council.

10.2.3 The evidence from the needs assessments, consultations and the Facility Planning Model indicates that the existing delivery model, with Active Newham as the facility operator, is adequate and has delivered a facility portfolio that is varied but requires further development.

10.2.4 Notwithstanding this, the challenge for LB Newham Council is to provide sufficiently flexible, fit for purpose and affordable spaces for sport and physical activity participation that targets groups within the population that have not typically been a core user of sport and leisure facilities. In addition, the Council faces a challenge to meet the needs of a hugely diverse resident base, the majority of which does not have access to a car and many of which work in jobs with unsociable hours.

10.2.5 As a result, there is a requirement to develop a facility portfolio and an operator delivery model that not only guarantees capital investment into new facilities, but also delivers best practice sport and physical activity facilities to the residents of Newham.

10.2.6 The existing management contract, currently delivered by Active Newham, ends in 2019. Future management decisions will be subject to confirmation by LB Newham, however this is likely to be subject to either an extension of the existing contract or a competitive tender process, to confirm the chosen operator.

- 10.2.7 It is key that, depending on the future operator model, the development recommendations and facility investment opportunities defined in the following section are central to facility and business planning process.

FACILITY INVESTMENT

- 10.2.8 Table 10.1 below identifies the key facility investment opportunities and recommendations, which have been evaluated throughout the study and through consultation with key stakeholders.
- 10.2.9 Further evaluation is required to define aspects such as facility mix, business plan and design, as referenced in the table.
- 10.2.10 The table has been split into the community neighbourhoods, identified in Section 3, to identify the requirements for specific spatial areas.
- 10.2.11 It should be noted that this table looks at strategic recommendations for major development and does not provide a site-by-site action plan. There are likely to be further, more basic developments and facility improvements that will need to be made to facilities. Further detail is provided as part of the site assessment and quality outputs in Section 4.

Table 10.1: Facility Investment by Community Neighbourhood (CN)

Facility	Major Facilities	Facility Issues	Investment Opportunities	Strategic Recommendations
Beckton, Royal Docks	East London Gymnastics Centre (ELGC) UEL Sportsdock	- ELGC is not available for pay and play community use but is a hugely popular facility, with a waiting list for new members. - Sportsdock is a high-quality facility with two large halls that have no further capacity, as well as a well-used H&F suite.	UEL is exploring the development of indoor tennis facilities, to meet the need of students and local residents.	Undertake detailed feasibility study, in collaboration with the LTA, to explore the delivery of an indoor facility.
Boleyn, Green Street East, Green Street West	None	There are no strategic facilities located in the area, however due to the public transport links, residents have good access to facilities in the neighbouring CN's.	N/A	None
Canning Town North, Canning Town South, Customer House	Balaam Leisure Centre	The existing facility at Balaam Leisure Centre is at end of life. It also does not service a key area of demand in the Canning Town locality, which is forecast to grow considerably over the life of the strategy.	There is an opportunity to relocate the existing facility, closer to the area of development at Canning Town. Utilising developer contributions and LBN capital investment, there is an opportunity to develop a high quality, fit for purpose sport and leisure facility.	Undertake a detailed feasibility study and options appraisal, to identify potential sites, business plan and proposed facility mix for a new facility.
East Ham Central, East Ham South, Wall End	East Ham Leisure Centre	This area is well served by East Ham Leisure Centre.	N/A	None

Facility	Major Facilities	Facility Issues	Investment Opportunities	Strategic Recommendations
East Ham North, Manor Park, Little Ilford	Manor Park Fitness Centre	The area is a key area for LBN with high levels of deprivation and high population growth forecast. The CN currently shows a shortage of H&F facilities and has limited access to sports hall facilities.	There is an opportunity to invest in a high-quality Health & Fitness facility in the area, following the end of lease at Manor Park FC. This development could also address some of the shortage of hall space across the sub area and wider borough.	Explore options for future provision within the area, taking into consideration the shortage of Sports Hall and H&F.
Forest Gate North, Forest Gate South	Atherton Leisure Centre	This CN is well-serviced by Atherton Leisure Centre; however, residents do not have sports hall provision easily accessible.	There are a number of education facilities in the areas, that represent an opportunity for increased provision and utilisation.	Improve access to sports halls at education facilities in the area, through the establishment of formal community use agreements.
Plaistow North, Plaistow South	Newham Leisure Centre	This CN is serviced by Newham Leisure Centre and Balaam Leisure Centre in the neighbouring CN. Both of these facilities require improvement to quality.	Newham Leisure Centre is likely to require significant refurbishment or replacement in the next 3-5 years. Given the location of the site and the size of the site footprint, there is an opportunity to produce a multi-sport hub, meeting the requirements of this study,	Undertake a detailed feasibility study on the development of the site, focussing on proposed facility mix and creating a sustainable business model, through services

Facility	Major Facilities	Facility Issues	Investment Opportunities	Strategic Recommendations
			as well as the Playing Pitch Strategy.	such as retail and hospitality.
Stratford and New Town, West Ham	London Aquatics Centre Carpenters and Docklands Centre	This CN has high population growth forecast and is serviced by the London Aquatics Centre, the Copperbox (neighbouring LA) and a number of other facilities in the Olympic Park,	N/A	None

11 Summary and Closing Remarks

- 11.1.1 This study has been developed according to Sport England's Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guidance, as well as engaging a wide range of stakeholders throughout the delivery of the project. The outputs of the study therefore provide London Borough of Newham Council with a robust evidence base, which can be used to support future delivery and enhancement of built facility provision.
- 11.1.2 Given the low car ownership and importance of accessibility across the borough, catchment and accessibility analysis has been undertaken for car, walk and public transport travel modes. This provides a comprehensive analysis of accessibility, on which future investment decisions can be based.
- 11.1.3 Recommendations have been provided according to whether facilities should be Protected, Enhanced or Provided. This will provide the Council and relevant stakeholders with a list of priorities for future development, as well as a basis to undertake more detailed analysis and feasibility studies.
- 11.1.4 Through the ongoing development of facilities across the Local Authority, such as Atherton Leisure Centre and East Ham Leisure Centre, it is clear the Council is committed to improving and developing the provision of built sports facilities for its residents.
- 11.1.5 This study will therefore form a starting point for future investment, which should be developed through the delivery of detailed feasibility studies, options appraisals and facility masterplanning.

Appendices

12 Appendix A – FPM Findings

12.1.1 Provided by Stuart Makepeace – Relationship Manager, Sport England

12.2 Sports Halls 2016 National Run

SUPPLY

- There are considered to be 29 halls across 16 different sites in Newham that meet the eligibility criteria for the facilities planning model. The list of these sites is attached.
- There were 22 sites with halls that were excluded from the model mainly because the halls are considered to be too small. I have attached a list of these sites, the majority of which are at education locations.
- The supply of total hall space expressed as ‘courts’ equates to 129 courts. This supply is reduced to 88 courts when availability during the peak period is considered. This is a reduction of nearly 32% of the total hall space that could be available if all of the halls were open for the full duration of the peak period. This scale of reduction is considered significant.
- In terms of visits per week in the peak period, the model estimates that circa 24,000 visits can be achieved at halls in Newham.
- The model considers how many courts there are in a borough per 10,000 population. In Newham there are 3.81 courts per 10,000 Newham residents. This is lower than the average for England (4.15 courts), but higher than the average for London (2.85 courts).
- In terms of the 16 sites in Newham with sports halls that meet the eligibility criteria, 13 are based at educational locations, two are local authority owned and one is at the University of East London’s Sportsdock site. This indicates that the majority of the sites are outside the control of the Council which makes it harder to co-ordinate provision and programming across the halls in the borough.
- The largest individual sports hall in the borough with 8 courts is found at Newham Leisure Centre.
- The newest sports halls in the borough are found at the Sportsdock site, opening in 2012.
- In regard to opening hours, the model considers the weekly peak period for sports halls to equate to 45.5 hours. This is considered important as only two of the sites in the borough are considered to be open for the full peak period. The two sites are Newham Leisure Centre and Sportsdock. There are also two sites (East Ham Leisure

Centre – 43 hours) and Lister Community School – 40.5 hours) that are considered to be open for more than 40 hours in the weekly peak period. A further two sites are considered open for between 30 and 40 hours in the peak period, with 8 sites considered open for between 20 and 30 hours at peak times. The remainder of the sites are considered to be open to the public at peak times for less than 20 hours each week.

- The reduction in opening hours, during the peak period, at many of the sites in Newham significantly reduces the supply available in the borough.

DEMAND

- The model estimates that there is a population of circa 339,000 in the London Borough of Newham. This is calculated to create a demand for nearly 23,000 visits per week in the peak period to sports halls.
- The scale of demand from Newham residents is estimated to equate to more than 100 courts in size (with a comfort factor included).
- In Newham, more than half of the population are estimated not to have access to a car. This is considered important as it impacts on how far residents are realistically likely to travel to use a sports hall. This percentage in Newham is significantly higher than the average for the London boroughs (40%) and is also more than double the average for England.

SATISFIED DEMAND

- The model estimates that just over 85% of the demand created by Newham residents for use of a sports hall at peak times, can be met (either inside or outside the borough).
- The percentage of satisfied demand achieved in Newham is significantly lower than the average for England (90.5%), but significantly higher than the average for London (83.3%).
- In regards to how the demand is satisfied, the model estimates that 49% is achieved by residents travelling to a sports hall by car, 34% on foot and 17% by public transport.
- In terms of where the demand from Newham residents is met, the model calculates that 79% of the demand is satisfied by visiting a sports hall in the borough. This equates to more than 15,000 visits to sports halls in Newham by Newham residents in the weekly peak period.

UNMET DEMAND

- The model estimates that there is demand from Newham residents for circa 3,400 visits (weekly peak period) that are currently unable to be met either inside or outside the borough. This equates to 15% of the total demand.
- When considered in court space, the model estimates that this scale of unmet demand equates to more than 15 badminton courts in size.
- The scale of this unmet demand could be reduced if the existing sports halls in the borough, many of which are located on education sites, were open for the full peak period.
- In terms of why the unmet demand exists, the model considers two

factors: 1) lack of capacity (that there is simply insufficient supply) and 2) outside catchment (indicating that the sports halls are not in the right location to meet the demand). The reason for the unmet demand existing in Newham is estimated by the model to be mainly due to capacity issues (57%) rather than residents being outside the catchment of a facility (43%).

- The model is indicating that catchment is still an important issue to consider when reviewing the supply of sports halls in the borough. This is not surprising considering that more than half of the borough's population do not have access to a car and are therefore restricted in terms of the number of sports halls that are likely to be inside their catchment area.
- The model estimates that there is unmet demand for additional sports hall capacity throughout the borough. However the area with the greatest aggregated unmet demand is estimated by the model to be located on the eastern part of the borough on the border with the London Borough of Tower Hamlets; more specifically from the eastern part of the A13 road and moving in a northerly direction towards and including Stratford.

USED CAPACITY

- The model calculates that 99.6% of the available capacity of the sports halls in the borough are used at peak times. This figure is higher than the average for the London boroughs (96%), but is similar to seven of the London boroughs (Southwark, Brent, Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, Lewisham, Ealing and Wandsworth) who are all estimated to have 100% of their available capacity used at peak times.
- In regard to who uses the sports halls in the borough, the model estimates that 63.8% of the usage is from residents of the borough. The model is therefore indicating that 36.2% of the used capacity is from non-residents. That a significant proportion of visits to the sports halls in Newham are from non-residents is not considered unusual for a London borough, given that some sites will be in the catchment area of residents from more than one borough.

SUMMARY

- 12.2.1 As with numerous London boroughs, Newham is reliant to a large extent on provision located on education land. This restricts the amount of supply that is available at peak times as most of the school based sports halls have limited opening hours. Within the borough there is a need for a large network of local

provision due to more than half of the residents not having access to a car, thereby reducing the distance that they are likely to travel to a sports hall.

12.2.2 Despite the issue of many sports halls being located on education sites, Newham residents are considered more able to have their demand for use of a sports hall met compared to the average for London. This is largely due to the number of sports halls per 10,000 residents being higher than the average for London. However, there is considered to be unmet demand still existing throughout the borough. This is caused by both capacity and catchment issues. To help address some of the unmet demand, the Council could consider opening dialogue with some of the schools with limited community use to see if there is appetite to increase the amount of community use at their site.

12.3 Sports Halls 2017 National Run

- The model estimates that circa 900 more visits to sports halls from Newham residents would be met (per week, peak time) in 2017 compared to 2016.
- The model considers that these additional visits would be met at sports halls inside the borough rather than in other authorities.
- The model also estimates that the majority of these visits would be met by residents walking to a sports hall rather than travelling by car or by public transport.
- The main reason for the increase in the number of visits to sports halls in the borough is an increase in supply. For example, in 2017, the facilities at Carpenters and Docklands Centre and Cumberland School have been included in the modelling data; they were excluded from the data in 2016 due to being considered as either too small or as being closed to the public.
- The inclusion of two new facilities has increased the number of sports halls in the borough that are now considered to be within the walking catchment of some residents, hence the model estimating that the number of visits from those walking to a site in Newham increases in 2017 compared to the previous year.
- The impact of the additional supply is considered to increase the level of satisfied demand (as a percentage of total demand) for use of a sports hall achieved by Newham residents from 85.1% in 2016 to 87.2% in 2017. This reduces the scale of unmet demand in the borough from circa 15.5 courts to circa 13.5 courts.
- In terms of where the unmet demand is located, the model considers

there to be unmet demand throughout the borough. However, the western part of the borough on the boundary with Tower Hamlets is considered to be the area with the greatest amount of unmet demand for sports halls in Newham.

- 12.3.1 In regards to swimming pools, the area in the borough with the greatest amount of unmet demand in 2017 is found at the junction of the A13/A406 and moving in a northerly direction close to the borough boundaries with Barking and Dagenham and Redbridge.

12.4 Swimming Pools 2017 National Run

- 12.4.1 These comments are based on the 2017 national run of the Facilities Planning Model. In terms of where in the borough the model estimates that the greatest amount of unmet demand exists, I will be able to provide an update on this in late March/early April when the relevant maps are produced. These comments should not be considered in isolation and it is recommended that this analysis should form part of a wider assessment of provision at the local level, using other available information and knowledge particularly from the Council, leisure operator and other local and national stakeholders.

SUPPLY

- There are considered to be 11 swimming pools in the London Borough of Newham across 5 sites. The number of pools in the borough is slightly below the average for the London boroughs (12 pools).
- The number of swimming pool sites in the borough (5) is significantly below the average number of swimming pool sites (8) in a London borough. This is considered important as it impacts on the likelihood of a swimming pool being within the catchment area of a resident. The catchment area for a resident depends on a number of factors, especially if the resident has access to a car. I have provided further commentary on this in the sections below.
- There is considered to be 4,681 square metres of water space in the London Borough of Newham across the five sites. This amount of water space is significantly above the average for the London boroughs (circa 2,930 square metres).
- Not all of the water space in Newham is considered to be available to the public for the full peak period. The amount of water space available at peak times is considered to be circa 4,050 square metres, which equates to a reduction of 13.5% of the total water space in the borough. This is considered a sizeable reduction. However, this amount of water space is still significantly higher than the average for

the London boroughs that is available at peak times (circa 2,570 square metres).

- The model considers that the weekly peak hours for a community swimming pool equates to 52 hours. Of the swimming pools in Newham, there is a mixed picture in terms of opening hours. For example, the two main pools at the London Aquatics Centre, the learner pool at East Ham Leisure Centre and both pools at Newham Leisure Centre are considered to be open for the full peak period. The main pool at East Ham Leisure Centre is considered open for 51 hours at peak times. However the remaining pools are considered to be open for less than the full peak period as shown below:
 - a. Atherton Leisure Centre – main pool – 47.5 hours
 - b. Atherton Leisure Centre – learner pool – 41 hours
 - c. Balaam Leisure Centre – main pool – 45.5 hours
 - d. Balaam Leisure Centre – learner pool – 43.5 hours
 - e. London Aquatics Centre – diving pool – 2.5 hours
- The varying open hours at the different sites is considered important as it impacts on the potential capacity of a site, i.e. the number of visits that can be met. This point is expanded upon in the unmet demand section below.
- One method to calculate supply is to review the amount of water space per 1,000 residents. Newham is considered to have 14 square metres of water space per resident. This is above the figures for London (11 square metres) and England (12 square metres).
- In regards to the individual sites, the key location is obviously the London Aquatics Centre. With nearly 3,000 square metres of water space at this site, nearly 60% of the total water space in the borough is at one location. There is more water space at the London Aquatics Centre than at any other site in London.
- In regards to the other sites, there is a mixed picture in terms of the age of provision. Balaam Leisure Centre is now circa 35 years old, Newham Leisure Centre is circa 27 years old, East Ham Leisure Centre is circa 16 years old whereas Atherton Leisure Centre opened last year. Therefore Newham has 2 swimming pool sites (London Aquatics Centre and Atherton Leisure Centre) that are less than 10 years old and 3 sites that are between 16 and 35 years old. The age of some of the pools will present challenges around maintaining a modern customer offer.
- There are considered to be no commercial swimming pools in the borough.

DEMAND

- The model estimates that Newham has a population of circa 342,000. This is significantly higher than the average for the London Boroughs which is circa 260,000. When the population for the City of London is excluded, the average population size for the London boroughs is circa 276,000 meaning that the demand from the Newham population is considerably higher than from the majority of London boroughs.
- The model calculates that the population of Newham demand circa 23,500 visits per week in the peak period. This equates to circa 3,900 square metres of water space needing to be available at peak times in the right locations.
- One key issue to consider is the percentage of residents in Newham who have access to a car. The model estimates that just over half of Newham's population do not have access to a car. This impacts considerably on the distances that residents are likely to travel to a swimming pool and the number of swimming pools that are in their catchment area. The percentage of Newham residents without access to a car (51.1%), is significantly higher than the average for London (40%) and England (24.9%).
- It is important to consider provision spatially to understand if the swimming pools are located in the right places and if there is sufficient water space at each site to meet the identified demand. This is assessed in the Satisfied Demand and Unmet Demand sections below.

SATISFIED DEMAND

- The model considers that 89.1% of the total demand for access to water space from Newham residents can be satisfied. This percentage is lower than the average for London (92.8%) and England (91%).
- The model estimates that circa 50% of the satisfied demand is achieved by Newham residents travelling to a pool (either inside or outside the borough) by car, with 31.2% met by those travelling on foot with the balance met by those travelling by public transport.
- In terms of where Newham residents go to have their demand met, the model estimates that over 75% of the satisfied demand is met by residents accessing provision within the borough. This demonstrates that nearly 25% of Newham's residents are reliant on provision in surrounding authorities to have their needs met.

UNMET DEMAND

- The model estimates that 2,567 visits from Newham residents are not currently being met during the weekly peak period. This equates to nearly 11% of the total demand from Newham residents.
- The scale of this unmet demand equates to circa 425 square metres of water space (or circa an 8 lane 25 metre pool). This infers that whilst there is enough water space in the borough to meet demand, not all of the water space is located in the right place and therefore not all of the demand from Newham residents can be satisfied.
- The model calculates that the reason for the unmet demand existing is split almost equally between catchment reasons (52.9%), i.e. residents live outside the catchment area of a swimming pool, and capacity reasons (47.1%), i.e. that there is not sufficient water space in the right locations to meet demand.
- To expand on this point further, the model estimates that Atherton Leisure Centre, Balaam Leisure Centre and East Ham Leisure Centre all have 100% of their available capacity used at peak times. However, the model also estimates that further use of the site could be achieved if the capacity at the sites was increased. Both Atherton Leisure Centre and Balaam Leisure Centre are considered not to be open for the full peak period, thereby reducing their potential capacity. The model considers that if the pools at these two sites were open for longer at peak times, that there is the demand for increased use of the sites.
- In terms of the London Aquatics Centre, the model considers that site to be busy, with 87% of available capacity being used at peak times.
- In regards to who uses the swimming pools in Newham, the model considers that more visits occur from non-Newham residents than from Newham residents (i.e. 51.1% of visits are imported from outside the borough). This is likely to be primarily due to the location of the London Aquatics Centre which is in the north west corner of the borough and may be outside the walking catchment area for a sizeable number of Newham residents. Given its location on the border with a number of authorities, it is also likely to be within the catchment area of some residents living outside the borough, especially those with access to a car.

SUMMARY

- 12.4.2 There is a significant amount of water space in Newham compared to the average for the London boroughs. However, much of this water space is located at one site which, given its location, is likely to be outside the catchment area of

some of Newham's residents. This combined with the small number of sites in the borough and not all the pools being open for the full peak period means that the model estimates that circa 10% of the demand from Newham residents cannot be met. One way to potentially reduce the scale of unmet demand in the borough is to review the opening hours at both Atherton and Balaam Leisure Centres.

13 Appendix B – Sports Club Survey Summary

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 In order to gain an understanding of the facility provision and sufficiency for built facility sports, a survey was undertaken across all sports organization in LB Newham. The objective of the survey was to gain further information on the quality of indoor and built facility provision and whether this satisfied the demand of the individual organisations.

13.1.2 A detailed analysis of the responses is provided in full in Appendix A – Sports Club Survey Analysis, including a list of respondents.

13.2 Exec Summary

13.2.1 The survey allowed us to understand that the majority of clubs would recommend their facilities to other clubs.

13.2.2 The survey indicates that with a recent increase in membership and a further projected rise in the next three years, sports organisations believe that a greater quality and quantity of sporting facilities would allow their club to further grow and improve.

13.3 Review of Selected Responses (Top 5)

- 64.7% of organisations stated their membership had increased over the past year while 52.9% predict their membership will increase over the next three years. (Question 14 and 21)
- With an average score across all facilities of 3.6/5, sports facilities are scored as ‘better than adequate’. Ease of booking, value for money and accessibility (travel time) scored particularly highly however changing facilities and childcare facilities scored poorly (Question 16)
- The average rating indicating likelihood of recommendation to other sports clubs was 7.59, with 64.5% of respondents rating their facility between 8 and 10.
- The facilities are clearly well utilized with 58.8% of respondents stating that their organisation uses their facilities more than 8 hours per week.

