



LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES

INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FINAL REPORT

MAY 2015

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

KKP was appointed by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames to undertake an assessment of the formal indoor sports need in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames. The aim of the study is to provide a detailed assessment of current provision of indoor sports facilities, identifying outstanding needs and gaps in provision.

1.2 Scope of the project

The Assessment Report provides the detail as to what exists in the Borough, its condition, location and overall quality. It considers the demand for facilities based on population distribution, planned growth and also takes into consideration health and economic deprivation.

In delivering this report KKP has:

- ◀ Individually audited each of the identified swimming pools, sports halls (conventional i.e. 3+ court halls as per Sport England definitions and 'community centres'), health and fitness facilities (including, within reason, dance studios) and squash courts (public, private and voluntary sector owned/managed) in the Authority.
- ◀ Analysed the supply and demand of facilities (including specialist sports facilities) to identify gaps in provision and opportunities for improved facility provision.
- ◀ Sought to ensure that delivery of leisure facilities is undertaken with full reference to the corporate strategies of the Council and other relevant strategic influences.
- ◀ Identified the role of the Council as provider, partner, enabler and/or strategic co-ordinator of leisure facility provision.
- ◀ Identified areas of good practice, gaps in provision and opportunities for improved service in order to drive up participation levels.

This factual report provides a quantitative and qualitative audit based assessment of the facilities identified above. It provides a robust and up-to-date assessment of the needs for sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness and specialist facilities and examines opportunities for new and rationalised provision. Specific deficiencies and surpluses are identified to inform what provision is required. The specific objectives of this audit and assessment are to:

- ◀ Identify local needs and quantify levels of demand
- ◀ Audit existing facility provision

The specific tasks addressed as part of this strategy development include:

- ◀ Review of relevant Council strategies, plans, reports, corporate objectives.
- ◀ Review of the local, regional and national strategic context.
- ◀ Supply and demand analysis.
- ◀ Analysis of the demographics of the local population.
- ◀ Consideration of potential participation rates and modelling of likely demand for leisure facilities.
- ◀ Detailed audit of indoor facilities provided by public, private, voluntary and education sectors.

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- ◀ Analysis of the balance between supply of and demand for sports facilities and identification of potential under and over provision.
- ◀ Identification of the key issues to be addressed in the future provision of indoor sports facilities across the Borough.

1.3 Report structure

The report is structured as follows:

- ◀ In Section 2 we review background policy documentation at national, regional and local levels and profile the population and socio-demographic characteristics of the Borough
- ◀ In Section 3 we identify the methodology adopted to review indoor provision
- ◀ In section 4 we review sports hall provision
- ◀ In Section 5 we review swimming pool provision
- ◀ In section 6 we review health and fitness provision
- ◀ In section 7 we review gymnastics provision
- ◀ In section 8 we review squash court provision
- ◀ In section 9 we review indoor bowls provision
- ◀ In section 10 we review indoor tennis provision
- ◀ In section 11 we review martial arts provision
- ◀ In section 12 we review water sports provision and
- ◀ In section 13 we summarise the findings and identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

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SECTION 2: BACKGROUND

2.1 National Context

Sport England aims to ensure positive planning for sport, enabling the right facilities to be provided in the right places, based on up to date assessment of need for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. This assessment report has been produced for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames using the principles and tools identified in the Sport England document 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities' (ANOG).

As illustrated below, Sport England regards an assessment of need as core to the planning for sporting provision. This assessment report reviews indoor sporting facility needs in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and provides a basis for future strategic planning.

Figure 2.1: ANOG Model



Sport England: A Sporting Habit for Life (2012-2017)

In 2017, five years after the Olympic Games, Sport England aspires to transform sport in England so that it is a habit for life for more people and a regular choice for the majority. The strategy will:

- ◆ See more people starting and keeping a sporting habit for life.
- ◆ Create more opportunities for young people.
- ◆ Nurture and develop talent.
- ◆ Provide the right facilities in the right places.
- ◆ Support local authorities and unlock local funding.
- ◆ Ensure real opportunities for communities.

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The vision is for England to be a world leading sporting nation where many more people choose to play sport. There are five strategic themes including:

- ◀ Maximise value from current National Governing Body (NGB) investment.
- ◀ Places, People, Play.
- ◀ Strategic direction and market intelligence.
- ◀ Set criteria and support system for NGB 2013-17 investment.
- ◀ Market development.

National Planning Policy Framework 2012

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out planning policies for England. It details how these changes are expected to be applied to the planning system. It also provides a framework for local people and their councils to produce distinct local and neighbourhood plans, reflecting the needs and priorities of local communities. It states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identifies the need to focus on three themes of sustainable development:

- ◀ Economic
- ◀ Social
- ◀ Environmental

A presumption in favour of sustainable development is a key aspect for any plan-making and decision-taking processes. In relation to plan-making the NPPF sets out that Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is clear about the role that sport plays in delivering sustainable communities through promoting health and well-being. Sport England, working within the provisions of the NPPF, wishes to see local planning policy protect, enhance and provide for sports facilities based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need, as well as helping to realise the wider benefits that participation in sport can bring.

The 'promoting healthy communities' theme identifies that planning policies should be based on robust, up-to-date assessments of need for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. Specific needs and quantitative and qualitative deficiencies and surpluses in local areas should also be identified. This information should be used to inform what provision is required in an area.

Moving More, Living More: The Physical Activity Olympic and Paralympic Legacy for the Nation

Moving More, Living More is a Government Olympic and Paralympic legacy commitment to make the nation more physically active. The health, social and economic benefits of physical activity are well recognised. It is the aim of the Government to tackle inactivity and in particular improve the activity rates of children, young people and families, the disabled and ethnic groups with current low activity rates. The type of activity people engage in is not important be it a sport or an activity, such as walking or cycling to work or school, the essential outcome is to get more people more active.

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Over the next few months Public Health England (PHE) will be collecting examples of good practice with a view to disseminating ideas that work to help the Government meet its 2012 ambition to have a year on year increase in the number of adults doing 150 minutes of exercise per week (in bouts of 10 minutes or more) and a year on year decrease in those who are inactive, defined as doing less than 30 minutes of exercise per week (in bouts of 10 minutes or more).

Investment in school sport

In March 2013 the Government announced funding for school sport (Sport Premium) which sees £150 million per annum invested over the next two years. This will be made up of funding from various Government departments including Department for Education (£80m), the Department of Health (£60m) and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (£10m). The Government's strategy will see funds go directly into the hands of primary school head teachers for them to spend on sport.

Schools will be measured by Ofsted on how well they use their Sport Premium to improve the quality and breadth of PE and sporting provision, including increasing participation in PE and sport so that all pupils develop healthy lifestyles and reach the performances levels they are capable of.

Summary of national context

Engaging all residents in physically active is a high priority for national and local government. For many residents sport and recreational activities have a key role to play in facilitating physical activity. Ensuring that there is an adequate supply of suitable facilities to meet local need is a requirement of the planning system. In line with national policy recommendations this report makes an assessment of indoor facility provision and need across the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames.

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2.2 Local context

The Community Plan 2007 - 2017

The Vision for the Community is as follows:

‘Our vision is based not only on immediate priorities but also on what we would like to see for our future generations. A Borough that...

- ◀ Is inclusive;
- ◀ Puts the environment at the core of its services;
- ◀ Delivers high quality public services that reflect the needs of all its people;
- ◀ Addresses its challenges by harnessing the capacity of all its partners on the public, private, voluntary and community sector.

A Richmond upon Thames that is inclusive, green, safe and responsive to the needs of its local people’.

The priorities of the Community Plan are:

- ◀ Tackling disadvantage
- ◀ Being the greenest borough in London
- ◀ Being the safest Borough in London for all our communities
- ◀ Growing up in Richmond upon Thames
- ◀ Creating a healthy and caring Richmond upon Thames
- ◀ Creating a vibrant and prosperous Richmond upon Thames
- ◀ Improving access and participation

Adults Strategic Plan 2010 – 2013

The vision for Richmond is a healthy borough where everybody:

- ◀ Benefits from improvements in health and well being
- ◀ Is able to enjoy life, reach their full potential and live as independently as possible in the local community
- ◀ Is respected and valued and able to contribute to their communities
- ◀ Feels empowered to take responsibility for their health and wellbeing and plan for their future
- ◀ Is able to choose, and easily access personalised support when they need it
- ◀ Celebrates diversity and is treated well
- ◀ Is safe from mistreatment and confident to raise concerns.

The opportunity to take part in sport and physical activity is a key element of wellbeing.

Everyone for Excellence Cultural Partnership Plan 2009 – 2013

It is the vision of the Cultural Plan to enrich the lives of people in Richmond and to attract visitors to the Borough, by providing diverse sporting and cultural experiences that are excellent, enjoyable and accessible to everybody.

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The Cultural Partnership Plan builds on existing achievements and sets out how the Borough's cultural sector will work together to develop and improve what is on offer so that accessible, challenging, diverse and, above all, excellent cultural opportunities are at the centre of everyone's lives in all parts of Richmond upon Thames.

Richmond Sports and Fitness Service Strategy and Action Plan 2014/15

Measured by the number of adults taking part in sport and physical activity (3 x 30 minutes per week 1 x 30 minutes per week) the residents of Richmond Borough are currently the most active in England.

The Borough has a strong voluntary sector, with approximately 200 clubs with an estimated membership of 30,000. It has a strong commercial sport and fitness sector with an estimated 32,500 members.

Annual attendance at the four public dual use centres and two swimming and fitness centres exceeds one million visitors.

Richmond has adopted the Sport England objective of increasing participation in sport and physical activity by 1% per annum year on year. In order to achieve this, the Council has adopted the following strategic principles for the service:

- ◀ Provide more opportunities for adults to take part in sport.
- ◀ Provide more opportunities for young people to take part in sport.
- ◀ Widen participation by targeting provision at low participant groups and villages.
- ◀ Develop more opportunities for people to learn new skills through sport and fitness, both as participants and volunteers.
- ◀ Support competitive sport and work with locally based clubs to identify and develop effective pathways to support talented sports people.
- ◀ Increase opportunities for Sport and Fitness Services to improve the health and emotional well-being of participants and volunteers.
- ◀ Retain and improve existing sports facilities and develop new facilities where there is need.
- ◀ Ensure there is legacy benefit from major events such as the 2015 Rugby World Cup.
- ◀ Improve the quality of services, develop the quality of the workforce and volunteers and achieve external quality accreditation.
- ◀ Enhance partnership working and consultation to improve the delivery and effectiveness of sport and fitness services

Identified actions in respect of retaining and improving existing sports facilities and developing new facilities where there is a need include:

- ◀ New fitness suite at Teddington Sports Centre
- ◀ Upgraded fitness centre at Shene Sports and Fitness Centre
- ◀ New martial arts centre for Busen Martial Arts and Fitness Centre
- ◀ Extension to Richmond Gymnastics Centre
- ◀ New club facilities at Richmond Athletic Association
- ◀ New indoor facilities at Barn Elms Sports Trust
- ◀ New clubhouse facilities at Hampton Wick Royals Cricket Club

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Summary of local context

The core message running through local strategic documentation is the requirement to ensure opportunities for all Richmond residents to take part in physical activity thus contributing to the health and wellbeing of all residents. The participation benchmark in Richmond is already set high and year on year increases will be a constant challenge.

It is therefore important that the core indoor sports facilities of sports halls, swimming pools and health and fitness facilities are accessible and available to the community and that the 'offer' is developed based on the needs of local communities.

The sports service has a clear view of where new facilities are needed. The assumptions regarding new indoor provision will be investigated and challenged through the assessment process.

2.3 Demographic profile

The Borough of Richmond upon Thames situated in south west London enjoys a unique position, spanning both the north and south of the River Thames. There are 21 miles of river frontage within the Borough and over 100 parks, making it one of the richest boroughs in London in terms of green space. Bushy Park, Richmond Park and the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew contribute to an extensive green network that provides a rich resource in which residents and visitors can enjoy their leisure time and be physically active.

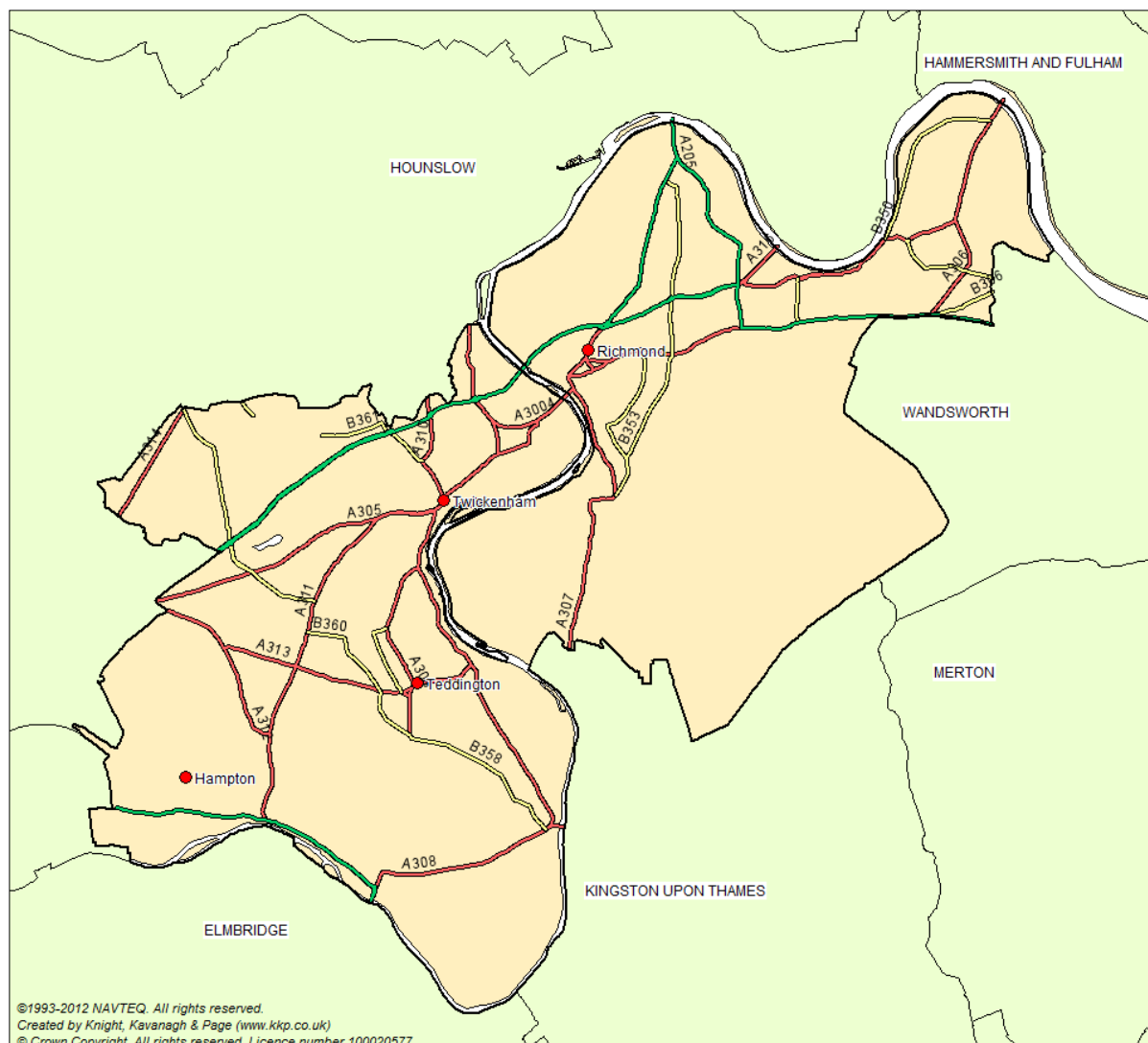
The River Thames, home for many water sports clubs, plays a key role in the geography of the Borough, which despite its London location is made up of key towns and villages. In the west Hampton, Hampton Hill, Teddington, Twickenham, St. Margaret's and Whitton and in the east Barnes, East Sheen and Mortlake, Ham and Petersham, Kew and Richmond. All the towns and villages have a unique identity and are home to distinctive communities.

Sport plays an important role in Richmond, which houses the Rugby Football Union (RFU) Stadium in Twickenham. In 2015, the RFU will host the Rugby World Cup. There are several other professional rugby clubs in the Borough and a large community of voluntary sports clubs contributing to making the residents of Richmond some of the most active in the country. St. Marys University in Teddington provides a range of specialist training facilities and physical activity related education courses.

An outer London Borough, Richmond is neighbour to the London Boroughs of Kingston, Hounslow, Hammersmith and Fulham and Wandsworth and the Surrey Districts of Elmbridge and Spelthorne. The tube and rail network into central London make Richmond a popular residential area with London commuters. From the Borough there is good access to Heathrow Airport and the motorway network via the A316 to the M3 and M25, the A205 to the M4 and A406 to the M1.