13.4 Overall Response Summary

13.4.1 Table 3.1 and 3.2 below summarises the responses collected through the Sports Club Survey

Table 3.1: Response Data Summary

Completion Stage	Number of sports clubs
Fully completed responses	21
Partially completed	2

Completion Stage	Number of sports clubs
responses	
Number of unique sports	12

Table 3.2: Responding Organisations

Completion Stage	Number of sports clubs
Fully completed responses	BMXtreme: Newham BMX Club London Youngbloods Lions Yoga (unnamed) Newham (unnamed Netball) Newham ability (multi-sport) London Tigers London Lynx Volleyball Club Newham College of Further Education Eliteprosportsfc Haringey & Waltham FC West Ham United Foundation Manor Football Club - MFC Clapton FC Black Arrows Badminton Club Docklands Shoujin Karate Newham Cricket Club OPA Netball Club Newham Shoujin Karate Club
Partially completed responses	East London Community Sports Association Newham school's sports association (football section)

13.5 Response Analysis

QUESTION 1 (Q): “WHAT IS THE NAME OF YOUR SPORTS CLUB?”

- 23 responses were received, of which 21 were fully completed, with 12 unique sports responding

Q2: “PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING CONTACT INFORMATION, IN CASE WE NEED TO CONTACT YOU FOR CLARIFICATION ON ANY RESPONSES”

- 22 of the 23 respondents provided their name, number and email address

Q3: “WHICH SPORT DOES YOUR CLUB PARTICIPATE IN”

- Football (6) and Multi-Sport Clubs (4) had the highest number of respondents, followed by Cricket (2), Netball (2), Volleyball (2) and Martial Arts (2)

Q4: “IS YOUR ORGANISATION AFFILIATED TO A NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY OR ASSOCIATION?”

- 78% of responses indicated that they were affiliated to their NGB, with

22% not being affiliated. Of those that were not affiliated, 2 clubs identified themselves as multi-sport organisations.

Q5: “PLEASE SELECT THE FACILITY TYPE YOUR CLUBS USES MOST FREQUENTLY?”

- Sports Halls proved to be the most popular answer with 35% of respondents using them. Second was AGP’s (22%), with the rest of responses spread between netball courts, cycling tracks and other informal facilities and areas.

Q6: “PLEASE NAME THE FACILITY YOUR CLUB USES MOST FREQUENTLY?”

- The most frequent responses (8) provided to be ‘other’, with St Angela’s Ursuline School, Kings Ford School, Lister Community School and Royal Docks Community School among the facilities stated. Other popular facilities were Newham Leisure Centre (4) and UEL Sportsdock.

Q7: “IS THIS YOUR PREFERRED FACILITY?”

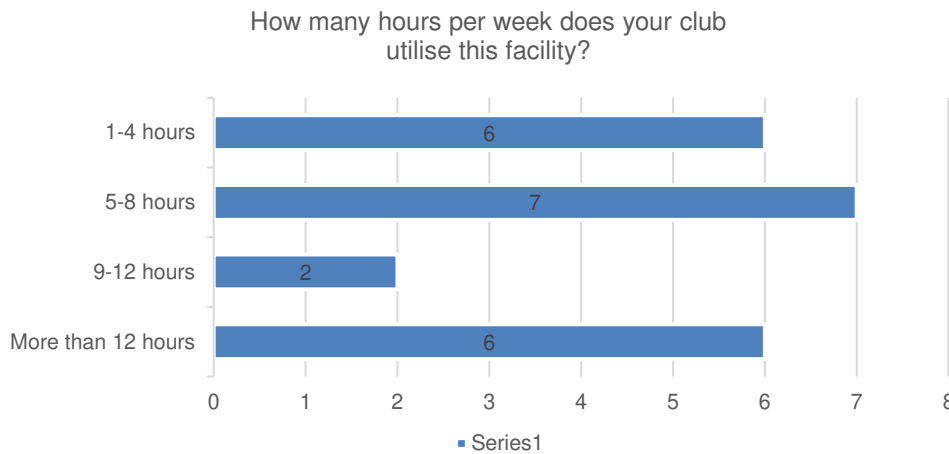
- It was evident from the results that the majority of the clubs (78%) use their preferred facility, with 22% of clubs answering NO to this question. Clubs that have answered NO to this question include the unnamed Yoga club, BMXtreme, London Tigers, Manor Football Club and Newham Cricket Club

Q8: “DO YOU USE ANY OTHER FACILITIES FOR TRAINING OR COMPETITION?”

- 74% of respondents indicated that they used other facilities, which is a common trend for urban areas, where facilities are located close to each other and accessible by a large number of local residents.

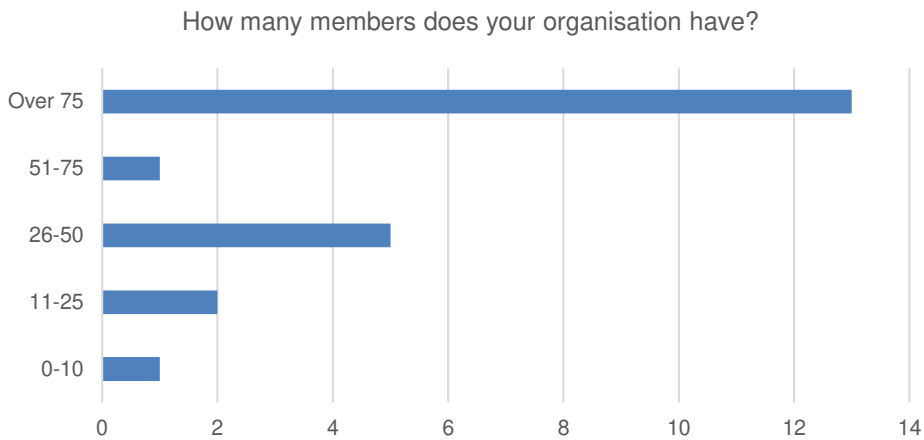
Q9: “HOW MANY HOURS PER WEEK DOES YOUR CLUB UTILISE THIS FACILITY?”

- 33% of respondents use facilities for 5-8 hours per week, which is spread across a number of different sports. A relatively high percentage (29%) of clubs use facilities for more than 12 hours, which is made up of clubs such as the West Ham United Foundation, elteprosportsdc, London Youngbloods Lions (Basketball), Newham Cricket Club and an unnamed swimming club.



Q10: “HOW MANY ACTIVE MEMBERS DOES YOUR CLUB HAVE?”

- The highest response rate came in the over 75 category (59%), which indicates that there is a high number of large clubs. The remaining clubs are spread across the different categories.



Q11: “APPROXIMATELY WHAT NUMBER OF ACTIVE MEMBERS FALL INTO THE CATEGORIES; CHILDREN (0-11), YOUTH (12-18), ADULT (19-59) AND SENIOR (60+)”

- There were in total 2334 approximate members within respondent clubs. The lowest response rate was senior members, with only 112 members. The other three were a lot higher in terms of members, which is expected. The rest of members are spread across the following categories; Adult (19-59) 1043, youth (12-18) - 810, children (0-11) - 369.

Q12: “HOW DO THE MAJORITY OF YOUR ORGANISATION’S MEMBERS TRAVEL TO THIS FACILITY?”

- 50% of respondents stated that the majority of their members travelled by walking (1) or public transport (10). This is a typical trend for

London and is expected, given the low car ownership statistics for the Borough.

- 36% of respondents stated the majority of their club travelled by car, with the remaining clubs choosing not to answer the question.

Q13: “PLEASE SPECIFY UP TO 3 MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS THAT YOUR ORGANISATION DRAWS MEMBERS FROM?”

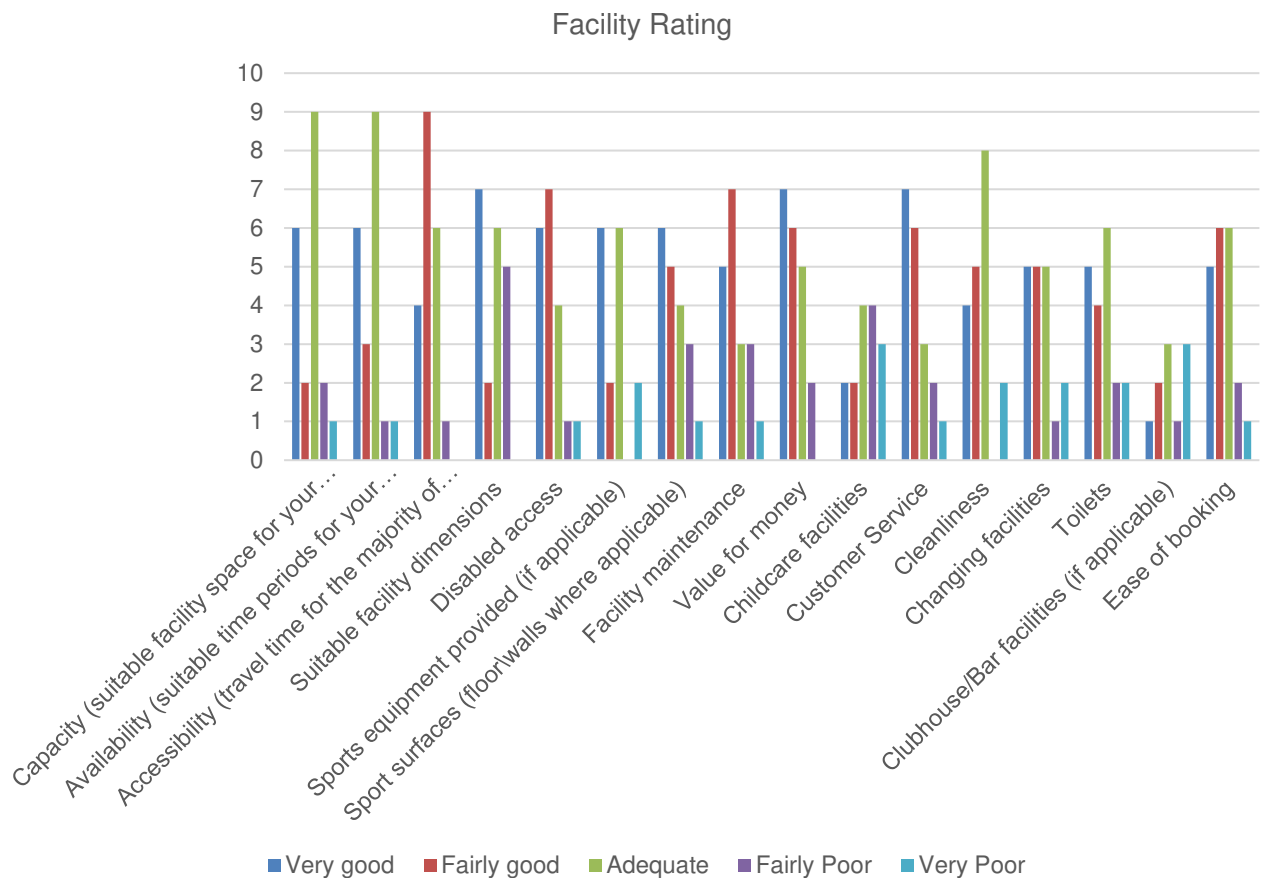
- Of the 20 respondents for this question, only 1 club identified that the majority of their members come from outside of the local authority. This is consistent with the rest of the responses, with the vast majority of members travelling from within the local authority.

Q14 AND Q15: “HOW HAS THE NUMBER OF CLUB MEMBERS CHANGED OVER THE LAST 3 YEARS?” AND “PLEASE PROVIDE THE MAIN REASON FOR THE ABOVE ANSWER”

- Of the 22 respondents for this question, only 4 clubs identified that their membership has decreased over the last 3 years. 2 of these clubs identified that the quality of facilities was the main reason, with the other 2 citing funding and the participant’s available leisure time as the main reason.
- The remaining 18 clubs identified that their membership base has increased in the previous 3 years. This demonstrates a growing demand for sports facilities across the local authority, which will be addressed as part of the main report.

Q16: “ON BEHALF OF YOUR ORGANISATION, HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR FACILITY IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS?”

- When amalgamating all responses across the different parameters, 53% of responses identified facilities as either fairly good or very good.
- Cleanliness and Accessibility had the highest proportion of positive feedback, with only Childcare and Clubhouse/Bar facilities having 3 or more ‘very poor’ responses.
- See the detailed breakdown per parameter overleaf.



Q17 AND Q18: “IF APPLICABLE, PLEASE PRIORITISE 3 AREAS FOR INVESTMENT IN YOUR MAIN SPORTS FACILITY?” AND “PLEASE PROVIDE REASONS FOR THE ABOVE LIST OF PRIORITIES”

- When all selections were combined, the most popular investment priority was availability (28%), followed by surfaces (21%) and accessibility (10%).
- The open ended question only received 9 responses, however, it did produce some useful results. We have included some full answers from those respondents who noted accessibility and sports surfaces as their investment priorities,

Newham Shoujin Karate Club: We (the club) provide our own mats as the floor surface is designed for athletics and not suitable for bare feet.

The storage facility where the mats are stored is disorganised and our mats are not always easily accessed. Much time is spent before and after sessions laying and putting away the mats. Additional time is required to gain access to the mats when the storage facility is in disarray. The cleanliness of floor surface on which the mats are laid is poor.

London Youngbloods Lions: The court has a very good quality floor and appropriate spacing to make the court eligible for National competition.

Because the venue is used by many of the Newham residents. The rate is reduced a little.

There is good disabled access and as one of the officials is a wheelchair user this has become used constantly

Q19: “HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT YOU WOULD RECOMMEND THIS FACILITY TO OTHER SPORTS CLUBS? (1-VERY UNLIKELY; 10 – VERY LIKELY)”

- This question represents an industry standard way of testing customer’s opinions, by testing whether a customer likes a facility (or product) enough to recommend it to others.
- The Net Promoter Score (NPS) score for facilities reviewed as part of this survey is 14, taking into consideration that 48% of respondents were identified as ‘detractors’.
- In line with industry standards, this is low, representing a poor overall opinion of built facilities used by sports clubs and organisations.

Q20: “IF YOU HAVE ANY FURTHER COMMENTS REGARDING YOUR ORGANISATIONS MAIN FACILITY”

- Only 7 responses were received for this question, with the following being the main points captured as part of the consultation.

London Youngbloods Lions: *This court has been our home court from 2006, however it seems that we have become a hindrance to the security of the school and we are now tolerated as long as we don't do anything wrong! So we are always very precise about every little thing we do.*

Newham Shoujin Karate Club: *Would like to book other dates to expand club but cannot due to space and suitable available times. do not wish to move club as a whole and no other cost effective facilities available, Sportsdock are very supportive with what they can do but could benefit from a purpose built martial arts centre for their in house taekwondo, judo clubs as well as our karate club*

- Q21 and 22: “How is the number of club members projected to change over the next 3 years?” and “By how many new members/teams are you projecting to join your club in the next 3 years”?
- Of the 21 responses for this question, 20 clubs stated that they projected membership numbers to either stay the same or increase.
- The average growth of members is 126, with a maximum of 500 (Newham College of Further Education) and two estimated of 200 (Youngblood Lions and Docklands Shoujin Karate).

Q23: “WHAT WOULD THIS CHANGE MEAN IN TERMS OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR FACILITY SPACE?”

- The majority of the 14 responses suggested that clubs would require more facility availability to meet the projected growth in demand.

Q24: “PLEASE PROVIDE THE MAIN DRIVERS FOR ANY INCREASE EXPECTED IN PARTICIPATION?”

- The following influential factors have been identified by clubs in response to this question
 - a. **Newham Netball (unnamed):** Local team in good location.
 - b. **Newham Yoga (unnamed):** The change in population and more part-time workers
 - c. **London Tigers:** More teams
 - d. **Eliteprosportsfs:** Combatting obesity and healthy lifestyle and wellbeing
 - e. **London Youngblood Lions:** Funds, organisation.
 - f. **London Lynx Volleyball Club:** Partnerships with the local universities and increased activities with schools and colleges and starting to work with primary aged children.
 - g. **Newham Cricket Club:** We have the only grass wicket (2 squares) provision of any youth cricket in Newham.
 - h. **Newham College of Further Education:** We deliver a wide range of activities that target students and local community
 - i. **Docklands Shoujin Karate:** Karate now an Olympic sport and we are one of the few clubs recognised by the World Karate Federation through the English governing body which can offer a route to Olympic representation
 - j. **Clapton FC:** Promotion to Ryman league
 - k. **BMXtreme: Newham:** Increased volunteer coaching team input.

Q25: “IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE YOUR ASPIRATION (POTENTIAL) OF YOUR ORGANISATION, WHAT PARTNER SUPPOR WILL YOUR REQUIRE OVER THE NEXT THREE YEARS?”

- The following requirements for support have been identified in response to this question:
 - a. **London Tigers:** New high quality facilities to be created in Newham. Upgrade some existing facilities. More access to facilities such as Terrence Macmillan stadium
 - b. volunteer availability
 - c. **Newham Cricket Club:** Help with provision of volunteers,

Financial support for boys over 14 to continue with cricket (there is a dropout rate of talented youngsters at this age whose parents cannot pay the subs. We would like to offer a scholarship up to 19 years)

- d. Help with funding for facility hire & help with creating better venues for in-house facilities
- e. **Docklands Shoujin Karate:** Venue contract renewal at suitable venue and sponsorship for elite athletes. Would appreciate summer holiday venue discounts so that we may offer more grass roots tuition in this period.
- f. **Black Arrows Badminton Club:** Better working relationship with the local authority and facility provider, to provide more affordable space, access to funding

14 Appendix C – Population Figures

14.1.1 The following population figures have been used to generate the current and future requirement for leisure facilities across LB Newham,

LONG-TERM POPULATION PROJECTION

Age	Male		Females		Total	
	2017	2033	2017	2033	2017	2033
0-4	14,796	15,145	13,874	14,314	28,670	29,459
5-9	12,973	12,935	12,354	12,259	25,327	25,195
10-14	10,133	11,507	10,053	10,928	20,185	22,435
15-19	10,757	11,948	9,916	10,719	20,673	22,667
20-24	15,000	17,877	13,389	14,624	28,389	32,501
25-29	20,844	21,705	17,536	17,725	38,380	39,429
30-34	22,222	20,235	16,721	16,594	38,944	36,829
35-39	16,730	17,762	13,603	14,640	30,333	32,403
40-44	12,095	15,219	10,434	13,156	22,529	28,375
45-49	10,781	13,771	9,710	11,983	20,490	25,755
50-54	8,916	11,796	8,867	10,563	17,783	22,359
55-59	7,288	9,041	7,257	8,289	14,545	17,330
60-64	5,344	7,606	5,561	7,102	10,905	14,708
65-69	3,880	6,113	4,418	6,167	8,297	12,280
70-74	2,660	4,712	3,096	4,917	5,755	9,630
75-79	2,087	3,342	2,409	3,488	4,496	6,830
80-84	1,393	2,048	1,756	2,373	3,149	4,421
85-89	795	1,115	1,005	1,372	1,800	2,487
90+	292	615	601	942	894	1,557
All ages	178,985	204,494	162,560	182,155	341,545	386,649

SHORT-TERM POPULATION PROJECTION

Age	Male		Females		Total	
	2017	2033	2017	2033	2017	2033
0-4	15,088	15,477	14,166	14,612	29,254	30,088
5-9	13,225	13,824	12,565	13,031	25,790	26,854
10-14	10,333	12,797	10,353	12,349	20,686	25,146
15-19	10,422	12,825	9,949	12,238	20,371	25,063
20-24	14,365	16,893	13,350	15,185	27,715	32,078
25-29	21,439	21,462	17,324	17,408	38,763	38,870
30-34	22,813	21,274	16,604	15,980	39,417	37,254
35-39	16,692	18,665	13,553	14,166	30,245	32,831
40-44	12,113	15,991	10,475	13,023	22,588	29,013
45-49	11,029	14,744	9,930	12,428	20,958	27,172
50-54	9,140	12,907	9,082	11,546	18,222	24,453
55-59	7,487	10,379	7,439	9,552	14,926	19,931

Age	Male		Females		Total	
	2017	2033	2017	2033	2017	2033
60-64	5,455	8,897	5,736	8,510	11,191	17,407
65-69	3,940	7,079	4,493	7,387	8,433	14,466
70-74	2,699	5,335	3,164	5,814	5,862	11,150
75-79	2,138	3,783	2,481	4,168	4,619	7,951
80-84	1,414	2,323	1,790	2,817	3,204	5,140
85-89	807	1,263	1,022	1,629	1,829	2,892
90+	303	730	604	1,055	907	1,786
All ages	180,902	216,648	164,080	192,898	344,981	409,546

COMMUNITY NEIGHBOURHOOD POPULATION

Community Neighbourhood	Long Term 2017	Long Term 2033	Short Term 2017	Short Term 2033
Beckton, Royal Docks	28,620	31,910	28,883	33,576
Boleyn, Green Street East, Green Street West	51,893	58,811	52,421	62,318
Canning Town North, Canning Town South, Custom House	49,203	55,919	49,715	59,339
East Ham Central, East Ham South, Wall End	51,633	58,533	52,175	62,119
East Ham North, Manor Park, Little Ilford	48,769	55,278	49,272	58,662
Forest Gate North, Forest Gate South	39,193	44,445	39,571	47,021
Plaistow North, Plaistow South	35,533	40,363	35,901	42,846
Stratford and New Town, West Ham	36,699	41,391	37,044	43,666
Total	341,545	386,649	344,981	409,546

15 Appendix D – Physical Activity Profile 2016

15.1.1 London Sport has created a local profile for physical activity in LB Newham. This is referenced throughout the study and included overleaf.

**LONDON
SPORT**



Newham London

Physical Activity and Sport Borough Profile 2016



**SPORT
ENGLAND**

MAYOR OF LONDON



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Physical Activity and Sport in Newham

This document has been prepared by London Sport to provide an indication of the profile of physical activity and sport across Newham. Combining information on participation behaviours, demographics, health profiles, education data, facilities provision and funding opportunities, the *Newham physical activity and sport profile* provides insight on the trends and indicators that sit behind levels of participation in physical activity and sport in the borough.

For Newham, while some sports

participation and physical activity levels are slightly below the London average, high levels of latent demand present an opportunity to increase this rate. Health data highlights a higher than average cost of inactivity and a high levels of premature cardio-vascular mortality.

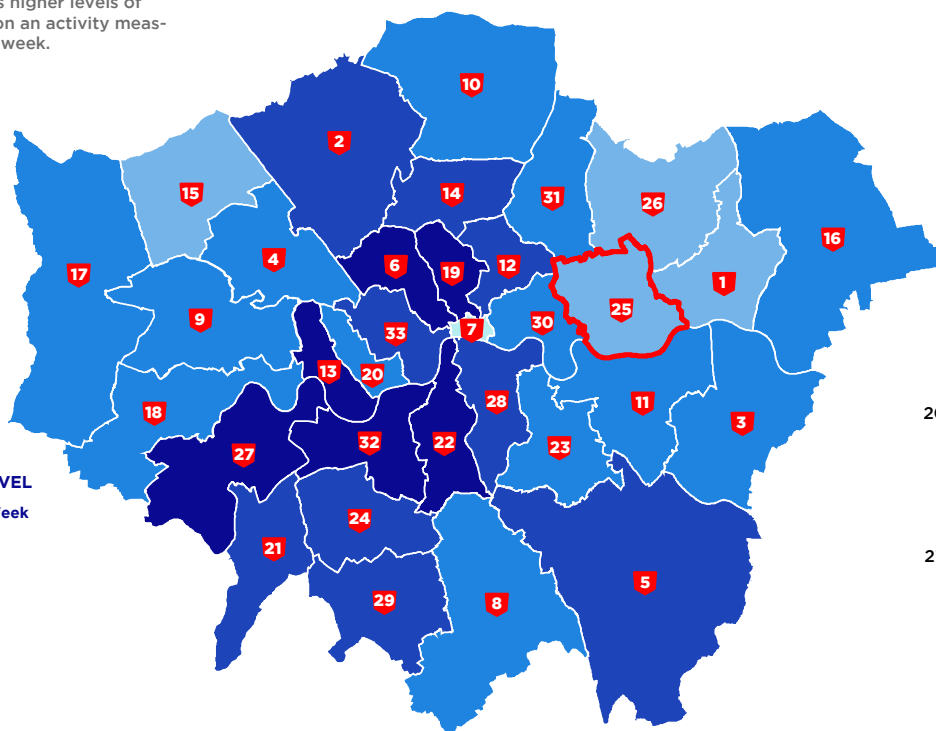
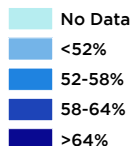
London Sport has set a target of getting 1,000,000 Londoners more active by 2020. This report is designed to provide the sector with the data and information they need to develop physical activity and sport in Newham.

LEVEL OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Darker shading indicates higher levels of physical activity based on an activity measure of >150 minutes per week.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL

Active >150 Minutes per Week



BOROUGH KEY

- 1) Barking and Dagenham
- 2) Barnet
- 3) Bexley
- 4) Brent
- 5) Bromley
- 6) Camden
- 7) City of London
- 8) Croydon
- 9) Ealing
- 10) Enfield
- 11) Greenwich
- 12) Hackney
- 13) Hammersmith and Fulham
- 14) Haringey
- 15) Harrow
- 16) Havering
- 17) Hillingdon
- 18) Hounslow
- 19) Islington
- 20) Kensington and Chelsea
- 21) Kingston upon Thames
- 22) Lambeth
- 23) Lewisham
- 24) Merton
- 25) Newham
- 26) Redbridge
- 27) Richmond upon Thames
- 28) Southwark
- 29) Sutton
- 30) Tower Hamlets
- 31) Waltham Forest
- 32) Wandsworth
- 33) Westminster

DEMOGRAPHICS

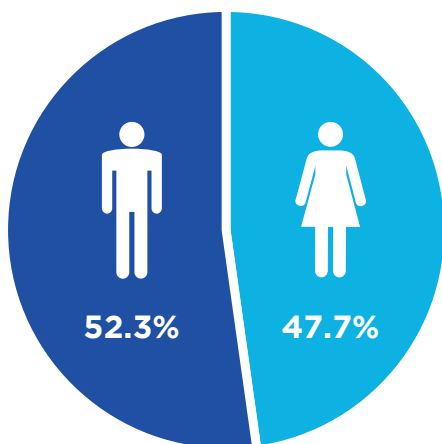
NEWHAM POPULATION¹

The demographic data explored here refer to population numbers, ethnicity, gender, age, religion, disability, qualifications, employment status and socio-economic grade. Within Newhams' population of 332,321, there is a larger than average proportion of males, young people under the age of 35, and a large asian community with a high proportion of muslims

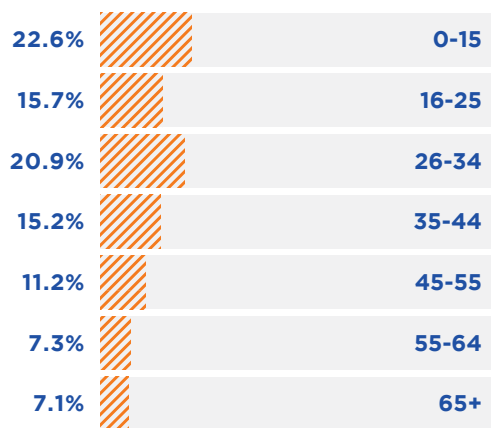


The total population count for Newham stands at 332,321

GENDER SPLIT¹

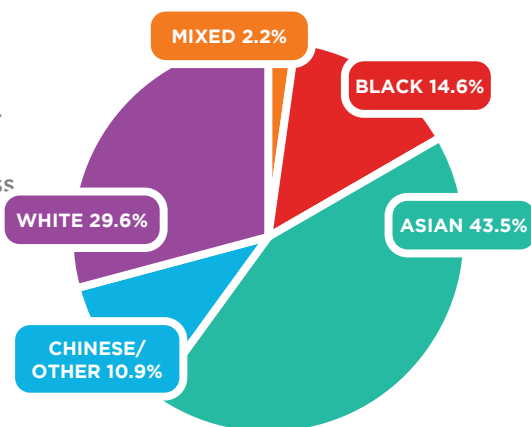


AGE¹

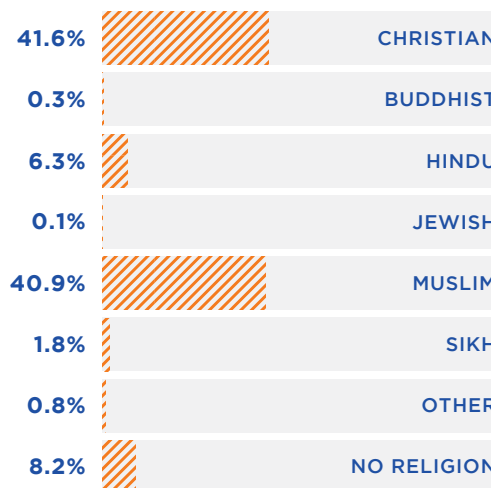


ETHNICITY²

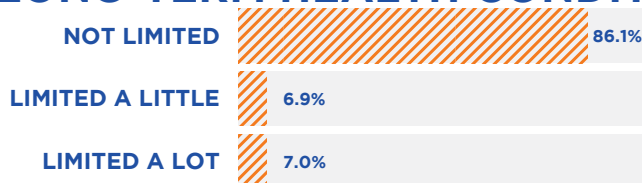
Ethnicity data demonstrates the level of self-declared ethnic groupings across Newham



RELIGION²



LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS AND DISABILITY³

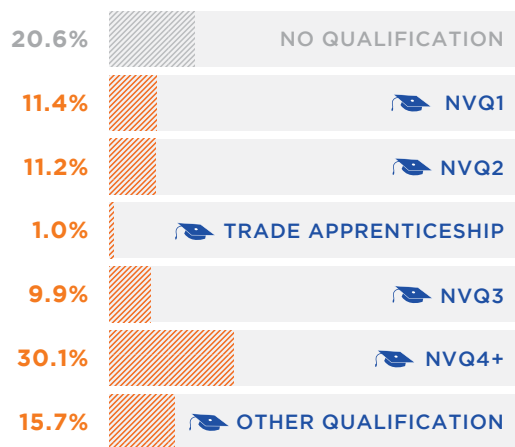


Percentage of the population with highly limiting, mildly limiting, and no long-term health conditions or disabilities. This graph refers to the ability of both non-limited and limited people to carry out day-to-day activities, with or without the use of devices (e.g. hearing aid)

DEMOGRAPHICS

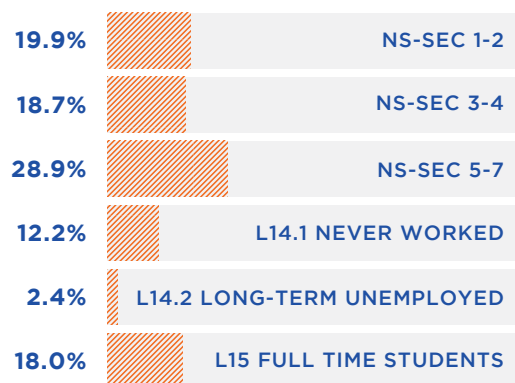
HIGHEST QUALIFICATION ACHIEVED²

Qualification data presents the highest level of qualification held by all usual residents aged 16 and over in Newham



SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS³

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) is the primary social classification in the UK. The different grade measures provide an indication of social standing by education, income and occupation



LABOUR MARKET²

EMPLOYMENT RATE 68.1%



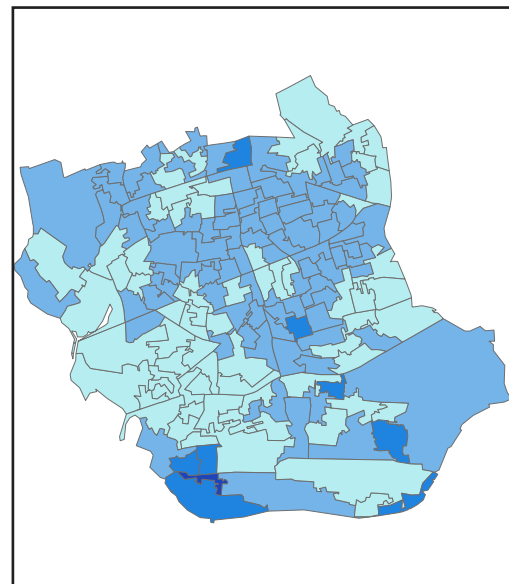
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE 25.7%



UNEMPLOYED 7.4%



The Indices of Multiple Deprivation⁴ measures relative levels of deprivation across 32,844 small areas. Areas are ranked according to 7 sub-domains: health, income, employment, education, crime, barriers to housing, and living environment. The map below highlights highly deprived areas in light blue and those less deprived in dark blue. Deprivation in Newham is high across the majority of the borough



KEY CONTACTS

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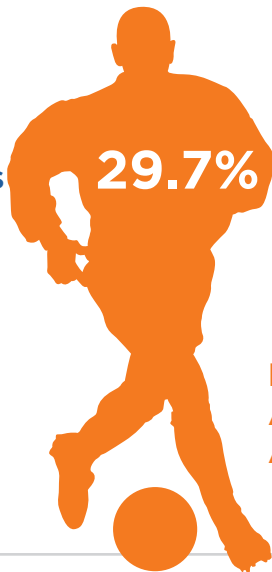
GLA City Data Team
 Email: datastore@london.gov.uk

DATA SOURCES

- ¹GLA 2015 Round Population Projections
- ²ONS Annual Population Survey 2015
- ³ONS Census 2011
- ⁴English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SPORT PARTICIPATION

London Sport utilises physical activity and sport participation data to monitor progress against the target of getting 1,000,000 Londoners more active by 2020. Sport England's Active People Survey 9 (2014/15) highlights that in Newham, participation in physical activity and sport is below the London average, particularly for females and the white population. However, latent demand remains high



PARTICIPATION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK

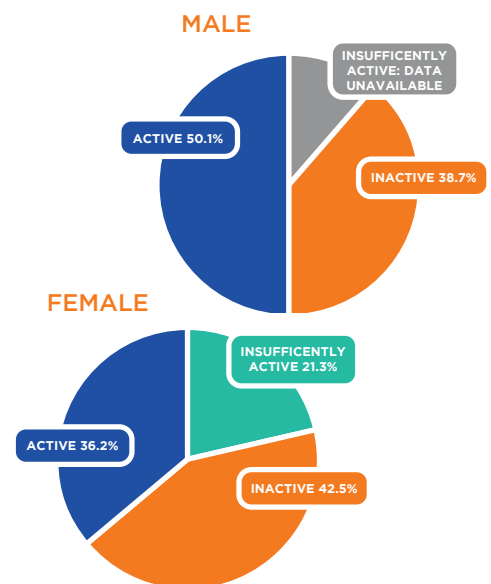
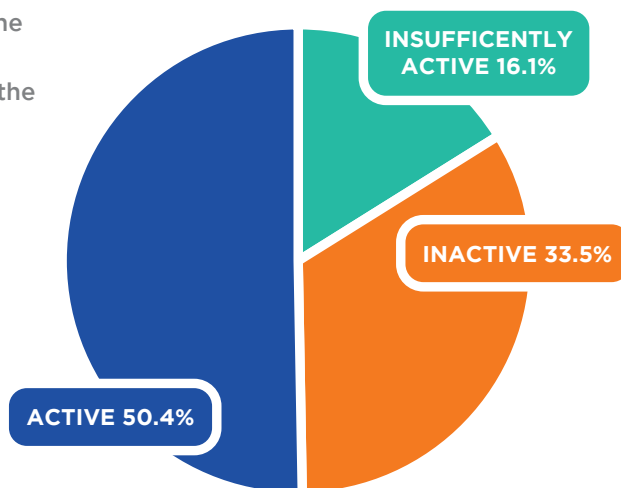


PARTICIPATION AT LEAST THREE TIMES A WEEK

29.7% of the population aged 16+ participate in sport at least once a week. 14% participate at least three times per week⁵

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY MEASURE⁵

This measure shows the percentage of the population achieving the recommended levels of physical activity set out by the Chief Medical Officer.
 Active: >150 minutes a week
 Insufficiently Active: 30-149 minutes a week
 Inactive: 0-29 minutes a week



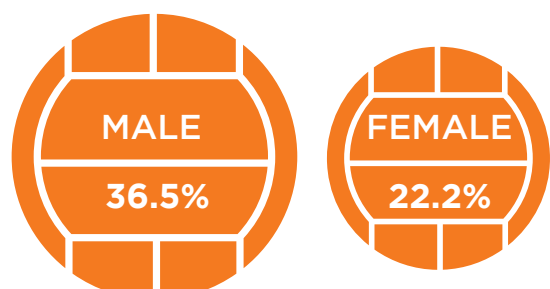
PARTICIPATION RATE BY ETHNICITY⁵

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



PARTICIPATION BY GENDER⁵

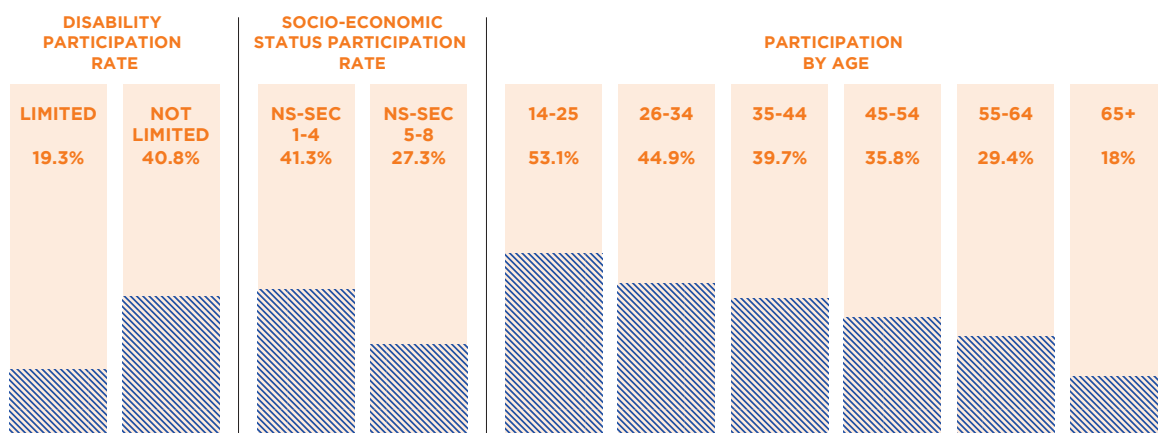
1x30 MINUTES PARTICIPATION



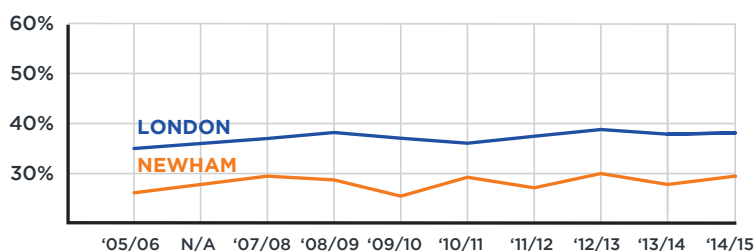
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SPORT PARTICIPATION

LONDON WIDE DATA⁵

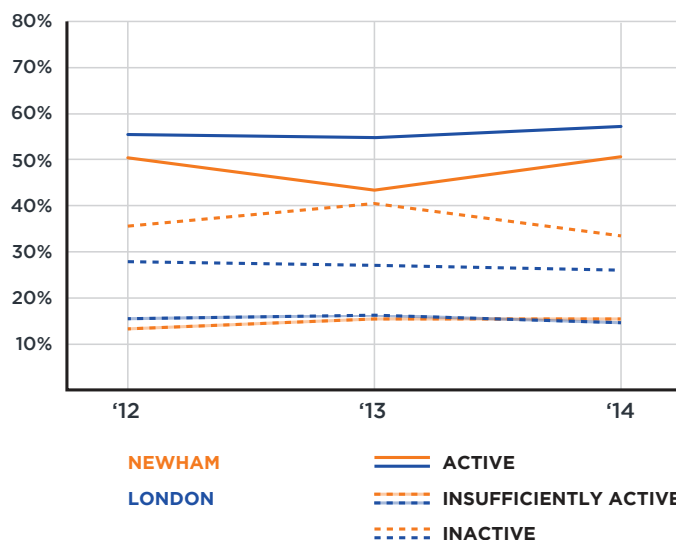
Unavailable at borough level, this data highlights London level sport participation by disability, socio-economic status and age



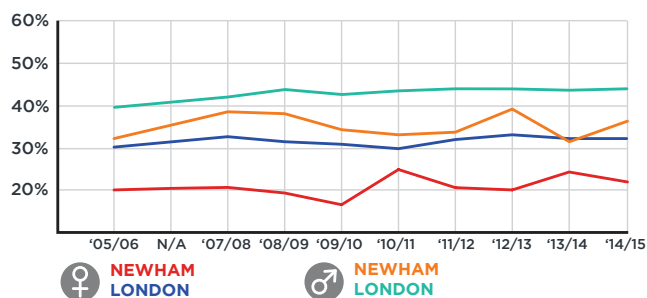
OVERALL PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK SINCE 2006⁵



OVERALL PHYSICAL ACTIVITY RATES SINCE 2012⁵



PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK SINCE 2006 BY GENDER⁵



KEY CONTACTS

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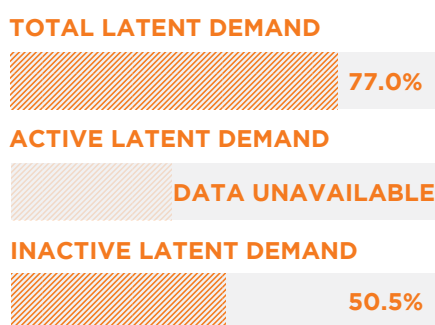
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LATENT DEMAND⁵

Latent demand refers to the percentage of people who would like to do more sport than they currently do. Inactive people are those who do less than 30 minutes a week



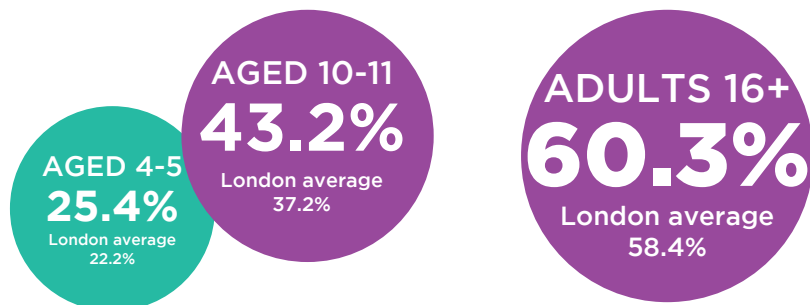
DATA SOURCES

⁵Sport England Active People Survey

HEALTH

Health data helps to provide an illustration of the current implications of inactivity and the potential impact of increased participation in physical activity and sport. The health profile of Newham is slightly worse than average, with childhood obesity level, premature cardio-vascular mortality, and the cost of inactivity particularly high

OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE CHILDREN⁶ AND ADULTS⁵



KEY CONTACTS

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DATA SOURCES

²ONS Annual Population Survey 2015

⁴Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

⁵Sport England Active People Survey

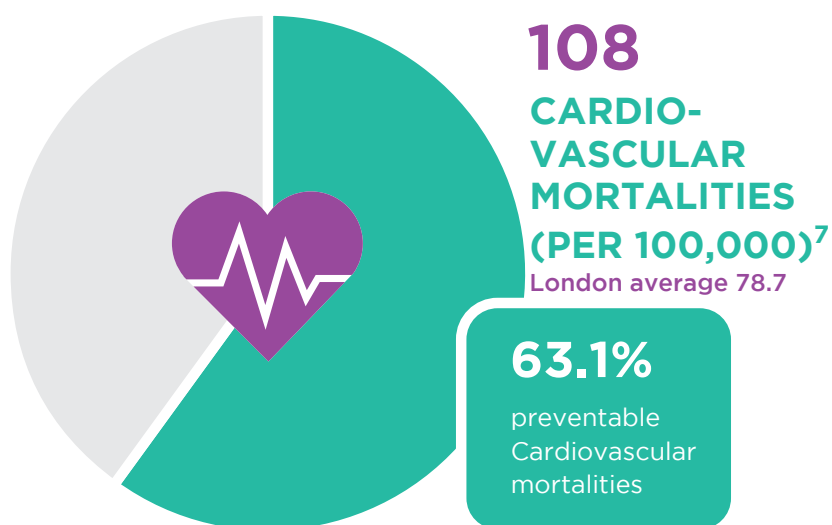
⁶Health Survey for England 2012-2014

⁷Public Health England

⁸Labour Force Survey 2011-2013

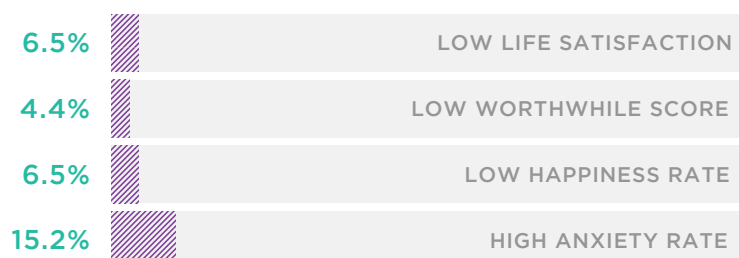
⁹UK Active

CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH⁷



Sickness absence relates to the percentage of working days lost to sickness related absence

MENTAL HEALTH²



HEALTH/DISABILITY DEPRIVATION RANK⁴ **87**

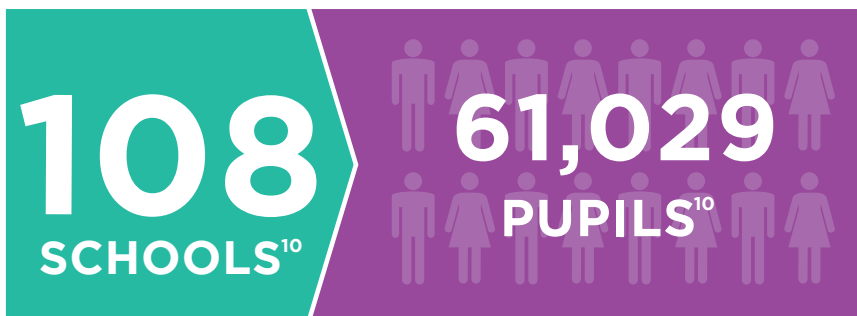
This rank provides a relative measure of health/disability deprivation against all 326 Local Authority areas in England. A rank of 1 is the most deprived

COST OF INACTIVITY TO NEWHAM⁹
*Per 100,000 Adults Aged 16+

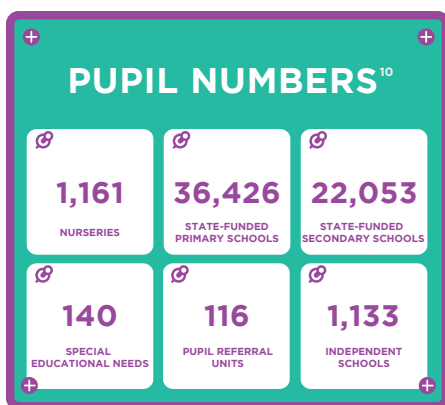
£ £ £
23,021,280

London Local Authority Average £17,903,739

EDUCATION



Education environments are vital aspects of the physical activity and sport landscape in London. Data on education can help identify opportunities for improved provision of physical activity and sport, creating positive habits among young people



FREE SCHOOL MEALS¹⁰

Percentage of students who are eligible for and receive free school meals



KEY CONTACTS

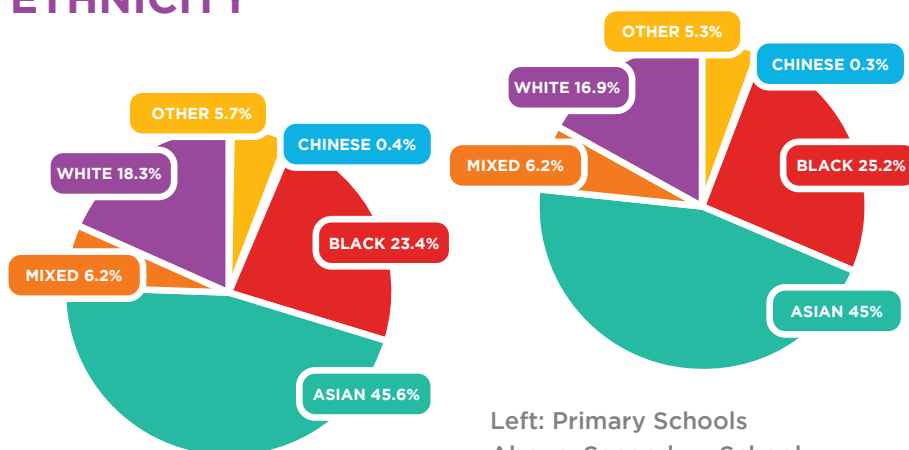
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ETHNICITY¹⁰



Left: Primary Schools
Above: Secondary Schools

DATA SOURCES

¹⁰Department for Education

¹¹London Sport

FUNDING

One of London Sport's five strategic aims is focussed on getting more resources for physical activity and sport in London, and doing more with the resources currently available. This section identifies funding opportunities available to grassroots sport in London, some of which are managed and administered by London Sport, others which represent alternative funding pots available in the capital. For further funding information please refer to the [London Sport Funding Search Tool](#)

FUND NAME	AMOUNT	CLOSING DATE	APPLICATION LINK
Sport England Small Grants	Up to £10,000	Rolling	https://londonsport.org/funding/
London Marathon Charitable Trust	£5,000 - £150,000	Rolling	http://www.lmct.org.uk/what-we-fund/grant-
Comic Relief Local Communities Programme	Up to £10,000	06.09.2016	http://www.comicrelief.com/our-grants
Satellite Clubs (through London Sport)	Discretionary	Rolling	https://londonsport.org/funding/
Big Lottery Fund Various Grants	Up to £500,000	Various	https://www.biglotteryfund.org.uk/funding
20 Fenchchurch Street Legacy Fund	Up to £20,000	Re-opens 2017	http://www.eastendcf.org/index.php?cat=9&sec=56
Inspiring Communities Fund	Up to £3,000	5.12.16	http://www.eastendcf.org/index.php?cat=9&sec=56
IQL Community Fund	Up to £3,000	5.12.16	http://www.eastendcf.org/index.php?cat=9&sec=56
Newham Giving	Up to £10,000	TBC	http://www.eastendcf.org/index.php?cat=9&sec=56
Newham Go For It grants	Up to £2,000	Rolling	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Go-for-it-
Newham People's Trust	£2,000	Rolling	https://www.newham.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Newham-

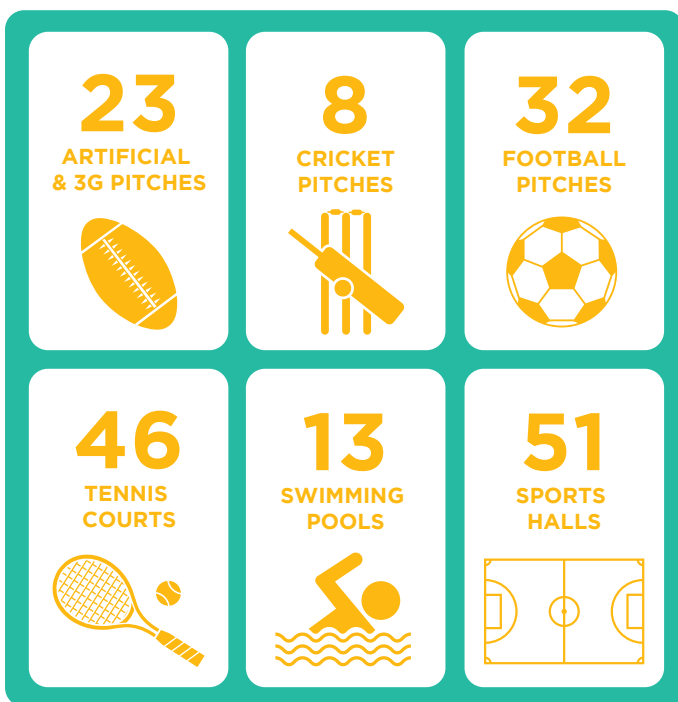
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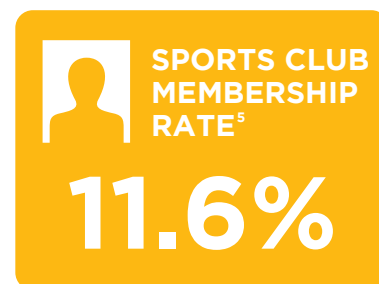
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FACILITIES

Facilities statistics help to demonstrate the availability of appropriate sport facilities across London, their ownership and the wider availability of parks and open spaces within a defined region. Facility availability is one of the key considerations for grassroots sport and this data helps to identify the areas in which improved provision could have a positive impact. All facilities data displayed is from Sport England Active Places Power. Parks and Open Spaces data is sourced directly from Local Authority resources

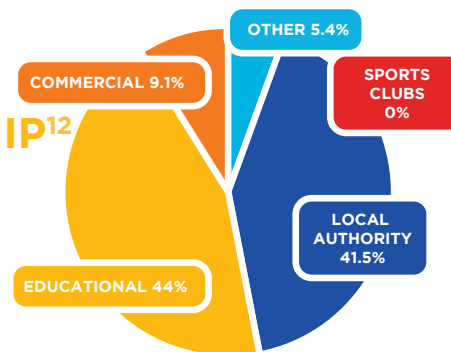


Olympic Sports or NGB Whole Sport Plan clubs



FACILITY OWNERSHIP¹²

Breakdown of primary ownership of sports facilities



PARKS AND OPEN SPACES¹³

*Does not include all parks and open spaces in borough



Lee Valley Regional Park: London's biggest open space, stretching 26 miles. It blends nature reserves and country parks with first rate sports venues.

Outdoors in the city: Huge range of outdoor activities including abseiling, zip wires, archery, bush craft, high ropes, orienteering, parachute games and rock climbing.

Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park:
Venues: The Copper Box, Arena, The Stadium, London Aquatics Centre, Lee Valley VeloPark, Hockey and Tennis Centre
Attractions: ArcelorMittal Orbit, Mandeville Place, Cultural and Education District, Waterways, parklands, playgrounds, table tennis facilities, cafes and restaurants
Things to do: Tours, trails, art, culture, fitness and dance classes, ongoing events.

Wanstead Flats: Large open grassland in the south of Epping Forest. Ideal for sports, picnics and enjoying nature. Things to do include the Lime Trail round Jubilee Pond, a dipping platform, 45 football pitches available for hire, space for horse riding. Regular health walks and park runs also take place.

West Ham Park: Largest park in Newham, outdoor gym, weekly health walks, tennis, jogging routes, paddling pool, playground, cricket, football softball, rounders, marked 400m and 100m tracks

Beckton District Park: Basketball, cycle route, football, fishing, play areas, public toilets tree trail, woodland.

Brampton Park: Multi-use games area, paddling pool and water pump, play area, table tennis, Trim Trail.

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DATA SOURCES

⁵Sport England Active People Survey

¹²Sport England Active Places Power

¹³LB Newham Parks and Open Spaces

LONDON SPORT PROJECTS

SPORTIVATE

Sportivate is a £56 million Lottery funded London 2012 Legacy project that gives more young people the chance to discover a sport that they love. The programme gives 14-25 year-olds access to six-to-eight weeks of free or subsidised coaching in a range of sports. Activities on offer include judo, dodgeball, tennis, golf, athletics, parkour and many more. 7,679 participants have taken part in Sportivate projects in Newham since the programme started in 2011; this is double the average number of participants.



SATELLITE CLUBS

Satellite Clubs are extensions of community sports clubs, and are established in secondary schools or colleges in order to target 11-25 year-olds. The aim of these clubs is to provide opportunities for under-represented groups, such as BAME groups, females and disabled young people, to take part in physical activity and sport. There have been a total of 27 Satellite Clubs in set up in Newham since 2013/14; this is above the average number of clubs per borough.



CLUBWORKS

ClubWorks is a brand new programme, managed by London Sport and funded by Greater London Authority, designed to support and develop clubs and organisations in London over the next three years to: develop coaches/volunteers; attract new members; access funding; and plan for the future. In Newham there are currently 5 ClubWorks clubs; this is above the average number of clubs per borough.



WORKPLACE CHALLENGE

Workplace Challenge is a national programme run by the County Sports Partnership Network (CSPN) and funded by Sport England. It aims to engage workplaces in physical activity and sport and get them active through tracked progress and by providing sport and fitness opportunities. 108 participants are currently signed up to Workplace Challenge in Newham; this is above the average number of participants per borough.



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SUMMARY

The data contained within this profile is designed to support the development of physical activity and sport in Newham. According to their strategy, key development priorities for the borough are to promote healthy behaviours such as undertaking exercise, to tackle mental health barriers to employment, to address long term health conditions including cardiovascular diseases and to build children's health and wellbeing.



INSIGHT SERVICES

Whether it's helping National Governing Bodies to understand the needs of their London based members, or helping Local Authorities understand local areas in order for them to focus their physical activity and sport offer, our specialist Insight team are able to advise, create and deliver on a range of services.

Speak to us now about working together to help London become the most physically active city in the world.



GET IN TOUCH

Email: insight@londonsport.org
Website: data.londonsport.org



**LONDON
SPORT**



**CONTACT
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16 Appendix E – Site Assessment Summaries

- 16.1.1 Active Newham sites were visited in the company of Mark Perkins of Newham Council and Ian Gallagher Managing Director at Active Newham. A centre manager for each site was also present during all the site visits, with the same member of 4 global staff.
- 16.1.2 Please note that the site summaries are in note form and represent the quality or state of the facilities at the time of assessment.

The following sites were assessed in December 2016:

BALAAM LEISURE CENTRE

- 16.1.3 Built in the 1970's, the Centre is dated, particularly when viewed externally. The entrance is away from the road and the car park is small (22 spaces) and insufficient. The reception area has been refurbished and contains barriers with a 'mobile' staff member. The 6 lane 25m pool is well-used but worn-out and the health and fitness suite is split across two levels - the building layout is unusual with convoluted corridors.
- 16.1.4 The Centre is a community facility and is used regularly by local schools (Learn to Swim programme) and Newham and UEL Swim Club (for a total of 8 hours a week). The access for people with disabilities is poor and refurbishment of the boilers is overdue. There was a recent issue of flooding in the basement, however this has now been fixed.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Small but modern with barriers	3.5
Health and fitness suite	63 stations (17 of which are weights stations)	3.5 main suite 3 weights room
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool	3
Studios	1 x aerobic studio (no spinning)	3.5
Changing rooms	1 x wet, 2 x dry	2 wet 2.5 dry

ATHERTON LEISURE CENTRE

- 16.1.5 A newly built Leisure Centre, opened in April 2016, providing a large and modern leisure complex with wide ranging provision. The Centre cost £14.7m to build and was constructed by a housing builder, resulting in a different feel to that of a traditional leisure centre. A crèche and Coffee Shop (Costa) are located at the entrance next to the reception area that has a view of the pool. There are barriers to monitor users and a 'key fob' system to enter each facility area of the

Centre. The health and fitness suite is very large and is well-priced in order to counter the offer from budget gyms in the area. There is no sports hall as when facility was built, it was felt that there is sufficient sports hall provision at nearby schools. The Centre is exceeding its original membership projections and continues to develop as a leisure destination for families.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large and modern	5
Health and fitness suite	140 stations	5
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool	5
Studios	1 x spinning 2 x aerobic studios	5
Changing rooms	2 x wet, 2 x dry	5

NEWHAM LEISURE CENTRE

- 16.1.6 The Centre is set upon a large site with grass pitch space, 3 small-sided artificial grass pitches and a sufficiently-sized (200 space) car park. Situated next door, a secondary school shares the use of the outdoor athletics track. The school has indoor athletics facilities adjacent to the outdoor track. The outdoor track was used as a 2012 Olympic training venue but is not currently regularly used by the community – only seasonal usage from local schools (30 days a year) and East End Road Runners, which has its own clubhouse (mobile-home) next to the track.
- 16.1.7 The Leisure Centre building is dated (built in the 1980's) and the entrance area, although large, is of a distorted arrangement. The sports hall has 8 courts with sufficient run-off areas, however the floor is in a poor condition. The health and fitness suite comprises a split-level gym with a total of 130 stations and a small weights section.
- 16.1.8 The two dry-side changing rooms have recently been refurbished (2014-15) and are now of excellent quality. There are three studios – one larger and one smaller aerobic studio, and a spinning studio with 20 bikes – as well as a small crèche. There are 6 former squash courts in a separate building on the site, however the courts are disused and in a poor condition.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	4
Health and fitness suite	130 stations (including 30 synergy stations)	4
Sports Hall	8 courts	2
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool	3
Studios	1 x spinning (20)	Spinning 4

	bikes) 2 x aerobic studios	Aerobic 3.5
Changing rooms	4 x Outdoor 2 x dry	Outdoor 3 Dry 5
Athletics track	Olympic-sized	3.5
Squash Courts	6 indoor courts (disused)	2

MANOR PARK FITNESS CENTRE (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE GREENHILL CENTRE)

16.1.9 The Fitness Centre is a dry-only site with a building that has been converted from a former day care centre and provides health and fitness provision only. The site is strategically important as it is located in the NE of the borough. It offers a similar service to that of a budget gym, with minimal changing facilities but a large main suite area boasting 60 stations, a weights area within the main suite and a spinning studio with 20 bikes.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Small with barriers	3.5
Health and fitness suite	60 stations	3
Sports Hall	None	n/a
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	1 x spinning (20 bikes) 1 x warm up room	3
Changing rooms	2 x dry side	3

EAST HAM LEISURE CENTRE

16.1.10 The Centre is currently undergoing refurbishment of the key areas, including major refurbishment of the sports hall floor, health and fitness suite, changing rooms and corridors. At the time of the visit, the refurbishment was nearing completion and the Centre looked clean, bright and modern. The Centre was originally a town hall and former swimming pool that was converted in 2001 into a public leisure centre. The building is set away from the main roads within a business park comprising the town hall and library, which is in close proximity to the town centre.

16.1.11 There is a large entrance area with views of the pool hall. The health and fitness suite is being reconfigured to offer a larger suite of provision – 120 exercise stations and a separate weights room with 20 weights stations. The main suite has views over the pool and sports hall. The pool hall consists of spectator seating, a 6 lane by 25m pool, teaching pool, paddling pool and slide.

16.1.12 Following the completion of the centre’s refurbishment, the facilities on offer will rival any local competitor due to the increase in attractiveness of the facilities. An

EasyGym is planned nearby, however the Centre is well now placed against budget gym operators, and appeals greatly to families and sports club users.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	5
Health and fitness suite	140	5
Sports Hall	4 courts	5
Swimming Pool	6 lane 25m Teaching pool and slide	5
Studios	1 x aerobic 1 x spinning	4 3
Changing rooms	2 x wet, plus 1 x changing area. 2 x dry	5

UEL: SPORTS DOCK CENTRE

- 16.1.13 There are two multi-purpose indoor arenas, each boasting ten badminton courts and accommodate a range of activities and user groups. The Centre was built in 2012 and is very popular with local schools, sports teams and event organisers. There is a large amount of school usage during daytime mid-week term time and the sports halls, in particular, cater for large team sports, such as basketball, and events for fencing, martial arts, open days and conferences. There is a vast array of activities being catered for at the Centre, including volleyball, futsal, cricket, archery, trampolining and badminton. There is a separate entrance (with barriers) to a 125-station health and fitness suite and a spinning studio with 20 bikes. There are 3 changing rooms (two on the ground floor and one on the first floor), all sufficient and fit-for-purpose for school users.
- 16.1.14 The entrance is large with disabled access to all areas of the building. The well positioned café area has excellent viewing of one (ten court) sports hall adjacent to the large reception area. The barriers at the main entrance and health and fitness suite entrance monitor footfall of users. The building is well-kept and modern with the majority of facilities on the ground floor. The first floor is a mixture of lecture rooms and multi-purpose studio/meeting space and offices. There are two large multi-purpose rooms, both with a moveable dividing wall. One studio is used predominantly by non-sporting users as it is carpeted. The second, non-carpeted, studio is used for sports such as martial arts. There is also a viewing mezzanine at both sports halls, with 450 retractable bleacher seating and space for 500 free seating.
- 16.1.15 During term-time, the facilities are predominantly used by students of UEL, however the membership levels have grown over recent years for all member types; student, staff and general public. Total annual visits to the Centre was 66,207 in 2014, 91,870 in 2015, and 108,086 in 2016. Overall, the Centre

averages a used capacity of 50%, however the Centre manager explained of the demand for sports hall space in the area – if a third sports hall/arena was built then it could be filled.

- 16.1.16 The Centre is best known for high profile/elite sport users and caters for top level young athletes in the area. There is a sports therapy building (former nightclub) opposite the Centre, which is used by students and athletes for sports science.
- 16.1.17 There have previously been issues with leaks in the roof of both sports halls, as well as flooding on the ground floor (entrance area), but these issues have since been remedied. There are no plans to improve provision at the Centre, although a long-term ambition of the Centre Manager is to develop indoor tennis and squash on the site. A car park of 90 spaces is inadequate at peak times, especially at weekends when events are being hosted. The adjacent University car park is used as an over-flow car park. The Centre has PV Solar panels on its roof and a biomass boiler within its plant room.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	4.5
Health and fitness suite	125 stations	4
Sports Hall	10 courts x 2 halls	5
Swimming Pool	None	n/a
Studios	1 x spinning, 2 x multi-purpose rooms	4
Changing rooms	3 changing rooms	4
Artificial Grass Pitch	3G (7v7)	4

The following sites were assessed in March 2017:

NEWVIC - NEWHAM SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

- 16.1.18 The College has a 6-court sports hall located on site that is available – and used - for wider community use. There is a total of 42.5 hours per week available for community use and currently (Autumn and Spring terms 2016/17) has spare capacity of 5 hours at peak times – 88% used capacity. There are no ‘casual’ bookings taken but only long-term bookings by established local clubs and organisations. The sports hall is regularly used by Essex County Cricket (Satellite Club), Lituancia Basketball Club, EFA Newham Ability Camp, London Lynx Volleyball (Satellite Club), EFA Men’s and Women’s basketball and for NGB Coach Education Courses (Saturdays).
- 16.1.19 The sports hall is of good quality (4 out of 5) with recent refurbishments to the roof and heating system. The Lituancia Basketball Club that use the hall on a regular basis paid (via Sport England funding) for the hall to have new line markings and basketball hoops.