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Figure 2.1: London Borough of Richmond with main roads



Population

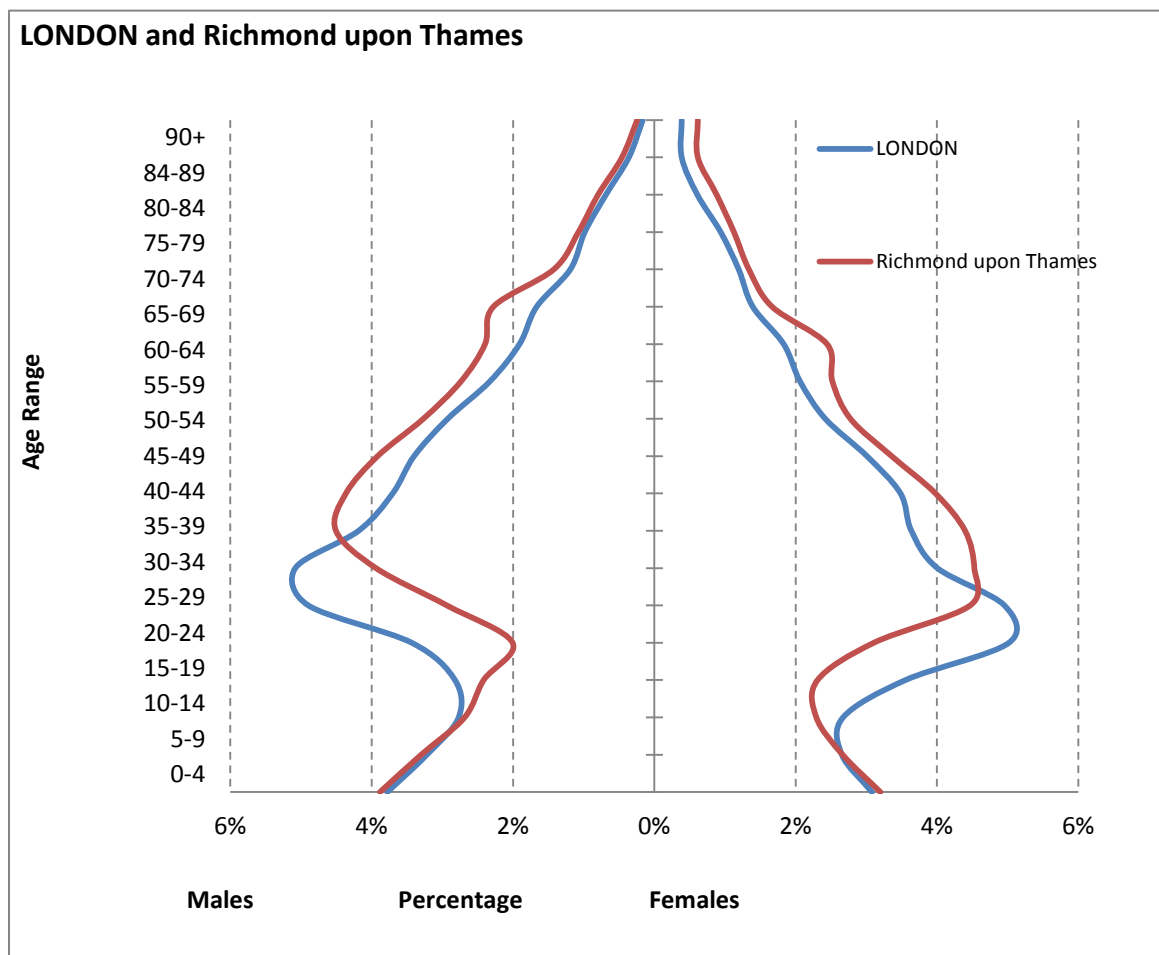
The total population, from the 2013 Mid-Year Estimates (MYE) in Richmond was 191,365 (males 93,037 and females 98,328). Figure 2.2 overleaf illustrates the population's age and gender composition of London as a whole, while overlaying the red line for Richmond it is easy to see where one dataset is higher or lower than the other. This highlights, for example, that the age structure is relatively evenly distributed across most population cohorts, paying due regard to the natural effect of ageing.

There are, however a lower proportion of 10-34 year olds (Richmond 30.7% : London 39.2%), this may suggest a lower level of demand from what are generally regarded as the main sports participation groups and also from young families. The variance with the London profile for this age group is a result of high numbers of students in other Boroughs and graduates who may not be in a position to afford Richmond housing.

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There are, however, more in the age groups from 35 - 90+ (Richmond 53.2%: London 44.8%); these groups are likely to have higher disposable income and are also physically active. As a combination of factors it suggests careful consideration should be given to the pitching of sports and physical activity offers within the area – Sport England’s segmentation model may be interpreted in relation to this age structure (see later).

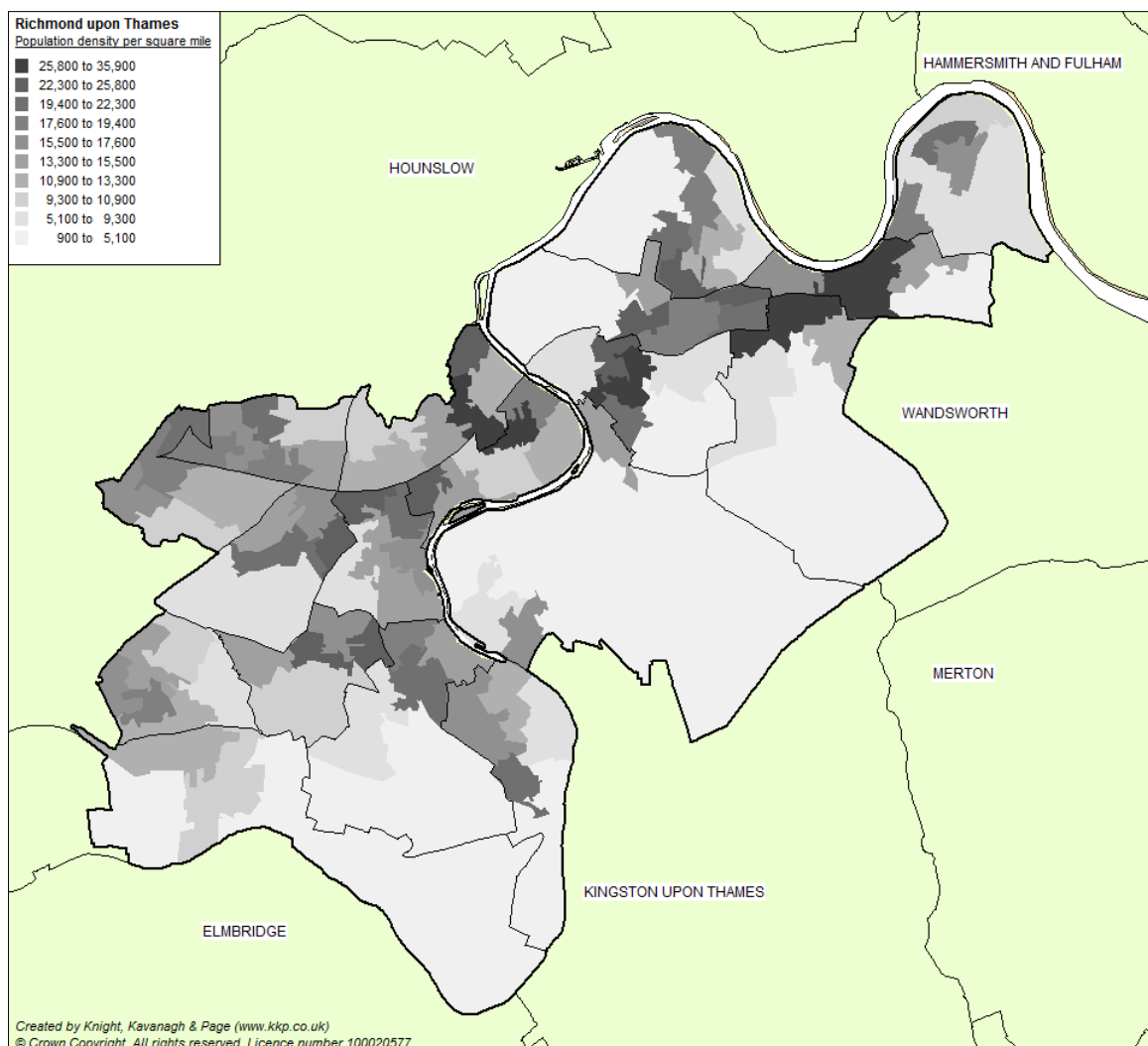
Figure 2.2: Comparative age/sex pyramid for Richmond and London



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The population density map allows residential and non-residential areas to be easily identified. Low density areas are dominated by the Royal Parks (Bushy, Richmond and Old Deer), Kew Botanical Gardens and Barn Elms.

Figure 2.3: Population density: Richmond super output areas (SOAs) 2012 MYE



Ethnicity (Data source: 2011 census of population, ONS)

In broad terms, Richmond's ethnic composition closely reflects that of England as a whole rather than that of London. According to the 2011 Census of population, the largest proportion (86.0%) of the local population classified their ethnicity as White, this is higher than the comparative England rate of 85.4%. The next largest population group (by self-classification) is Asian, at 7.3% this is similar to the national equivalent (7.8%).

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Table 2.1: Ethnic composition – Richmond and England

| Ethnicity | Richmond | | England | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| White | 160,725 | 86.0% | 45,281,142 | 85.4% |
| Mixed | 6,780 | 3.6% | 1,192,879 | 2.3% |
| Asian | 13,607 | 7.3% | 4,143,403 | 7.8% |
| Black | 2,816 | 1.5% | 1,846,614 | 3.5% |
| Other | 3,062 | 1.6% | 548,418 | 1.0% |
| Total | 186,990 | 100.0% | 53,012,456 | 100.0% |

Crime (Data source: 2014 Recorded Crime, Home Office)

During the 12 months to September 2013 the rate for recorded crimes per 1,000 persons in Richmond was 58.7; this is lower than the equivalent rate for England and Wales as a whole which was 61.7. In both instances the crime rate has fallen since 2010, by around 3.7% for Richmond and 15% for England & Wales.

Table 2.2: Comparative crime rates - Richmond and England & Wales

| Authority | Recorded crime (Oct '12 – Sept '13) | Population 2013 MYE | Recorded crime per 1,000 population |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Richmond | 11,207 | 191,365 | 58.7 |
| England & Wales | 3,491,816 | 56,567,800 | 61.7 |

Economic indicators (Data source: NOMIS 2014)

Economic activity and inactivity

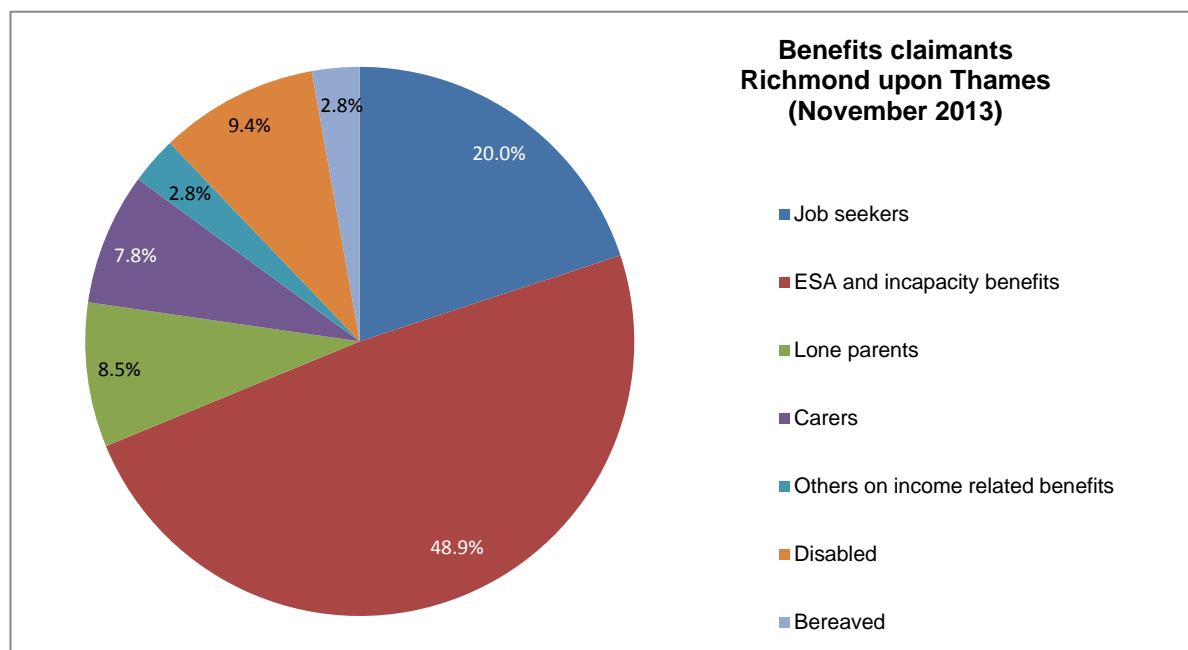
Approximately one in five (19.3%) of RBC's 16-64 year olds are economically inactive. Around one in three are students and one in ten are long term sick.

4 in 5 (80.7%) of Richmond's 16-64 year olds are economically active (in or seeking employment - Dec 2013) compared to a national figure of 77.4%. The unemployment rate¹ in Richmond is 4.2%, this is below the London figure (8.5%) and below the national rate (7.5%).

¹ Note the unemployment rate is modelled by the Office for National Statistics

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Figure 2.4: Benefits by type of claimant



Income and benefits dependency

The median figure for full-time earnings (2013) in Richmond is £38,860; the comparative rate for the London is £31,892 (-17.9%) and for Great Britain is £26,941 (+30.7%).

In May 2014 there were 1,570 people in Richmond claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA); this represents a decrease of 0.9% compared to May 2006 (1,584). However, people claiming JSA only represent 20.0% of benefits claimants in Richmond, a further 48.9% are claiming ESA² and incapacity benefits while 7.8% are carers.

Deprivation (Data source: 2010 indices of deprivation, DCLG)

The IMD 2010 is a valuable source of information about spatial patterns of deprivation in England and can be used to help focus policy and interventions on deprived areas and particular types of deprivation. It comprises 37 different indicators which are grouped into seven separate 'domains' of deprivation, these cover income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. The seven main 'domains' may also be combined to make an overall 'multiple rank' of deprivation, this is the most frequently used measure.

The following deprivation maps illustrate the ranking of super output areas (SOAs) in Richmond based on the Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010' (IMD 2010). The IMD ranks 32,482 SOAs

² Employment and Support Allowance is directly targeted to support those who are ill or disabled.

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throughout England³, with a rank position of one indicating the most deprived SOA in the Country.

Table 2.3 shows Richmond's population in relation to ten bands of relative deprivation. It indicates that no residents live in areas within the bottom 20% of SOA's nationally i.e. in the most deprived parts of the country. Furthermore only a further 16.9% are in the next four cohorts. Richmond is clearly a wealthy borough with 83% of residents living in the top four least deprived areas in England. The Borough is also comparatively healthy with 82% of residents in the least deprived areas of health deprivation.

Table 2.3: IMD cohorts - Richmond

| IMD cumulative norm | | Multiple deprivation | | | Health deprivation | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Population in band | Percent of population | | Population in band | Percent of population | | |
| Most deprived | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| | 20.0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| | 30.0 | 5,066 | 2.7% | 2.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| | 40.0 | 4,861 | 2.5% | 5.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| | 50.0 | 8,256 | 4.3% | 9.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 5.1% | |
| | 60.0 | 14,222 | 7.4% | 16.9% | 4,758 | 2.5% | 2.5% | |
| | 70.0 | 26,009 | 13.6% | 30.5% | 5,534 | 2.9% | 5.4% | |
| | 80.0 | 43,981 | 23.0% | 53.5% | 8,092 | 4.2% | 9.6% | |
| | Least deprived | 90.0 | 60,042 | 31.4% | 84.9% | 15,524 | 8.1% | 17.8% |
| | | 100.0 | 28,483 | 14.9% | 100% | 157,012 | 82.2% | 100% |

Conversely, despite a generally similar pattern, comparison of figures 5 and 6 highlights a noticeably lower level of health deprivation than that of multiple (causes of) deprivation. This is borne out by the comparative rates which show 69.3% of Richmond's population to be in the three bands with the lowest levels of multiple deprivation while 94.5% are in the equivalent three bands for health deprivation (see table 2.3 and figure 2.7).

Figure 2.5: Index of multiple deprivation

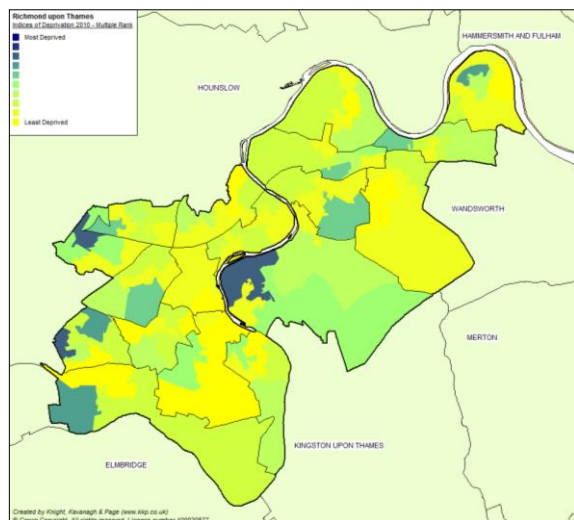
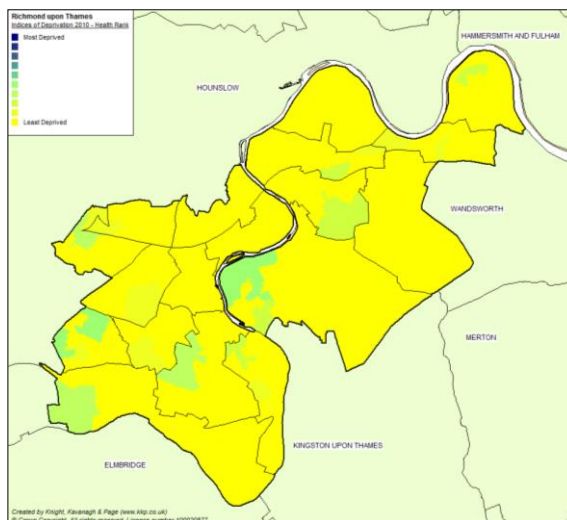


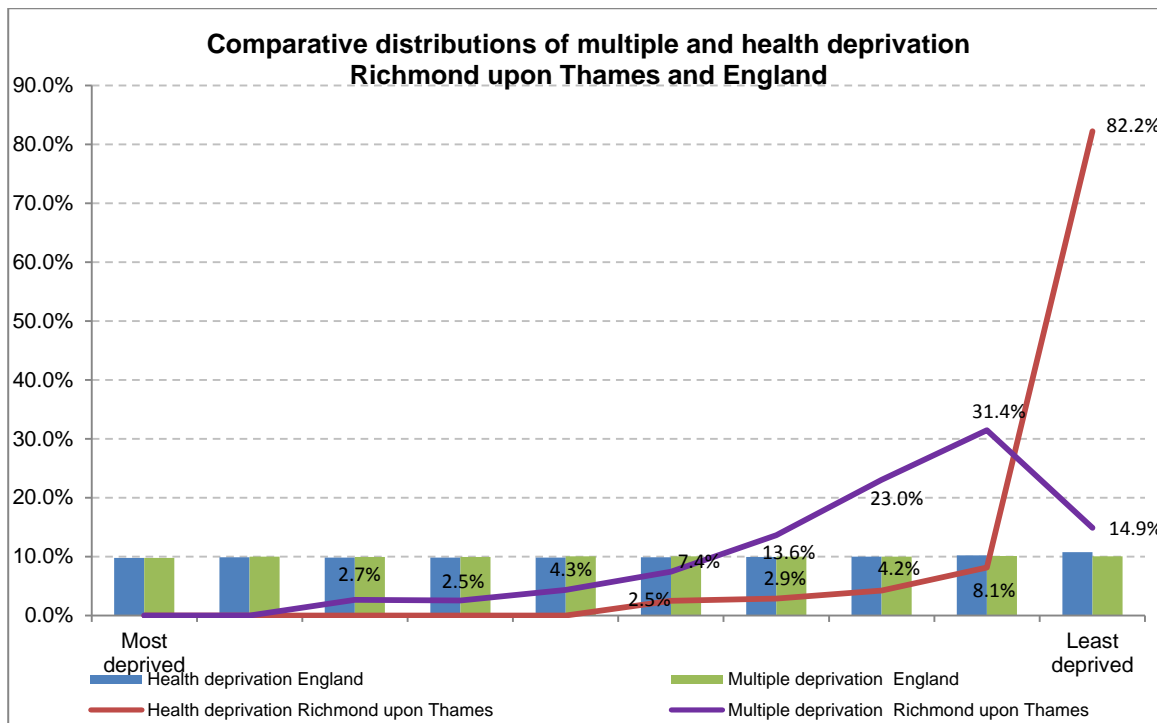
Figure 2.6: IMD Health domain



³ SOAs relate to the geography used for the 2001 Census.