- 16.1.20 The entrance to the site is very secure with security barriers and multiple guards (at time of visit). There are always two members of staff and a Sport Recreation Assistant on duty during community use. The external bookings pay for the sports hall's overheads – not much profit made from community use.
- 16.1.21 No community bookings during summer holidays.
- 16.1.22 The cost of hiring the hall is £45 an hour, which is relatively high (according to Head of Sport) and creates a barrier for some interest community clubs.
- 16.1.23 There is a small H&F suite (10 stations) at the College which is occasionally use by students and not available for community use.
- 16.1.24 There is a large studio at the College which is used by students only – no community use. The studio is in a good condition, particularly the floor, and it has a partitioning wall that allows for space division.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Security barrier and guard	4
Sports Hall	6 courts	4
Studios	1 Large	3.5
Changing rooms	2 (M&F) changing rooms	3

KINGSFORD COMMUNITY SCHOOL

- 16.1.25 New full-size 3G pitch with floodlighting and fencing. It is used by the community (booking sheets obtained) on mid-week evenings and weekends by local teams for football training. There is spare capacity for new bookings during the week and weekends.
- 16.1.26 One dedicated large aerobic studio that is used by the school only. It has ample storage and is in a good condition (4 out of 5).
- 16.1.27 The School has a six-court sports hall that is of average quality (3 out of 5) and has ample storage. The hall floor is becoming worn-out, particularly the line markings which are faded. The hall is used by various local sports clubs which make block bookings – there are no ad-hoc bookings. There is spare capacity for further community club use during mid-week evenings and at the weekend and the School would welcome any additional use from the wider community.
- 16.1.28 The front entrance and reception area has high security with an entry key pad for access. A security staff members will be on duty until 9.30pm during the week in order to service the community lettings at the School.
- 16.1.29 The changing rooms are typical school changing rooms which are extensively used and shows signs of deterioration in high traffic areas.

- 16.1.30 No new developments for sports provision. Recently had new classrooms built on former grass playing fields, which led to the installation of an AGP, in order to re-provide redeveloped provision.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large and secure	4
Sports Hall	6 court hall	3
Studios	1 - large	4
Changing rooms	2 (M&F) changing rooms	3
AGP	New full-size 3G	5

EAST LONDON GYMNASTICS CENTRE

- 16.1.31 A large dedicated gymnastics facility that is situated on a large shopping complex with excellent transport links (Canning Town). The Centre is a detached building with secure fencing and its own small carpark. The shopping complex offers good over-spill car parking. The Centre has been under new management for 2 years and the leaseholders would like to improve the quality of the facilities. A sinking fund for facilities improvements has now been formalized and a conscious effort to fund developments is being undertaken.
- 16.1.32 The facility has a tired entrance hall however the facility in general is in adequate condition. The facility also has a free-running space in the car park at the rear of the building, which supports a growing demand for free-running from local residents.
- 16.1.33 Due to the nature of the sport, equipment in the facility is expensive to replace. This equipment is well-used, by participants of all ages, including elite gymnastics which is a key part of the participation programme.

THE REGATTA CENTRE (NOW KNOWN AS ROYAL DOCKS ADVENTURE)

- 16.1.34 The centre provides permanent facilities for local, national and international rowing activities organized by the Royal Albert Dock Trust. The site is located at the north-western corner of the Royal Albert Dock adjacent to the finishing line of the 2000-metre-long rowing course, providing London and the southeast of England with its first Olympic standard rowing facility. The centre provides an educational centre for the London Borough of Newham, and for disabled athletes.
- 16.1.35 A Boathouse with ancillary workshop space, and a Clubhouse which includes changing rooms, gym, restaurant and bar facilities, as well as short term residential accommodation for visiting athletes. The Clubhouse also has a unique rowing tank developed with Arup from a 1:5 scale hydraulic model with pumped water to simulate real open water rowing. The Clubhouse is designed to act as a focus for community activities in the area.

16.1.36 The existing gym at the facility is closed and awaiting refurbishment, with management arrangements still to be confirmed.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large and secure	5
Studios	1 - large	4
Changing rooms	2 (M&F) changing rooms	5

WAKEUP DOCKLANDS – WAKEBOARDING AND PADDLE BOARDING CENTRE

16.1.37 Wake up Docklands, surrounded by restaurant and hotel with good public transport links. The changing facilities are located on adjacent boat (moored permanently with food and beverage offering). No disability access to boat changing rooms

16.1.38 The equipment is stored in a wooden shed

16.1.39 Disability access has ramps and accessible changing rooms in temporary looking structure – 6 people max.

16.1.40 Keen to expand and increase school usage of site.

SARAH BONNELL SCHOOL

16.1.41 The school has a 4-court sports hall (1980’s build), which is generally of below average quality and in need of refurbishment, especially the flooring. There is a climbing wall in the far corner, which encroaches on the available space, limiting the end badminton courts usability. The hall is currently only available to the community on a Saturday 9-5pm, during these times it is fully utilised, with long term football and gymnastics bookings. These bookings are managed internally, but the school are exploring other options to this. They are also looking to extend the hours available for booking, potentially looking at weeknights.

16.1.42 Within the school there is also a small studio space which is of good quality. This area is again only available 9-5pm Saturday and is at about 80% of max capacity for this. There is also the ability to increase the size of the room with a split removable wall. There are 3 changing rooms servicing these spaces, which are of poor quality and in need of refurbishment.

16.1.43 In an external block, there is a small gym, with 15 stations. This building is of very good quality, attributed to a 2015 full refurb, there is currently no community use available to this room.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Small but adequate school reception area	3
Sports Hall	4 court sports halls, with climbing wall.	2

Studio	Small studio room	4.5
Gym	Small 15 station gym	5
Changing rooms	3 changing rooms	2

ROYAL DOCKS COMMUNITY SCHOOL

- 16.1.44 The school has a 4-court sports hall, which is of average quality. The surrounds of the hall are in good condition, as have had a recent refurb, although the flooring is of poorer quality and in need of improvements. The hall is open for community use, but has a lot of spare capacity.
- 16.1.45 Upstairs in the school there is a small studio space, with a small (11 station) gym within that. The studio is of good quality, although the gym equipment is aged and possibly in need of improvements. The changing facilities are of good quality and would likely sufficiently service the provision.
- 16.1.46 The school's main development aspirations were to their external sports provision, rather than any major changes to the indoor areas.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Adequate reception area	3
Sports Hall	4 court sports hall, with climbing wall.	3
Studio	Small studio room	4
Gym	Small 11 station gym	3
Changing rooms	2 changing rooms	3

ROKEBY SCHOOL

- 16.1.47 Rokeby School has a 5-court sports hall, which is 5/6 years old and in good condition. Their bookings are operated by Active Newham and is available 6-10pm on weekdays, and all day at the weekend, the school estimated usage was at around 80% of max capacity.
- 16.1.48 Upstairs in the school, overlooking the sports hall is a medium sized gym, with 30 stations. The stations are all modern and of good quality. The gym is mainly used by students and staff, although a local basketball team have access on a Tuesday night as well as the sports hall for training. There are 2 changing rooms which are of good quality.
- 16.1.49 The school has no major development plans for their indoor sports facilities.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Modern, high quality reception area	4
Sports Hall	5 court sports hall, with climbing wall.	4

Gym	Medium 30 station	5
Changing rooms	2 changing rooms	4

PEACOCK GYMNASIUM

- 16.1.50 Newham Council owns site, the Gym are looking to organise another long-term lease. The gym is looking to full develop the site to enable long term security and improve the facilities quality and sustainability. The main sport on offer is Boxing and have 2 boxing rings which are used every day, although during consultation it became evident that the site is a lot more than that, more of a centre of the community aspect. Children who aren't in formal education used the academy building, to provide an alternative learning environment. The gym itself was believed to be very well used and definitely has a rich history of high profile athletes/celebrities using the gym and training facilities, including being a training base for some sports during the London 2012 Olympics. There is a medium sized studio room, which is utilised for various sports/exercise classes.
- 16.1.51 As mentioned previously, Peacock Gymnasiums main aspirations are to continue with the planned major site redevelopment.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Medium with barriers and café.	4
Gym	Spread across several areas, 75 stations.	3.5
Studio	Medium studio room	3
Changing rooms	2 changing rooms	3.5

EASTLEA COMMUNITY SCHOOL

- 16.1.52 All of the bookings for Eastlea are managed internally through the school. All of the spaces are available to the community, until 10pm each weeknight and 8-5pm on weekends. The school estimate for all of their facilities they are working at 50% of max capacity.
- 16.1.53 The first of the areas is a small hall located near to the main entrance. This area can be locked off from the main school and can be accessed externally via the road. Therefore, this is the only area that could be utilised during the school day, there is access to a small kitchen and toilet facilities. Although the room doesn't have a sport specific floor, it is still used for some exercise classes.
- 16.1.54 Secondly is a one-court sports hall, which is used for karate, basketball and badminton, there is access to changing rooms and toilets. This area including the changing rooms is in poor condition and is the school's main development priority. There is also a second larger 2-court sports hall, which was previously used for basketball, although due to recent changes to safety requirements

means the club haven't been able to use the hall for matches, can only use it for training. This hall is of average condition, better than the previous.

- 16.1.55 Finally, the school has a small dance studio, which is of good condition, the room can double in size with a retractable wall.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Adequate reception area	3
Hall	Small hall with external access and changing rooms	3
Changing Rooms	2 changing rooms with showers/toilets	2
Sports Hall 1	1 court sports hall	1.5
Sports Hall 2	2 court sports hall	3
Dance Studio	Small dance studio with retractable wall	4

ST BONAVENTURES

- 16.1.56 Site has no community usage. There is a 3-court sports hall, which is around 20 years old, which has recently been resurfaced and presents a very good surface and facility. The school struggles with a leaking roof during poor weather and they would like to fix this.
- 16.1.57 There are 2 changing rooms, which are both of poor quality and the school plan to improve these in the future. Finally, the school want to add a fitness suite to their facility, which they believe could be made through developing an unused classroom.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Medium with barriers and café.	4
Sports Hall	3 court sports hall	5
Changing Room	2 changing rooms	2

LEE VALLEY VELOPARK

- 16.1.58 A 2012 legacy building, owned by the Lee Valley Regional Park and managed by Lee Valley Leisure Trust. During consultation, it became evident the site believe they're working at close to 100% capacity and could fill another track if they had one. They stated there would likely see 900,000 people through the facility by the end of the year, this figure has progressively increased year on year since 2012, with 20% private bookings and the remaining 80% public/community use.
- 16.1.59 The facility itself is an extremely impressive venue, with a full Olympic sized track and capacity for 6000 spectators. There are 6 large changing rooms which are in good condition.

- 16.1.60 The sites main development aspirations are to build a roof on the outdoor BMX track, as often the weather puts the track out of use. This meaning the BMX skills areas is very underutilised (400m²), they would like to develop this area to utilise it better.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers.	5
Indoor Track	Olympic sized indoor cycling track	5
Changing rooms	6 changing rooms	5

FOREST SCHOOL

- 16.1.61 The school has had community usage for the last 4 years and hopes to continue this. There is a 4-court sports hall with changing rooms, which are both of good quality. The hall is available 5:30-10:30 after school on weekdays and stated they have a solid club base and are at about 90% capacity.
- 16.1.62 The school also has a health and fitness suite, split across two rooms next door to each other. Over the two rooms there are 30 stations, with good quality equipment, which is 4 years old. They have a steady membership over recent years but some spare capacity, although it is used solely by the school through the day and available to the community Mon-Fri 5:30-10pm and 9-4pm on the weekend. The school are looking to increase their membership numbers though increasing links within the community, to allow this they are looking to increase the number of stations in the gym. There is also a medium sized hall, mainly used for exercise classes and of good quality.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Spacious high-quality reception area	4
Sports Hall	4-court sports hall	5
Changing Rooms	2 changing rooms	4
Gym	30 stations spread across 2 rooms	4
Hall	Medium sized hall	3.5

CHOBHAM ACADEMY

- 16.1.63 Chobham has a 4-court sports hall which is good quality and bookings are managed by an external agency. The hall is available 6-10:30pm after school. The hall is well used by the community, with various different sports and activities.
- 16.1.64 There is also a small dance hall, with some community usage, although less than the sports hall, this is also good quality. Both areas have access to 6 good

quality changing rooms, with showers and toilets. The school is happy with their current facilities and have no major development plans.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Good quality reception area	4
Sports Hall	4 court sports hall	4.5
Hall	Medium sized hall	4
Changing rooms	6 changing rooms	4

LONDON AQUATICS CENTRE

16.1.65 The site is London Legacy owned and managed by GLL. The facility itself being an Olympic facility leads to it being very good quality.

16.1.66 There are two separate pool areas, 1x50m 8-lane pool, with a moveable floor and middle partition, which is mainly used for swim lessons. On the other side is the 1x50m 10-lane Olympic regulation pool, next to that there is a diving station with a 25x21m pool, surrounding these is capacity for 3,500 spectators.

16.1.67 There is also a 50-station gym, which is of very good quality. There is a medium sized dance studio, which is used for various different exercise classes. There is also a high-performance area, providing a training area for various high-profile athletes; this area is not available for community use.

Facility Type	Level of provision	Quality (out of 5)
Reception area	Large with barriers	5
Swimming Pool	50m 8 lane, with a moveable floor	5
Swimming Pool	50m 10 lane Olympic size	5
Diving Area	Full Olympic diving board	5
Gym	50 stations	5

17 Appendix F – Future Need Calculator

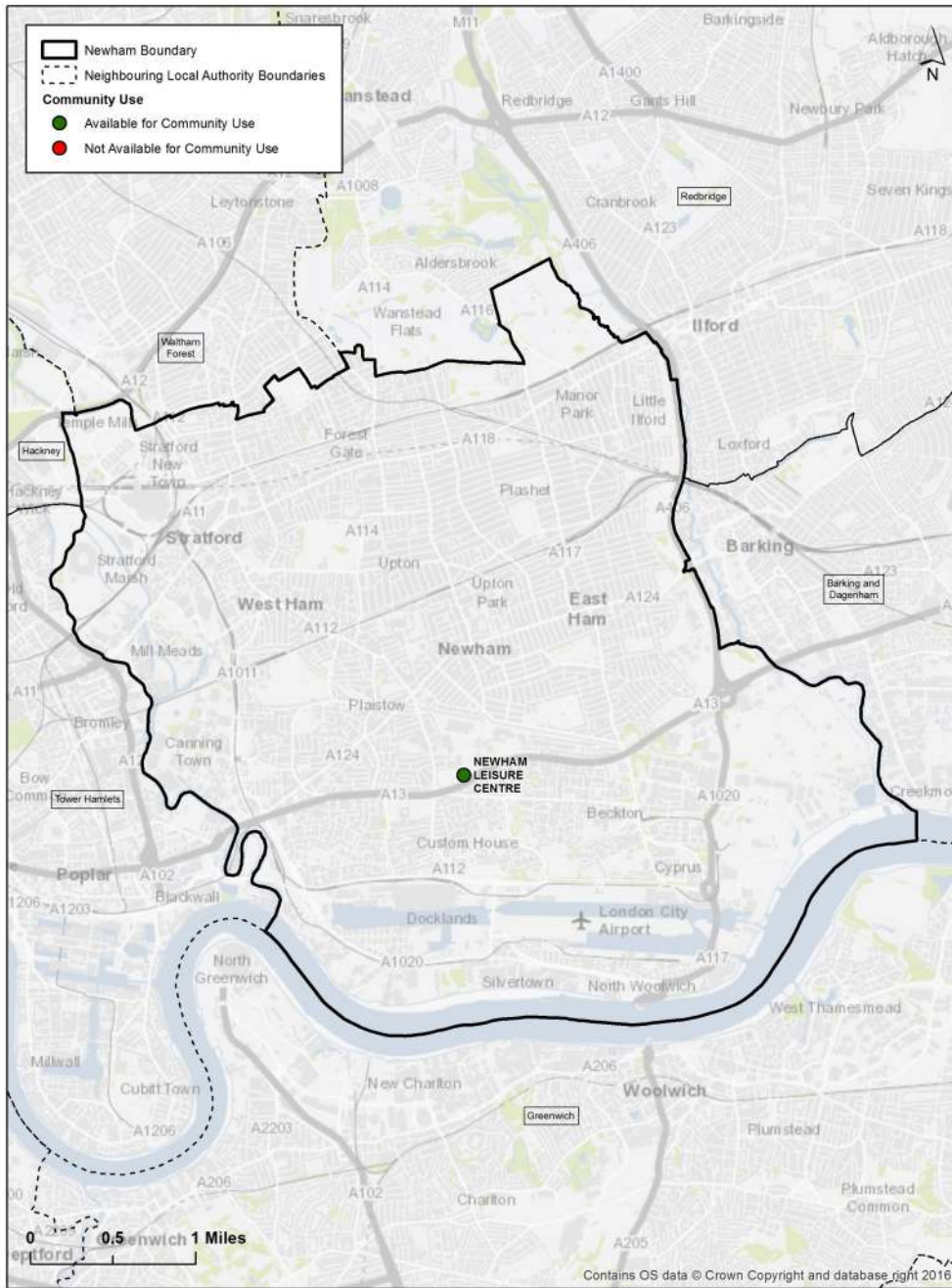
17.1.1 Sport England’s Sports Facility Calculator has been used to estimate the total future requirement for swimming pool and sports hall provision. The raw data is referenced throughout the report and included below.

17.2 Swimming Pool Future Needs

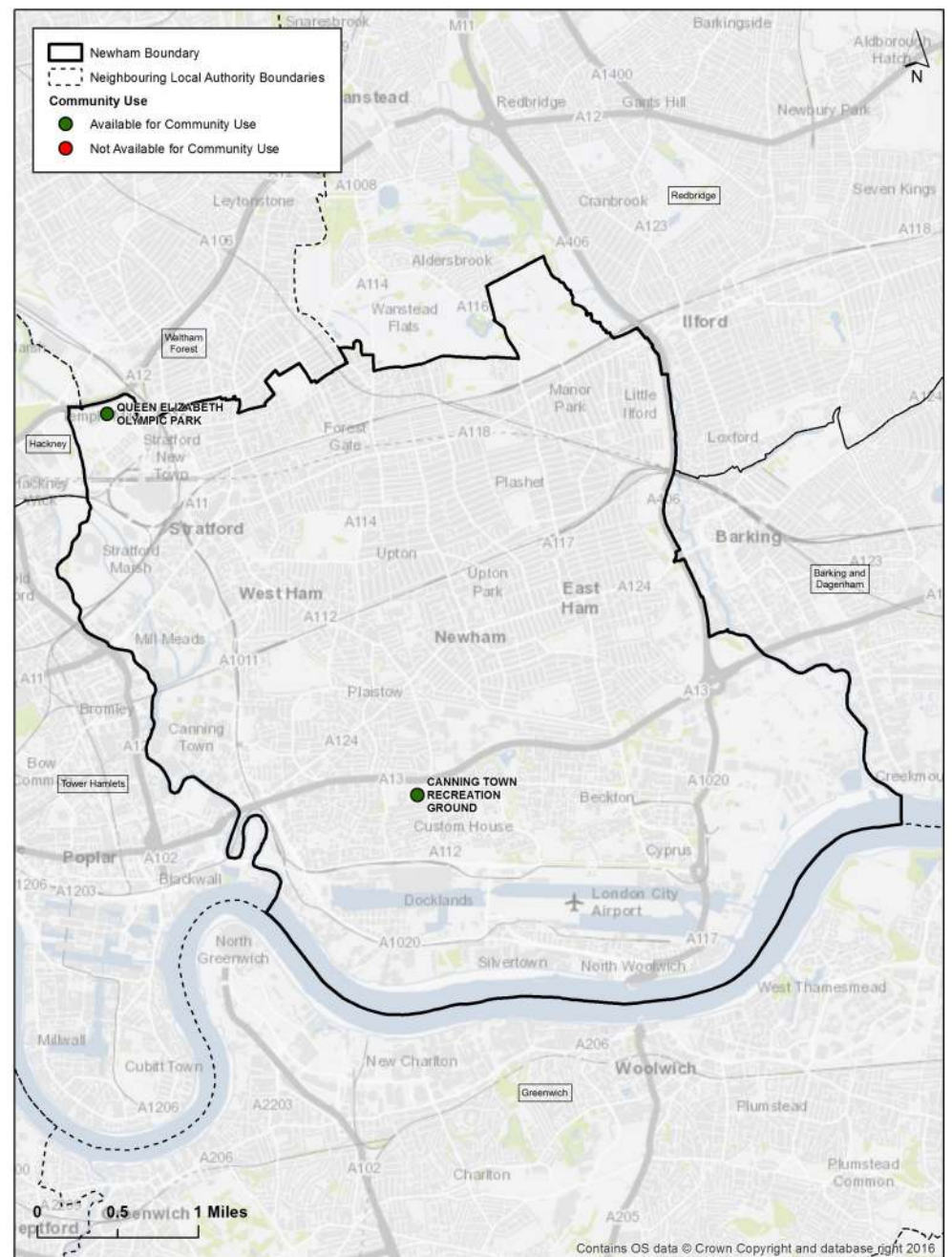
Analysis Sub-section	Popn	Peak Availability (metres ²)	Peak Demand (metres ²)	Over/ under supply (metres ²)	VPWPP
Long term population projections					
2017 Total Population	341,545	4,050	3,900	150	21,846
Additional Population Growth	45,104	N/A	436.49	NA	2,629
Total 2033 Population	386,649	4,050	4,427	-377	24,731
Long term population projections					
2017 Total Population	344,981	4,050	3900	150	23,792
Additional Population Growth	64,564	N/A	739.23	NA	4,453
Total 2033 Population	409,546	4,050	4639.23	-589	28,245