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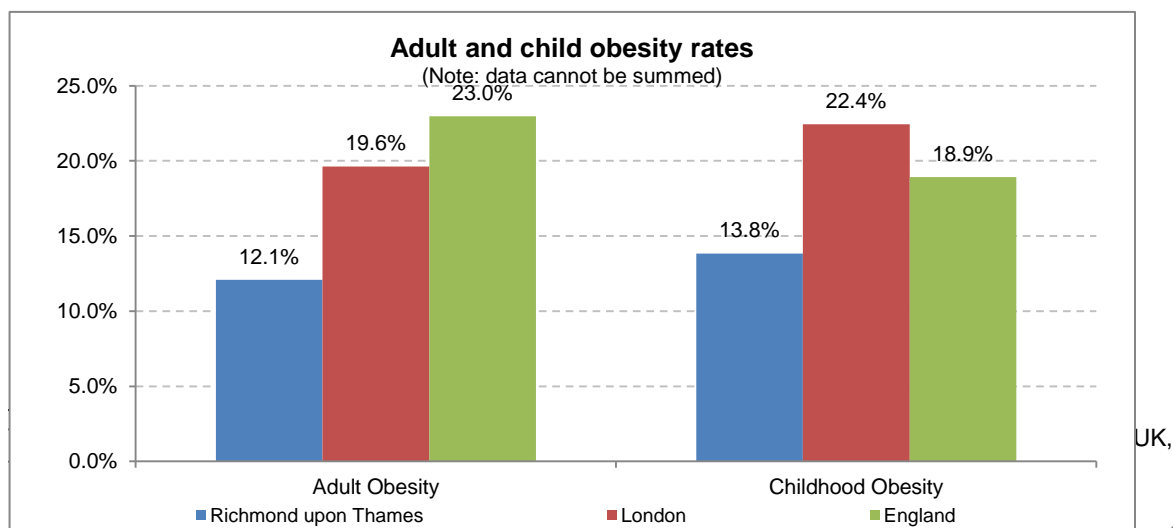
Figure 2.7: IMD and Health domain comparisons – Richmond and England.



Weight and obesity

Obesity is widely associated with health problems such as type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. At a national level, the resulting NHS costs attributable to overweight and obesity⁴ are projected to reach £9.7 billion by 2050, with wider costs to society estimated to reach £49.9 billion per year. These factors combine to make the prevention of obesity a major public health challenge.

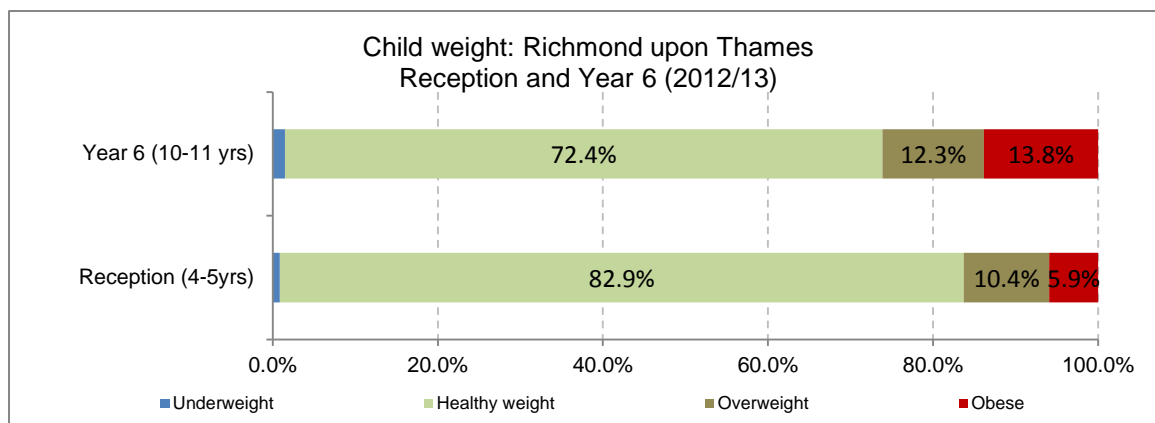
Figure 2.8 Adult and child obesity rates



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Adult obesity rates in Richmond are below the national and regional averages. Furthermore child rates for obesity are also lower. As with many other areas, obesity rates increase significantly between the ages of four and ten. Under one in 18 (5.9%) of children in Richmond are obese in their Reception Year at school and 10.4% are overweight; by Year 6 these figures have risen to just under one in seven (13.8%) being obese and 12.3% being overweight. In total, by Year 6, over a quarter (26.1%) are either overweight or obese.

Figure 2.9 Child weight in Reception and at Year 6



Health costs of physical inactivity

The British Heart Foundation (BHF) Promotion Research Group has reviewed the costs of avoidable ill health that it considers are attributable to physical inactivity. Initially produced for the Department of Health report Be Active Be Healthy (2009) the data has subsequently been reworked for Sport England.

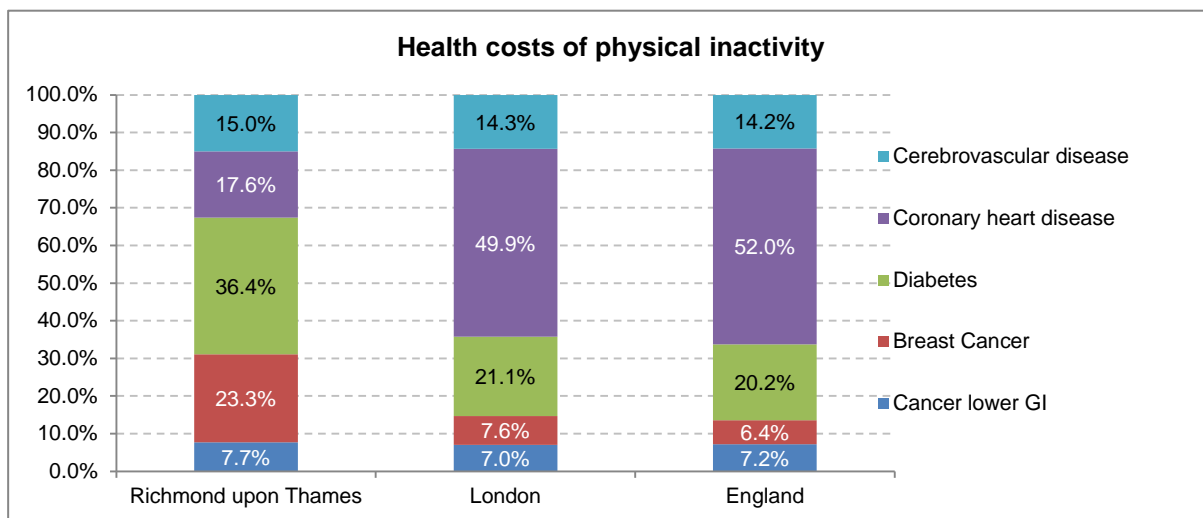
Illnesses, that the BHF research relates to, include cancers such as bowel cancer, breast cancer, type 2 diabetes, coronary heart disease and cerebrovascular disease e.g. stroke. The data indicates a similar breakdown between these illnesses regionally and nationally.

Figure 2.10 overleaf illustrates the health costs of physical inactivity. When compared to regional and national costs per 100,000 Richmond (£742,838) is 59.1% below the national average (£1,817,285) and 58.2% (£1,776,345) below the regional average.

In addition to the NHS costs there are also significant costs to industry in terms of days of productivity lost due to back pain etc. These have also been costed in CBI reports and are of similar magnitude to NHS costs.

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Figure 2.10 Health costs of physical inactivity



Population projections

Strategic planning: Change from 2012 to 2037⁵

At strategic and operational levels plans to increase levels of physical activity must not be set in stone, they should be flexible and respond to predictable changes in age structure, gender and ethnic composition. The most recent ONS projections indicate a rise of 26.6% in Richmond’s population (+50,281) over the 25 years from 2012 to 2037.

Over this extended timeframe fluctuations are seen in rise and fall at different points across the majority of age groups with population change acting more like a wave than a straight line (see figure 2.11). For example the number of 25-34 year olds falls by c.2.8% between 2012 and 2018 before rising again to 2.0% more than its 2012 baseline by 2037.

⁵ Office for National Statistics 2012-based population projections (data released May 2014)

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Figure 2.11: Projected population change (2012 -2037)

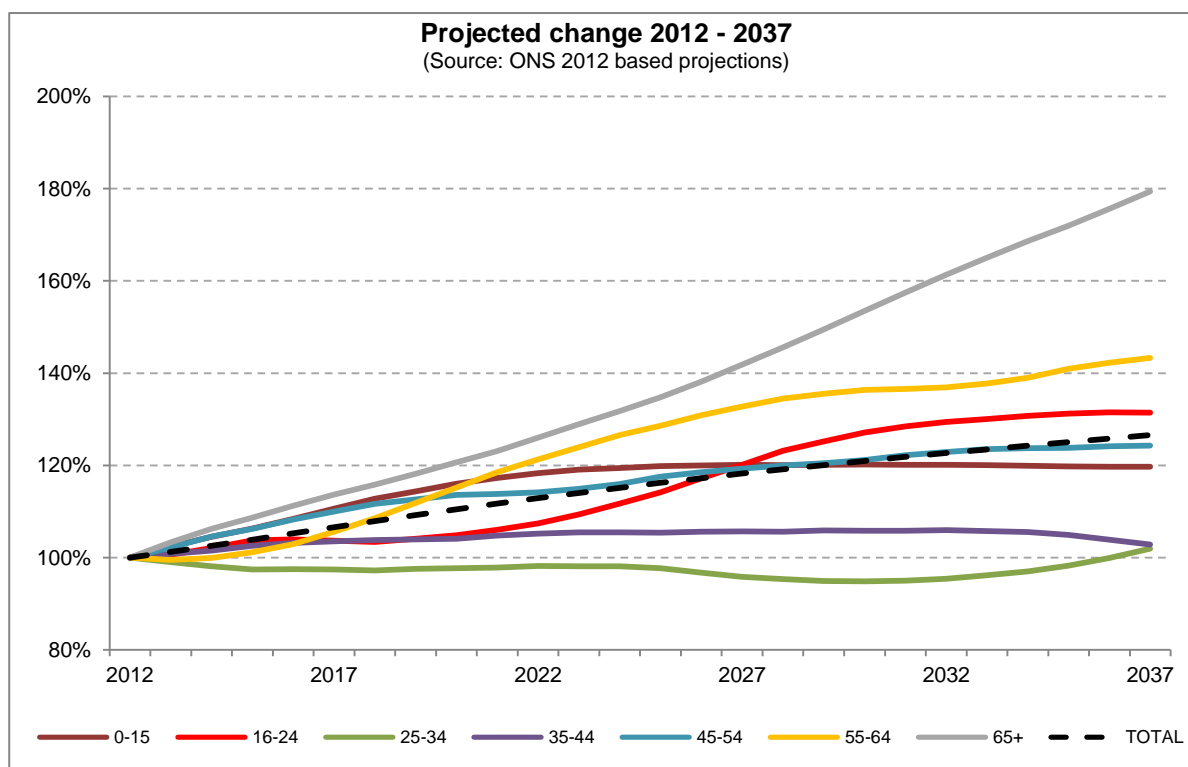


Table 2.4: Richmond - ONS Projected population (2012 to 2037)

| Age (years) | Number | | | Age structure % | | | Change 2012 - 2037 | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2012 | 2024 | 2037 | 2012 | 2024 | 2037 | 2012 | 2024 | 2037 |
| 0-15 | 38,132 | 45,549 | 45,635 | 20.2% | 20.9% | 19.1% | 100.0% | 119.5% | 119.7% |
| 16-24 | 15,694 | 17,539 | 20,624 | 8.3% | 8.1% | 8.6% | 100.0% | 111.8% | 131.4% |
| 25-34 | 28,117 | 27,587 | 28,671 | 14.9% | 12.7% | 12.0% | 100.0% | 98.1% | 102.0% |
| 35-44 | 33,557 | 35,397 | 34,515 | 17.7% | 16.3% | 14.4% | 100.0% | 105.5% | 102.9% |
| 45-54 | 27,095 | 31,428 | 33,678 | 14.3% | 14.4% | 14.1% | 100.0% | 116.0% | 124.3% |
| 55-64 | 19,958 | 25,269 | 28,594 | 10.6% | 11.6% | 11.9% | 100.0% | 126.6% | 143.3% |
| 65+ | 26,592 | 35,042 | 47,708 | 14.1% | 16.1% | 19.9% | 100.0% | 131.8% | 179.4% |
| Total | 189,145 | 217,810 | 239,426 | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 115.2% | 126.6% |

Population projections are based on straightforward process which models observed trends in fertility and mortality rates plus migration factors. Nevertheless they can illustrate a relatively complex picture of change. Several key points are outlined below:

- ◆ One of the most notable points is the progressive rise in the number of 0-15 year olds, rising by +7,417 (+19.5%) over the first half of the projection (to 2024). This will place pressure on differing types of sporting, educational and cultural provision (facility and services) by age, gender and sub-groups of the cohort.
- ◆ The rise in 16 – 24 year olds. It would be expected that this age cohort would continue to be active and to place demand on facilities, particularly health and fitness, group fitness and swimming.

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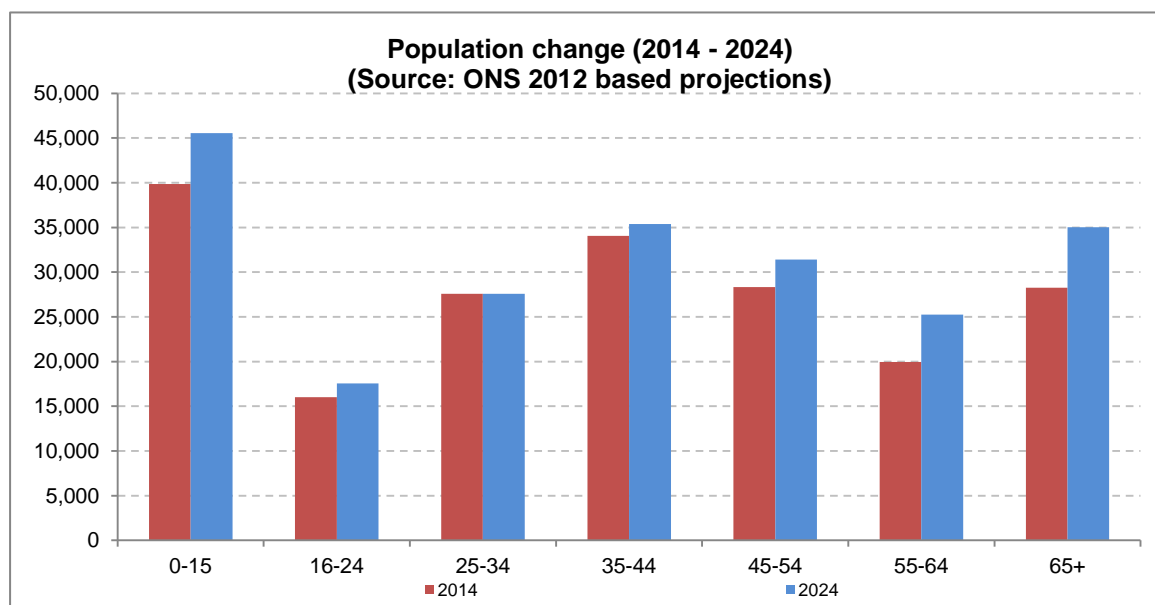
- ◀ The 55 – 64 age group will see significant increases over the next 20 years. As a generation who have grown up with health and fitness one would expect to see continued demand for activity later in life amongst this cohort.
- ◀ There is a continuous increase in the numbers of persons aged 65+ and a need to consider varying sports offers for this age group. This represents an increase of +31.8% (+8,450) in the first period continuing to rise to +79.4% (+21,116) between 2012 and 2037. While the age group represented 14.1% of Richmond’s population in 2012 it is projected to be 19.9% of the total by 2037 - this is approaching 1 in 5 of the population.

Service planning: Significant change over the coming decade

While strategic planning needs to consider change over 20 to 25 years, service planning is often more closely aligned to a much shorter time horizon, typically five to ten years. Over the decade to 2024 it is projected that the overall number of people in Richmond will rise by +23,771 (+12.3%). However, significant age specific variations will have implications for different markets, economic and health issues, for example, there will be:

- ◀ +5,701 (+14.3%) more 0-15 year olds; and
- ◀ +3,097 (+10.9%) more 45-54 year olds; and
- ◀ +5,333 (+26.7%) more 55-64 year olds; and
- ◀ +6,794 (+24.1%) more people aged 65+.

Figure 2.12 Projected population change (2014 – 2024)



Facilities planning for increases in the 55+, 65+ and 0-15 age groups may lead the Council to determine that these opposing age groups require very different provision at key times of the day and week from other users. However, just as the 65+ age group often requires activities during the day activities for 0-5 year olds often follow similar time patterns. Conversely, activities for 5-15 year olds are focused more closely on after school and weekend activities. Most significantly Richmond will have to consider how to

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meet the expected demand from an additional 20,000 residents up to 2024 and an additional 40,000 by 2037.

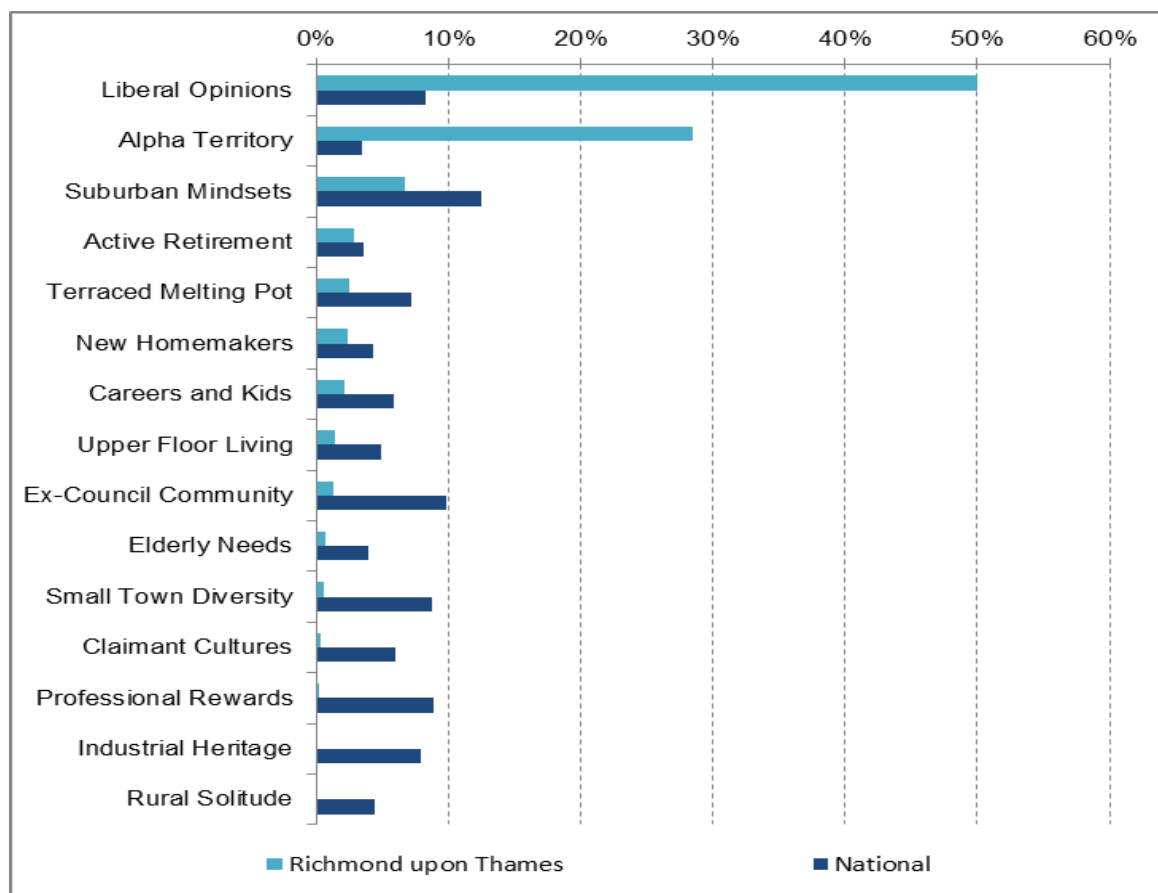
Housing allocations

The Local Plan Site Allocations Plan 2013 identifies a range of sites for modest new housing developments in the towns and villages of Hampton, Teddington, Twickenham, Whitton, Barnes, Mortlake, East Sheen, Kew and Richmond.

Mosaic profile

Mosaic is a consumer segmentation product which classifies all 26 million households into 15 groups, 67 household types and 155 segments. This data can be used to paint a picture of UK consumers in terms of their socio-demographics, lifestyles, culture and behaviour. Table 2.5 shows the top five mosaic classifications in Richmond compared to the country as a whole. The dominance of these five segments can be seen inasmuch as they represent nine in ten (90.6%) of the adult population compared to a national equivalent rate of less than half (42.5%).

Figure 2.13: Mosaic segmentation – Richmond compared to England (Feb 2014)



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Table 2.5: Mosaic – main population segments in Richmond

| Mosaic group description | Richmond | | National % |
|--------------------------|----------|-------|------------|
| | # | % | |
| 1 – Liberal Opinions | 97,162 | 50.0% | 8.3% |
| 2 – Alpha Territory | 55,380 | 28.5% | 3.5% |
| 3 – Suburban Mind-sets | 13,032 | 6.7% | 12.5% |
| 4 – Active Retirement | 5,647 | 2.9% | 3.6% |
| 5 – Terraced Melting Pot | 5,150 | 2.5% | 7.9% |

The largest segment profiled for Richmond is the Liberal Opinions group, making up 50.0% of households in the area, this is around six times the national rate (8.3%) followed by Alpha Territory at around nine times the national rate. Key characteristics of the three main profiles are illustrated in Table 2.6.

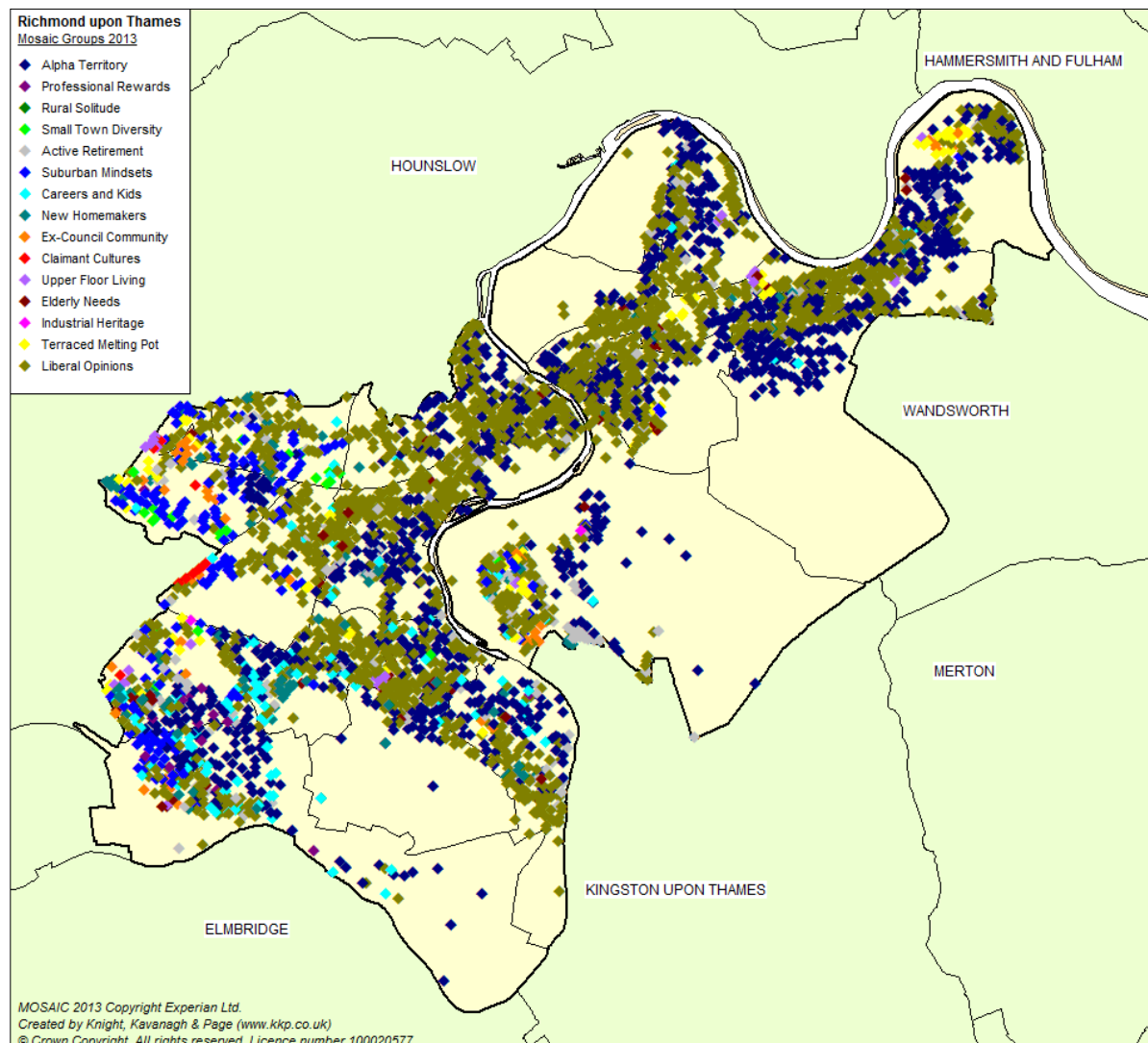
Table 2.6: Dominant Mosaic profiles in Richmond

| |
|---|
| <p>Liberal Opinions This group is defined as young, professional, well educated people who are cosmopolitan in their tastes, liberal in views and enjoy the vibrancy and diversity of inner city living. These neighbourhoods also contain a high proportion of the country's students living in term-time accommodation</p> |
| <p>Alpha Territory This group is defined as the most wealthy and influential individuals in the UK. They include those who have risen to positions of power in their work and celebrities. They reside in quite different types of houses from smart private flats in inner London to town houses in Georgian squares or large properties on the outskirts of cities. This group has a high level of disposable income and desire luxury purchases</p> |
| <p>Suburban Mind-sets This group is defined as refers to people who are predominantly middle class or skilled working class people who are married and living with their children in well maintained family houses. Some commute to City office jobs, whilst others earn good wages in manufacturing jobs. These people are industrious and value their independence, but do not necessarily get involved with their local community.</p> |

The dominant mosaic profiles have a high propensity to maintain personal health and fitness levels and can afford to do so. The type of people living in the Borough are therefore contributing to the high levels of activity recorded by Active Places in Richmond and low levels of inactivity identified by Public Health England (PHE). The dominant profile is expected to be maintained and demand for facilities and opportunities to participate in physical activity should be expected to continue to grow. Provision will need to keep pace with the growth in population and the growth in demand for facilities.

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Figure 2.14 Distribution of Mosaic segments in Richmond



Sport England Active People Survey

The Active People Survey (APS) is the largest ever survey of sport and active recreation to be undertaken in Europe and allows levels of detailed analysis previously unavailable. The first year of the survey, APS1 was conducted between October 2005 and October 2006. A total of 363,724 adults living in England took part. APS2, the second year of the survey, was conducted between October 2007 and October 2008 this time a total of 191,325 adults took part. It has now become a continuous process, with APS3 completed in Oct 2009, APS4 in October 2010, APS5 in October 2011, APS6 in October 2012 and APS7 in October 2013.

Each survey gathers data on the type, duration and intensity of people's participation in different types of sport, active recreation and cultural participation, as well as information

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about volunteering, club membership, tuition as an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and overall satisfaction with local sports provision.

Table 2.7: Active People Survey for all adults – Richmond and nearest neighbours

| KPI | National % | London % | Richmond upon Thames % | Nearest neighbours | | | |
|--|------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Daventry % | Melton % | Mid Devon % | Ribble Valley % |
| 1x30 Indicator - Participation in 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 35.7 | 37.2 | 49.5 | 37.3 | 32.7 | 28.1 | 42.8 |
| KPI 2 - At least 1 hour per week volunteering to support sport. | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 10.8 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 11.1 |
| KPI 3 - Club membership in the last 4 weeks | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 34.6 | 26.8 | 17.8 | 22.3 | 28.8 |
| KPI 4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months. | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 29.7 | 18.9 | 16.2 | 23.2 | 28.0 |
| KPI 5 - Taken part in organised competitive sport in last 12 months. | | | | | | | |
| 2012/13 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 11.9 | 21.5 | 21.3 |

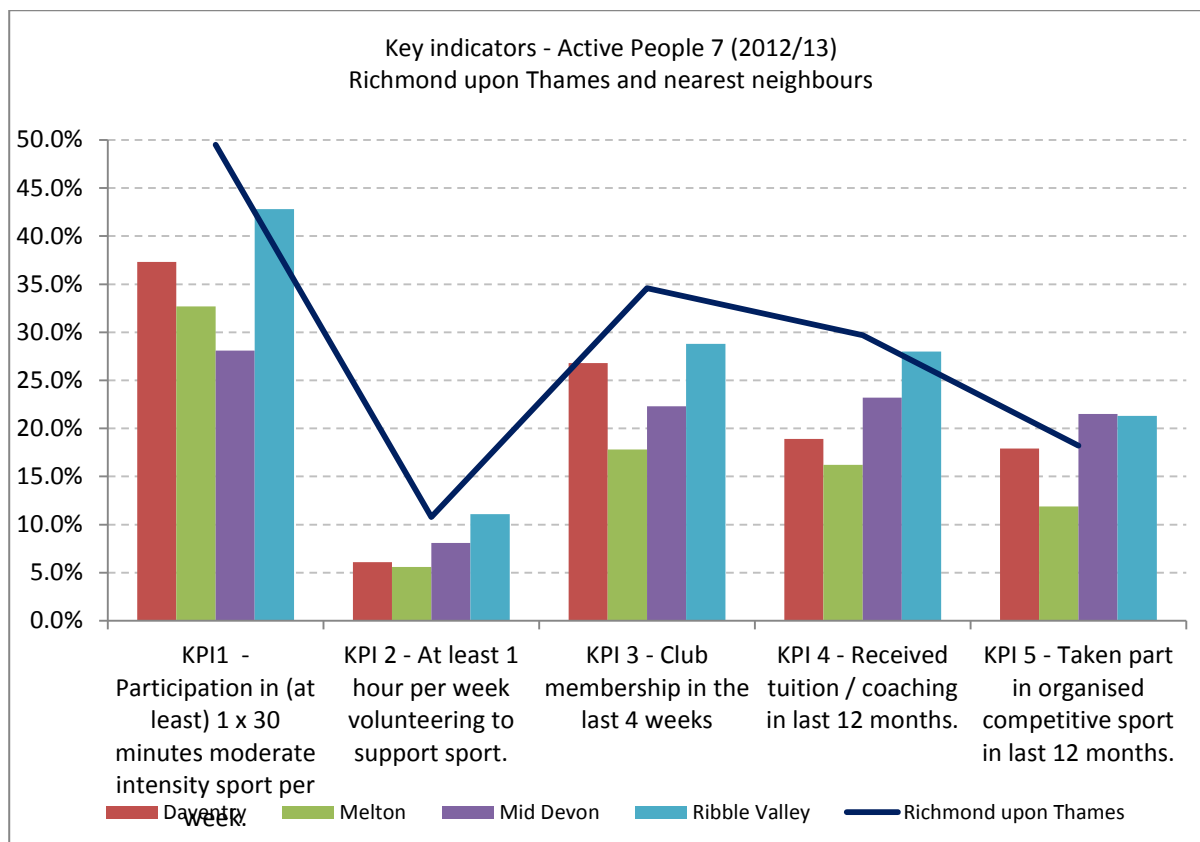
Table 2.7 shows key indicators from APS 7 for Richmond and compares these to the corresponding rates for the London, England and statistical ‘nearest neighbours’ based on a CIPFA (the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) model. This type of comparison has been developed to aid local authorities to compare and benchmark. The model applies a range of socio-economic indicators, including population, unemployment rates, tax base per head of population, council tax bands and mortality ratios upon which the specific family group (nearest neighbours) is calculated. Key findings include:

- ✦ Participation - just under half (49.5%) of adults participated in at least 1 x 30 minutes moderate intensity sport per week. This was above the national average (35.7%) and the regional average (37.2%). It was above all of its ‘nearest neighbours’ which ranged from 28.1% to 42.8%.
- ✦ Volunteering - around one in ten (10.8%) provide at least one hour’s volunteering to support sport in Richmond each week. This is higher than the corresponding national and regional equivalents and is above all but one of its ‘nearest neighbours’.
- ✦ Sports club membership - just over one in three (34.6%) are members of a sports club, based on the four weeks prior to the AP survey. This is above the national average (21.5%) and the regional rate (21.1%) and is above all its nearest neighbours’.
- ✦ Sports tuition - just under 3 in 10 (29.7%) received sports tuition during the 12 months prior to the AP survey. This was above the regional and national averages. It is also above all of its ‘nearest neighbours’.
- ✦ Competitive sport – just over one in ten (18.2%) adults had taken part in competitive sport in the previous 12 months, this was above the ‘mid-point’ of Richmond’s ‘nearest neighbours and above the national (12.6%) and regional (9.8%) averages.

Through the APS data Richmond upon Thames has been identified as the highest performing local authority in England.

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Figure 2.15: Key AP indicators, Richmond and nearest neighbours (2012/13).