17.3 Sports Hall Future Needs

Analysis Sub-section	Popn	Peak Availability (metres ²)	Peak Demand (metres ²)	Over/ under supply (metres ²)	VPWPP
Long term population projections					
2017 Total Population	341,545	88	106.1	-18.1	23,173
Additional Population Growth	45,104	N/A	14.01	NA	3,060
Total 2033 Population	386,649	88	120.11	-32.11	26,665
Long term population projections					
2017 Total Population	344,981	88	106.1	-18.1	23,406
Additional Population Growth	64,564	N/A	20.06	NA	4,380
Total 2033 Population	409,546	88	126.16	-38.16	27,786

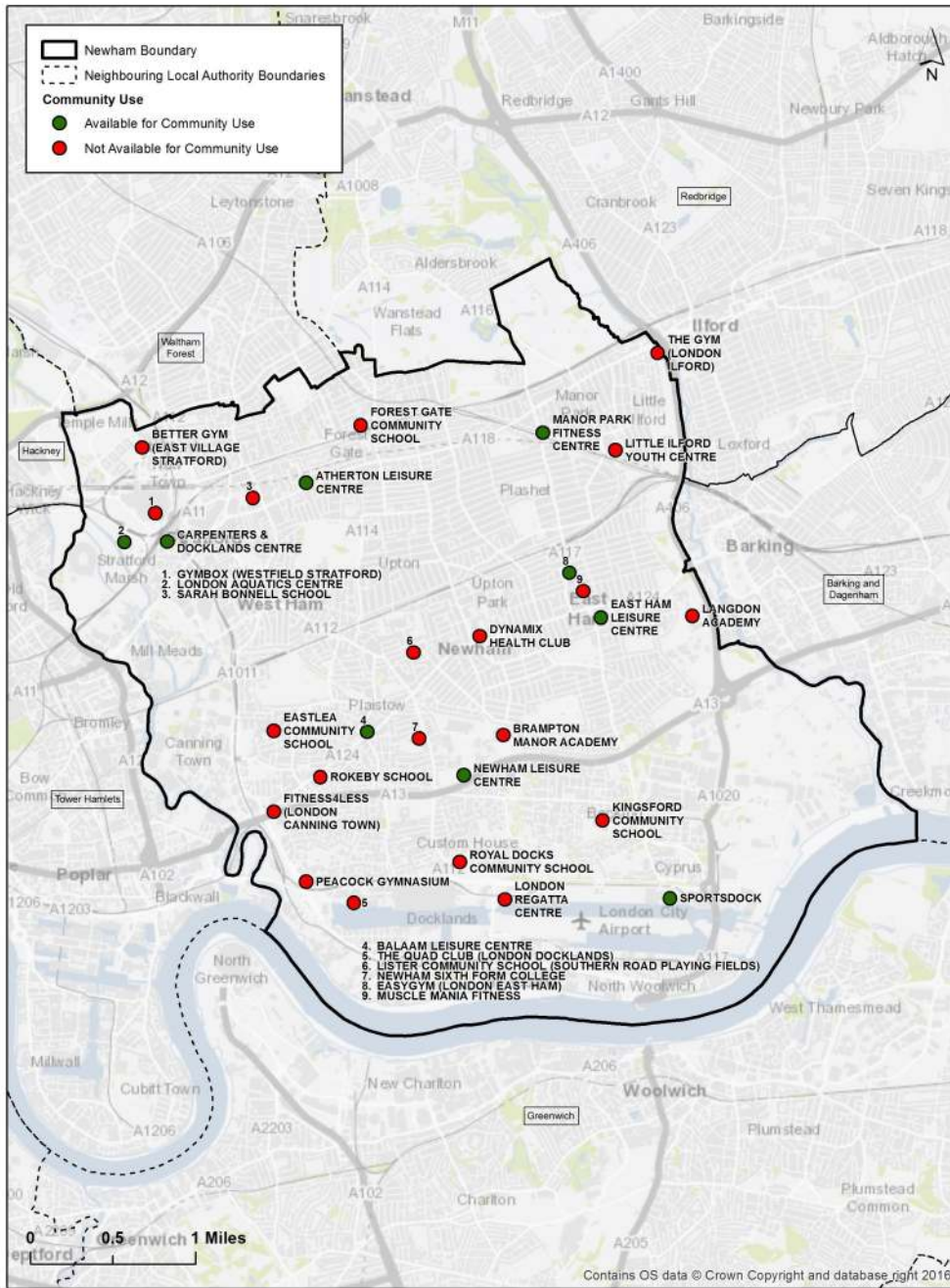


Athletics Tracks by community use availability in Newham

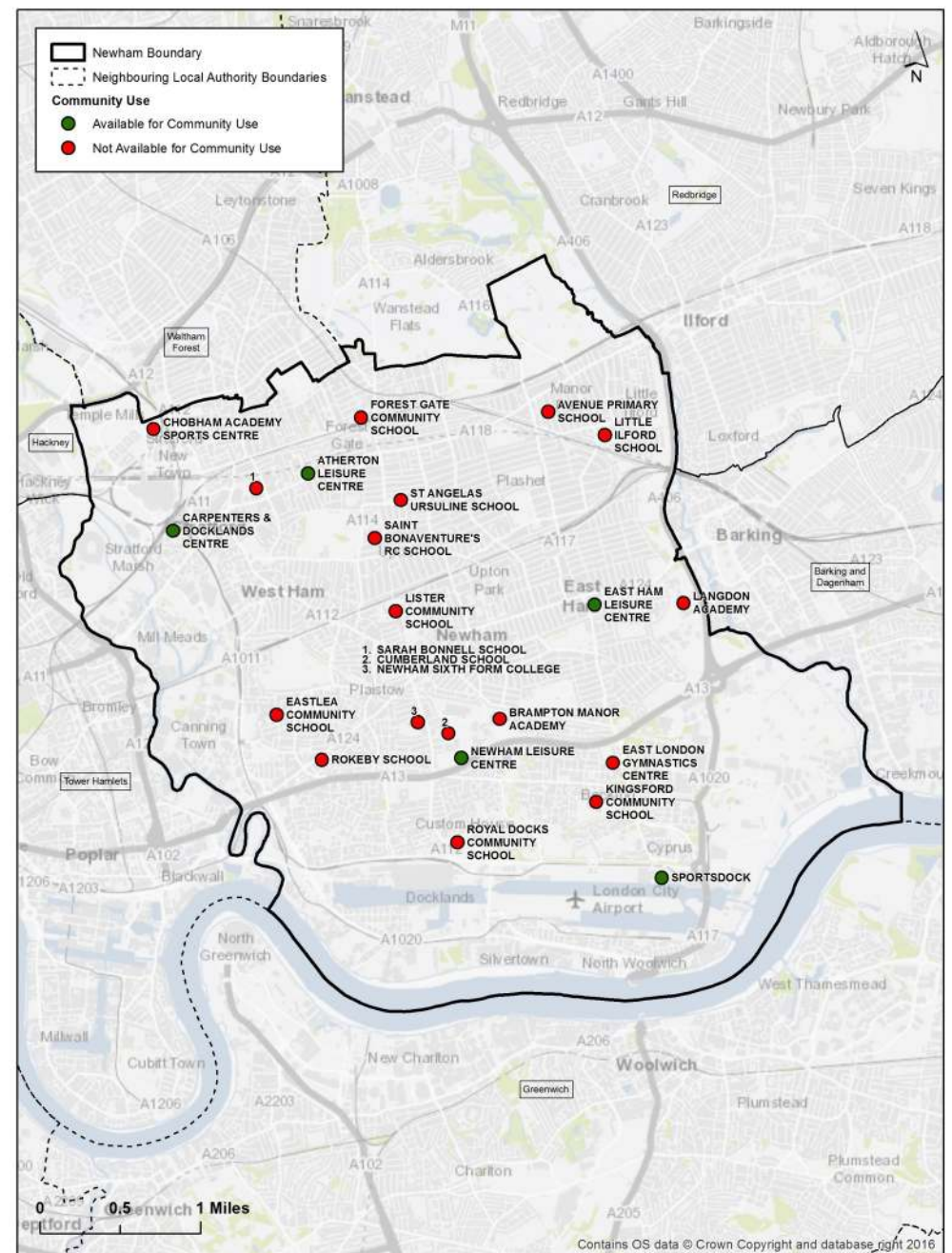


Cycling facilities by community use availability in Newham



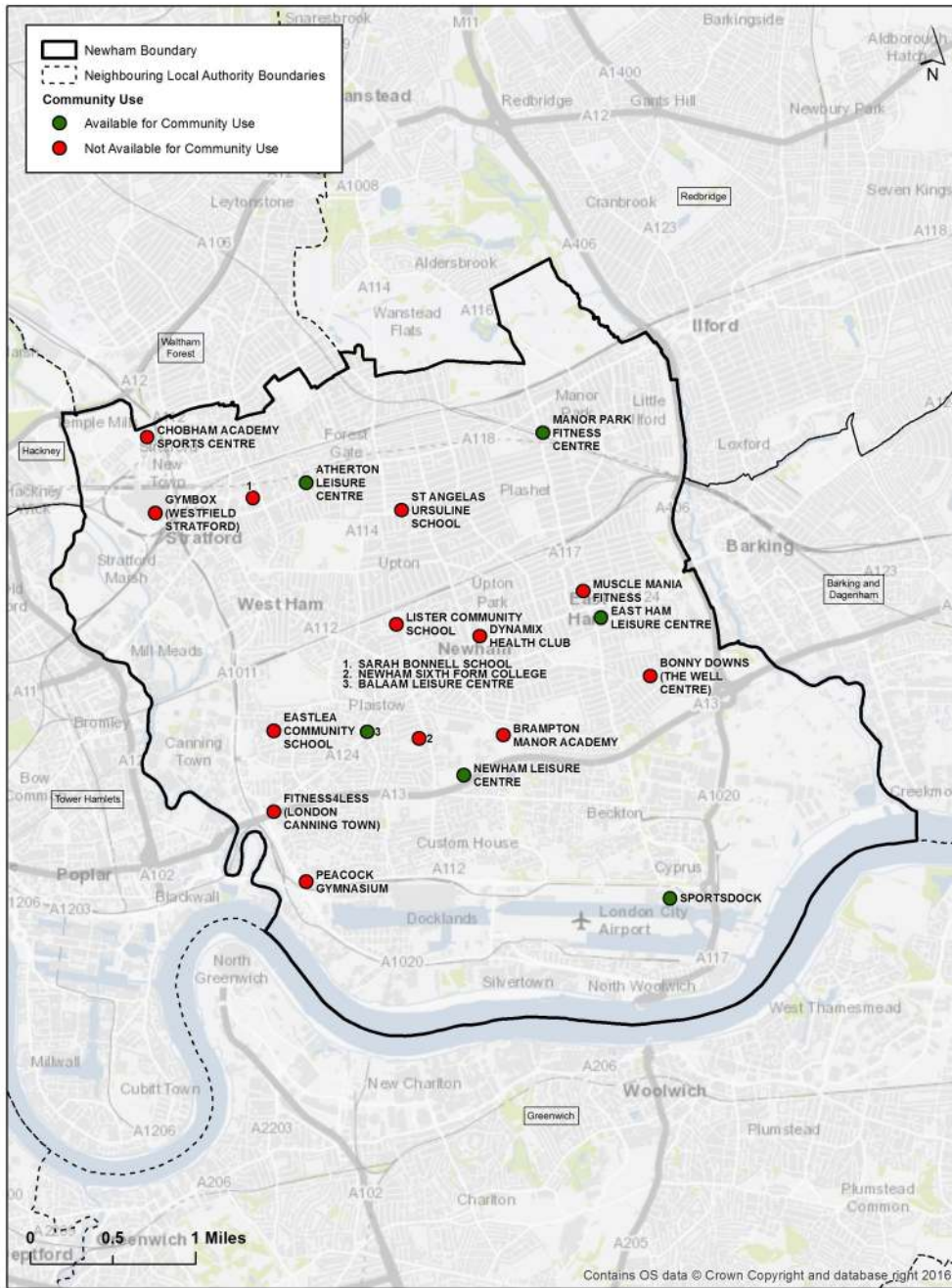


Health and Fitness Suites by community use availability in Newham

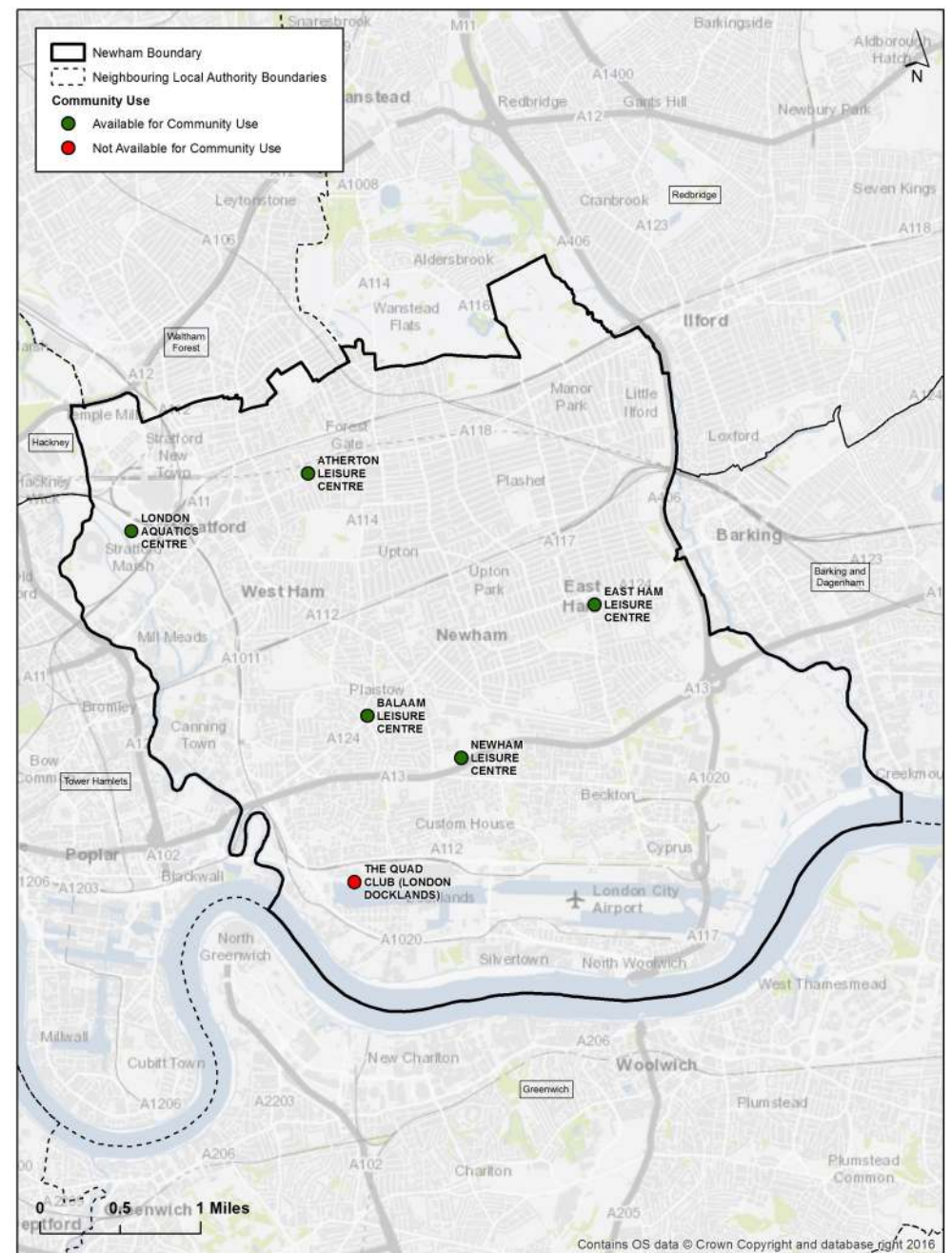