Sporting segmentation

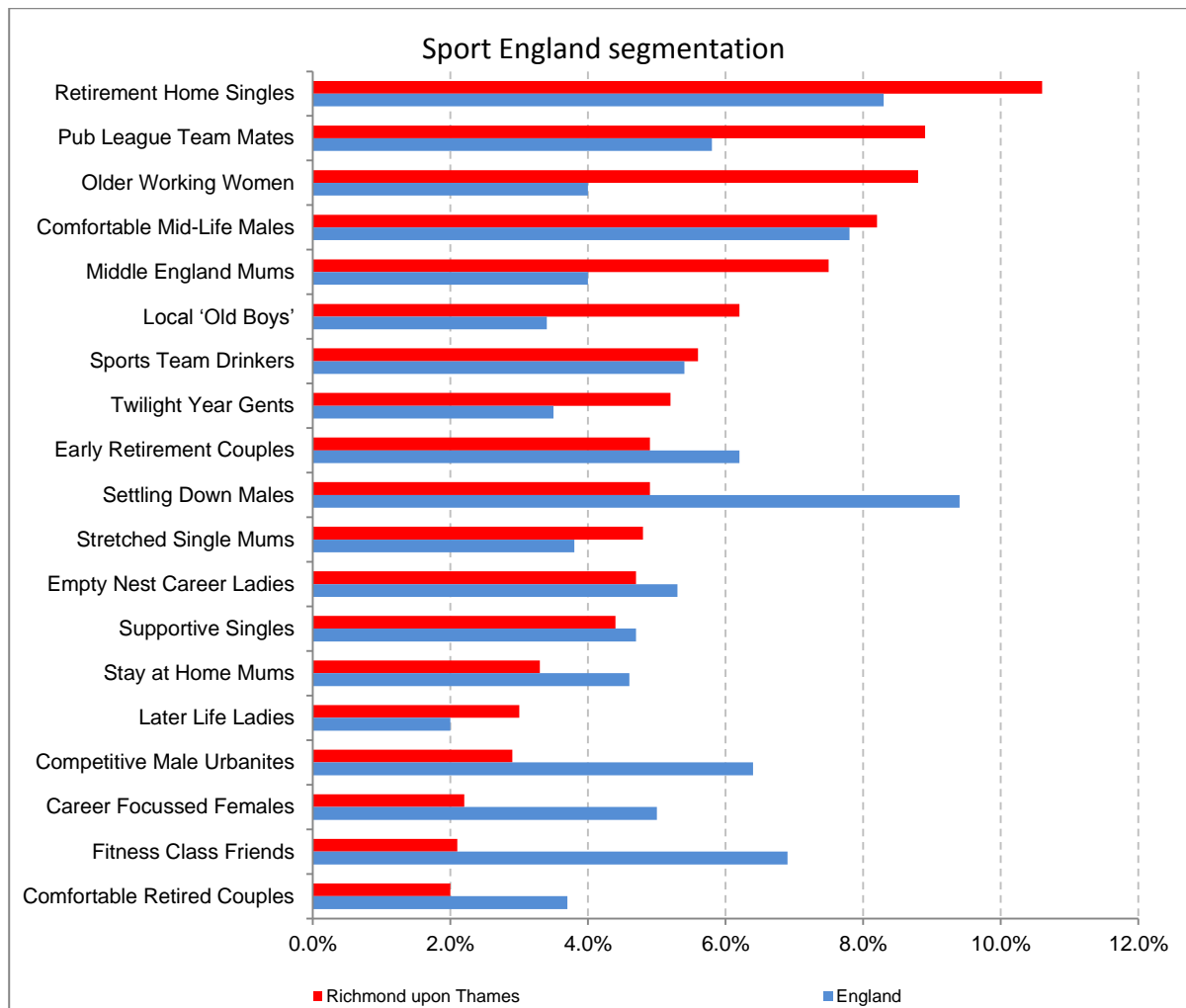
(Data source: Market segmentation, Sport England)

Sport England has classified the adult population via a series of 19 market segments which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours of individuals throughout the country. The profiles cover a wide range of characteristics, from gender and age to the sports that people take part in, other interests, the newspapers that they read etc. The segmentation profile for Richmond indicates 'Retirement Home Singles' to be the largest segment of the adult population at 10.6% (6,436) compared to a national average of 8.3%.

Knowing which segments are most dominant in the local population is important as it can help direct provision and programming. Whilst the needs of smaller segments should not be ignored, it is important for Richmond to understand which sports are enjoyed by the largest proportion(s) of the population. Segmentation also enables partners to make tailored interventions, communicate effectively with target market(s) and better understand participation in the context of life stage and lifecycles.

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Figure 12: SE segmentation – Richmond compared to England



The following data indicates that Retirement Home Singles, Pub league Team mates and Older Working Women are the three dominant groups, representing 28.3% (15,219) of the adult population, compared to 18.1% nationally.

Sport England produced segmentation profiles for each local authority area, which provide an insight into the sporting behaviours and the barriers/motivations to taking part amongst existing participants and those we wish to engage in a more active lifestyle. A series of 19 market segments were created, each of which has distinct sporting behaviours and attitudes.

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Table 2.8: Sport England market segmentation summaries

| Segment, description and its top three sports nationally | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| Retirement Home Singles | Elsie & Arnold | 6,436 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Retired singles or widowers (aged 66+), predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. | | 10.60% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (10%) | Swimming (7%) BOWLS (3%) | 8.30% | England |
| Pub League Team Mates | Kev | 4,720 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Blokes (aged 36-45) who enjoy pub league games and watching live sport. | | 8.90% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (14%) | Football (12%) Cycling (11%) | 5.80% | England |
| Older Working Women | Brenda | 4,063 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Middle aged ladies (aged 46-65), working to make ends meet. | | 8.80% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (15%) | Swimming (13%) Cycling (4%) | 4.00% | England |
| Comfortable Mid-Life Males | Philip | 7,822 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Mid-life professional (aged 46-55), sporty males with older children and more time for themselves. | | 8.20% | London |
| Cycling (16%) | Keep fit/gym (15%) Swimming (12%) | 7.70% | England |
| Middle England Mums | Jackie | 3,765 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Mums (aged 36-45) juggling work, family and finance. | | 7.50% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (27%) | Swimming (20%) Cycling (9%) | 6.60% | England |
| Local 'Old Boys' | Terry | 3,035 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Generally inactive older men (aged 56-65), low income and little provision for retirement. | | 6.20% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (8%) | Swimming (6%) Cycling (5%) | 6.00% | England |
| Sports Team Drinkers | Jamie | 3,003 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Young blokes (aged 18-25) enjoying football, pints and pool. | | 5.60% | London |
| Football (28%) | Keep fit/gym (22%) Athletics (12%) | 6.00% | England |
| Twilight Year Gents | Frank | 3,413 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Retired men (aged 66+) with some pension provision and limited sporting opportunities. | | 5.20% | London |
| Golf (7%) | Keep fit/gym (6%) BOWLS (6%) | 5.00% | England |
| Early Retirement Couples | Roger & Joy | 7,102 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers (aged 56-65). | | 4.90% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (13%) | Swimming (13%) Cycling (8%) | 5.50% | England |
| Settling Down Males | Tim | 7,960 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Sporty male professionals (aged 26-45), buying a house and settling down with partner. | | 4.90% | London |
| | | 5.10% | |

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| Segment, description and its top three sports nationally | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|
| Cycling (21%) | Keep fit/gym (20%) | Swimming (15%) | 9.40% | England |
| Stretched Single Mums | Paula | | 3,459 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Single mum (aged 26-45) with financial pressures, childcare issues and little time for pleasure. | | | 4.80% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (18%) | Swimming (17%) | Cycling (5%) | 3.80% | England |
| Empty Nest Career Ladies | Elaine | | 6,272 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Mid-life professionals who have more time for themselves since their children left home (aged 46-55). | | | 4.70% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (21%) | Swimming (18%) | Cycling (7%) | 5.30% | England |
| Supportive Singles | Leanne | | 2,548 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Young (aged 18-25) busy mums and their supportive college mates. Least active segment of her age group. | | | 4.40% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (23%) | Swimming (18%) | Athletics (9%) | 4.70% | England |
| Stay at Home Mums | Alison | | 3,872 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Mums with a comfortable, but busy, lifestyle (aged 36-45). | | | 3.30% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (27%) | Swimming (25%) | Cycling (12%) | 4.60% | England |
| Later Life Ladies | Norma | | 1,815 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Older ladies (aged 56-65), recently retired, with a basic income to enjoy their lifestyles. | | | 3.00% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (12%) | Swimming (10%) | Cycling (2%) | 2.00% | England |
| Competitive Male Urbanites | Ben | | 3,779 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Male (aged 18-25), recent graduates, with a 'work-hard, play-hard' attitude. Most sporty of 19 segments. | | | 2.90% | London |
| Football (33%) | Keep fit/gym (24%) | Cycling (18%) | 6.40% | England |
| Career Focussed Females | Helena | | 3,983 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Single professional women, enjoying life in the fast lane (aged 26-45). | | | 2.20% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (26%) | Swimming (23%) | Cycling (11%) | 5.00% | England |
| Fitness Class Friends | Chloe | | 3,938 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Young (aged 18-25) image-conscious females keeping fit and trim. | | | 2.10% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (28%) | Swimming (24%) | Athletics (14%) | 6.90% | England |
| Comfortable Retired Couples | Ralph & Phyllis | | 4,345 | Richmond upon Thames |
| Retired couples (aged 66+), enjoying active and comfortable lifestyles. | | | 2.00% | London |
| Keep fit/gym (10%) | Swimming (9%) | Golf (7%) | 3.70% | England |

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The most popular sports in Richmond

A further aspect of the Active People Survey and Sport England segmentation tool is that it makes it possible to identify the top five sports within Richmond. As with many other areas of London, swimming and going to the gym are among the most popular activities, both cut across age groups and gender. In Richmond around one in five adults go cycling, on average, at least once a month. The next most popular activity is the gym, 16.5% of adults go to the gym on a relatively regular basis.

Table 2.9: Most popular sports in Richmond (Source: SE Area Profiles)

| Sport | Richmond | | London | | England | |
|------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | No. (000s) | Rate | No. (000s) | Rate | No. (000s) | Rate |
| Swimming | 29.4 | 18.8% | 18.6 | 11.9% | 4,896.9 | 11.5% |
| Gym | 25.9 | 16.5% | 21.7 | 13.9% | 4,622.7 | 10.9% |
| Athletics | 24.0 | 15.3% | 13.5 | 8.6% | 2,778.8 | 6.5% |
| Cycling | 23.4 | 14.9% | 10.4 | 6.6% | 3,458.9 | 8.1% |
| Keep Fit Classes | 15.2 | 9.7% | 8.6 | 5.5% | 1,764.8 | 4.1% |

Investment in school facilities

Investment in school facilities has been important to both the previous and current Government and each have had different programmes to provide funding to upgrade and renew school facilities across the Country. Investment in sports facilities cannot be guaranteed in schools that are refurbished, but are generally included in new builds.

Richmond has seen recent investment (2013/14) in a number of its Secondary Schools, several of which are designated dual use sports and fitness centres. New sports facilities have been provided at the following state school facilities:

Table 2.10 Recent investment in indoor sport in Richmond state schools

| School | New Indoor Provision | Opened |
|---|---|----------------|
| Twickenham Academy (Whitton Sports & Fitness Centre) | Four court sports hall Climbing wall Dance/activity studio Fitness suite | September 2014 |
| Teddington Sports Centre | Four court sports hall Dance/activity studio (x2) | September 2010 |
| Waldegrave School | Four court sports hall Dance/activity hall | October 2014 |

The Borough has a high number of independent schools, several of which have extensive sports facilities. As we identify in the study, many of these facilities are made available to the public through pay and play and hire to clubs and associations for out of school use.

School based sports facilities are discussed in more detail throughout the report.

Neighbouring Authorities

The following projects are scheduled to take place in neighbouring Boroughs.

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Table 2.11: Neighbouring Authority Planned Investment

| Authority | Consultee | Projects |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| LB Hounslow | Dan Reynolds | Re-development of Heston Baths. Replacement 25m pool, learner pool, 90 station gym, 2 studios, soft play, crèche, 3G 5 aside, wet/dry changing accommodation. Opening November 2015 |
| LB Hammersmith & Fulham | Christopher Allen | None planned |
| LB Wandsworth | Simon Ingyon | Ark Academy Putney – replacing 3 old gyms with a 4 court sports hall. Barn Elms Sports Centre – new changing block |
| Royal Borough Kingston upon Thames | Sue Johnson | None planned |

Local authority leisure facilities management

Leisure management in Richmond, with the exception of Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) is managed in-house and Richmond is one of only two London Boroughs to retain the in-house management of its facilities.

In total, there are four sports centres based on school sites:

- ◀ Hampton Sports and Fitness Centre
- ◀ Shene Sports and Fitness Centre
- ◀ Teddington Sports Centre
- ◀ Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre and

- ◀ Teddington Pools and Fitness Centre, a stand-alone public facility.

The sports and fitness service budget benefits from income from two small car parks at Teddington Pool and Pools in the Park. The sport and fitness service generates a small return circa £100,000 per annum which is re-invested back into facility improvements. For example, a spin-studio was recently added to the facility mix at Teddington Pool and Fitness Centre.

The contract at Pools in the Park with Springhealth Leisure expires in 2016 and the Borough is currently reviewing its options in respect of future management of its leisure stock.

Summary of socio economic profile

There are a number of socio-economic factors that are affecting the use and required provision of sports facilities in Richmond.

- ◀ The projected population increases. Up 20,000 by 2024 and up 40,000 by 2037.
- ◀ The changing age profile, particularly the increases from 0-15, 45-54, and 55+ groups.

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- ◀ The dominance of three Mosaic types and general high levels of wealth in the area leading to an expectation of access to high quality facilities.
- ◀ The challenges around health inequalities for some residents.
- ◀ The issue of obesity, especially amongst young children of school age.
- ◀ The comparative existing high levels of engagement in sport and physical activity.

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SECTION 3: INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES ASSESSMENT

3.1 Methodology

The assessment of provision is based on the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities Guide (ANOG) for Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities

This guide provides a recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The guide has primarily been produced to help (LAs) meet the requirements of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework, which states that:

'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.' (NPPF, Paragraph 73)

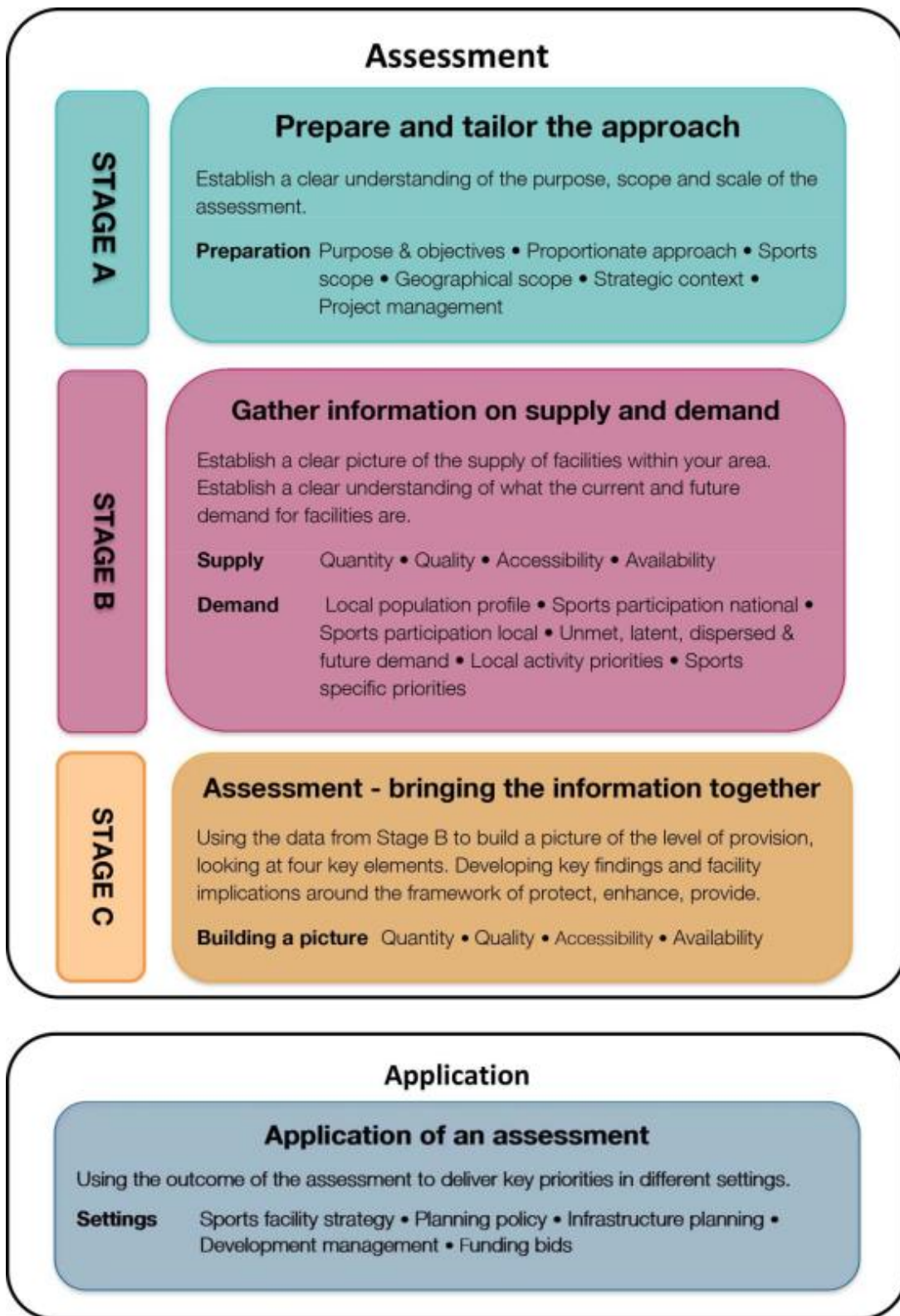
The assessment of provision is presented by analysis of the quality, quantity, accessibility and availability for the identified facility types (i.e., sports halls and swimming pools). Each facility is considered on a 'like for like' basis within its own facility type, in order that it can be assessed for adequacy.

The report considers the distribution of and interrelationship between all facility types in study area and evaluates demand. It gives a clear indication of areas of high demand. The report will identify where there is potential to provide improved and/or additional facilities to meet this demand and to, where appropriate, protect or rationalise the current stock.

The following diagram is taken from the ANOG to demonstrate the whole process.

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Figure 3.1: Recommended approach



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SECTION 4: SPORTS HALLS

Indoor multi-sport sports halls are one of the prime sports facilities for community sport because they are able to provide a venue for many different activities. The standard methodology for measuring sports halls is by the number of badminton courts contained within the floor area. According to this definition they are at least 10m x 18m (i.e., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed sports halls, such as leisure centres and school sports halls. Additionally it also includes halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and village halls. Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included.

A 4-court sports hall provides greater flexibility in that it can accommodate major indoor team sports such as football (5-a-side and training), basketball and netball. It also provides sufficient run-up space to accommodate indoor cricket nets and to undertake indoor athletics. Many 4 court sports halls also have a dividing net which enable them to be subdivided into separate areas for use, for example, for circuit training, table tennis or martial arts activities. As such, a 4-court sports hall has greater sports development value and flexibility than its 3-court counterpart. A spread of 4 court halls is often the most effective way of achieving the greatest accessibility for general community use. However, the space required for many indoor team games exceeds the space provided by a standard 4 court hall and in general terms the higher the standard of play the larger the space required. At higher levels of performance the playing area is usually the same size but increased safety margins and clear height may be required, as well as additional space requirements for spectators, teams and officials during competitions. Larger halls i.e. 6 plus courts are therefore able to accommodate higher level training and/or competition as well as meeting day to day needs. They may also provide the option for more than one pitch/court which increases flexibility for both training and competition.

This assessment considers all sports hall facilities in the Borough that comprise at least one badminton court (and measure at least 10 x 18 offering an area of 180m²). For consideration as a *main hall* (as defined by Sport England) it must be a three badminton court sports hall and provide a reasonable sized area to be multi-functional. Such facilities are common place in secondary schools across Richmond. However, three badminton court sports halls are not of a size sufficient to accommodate training and fixtures for key team sports.

National governing bodies that administer sports hall sports include Badminton England, England Basketball, England Netball, Volleyball England and England Handball.

London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Sports Hall Provision – Facilities Planning Model 2014

To inform this study Sport England has run the FPM for sports hall provision. The FPM for the London Borough of Richmond concludes:

- ◀ The number of sports halls and sports hall sites in Richmond upon Thames is broadly in line with the average for the London boroughs
- ◀ The reliance on provision based at educational establishments in Richmond upon Thames to create opportunities to use a sports hall is extremely high. The four Council run sports halls are all dual use sites which together with a number of other educational establishments provide the vast majority of supply in the

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Borough. The model estimates that the Council directly operates about a third of the overall supply in the borough which outlines its need to work with partners to create a joined up 'sports hall' offer.

- ◀ In Richmond upon Thames a significant percentage of the population are estimated to have access to a car. This provides users with a choice of sports hall to access. This choice helps contribute to the high level of satisfied demand outlined below.
- ◀ The model estimates that circa 90% of Richmond upon Thames residents who want to use a sports hall are able to do so. This figure is significantly above the London average (82.7%) and is also seventh highest when compared to all the London boroughs.
- ◀ All but three of the Sports Halls in Richmond on Thames are considered not to be open for the full amount in the peak period. This means that additional capacity could be generated at existing sites through extending the opening hours. This is considered important as the main reason for unmet demand within the Borough is due to insufficient capacity.
- ◀ Across the whole of Richmond upon Thames, the level of unmet demand generated by residents is estimated to equate to less than six badminton courts in size. This amount is the fifth lowest of all London boroughs.
- ◀ The sports halls in Richmond upon Thames are considered to be at 100% of capacity for the hours that they are open during the peak period. This indicates that they are 'uncomfortably busy' which could detrimentally affect the quality of the experience for the customers.

The FPM report concludes

- ◀ The level of satisfied demand for sports hall in Richmond upon Thames is 90% which is very high and is the second highest figure for a London borough. However, this means that one in ten of the Borough residents who wish to access a sports hall are unable to do so. This is primarily due to insufficient capacity both inside and outside of the authority. Some of the unmet demand could be addressed through working with educational partners to open their sports hall for longer, especially at peak times.

The FPM model run did not include the new 4-court sports hall at Waldegrave School which opened in October 2014. The sports facilities are let out by the school and currently provide community access for 18 hours per week. It is intended to seek permission to extend this to 40 hours per week. In the FPM report reference is made to the closure of Orleans Park School in Twickenham as a community sports centre. Whilst the school is no longer managed by the Borough sport and fitness service it is now managed directly by the school and open for 32 hours community use per week.

Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre has re-opened with a new build 4 court sports hall, climbing wall, dance studio and 17 station gymnasium. The site has outdoor netball/tennis provision and adjoins (across A316) Lincoln Field 3G pitch.

The continuing inclusion of Orleans Park School and the development of a new 4-court sports hall at Waldegrave School will have significantly met the 6-court shortfall highlighted in the FPM run.

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INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Supply

Quantity

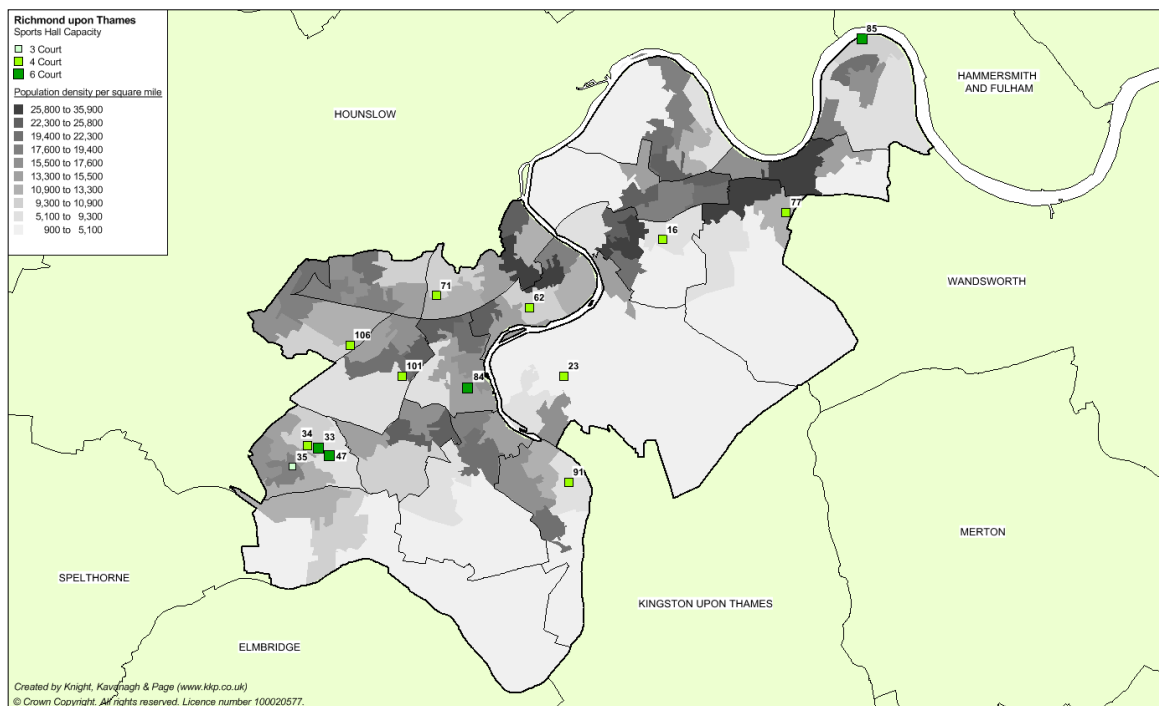
In total Richmond Borough has 15 sports halls, with three or more badminton courts across 14 sites providing 69 badminton courts. The largest facilities are 6-court halls at Hampton School, St Paul's School. These schools are both in the independent sector as is Lady Eleanor Holles which has a 5-court hall. St Mary's University College has two 6-court and one 4-court hall. The four court sports hall at St Mary's University has been converted to a permanent strength and conditioning room. It has therefore been removed from the supply of sports halls.

Table 4.1 Sports Hall Supply in Richmond upon Thames

| Map ID | AP Ref | Site | Courts | Community Use | Condition |
|--------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| 16 | 1009884 | Christ's School | 4 | Yes | Good |
| 23 | 1007944 | Grey Court School | 4 | Yes | Not assessed |
| 33 | 1007945 | Hampton School | 6 | Yes | Not assessed |
| 34 | 1003319 | Hampton Sport and Fitness Centre | 4 | Yes | Good |
| 35 | 1007946 | Hampton Youth Project | 3 | Yes | Not assessed |
| 47 | 1003866 | Lady Eleanor Holles School | 6 | Yes | Not assessed |
| 62 | 1007949 | Orleans Park Sports Centre | 4 | Yes | Good |
| 71 | 1007951 | Richmond Upon Thames College | 4 | Yes | Not assessed |
| 77 | 1002385 | Shene Sports and Fitness Centre | 4 | Yes | Good |
| 84 | 1006756 | St Mary's University College | 6 | Yes | Good |
| 84 | 1006756 | St Mary's University College | 6 | Yes | Good |
| 85 | 1002977 | St Paul's School | 6 | Yes | Not assessed |
| 91 | 1002406 | Teddington Sports Centre | 4 | Yes | Good |
| 106 | 1002438 | Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre | 4 | Yes | Good |
| 101 | 1201294 | Waldegrave School | 4 | Yes | Good |

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Figure 4.1 Sports Hall supply in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames



Planned future developments

Future developments are planned to take place at Richmond upon Thames College, in Twickenham, where the 4-court hall built in 1973 is expected to be replaced by an 8-court hall.

There are also plans to develop a 4 court hall at Sir Richard Reynolds Catholic College, also in Twickenham.

At Richmond Athletic Association, the rugby club has plans to develop an indoor multi-sport facility, as do the Barn Elms Trust at their site in Barn Elms.

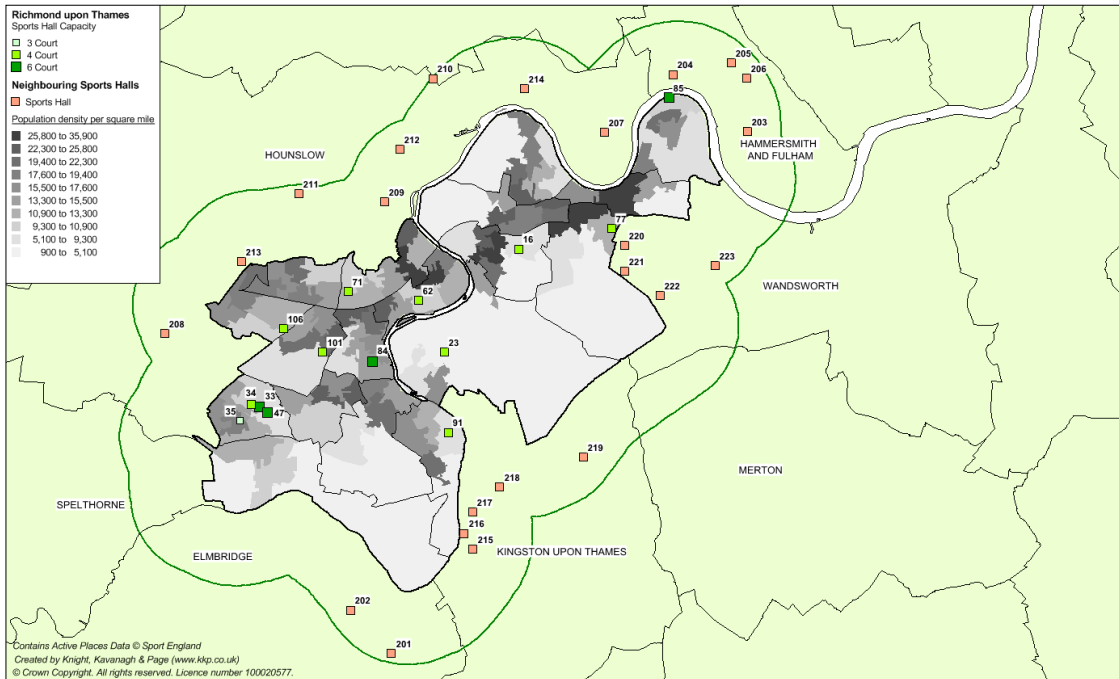
None of these future developments are confirmed.

Neighbouring facilities

Sports hall provision in neighbouring authorities are illustrated on Figure 4.2 below. As stated in the FPM report high levels of car ownership (76.4%) enable Richmond residents to travel into neighbouring authorities to access facilities.

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Fig 4.2 Sports Hall Provision in neighbouring authorities



| Map ID | Site | Courts |
|--------|--|--------|
| 201 | Hinchley Wood School | 3 |
| 202 | Esher College | 4 |
| 203 | Fulham Cross Girls School | 3 |
| 204 | Latymer Upper School | 6 |
| 205 | St Paul's Girl's School | 4 |
| 206 | Ealing Hammersmith and West London College | 3 |
| 207 | Chiswick Sports Hall | 5 |
| 208 | Feltham Community College | 4 |
| 209 | Gumley House Convent School | 4 |
| 210 | Gunnersbury Catholic School | 4 |
| 211 | Kingsley Academy | 4 |
| 212 | The Green School | 4 |
| 213 | The Heathland School | 5 |
| 214 | Brentford Fountain Leisure Centre | 8 |
| 215 | Surbiton High School | 4 |
| 216 | The Territorial Army Hall | 3 |
| 217 | The Arena Health and Fitness Centre | 6 |
| 218 | Tiffin School Sports Centre | 6 |
| 219 | Marymount International School | 4 |
| 220 | Bank of England Sports Centre | 6 |
| 221 | Ibstock Place School | 4 |
| 222 | Roehampton Sport and Fitness Centre | 4 |
| 223 | Ark Putney Academy | 4 |

Figure 4.2 illustrates the high number of facilities within a mile of the Richmond boundary. However, as with the supply of sports halls in Richmond the overwhelming majority are on education sites and not accessible during the day.

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Quality

As part of the study KKP visited as many sports halls as possible and completed non-technical inspections. Across the Borough the quality of facilities is good, with a number of schools having been rebuilt or seen significant investment in their sports provision in the past 12 – 18 months as part of a major school rebuilding programme.

Accessibility and Availability

As Table 4.2 below demonstrates that the Borough of Richmond upon Thames has high levels of community access to the stock of education sports facilities in the independent, public and university sectors.

Table 4.2 Hours of community use and key club users

| Map ID | Site | Courts | Community Use (hours per week) | Key Users |
|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 16 | Christ's School | 4 | 25 | Richmond Knights Basketball London Welsh QPR Richmond CC |
| 23 | Grey Court School | 4 | 15 | Richmond Volleyball Club |
| 33 | Hampton School | 6 | Unknown | Unknown |
| 34 | Hampton Sport and Fitness Centre | 4 | 45 | Hampton Badminton Club London Acers Basketball |
| 35 | Hampton Youth Project | 3 | 39 | Youth Services |
| 47 | Lady Eleanor Holles School | 6 | | Alumni |
| 62 | Orleans Park Sports Centre | 4 | 32 | Twickenham LTC Badminton, 5- A-side and volleyball |
| 71 | Richmond Upon Thames College | 4 | 45 | |
| 77 | Shene Sports and Fitness Centre | 4 | 45 | Volleyball Supersonic Gymnastics and Trampoline Club KOOSA Kids |
| 84 | St Mary's University College | 6 | | University Sports |
| 84 | St Mary's University College | 6 | | University Sports |
| 85 | St Paul's School | 6 | On demand | Barnes CC St Pauls Fencing Club Alumni |

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| Map ID | Site | Courts | Community Use (hours per week) | Key Users |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---|
| 91 | Teddington Sports Centre | 4 | 45 | Wheelchair Basketball Richmond Volleyball Club Badminton Groups |
| 106 | Whitton Sports & Fitness Centre | 4 | 45 | Badminton Groups |
| 101 | Waldegrave School | 4 | 20 | Richmond Knights Basketball |

Within the public sector access has been ensured through Community Use Agreements and the commitment of the Borough to deliver an in-house sports and fitness service. All of the sports centres we visited and analysed seem to be extremely well used during weekday evenings. The only exception being Grey Court School where access is limited.

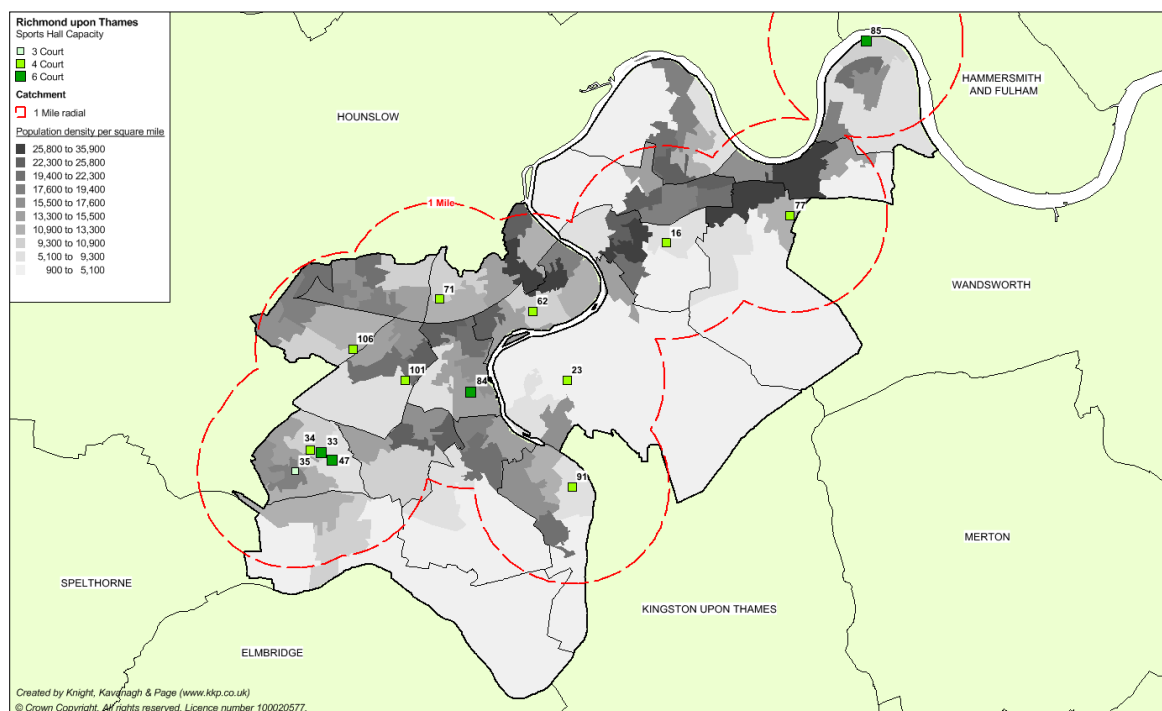
The main issue across the Borough is the lack of day time access to indoor sports hall provision. All the sports halls are on school sites and therefore only available out of school hours and during the holiday periods.