Sports Halls by community use availability in Newham



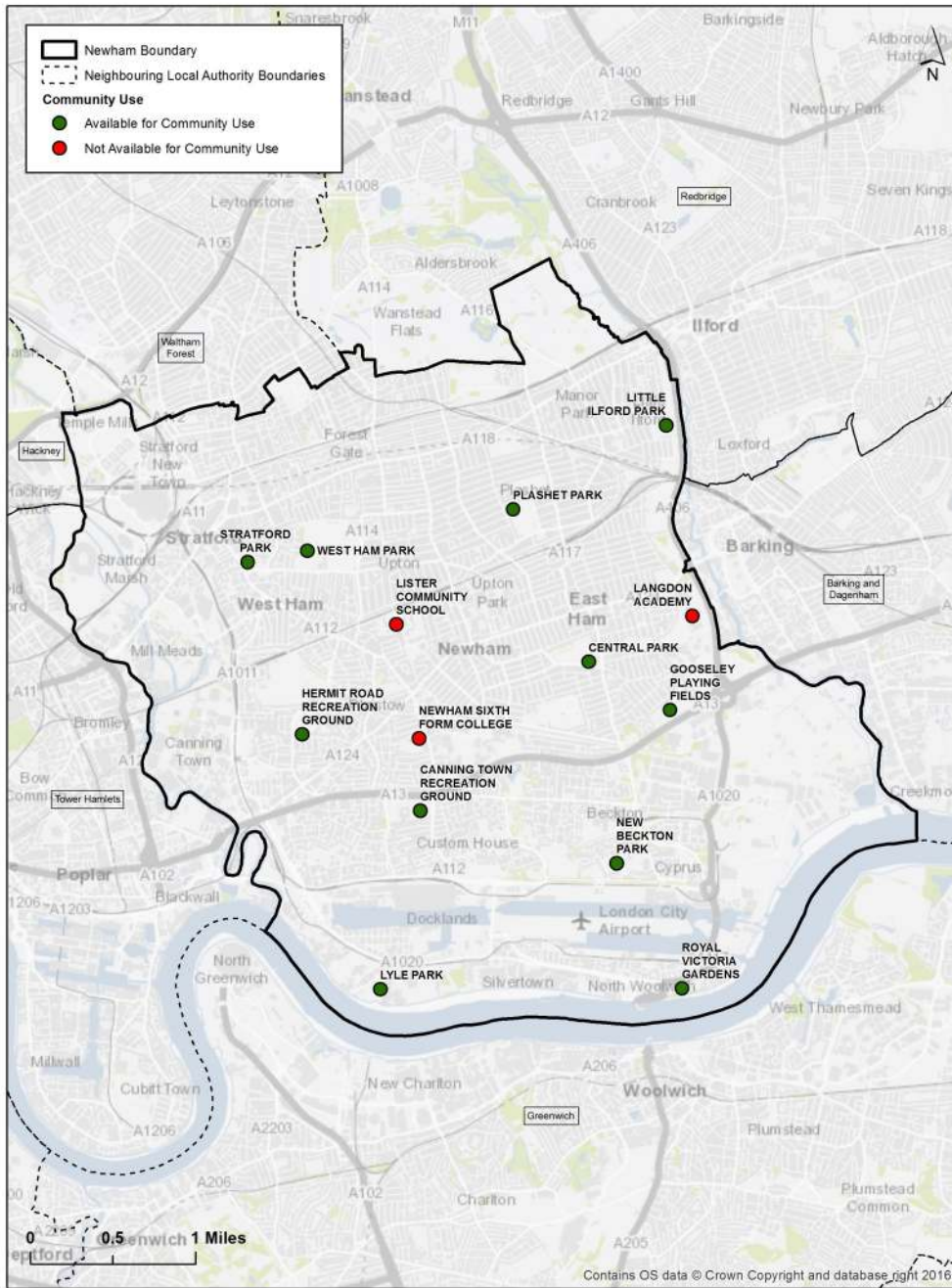


Studios by community use availability in Newham

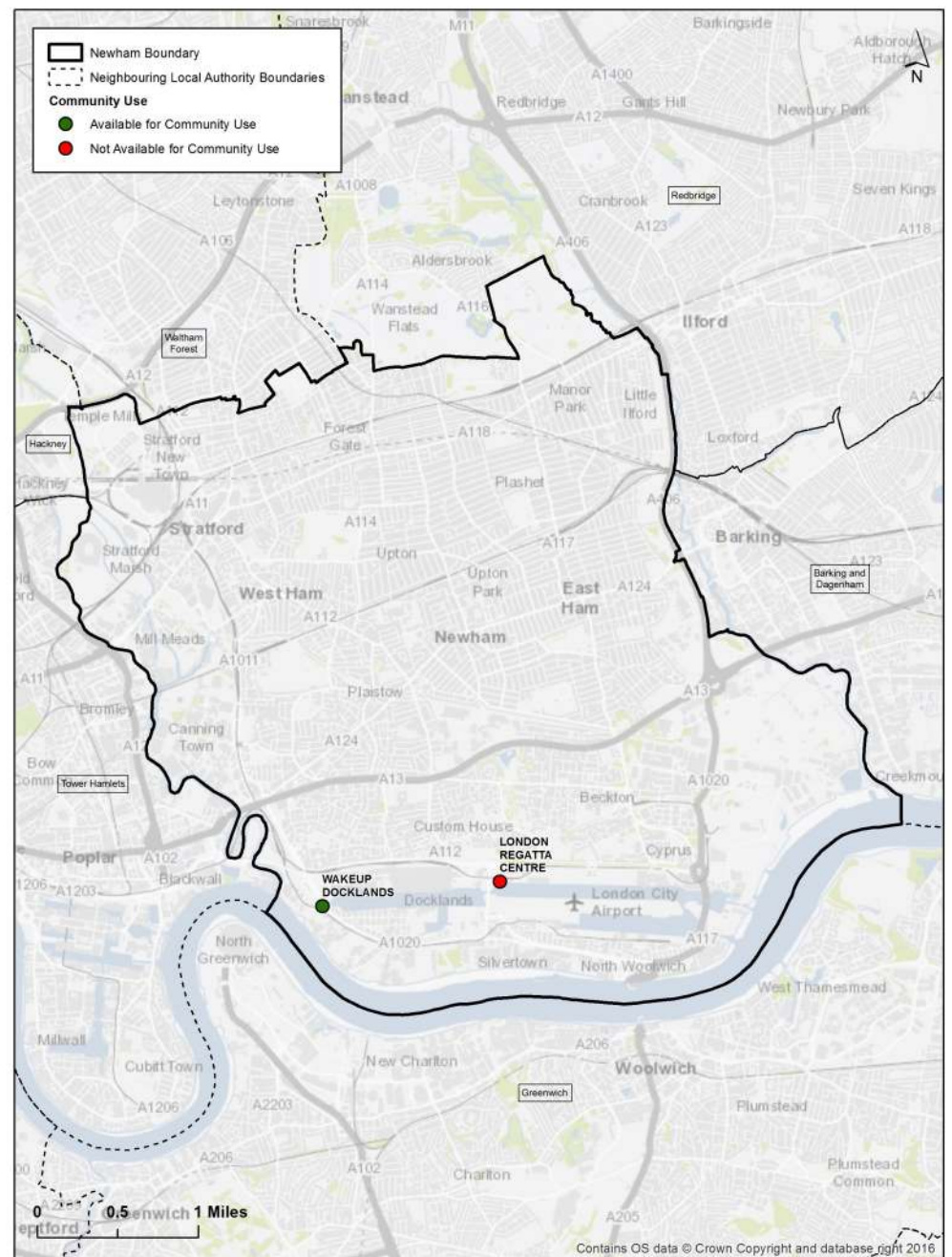


Swimming Pools by community use availability in Newham



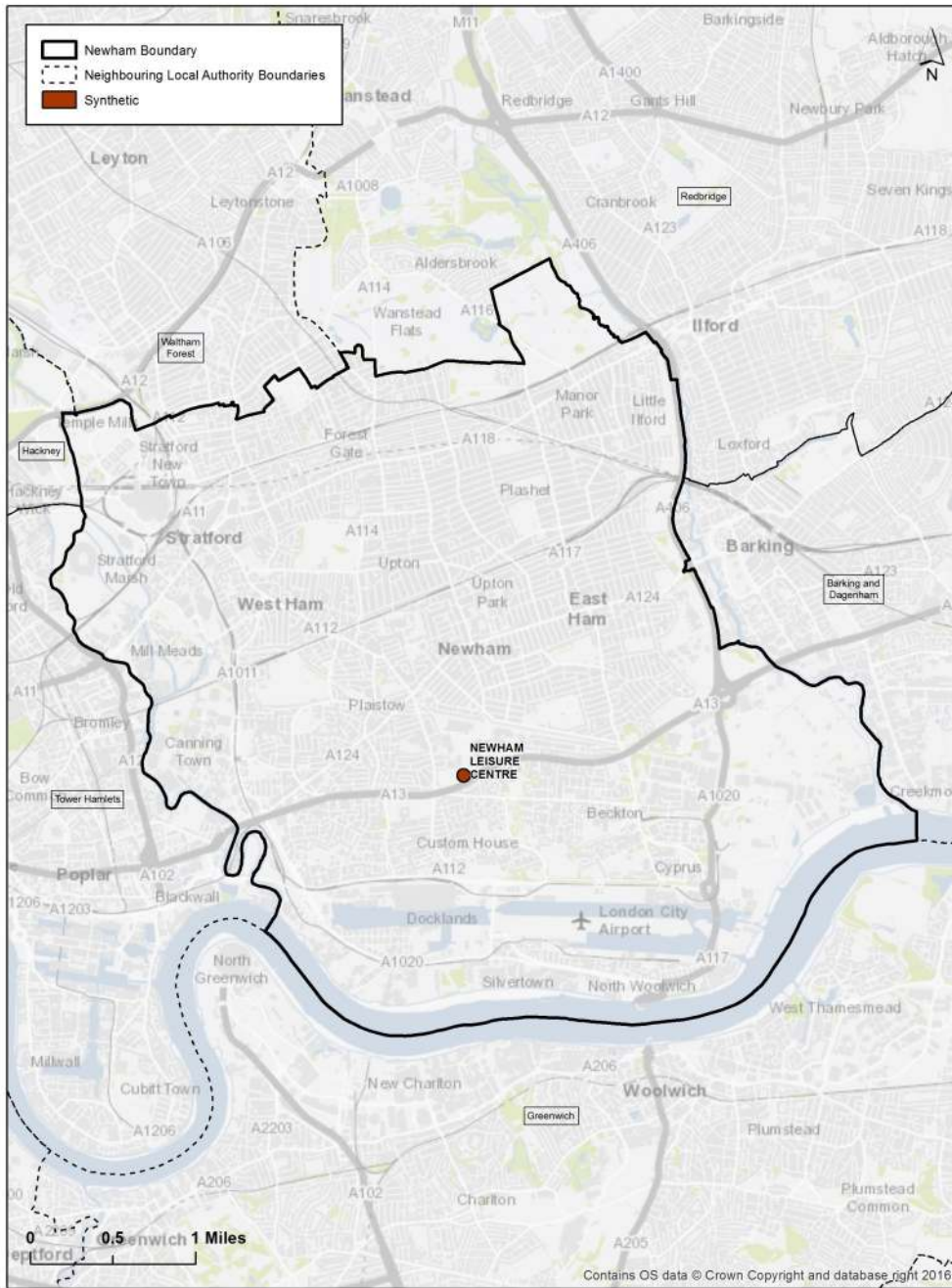


Tennis Courts by community use availability in Newham

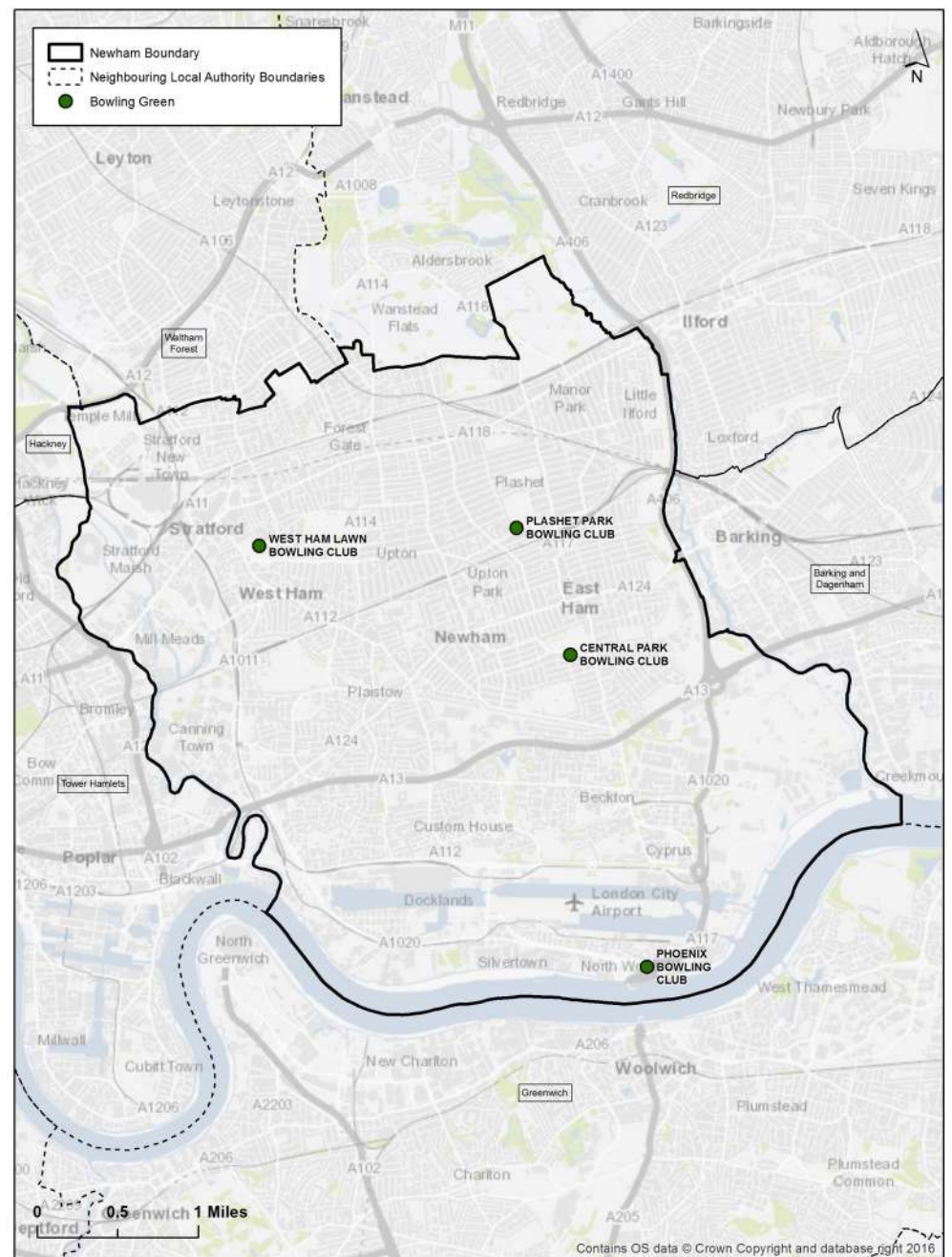


Watersports facilities by community use availability in Newham



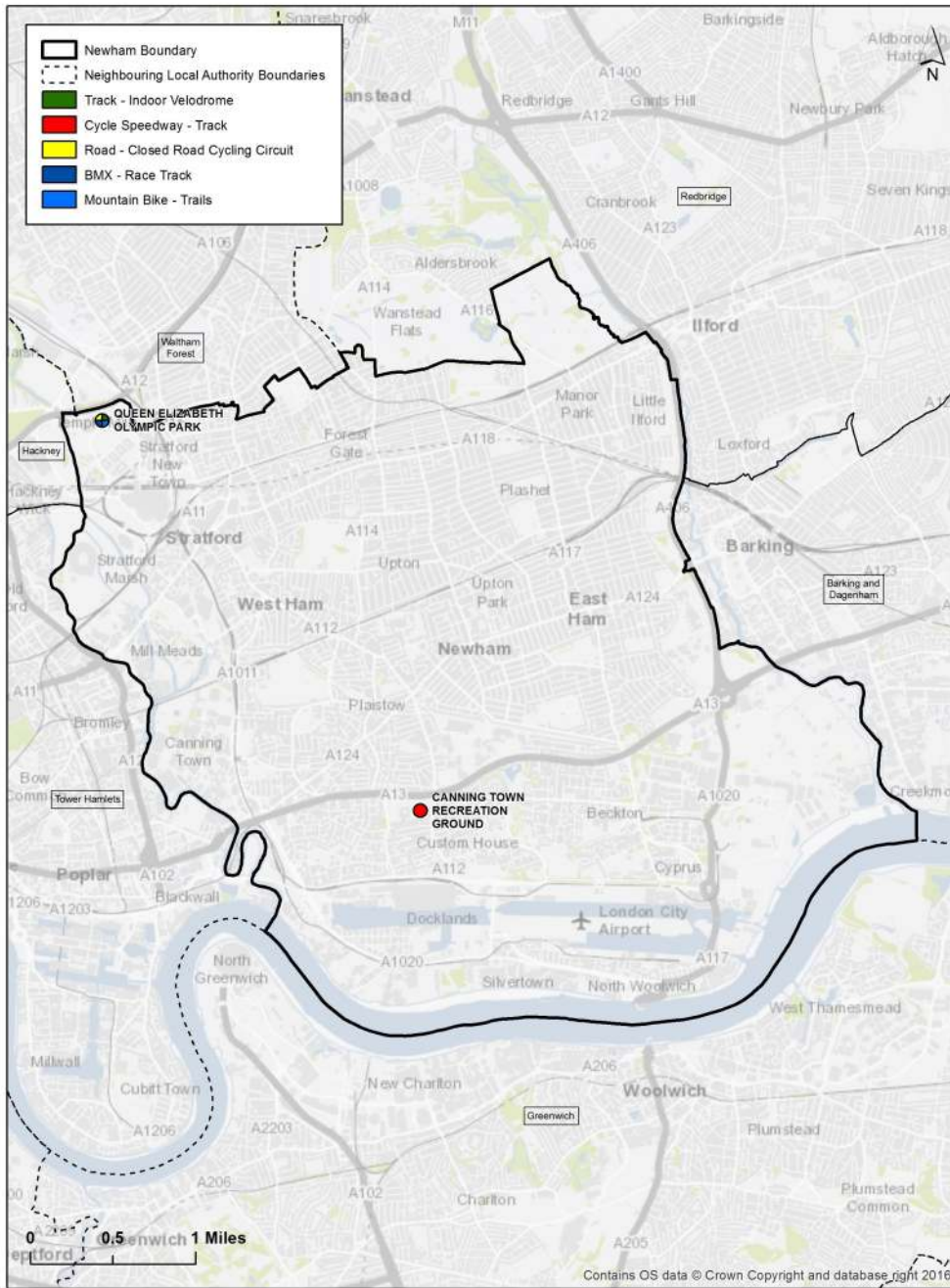


Athletics Tracks by surface type in Newham

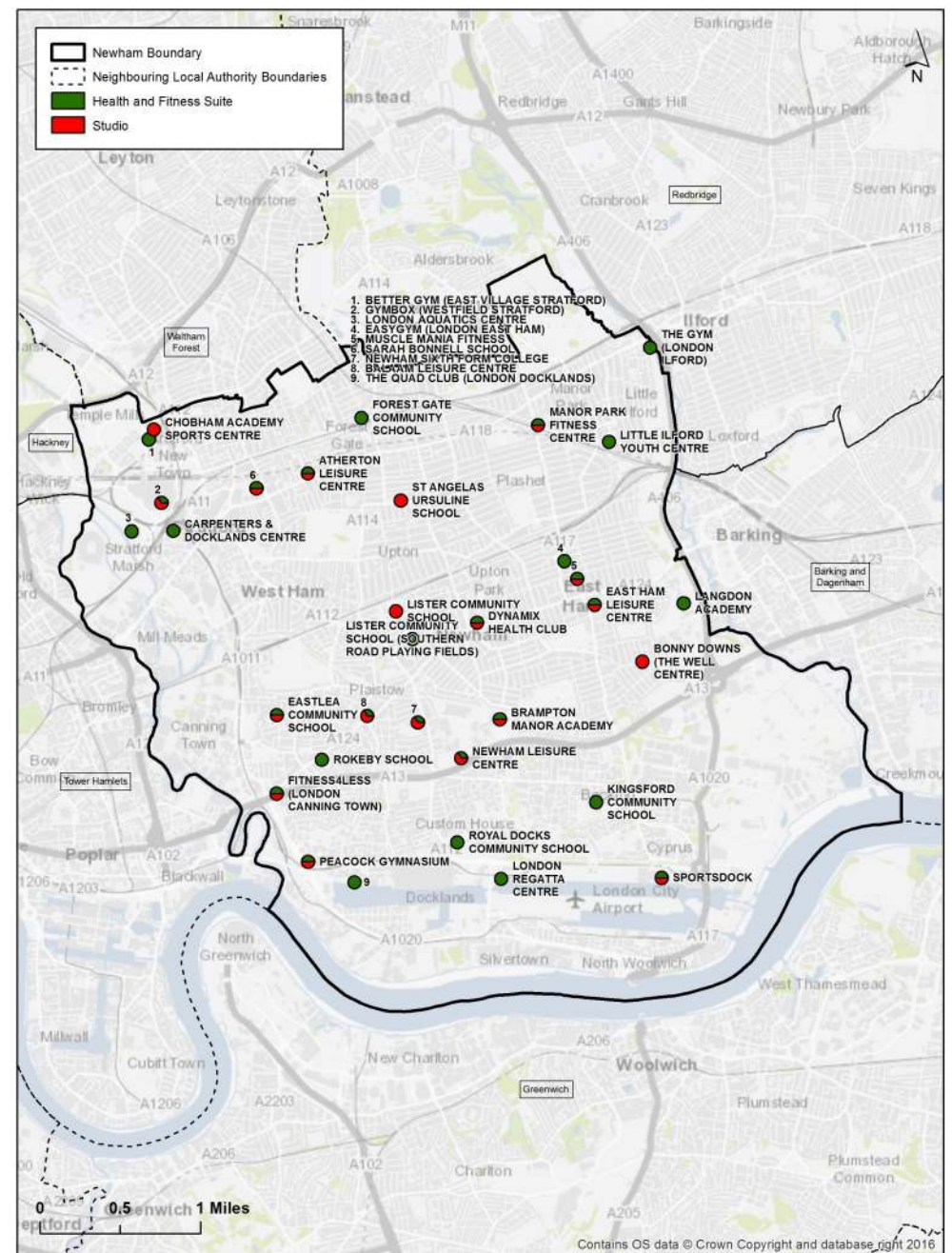


Bowling Greens in Newham



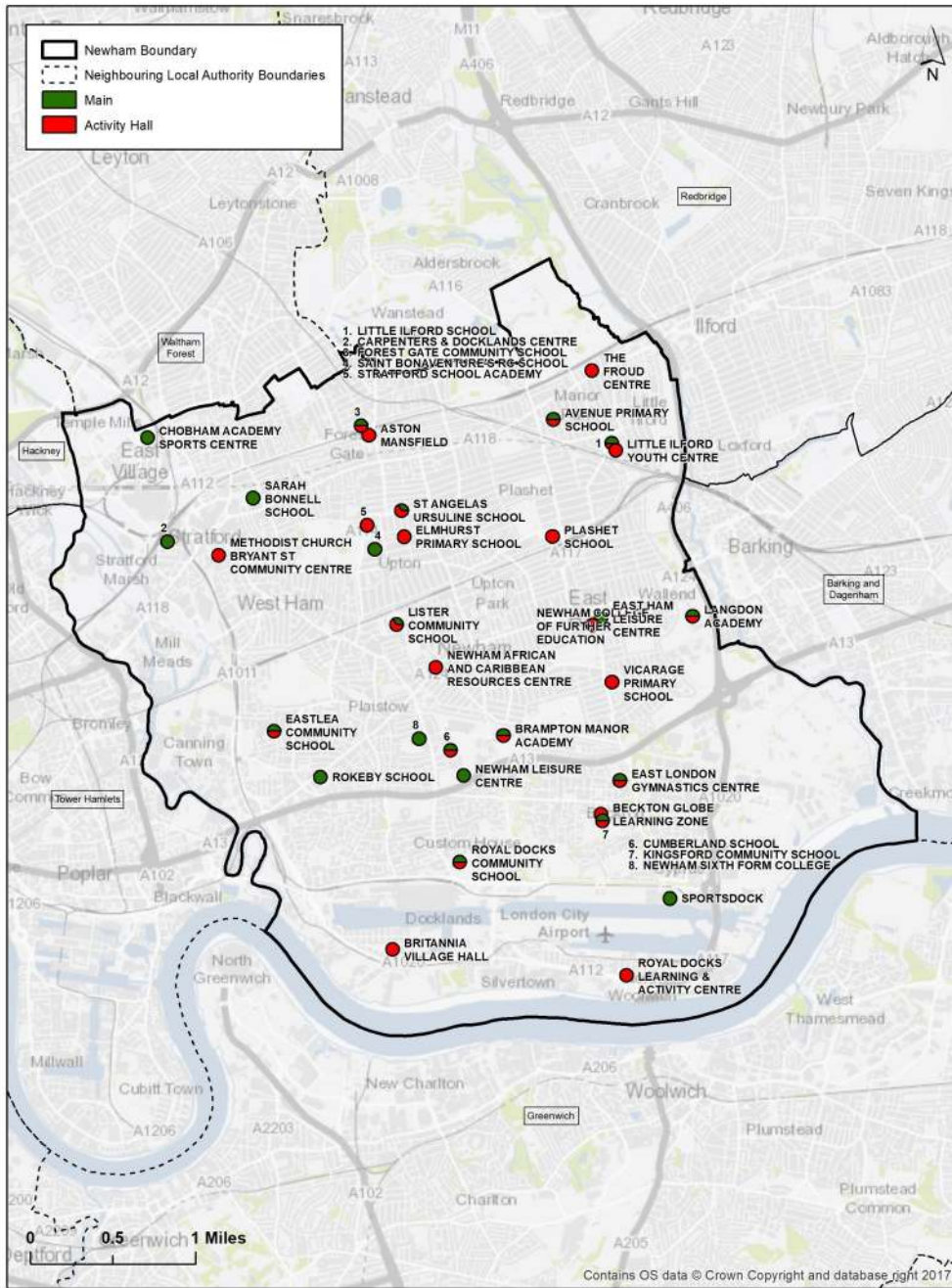


Cycling facilities by type in Newham

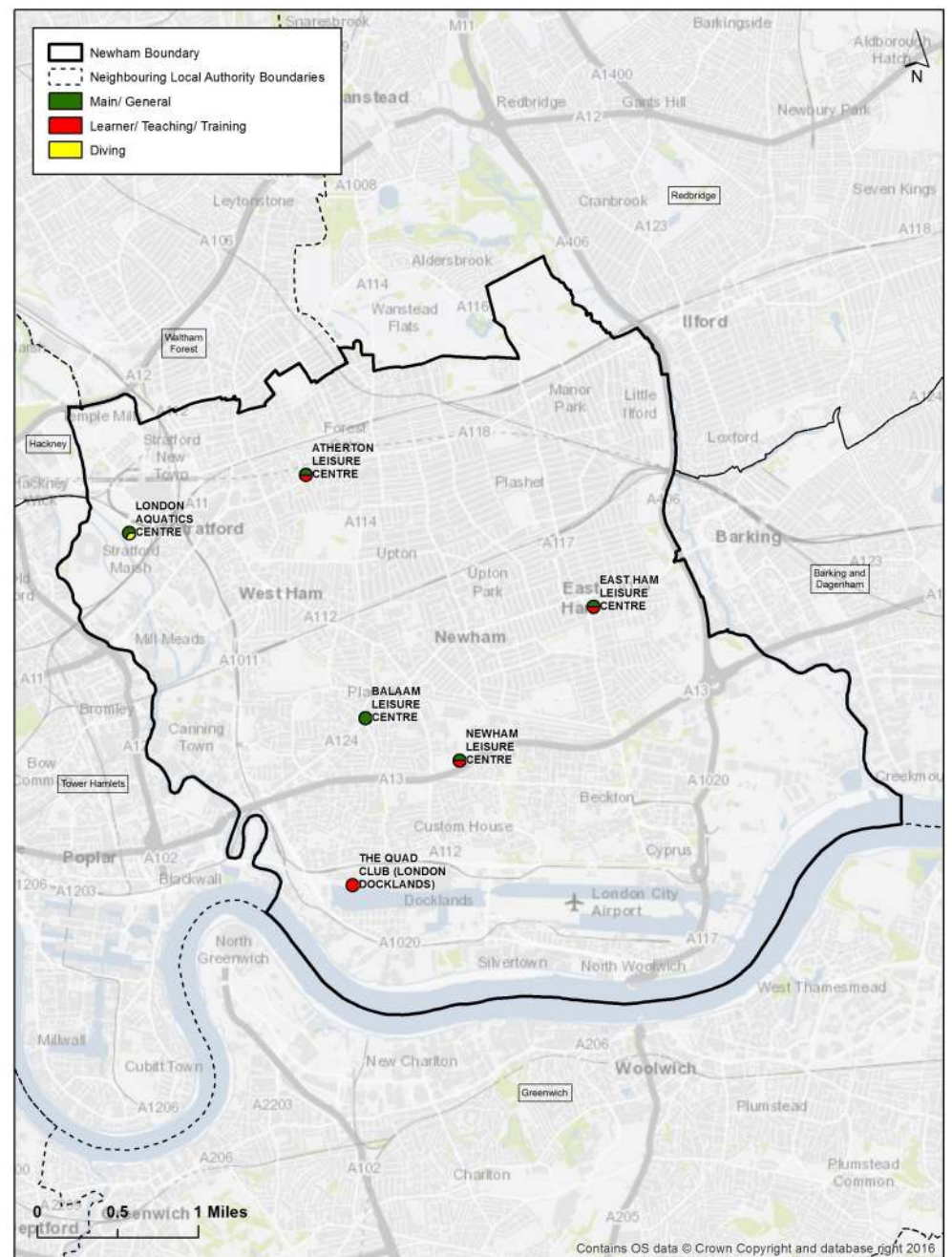


Health and Fitness facilities by type in Newham



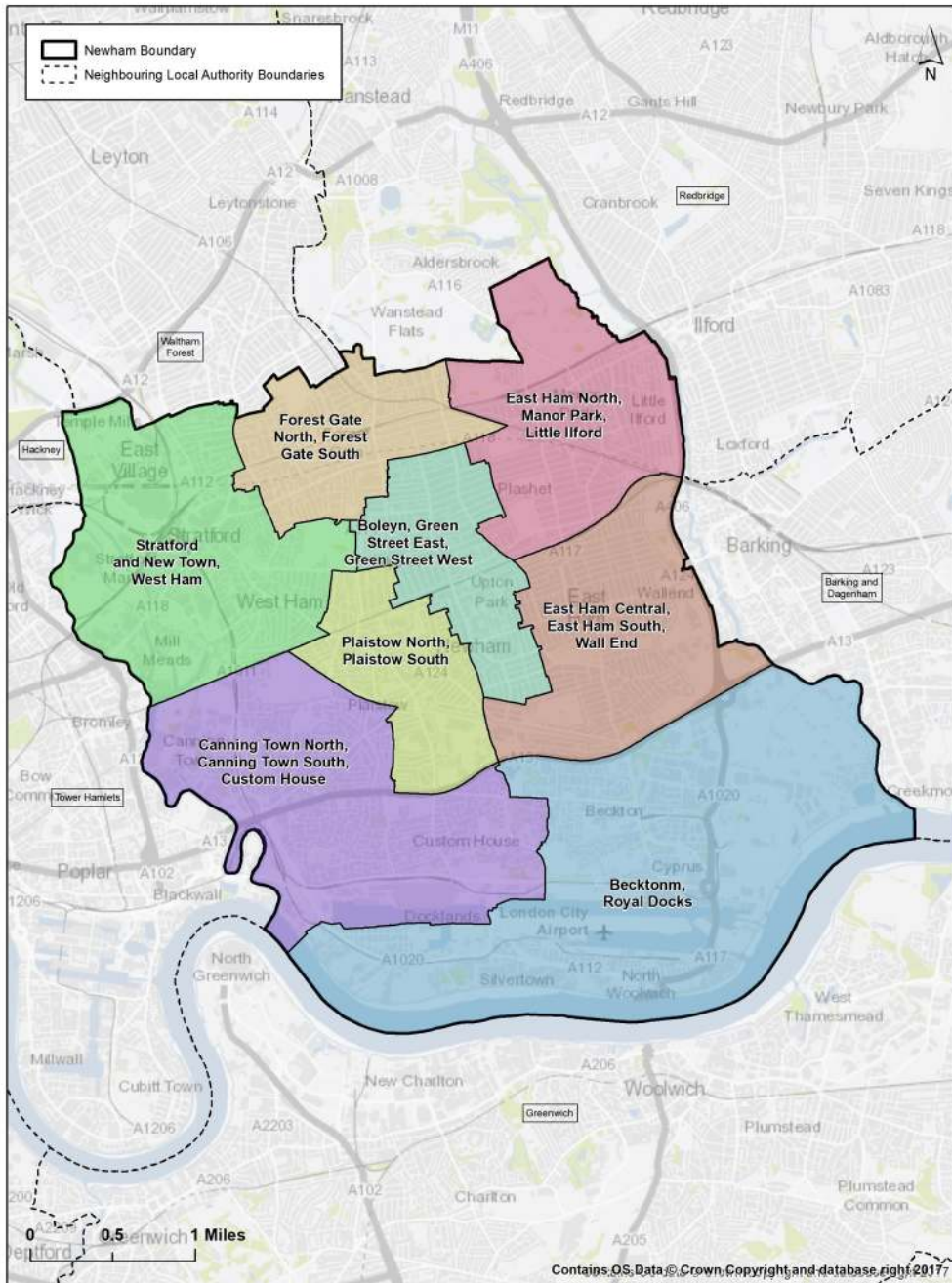


Sports Halls by type in Newham



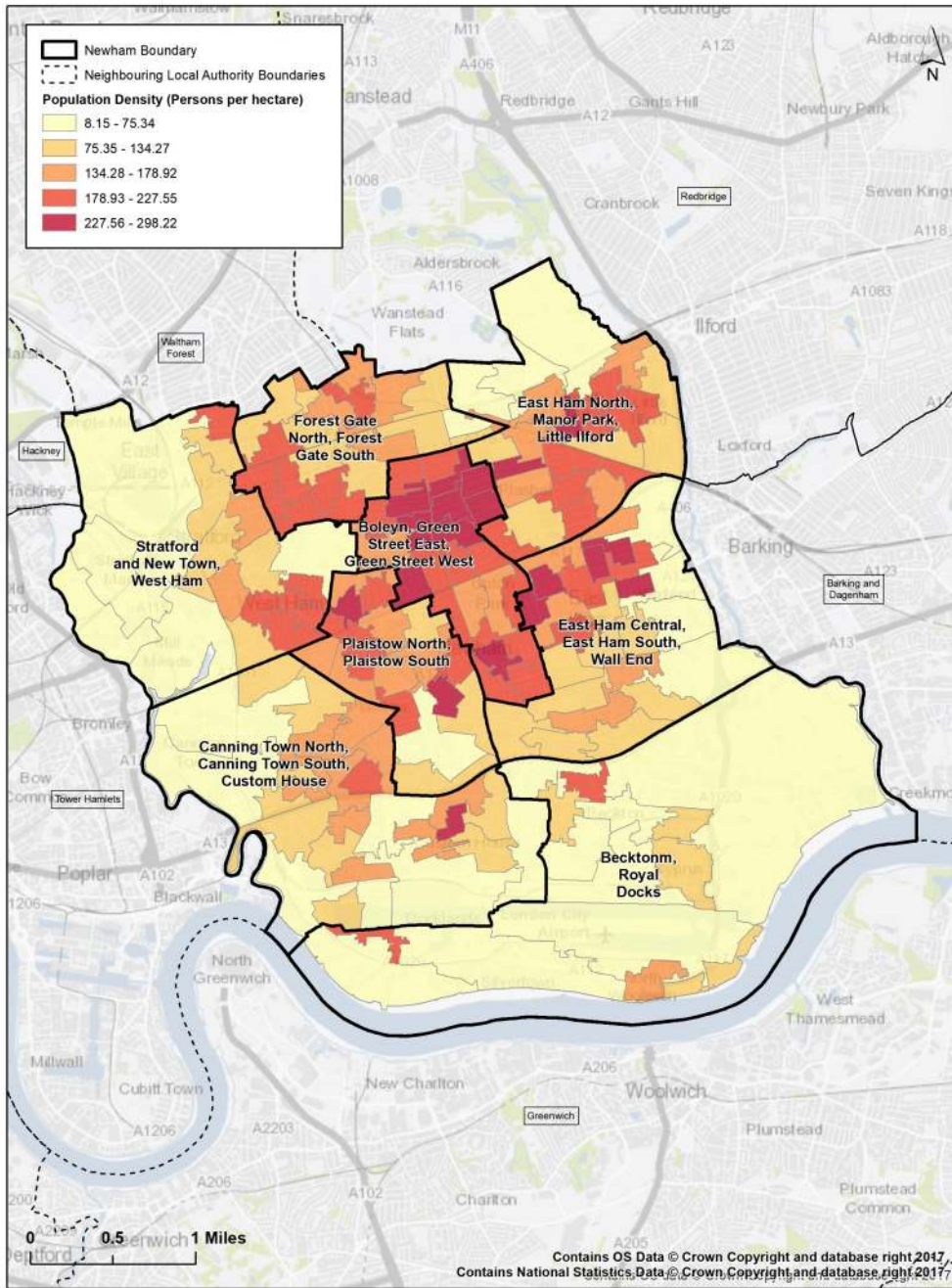
Swimming Pools by type in Newham