There are day time facilities in neighbouring boroughs however this necessitates an inter Borough journey for anybody requiring day time provision. The anticipated growth in participation will continue to create demand for access to sports hall space during the school day. This cannot currently be met in Richmond.

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Catchment Areas

Fig 4.3 Sports Hall Provision in Richmond one mile radial catchments



The industry standard one mile radial catchment, equivalent to a 20 minute walk time has been applied to the sports hall provision in Richmond. Figure 4.3 identifies that the majority of facilities are in the west of the Borough with notable gaps in the east (south of the river).

However, as all the sports hall accommodation within Richmond is on educational sites no sports hall provision is available before the end of the school day other than during the school holidays. This is a significant barrier in access to indoor facilities for a high percentage of the population.

In a Borough with many residents of retirement age, not working or perhaps working on a shift pattern there will be a lot of individuals whose ability to regularly access a sports hall is restricted by the location and availability of the supply.

Summary of supply

There are 15, 3+ badminton court sports hall facilities in Richmond upon Thames. The quality of the provision is rated as good. The Borough has seen recent investment at several school sites resulting in new provision at Teddington Sports and Fitness, Waldegrave School and Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre. All of the sites offer community access after school hours. Users are a mix of voluntary clubs, social groups and pay and play. Club users are the dominant group, not unexpectedly as many of the school sites are self-managed by the schools and clubs are an easier group to manage than pay and play users.

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Across the Borough access to school provision is good and appears well managed by the range of providers. Supply could however be modestly increased through more access to some of the school sites. For example, Grey Court School, Lady Eleanor Hollies and the Hampton Youth Project.

4.2 Demand

As previously identified the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames produces the highest Active People results in England. The demography and socio-economic profile of the Borough coupled with the relative high levels of education and affluence combine to generate high levels of demand for sports facilities and venues in which to participate in physical activity as a way of keeping active.

The dual use of public sports and fitness centres generate one million visitors per annum and another 32,500 people are estimated to be members of private sector local health and fitness facilities.

The Borough has a wide network of voluntary sports clubs many of which work alongside the Borough Sport and Fitness service to deliver sports development opportunities. The strong relationship between the sports and fitness service, the voluntary club sector and a number of facilities across the Borough is a real strength and has a very positive impact in giving clubs a very clear identity within a facility that they associate with a home base.

This relationship is working well within the sports hall activities of badminton, basketball and volleyball, all of which have a strong club base and productive sports development activity to bring new participants into the sport. It also results in a strong demand for court space on a regular basis, potentially to the exclusion of pay and play or more casual users.

During this study several of the new school based sports facilities have been re-opening. For example, at Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre, Teddington Sports Centre and at Waldegrave School, new or replacement halls have opened. Demand to fill the sports hall court spaces has been very high with booking opportunities, particularly those at peak time being taken up very quickly.

It is unfortunate that the sports hall at Waldegrave School was built to meet the old Sport England standard (33m x 18m) and did not meet the new 34.5m x 20m that can provide better spaces for minority sports and more flexibility.

This suggests that there is a level of unmet demand for indoor court space across Richmond. Potentially to achieve the 1% target increase in participation in the future additional provision may be required.

The FPM calculates a 6-court shortage in provision. The FPM run that concluded a six court shortage does not include Waldegrave School and the commentary has omitted Orleans School, which given the evolving community club use, despite the change in management structure, should remain in the analysis. Given the availability of these three school sports halls, the FPM implies that supply and demand should be in equilibrium. However, neighbouring authorities are all in deficit suggesting that some capacity is taken up by visitors from neighbouring boroughs. Several clubs would like more space and pay and play users cannot always be accommodated, particularly at peak times.

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Evidence suggests that additional courts space would be in demand. The demand section of the FPM suggests in most need of additional provision is the area in the north of the Borough.

Whilst the proposed new facilities being developed in Twickenham (Richmond College) will add to the overall supply, the development of this site will not help to meet unmet demand in the north or the lack of day time access to facilities. However the proposed 8 court hall at Richmond College as well as meeting unmet demand for court space is an excellent opportunity to potentially accommodate minority sports such as Handball, Futsal and Volleyball, all of whom have a presence in the Borough and would like the opportunity to develop these minority activities in specialist facilities. The new development at Richmond College is an opportunity to do this.

At Barn Elms a site has been identified by the Barn Elms Sports Trust (BEST) for future indoor development however no date has been established for the facility to be developed. Richmond Athletic Association (RAA) also have plans to add indoor provision at the RAA Ground and make their site more attractive for different sports as well as making the sports club more sustainable.

Many of the Borough sports hall sites have associated MUGA and artificial grass pitch facilities where managers are able to guide 5 – a-side football users outdoors thus maximising the benefits for indoor ‘minority’ sports. As such sports hall space within Richmond is generally used for indoor sports other than five a-side football.

Summary of demand

Richmond has an active voluntary sports sector with several large indoor sports club; for example: Richmond Knights Basketball Club, London Acers Basketball Club and Richmond Volleyball Club, all of which have high levels of demand for space to train and play. There are also several badminton clubs and a wide number of casual groups who want to play badminton on a regular basis. The clubs are regular users and fortunate that the wide number of sports halls on education premises are available to users most week day evenings and at weekends.

In general most clubs have managed to achieve the levels of court access required, although some would still like more space and hire price is cited by some as an issue, particularly for junior activities. The nature of much of the dual use provision is club orientated and without an indoor sports hall open throughout the day some latent demand will be going unfulfilled, for example pay and play badminton. However, across the Borough residents have a reasonable degree of choice in the opportunities available to pursue indoor sports. This is in part due to the strong voluntary club structure and the in-house sports development team which facilitates junior and adult activities at all of the dual use centres.

4.3 Supply and demand analysis

The Borough would benefit from longer opening hours at some of the dual use sites (e.g. Grey Court School at Ham). Some minority sports, such as handball, would like to work with the Borough and identify a designated ‘home’ venue to try and further develop its sport. Richmond has a resident population which is health conscious and wants to be

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active, this demand will continue meaning, under the current provision, and unmet demand for indoor sports will rise.

4.4 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with a number of key National Governing Bodies of Sport and other relevant partners across the Borough to inform this report. A summary of the main consultees relevant to sports halls is listed below.

The voluntary club sector had recently been consulted by Torildsen Barclay in connection with another study. It was agreed that these results would be used in this assessment report.

Badminton England

The Borough Sports Development team is engaged with Badminton England and is delivering learning and playing opportunities at a number of the dual use sports centres.

The strongest badminton club is Hampton Badminton Club based at Hampton Sports and Fitness Centre. The club offers opportunities at senior and junior levels.

Within Richmond there are several groups of 'casual users' who have been block booking facilities for group participation for a number of years.

England Basketball

England Basketball has limited resources for development activity and is currently very dependent upon third party clubs and schools to help develop the sport.

Within Richmond there are several basketball clubs. The Richmond Knights are a key users of a two court facility at Sir Richard Reynolds and the new four court sports hall at Waldegrave School. The London Acers are a key user at Hampton Sports and Fitness. Both clubs engage in development activity and are examples of good practice.

England Netball

England Netball would like to run participation initiatives in Richmond but are constrained through a lack of access to indoor sports hall space both during the daytime and after school hours.

Volleyball England

Volleyball in Richmond is represented by Richmond Volleyball Club, which is a very proactive club and another example of good voluntary club practice. The club works closely with the Borough and have benefitted from the innovative development of 3 beach volleyball courts (outdoor) at Teddington. Richmond Volleyball are still in need of an affordable indoor 'home' venue.

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Handball England

Consultation through London Sport has identified that Handball England would like to establish a club base in Richmond. The Borough has established very good relationships with the Richmond Volleyball Club and the London Knights Basketball Club. Handball would like to deliver a similar model of good practice but needs to identify a sports hall facility at which to base itself and begin to promote development activity.

Disability Sport

The RISE (Richmond Inclusive Sports and Exercise) initiative runs a number of different clubs and activities specifically targeted at disabled people age 11 – 25. The disability multi-sport club (funded through Sport England and organised by the Borough Sports Development Team) takes place on a weekly basis at different centres throughout the Borough and a wheelchair basketball club, run by the Richmond Knights, takes place at Teddington Sports Centre. Dance, drama and trampolining sessions are also organised termly by the Borough for disabled participants.

Club Consultation

Richmond Volleyball Club would like more access to facilities and felt that the Borough missed an opportunity to build a bigger sports hall facility at Waldegrave School. Hire charges are also an issue.

Teddington Thunder Netball Club would like to play in an indoor facility but find the cost of hall hire expensive.

The club comments are extracted from the Torkildsen Barclay Review of Public Indoor Sports Facilities in the LBRuT.

4.5 Summary

The indoor sports of badminton, basketball, and volleyball are well represented in the voluntary sector across the Borough. Volleyball and basketball are examples of good practice in sport and club development and several clubs in the Borough contribute to excellence and recreational participation.

Summary and challenges

The following summary and challenges in relation to sports halls can be identified:

- ◀ Richmond Borough has 15 sports halls on 14 sites which provide 69 courts.
- ◀ All of the 4 court sports hall provision is located on education sites limiting access to after school hours.
- ◀ The overall quality of provision is good.
- ◀ The FPM indicates a shortfall in provision of 6 courts, however the FPM run for this strategy, includes some inaccuracies. A request has been made to Sport England to re-run the model.
- ◀ The biggest challenge across Richmond is the lack of day time access to sports hall provision.

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- ◀ Four key indoor facilities are managed through the in-house sports and fitness service some (Shene, Whitton, Teddington and Hampton) the remainder are managed directly by the schools
- ◀ Club demand for access to the facilities is robust with several clubs demanding multiple sessions per week to meet the demand from team and recreational players.
- ◀ The Borough is home to a wide range of indoor sports clubs catering for competitive and recreational players.
- ◀ The cost of hire is mentioned by some clubs, particularly those organising junior development, as a barrier to further development.
- ◀ The biggest shortfall in indoor facilities is in the eastern part of the Borough.
- ◀ Ham / Petersham would benefit from more community access at Grey Court School.
- ◀ Additional indoor facilities at Barn Elms would help to meet demand in the northern part of Richmond Borough.
- ◀ Richmond Athletic Association would like to add indoor facilities and become a more multi-sport focused site
- ◀ Unmet latent demand, particularly for pay and play indoor activities would be eased via new indoor provision
- ◀ Proposed new provision at Richmond College is an opportunity to meet the facility needs of several minority indoor sports. The development of an 8 court hall at Richmond College would meet the Borough need for a sports hall to accommodate larger events and present an excellent opportunity for community sports clubs and organisations.
- ◀ It is recommended that any new 4 court sports hall provision should be built to the new Sport England specification 34.5 x 20 x 7.5m.

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SECTION 5: SWIMMING POOLS

A swimming pool can be defined as an “enclosed area of water, specifically maintained for all forms of water based sport and recreation”. It includes indoor and outdoor pools, freeform leisure pools and specific diving tanks used for general swimming, teaching, training and diving.

Many small pools will be used solely for recreational swimming and will not necessarily need to strictly follow the Governing Body recommendations. It is generally recommended that standard dimensions should be used to allow appropriate levels of competition and training and to help meet safety standards. However, relatively few pools need to be designed to full competition standards or include spectator facilities.

Single community pools should have a minimum shallow water depth of 0.9 m (if there is no learner pool) and a deep end of 1.8 m or 2.0 m. Where a learner/teaching/training pool is provided, the shallow water depth of the main pool should be increased to 1.0 m in order to better cope with tumble turns.

Training for competition, low-level synchronised swimming, and water polo can all take place in a 25 m pool, and with modest spectator seating, the pool will also be able to accommodate competitive events in these activities. Diving from boards, advanced synchronised swimming and more advanced sub-aqua training require deeper water. These can all be accommodated in one pool tank, which ideally should be in addition to the main swimming pool. A dedicated tank for deep-water use may be an essential requirement for some activities at certain levels of competition.

The NGB responsible for administering diving, swimming, synchronised swimming and water polo is the Amateur Swimming Association.

5.1 Supply

Sport England Facilities Planning Model

The Sport England Facilities Planning Model for the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames was undertaken using the 2014 National Facilities Audit data. The model provides a useful start point in identifying the issues and challenges for Richmond's swimming pool provision. The key summary of the FPM analysis identifies that:

- ◀ The number of swimming pools and pool sites in the Borough is in line with the London average. This is considered important as the number of pool sites impacts on the level of choice experienced by those residents.
- ◀ Within the Borough there are eight sites containing public pools providing over 2100 square meters of water space. Over 55% of the supply at the public pools is located at Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) and Teddington Pools and Fitness Centre.
- ◀ The age of the swimming pools in the Borough is a concern with no new public swimming pools built in nearly 40 years. Whilst four of the five public pool sites have been refurbished in the last thirteen years, the ability of these pools to provide a modern swimming offer is in doubt.
- ◀ The two key swimming sites in the Borough, Teddington Pools and Fitness Centre and Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure), are two of the oldest swimming pools in the Borough and therefore create concerns over their ability to meet the needs of

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residents in the long term. It is also likely that without significant investment, the cost of running these facilities will continue to increase.

- ◀ The FPM estimates that over 97% of Richmond upon Thames residents who want to swim can have their needs met. This is significantly above the London average (92.5% and, excluding the City of London, is the highest figure for all the London boroughs.
- ◀ The model estimates that nearly 60% of Richmond upon Thames residents who have their swimming needs satisfied do so at facilities outside the Borough. This reflects that over three quarters of residents have access to a car and therefore have more choice in terms of which swimming pools to access.
- ◀ The level of unmet demand in Richmond upon Thames is the equivalent of 1 lane of a 25m swimming pool across the whole authority area. This amount is not considered a significant deficit in provision. One way to create additional capacity to meet the growing population in Richmond is to ensure that all public pools are open for the full period at peak time, which is not currently estimated to be the position.
- ◀ All but one of the public pools is considered to be operating below 'full;' capacity at peak times. This means there is spare capacity making the experience more enjoyable for users accessing the pool at these times.**
- ◀ The FPM report concludes that the vast majority of Richmond upon Thames residents can have their swimming needs met, although a significant proportion of this satisfied demand occurs at swimming pools outside the Borough.
- ◀ The key challenge for the Borough going forward will be to maintain a quality offer for their residents with an old stock of swimming pools in place. The challenge is particularly pertinent at Teddington Pools and Fitness Centre and Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) with both sites having low attractiveness ratings which will only decrease without significant investment.

*** This conclusion is conflict with the findings locally which have identified that both public pools are operating at capacity and are unable to accommodate any additional users.*

Quantity and quality

The assessment is based on 12 swimming pools on eight sites across Richmond. In addition to the swimming pools identified below several pools have been excluded from the assessment because they are either too small, in private use or are lidos which tend to be seasonal in nature, and are therefore excluded.

Table 5.2 Swimming Pools excluded from the FPM assessment in Richmond upon Thames

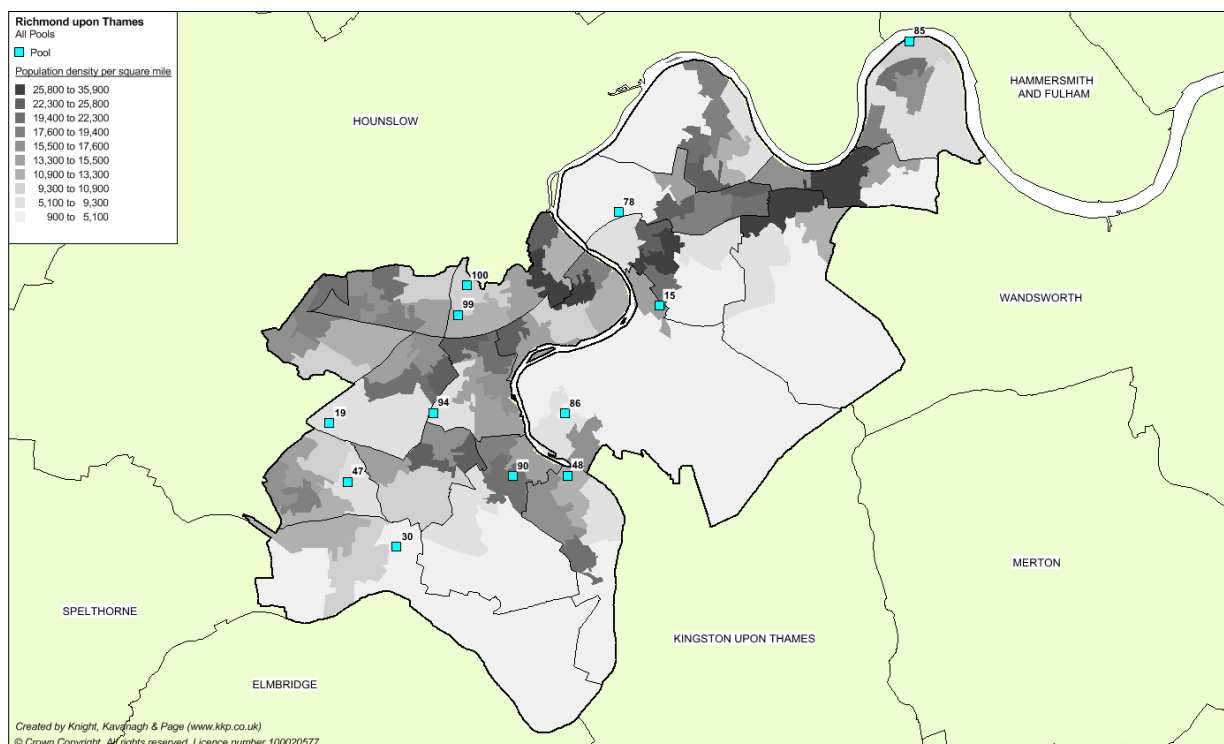
| Name of Facility | Reason Excluded |
|--|------------------------|
| Twickenham Fitness and Well Being Centre | Too small |
| Hampton Heated Open Air | Lido |
| Hampton Heated Open Air | Lido |
| Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) Richmond) | Lido |
| David Lloyd Club (Hampton) | Lido |
| Sheen Mount Primary School | Lido/Too small |
| The Mall School | Private use |
| The German School | Private use |
| The Harrodian School | Lido/Private use |
| Collis Primary School | Private use |

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| | |
|--|-----------|
| St Richards with St Andrews Primary School | Too small |
|--|-----------|

The FPM run has erroneously included the Lensbury Club as public provision. Consultation has identified that it is a private club.