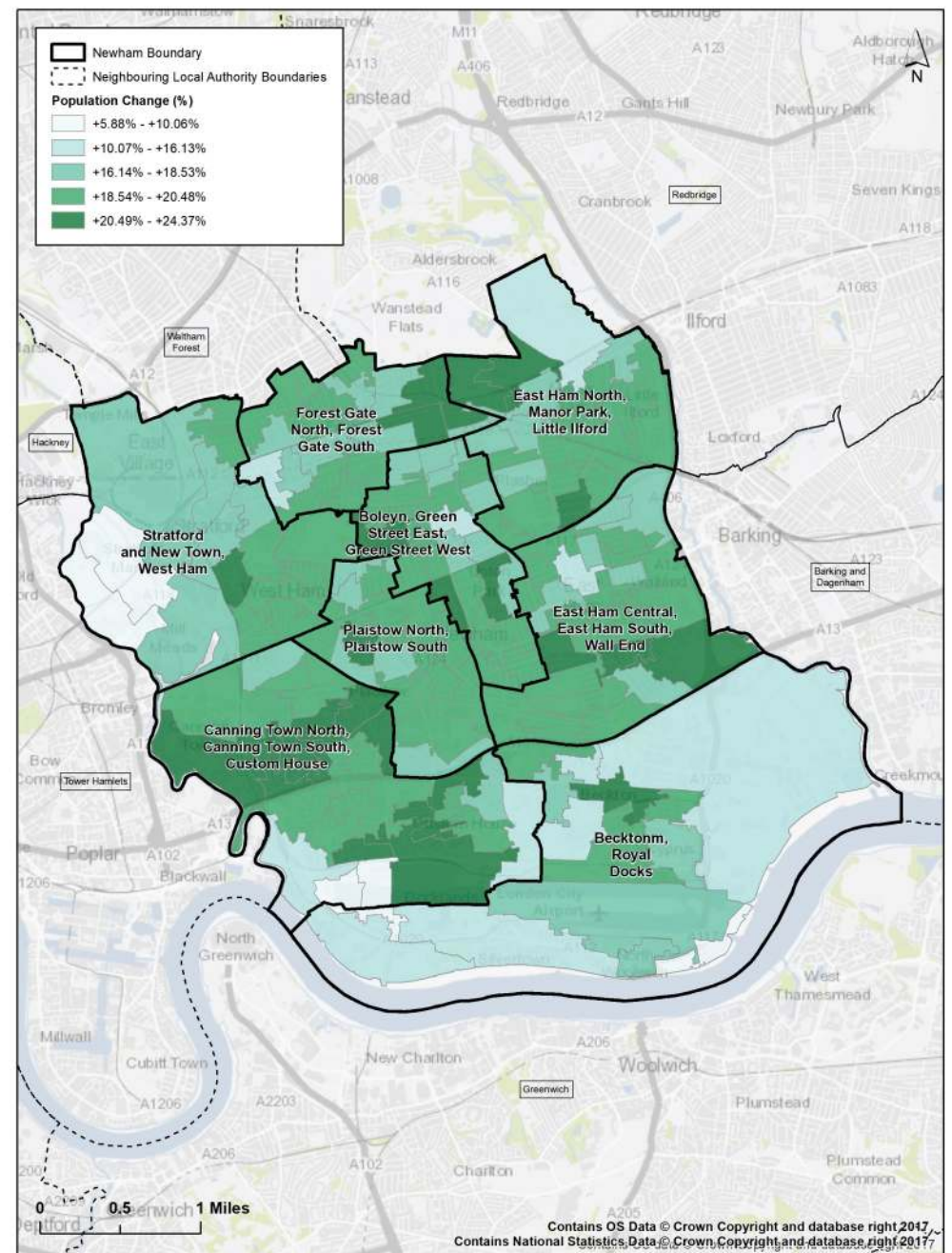
Community Neighbourhoods in Newham





Usual resident population density by lower super output area in Newham (2017)

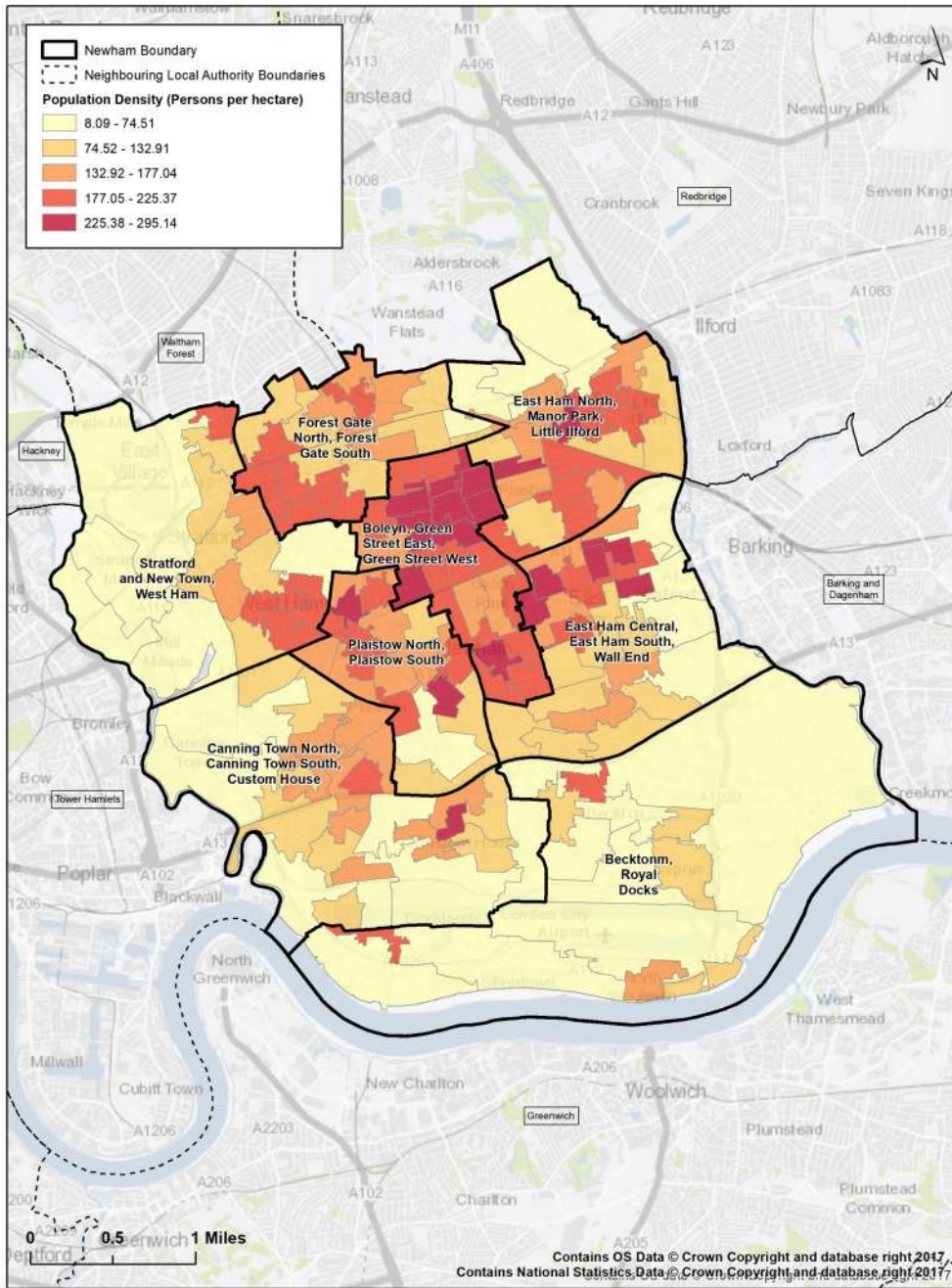
Source: GLA Interim 2015-based population projections. Trend projections, short-term migration scenario



Percentage change in population by lower super output area in Newham (2017-2033)

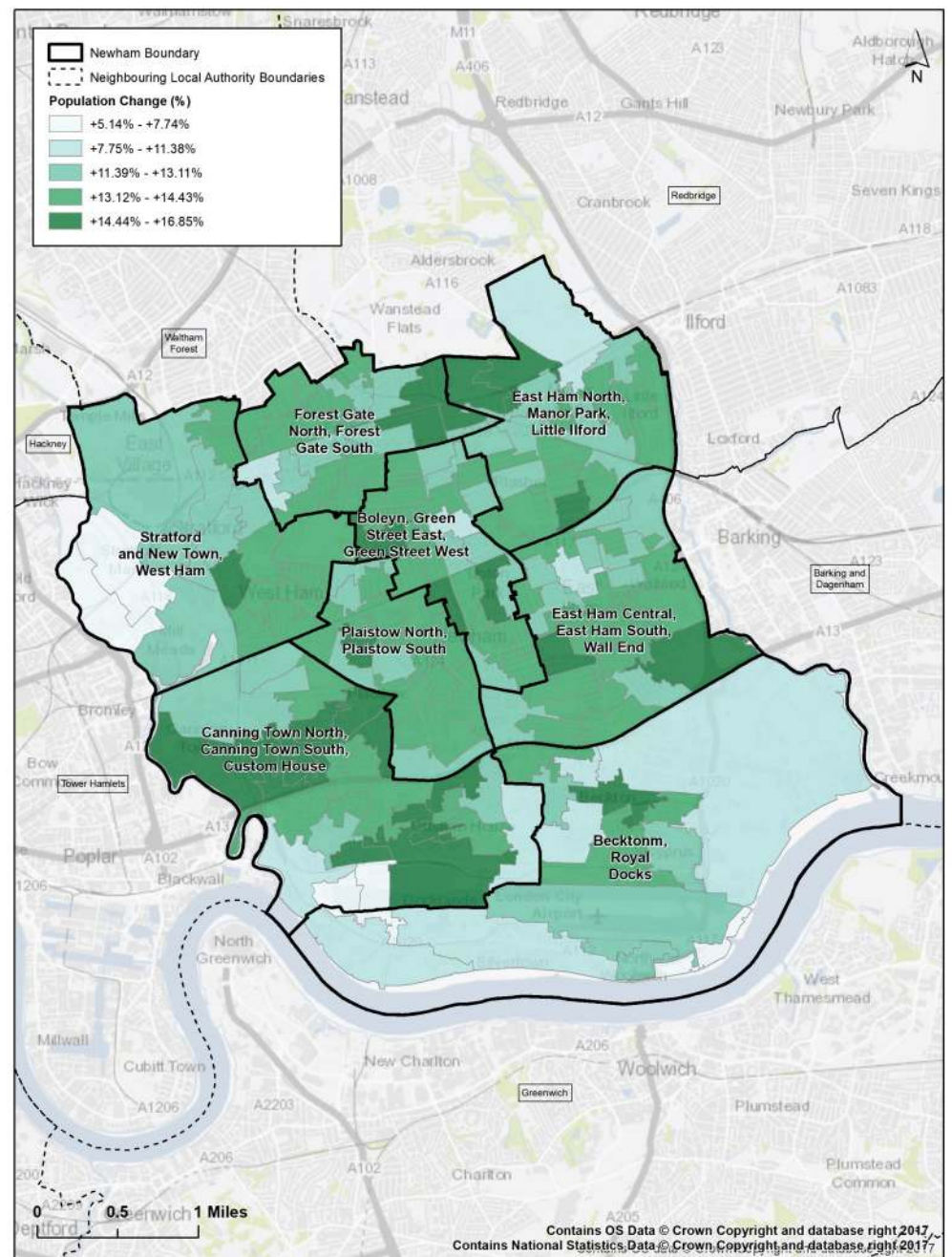
Source: GLA Interim 2015-based population projections. Trend projections, short-term migration scenario





Usual resident population density by lower super output area in Newham (2017)

Source: GLA Interim 2015-based population projections. Trend projections, long-term migration scenario



Percentage change in population by lower super output area in Newham (2017-2033)

Source: GLA Interim 2015-based population projections. Trend projections, long-term migration scenario