Table 5.1 Supply and membership type of swimming pools in Richmond.



| Map ID | Site | Type | Lanes | Community Use |
|--------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| 15 | Cedars Health & Leisure Club | Main/General | 2 | Reg. membership |
| 19 | David Lloyd Club (Hampton) | Main/General | 3 | Reg. membership |
| 19 | David Lloyd Club (Hampton) | Leisure Pool | 0 | Reg. membership |
| 19 | David Lloyd Club (Hampton) | Lido | 3 | Reg. membership |
| 30 | Hampton Heated Open Air Pool | Lido | 6 | Yes |
| 30 | Hampton Heated Open Air Pool | Lido | 0 | Yes |
| 47 | Lady Eleanor Holles School | Main/General | 6 | Some |
| 48 | Lensbury at Teddington Lock | Main/General | 4 | Reg. membership |
| 48 | Lensbury at Teddington Lock | Learner | 0 | Reg. membership |
| 78 | Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) Richmond | Main/General | 6 | Yes |

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| Map ID | Site | Type | Lanes | Community Use |
|--------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|
| 78 | Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) Richmond | Lido | 6 | Yes |
| 78 | Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) Richmond | Lerner | 0 | Yes |
| 85 | St Paul's School | Main/General | 6 | Some |
| 86 | St Richards Primary School | Lerner | 0 | Reg. membership |
| 90 | Teddington Pools & Fitness Centre | Main/General | 6 | Yes |
| 90 | Teddington Pools & Fitness Centre | Lerner | 0 | Yes |
| 94 | The Mall School | Main/General | 4 | Reg. membership |
| 99 | Twickenham Fitness & Wellbeing Centre | Main/General | 3 | Reg. membership |
| 100 | Virgin Active Classic (The Twickenham Club) | Main/General | 4 | Reg. membership |

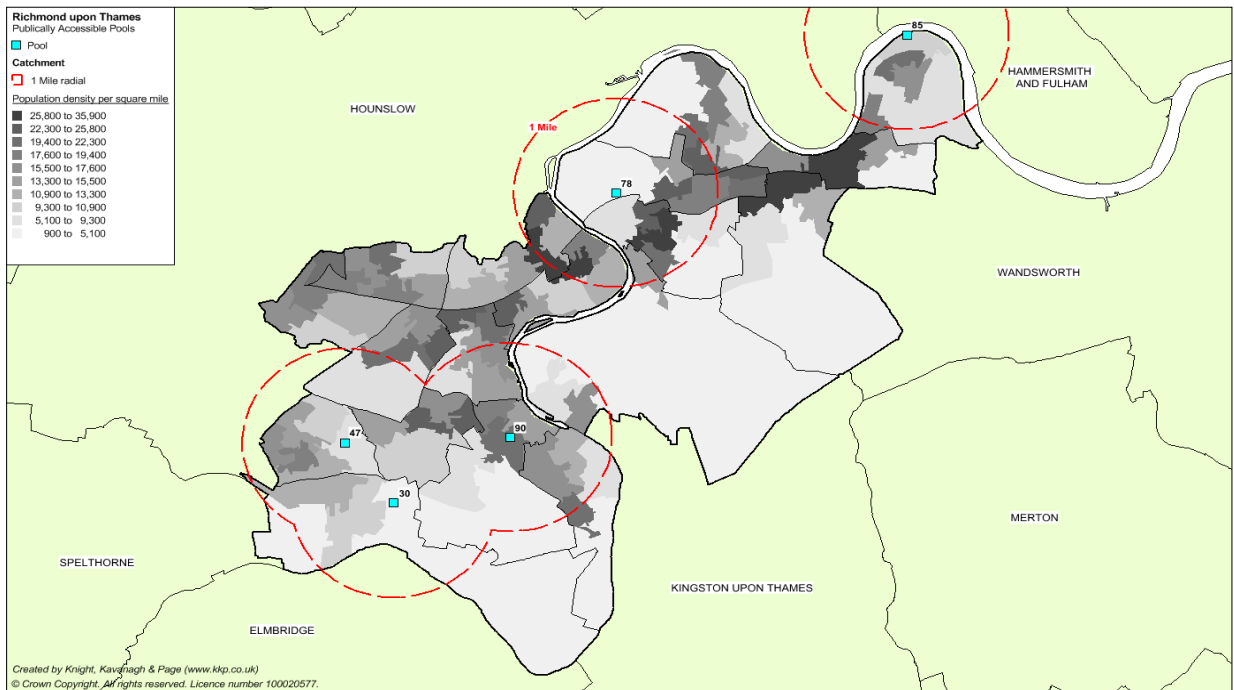
It is evident from Figure 5.2 below that Richmond, despite being in line with London averages, has a relatively modest supply of pools, and that residents are very dependent upon providers other than the Borough Council.

Whilst a number of pools are excluded from the FPM assessment they do make a valuable contribution to pool provision in the Borough. Of particular significance during the summer months are the ever popular Lidos. At Hampton Lido use is all year around and the facilities are home to a number of voluntary clubs. The pool is used throughout the year for water polo, triathlon and life-saving training.

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Community accessible pools

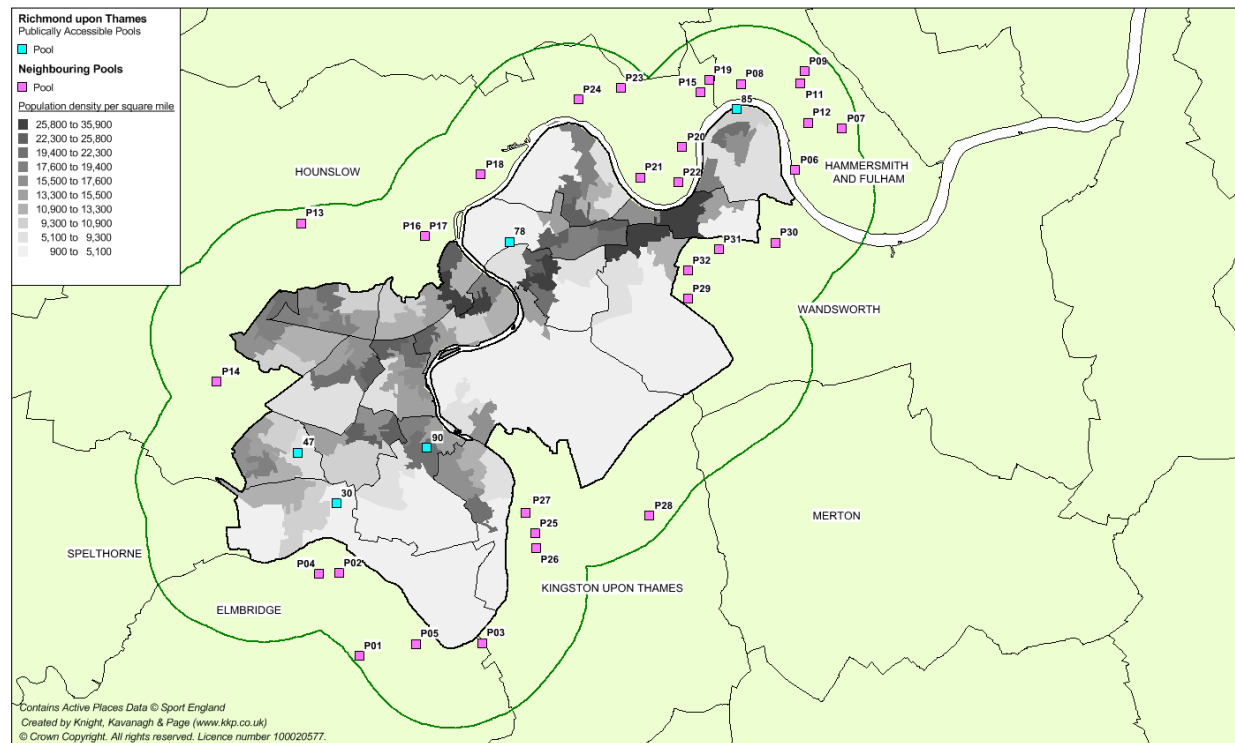
5.2 Publicly accessible pool provision in London Borough of Richmond – 1 mile radial catchment



If we consider the public swimming pools in the Borough and those on school sites that are available for club use (i.e. those pools where there are no restrictions to accessing the pool as a result of membership criteria) the picture changes significantly with considerable areas of the Borough not within a 20 minute walk of a publically accessible swimming pool facility. The figure above helps to illustrate the reliance on commercial health and fitness providers for swimming. Richmond is fortunate that many residents have the affluence to afford to pay membership fees.

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Figure 5.4 Neighbouring Borough Pool provision – 1 mile radial catchments



| Map ID | Site | LA |
|--------|--|------------------------|
| P01 | Imber Court Sports Club | Elmbridge |
| P02 | Pavilion Sports & Fitness Club | Elmbridge |
| P03 | Surbiton Fitness & Wellbeing Centre | Elmbridge |
| P04 | The Hurst Pool | Elmbridge |
| P05 | Colets Health & Fitness Club | Elmbridge |
| P06 | Fulham Fitness & Wellbeing Centre | Hammersmith and Fulham |
| P07 | Fulham Pools | Hammersmith and Fulham |
| P08 | Latymer Upper School | Hammersmith and Fulham |
| P09 | St Paul's Girl's School | Hammersmith and Fulham |
| P11 | Virgin Active Club (Hammersmith) | Hammersmith and Fulham |
| P12 | Charing Cross Sports Club | Hammersmith and Fulham |
| P13 | Golds Gym (Hounslow) | Hounslow |
| P14 | Hanworth Air Park Leisure Centre And Library | Hounslow |
| P15 | Hogarth Health Club | Hounslow |
| P16 | Isleworth Leisure Centre and Library | Hounslow |
| P17 | Isleworth Leisure Centre and Library | Hounslow |
| P18 | Kallima Spa (London Syon Park) | Hounslow |

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| Map ID | Site | LA |
|--------|---|----------------------|
| P19 | L.S.S.T | Hounslow |
| P20 | New Chiswick Pool | Hounslow |
| P21 | Roko Health Club (Chiswick Bridge) | Hounslow |
| P22 | Virgin Active Classic (the Chiswick Riverside Health & Racquets Club) | Hounslow |
| P23 | Virgin Active Club (Chiswick Park) | Hounslow |
| P24 | Brentford Fountain Leisure Centre | Hounslow |
| P25 | David Lloyd Club (Kingston) | Kingston upon Thames |
| P26 | Kingfisher Leisure Centre (Kingston) | Kingston upon Thames |
| P27 | Virgin Active Club (Kingston Richmond Rd) | Kingston upon Thames |
| P28 | Coombe Hill Junior School | Kingston upon Thames |
| P29 | Ibstock Place School | Wandsworth |
| P30 | Putney Leisure Centre | Wandsworth |
| P31 | Roehampton Club | Wandsworth |
| P32 | Bank of England Sports Centre | Wandsworth |

Figure 5.4 illustrates the significance of swimming pool provision in neighbouring authorities in helping to meet demand for swimming provision across the Borough.

Accessibility and Availability

The two public pools owned by the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames are managed by different operators. Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) and Teddington Pools and Fitness Centre which is an in-house facility. Despite the different management regimes both pools are multi-pool complexes and are able to provide a mixed programme of lane and general swimming, schools swimming, club access, lessons and classes with some sessions targeted at specific user groups.

At Teddington Pool there is a hydrotherapy pool provided for people who require supported exercise as part of a rehabilitation programme. There are several public sessions at the hydrotherapy pool per week.

Summary of supply

Public access to swimming provision in Richmond is limited to Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) and Teddington Pool and Fitness Centre. The supply is extremely well used and given both pools were originally build in the 1960's/70's they are in relatively good condition. However, there is concern that the aging stock will be expensive to maintain. Ideally both buildings need replacing to offer residents a modern swimming experience but uncertainty over future capital investment in new projects means no decision on future new build has as yet been made.

Other demand is met through independent school provision which is good quality and accessible to clubs and organisations. Neighbouring borough provision plays a significant role in meeting demand for swimming from Richmond residents.

5.2 Demand

As noted in the market segmentation swimming is the most popular activity amongst the residents of Richmond upon Thames with an estimated 29,400 regular participants. The

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Managers at Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) and Teddington Pool have both confirmed that the main and learner pools are extremely busy at all times of day and classes are regularly oversubscribed.

Across the Borough there is a high demand for swimming lessons. These are held at both the public pools and at some of the private members clubs, for example, David Lloyd and The Lensbury Club. The Trust running Hampton Lido also offers a lesson programme. The lesson programmes are regularly over-subscribed.

Many of the smaller pools, not included in the FPM analysis, run swim schools and make an important contribution to learning to swim opportunities across the Borough.

Both public pools have a resident swim club. The Richmond Swimming Club based at Teddington Pool is non-competitive whilst Teddington Swimming Club, which uses both pools is considered to be highly competitive. Both clubs are permitted dedicated pool sessions. Both pools allow club swimmers access six days per week. The clubs would take more water space if they could be accommodated. The high levels of club swimming are likely to be exacerbating demand at other times of day and adding to the feeling of the public pools being very busy.

Barnes Swimming Club use water space at St Paul's School. St. Mary's University swim club was until recently unable to gain pool access to Teddington Pool. It now has a 6.00am slot on a Monday morning at Teddington Pool. This is indicative of the pressure on the pools in the Borough.

The Lido at Hampton Pool is heated and open on a year round basis. The pool is run by a Community Trust which receives a small annual subsidy (£28,000) from the Borough. It has a non-competitive swimming club the Hampton Great Whites and also accommodates the Thames Turbo's Triathlon Club and a water polo club.

An increasing population and ambition to increase participation in physical activity across the Borough will continue to place pressure on the relatively modest supply of public swimming facilities, especially in the winter months when the lido element of Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) is not operational.

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Figure 5.5 Teddington Pools and Fitness Members

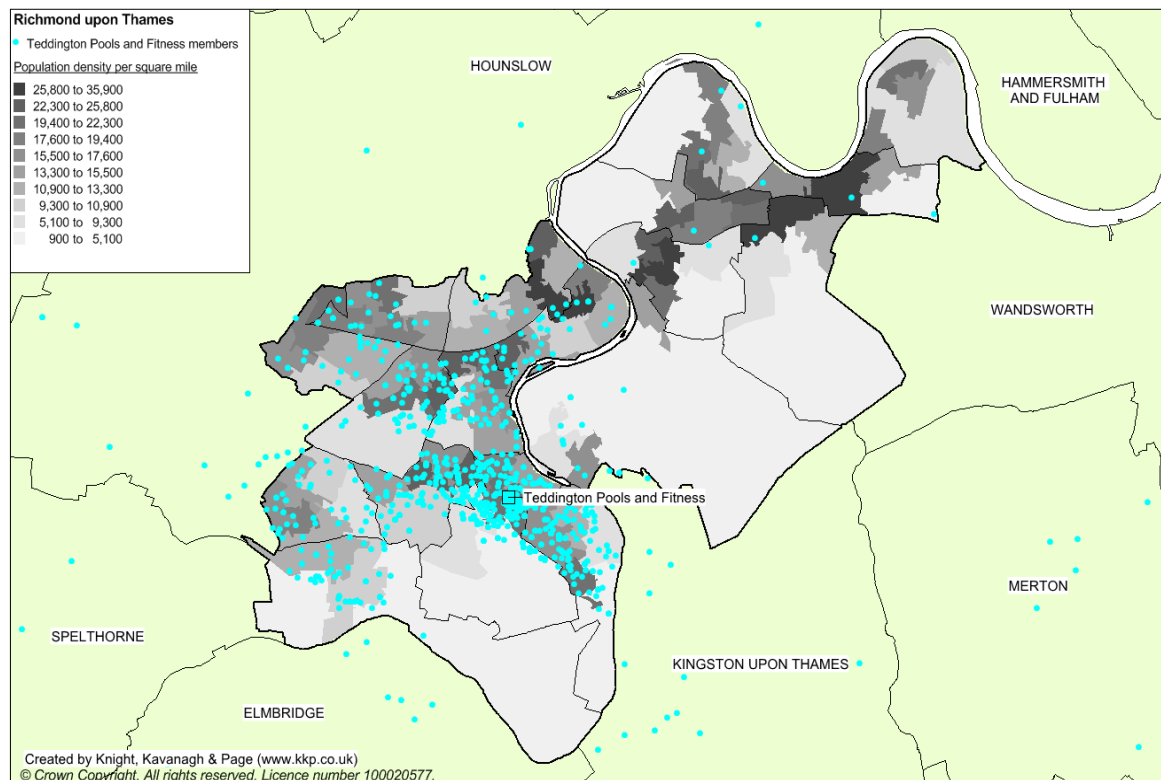


Figure 5.5 illustrates the home address of the members of Teddington Pools and Fitness. Interesting to note is the impact of the River Thames with very few members crossing the river to use the facilities. It also illustrates the high percentage of Borough residents who use Borough facilities, currently at 91% for this facility.

Summary of demand

Both public pools are at capacity particularly during peak times. The situation is exacerbated during the winter months when the lido element of Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) is closed and swimmers are less inclined to swim at the Hampton Pool. Although the Christmas Day swim at Hampton Pool is incredibly popular and helps to boost winter revenue.

5.3 Supply and demand analysis

The Borough is through a range of providers able to meet the demand for swimming. However all types of swimming activity are in demand and users are likely to experience busy pools with little capacity to accommodate more users without the facilities feeling crowded and uncomfortable.

The public stock is dated and unable to offer users a modern swimming experience. However, visitors attend in high numbers and swimming is the most popular activity in Richmond.

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The Borough has a number of swimming clubs providing competitive and recreational swimming opportunities.

As a result of a growing population and an increase in the anticipated activity levels it is most unlikely that the existing supply will be able to meet increasing demands for water space.

5.4 Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with the Amateur Swimming Association (ASA) and a number of clubs across the Borough to inform this report. A summary of the main consultees relevant to swimming pools is reported below.

Amateur Swimming Association

The ASA Divisional Business Manager for London and the South East has confirmed that the public pools serving the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames are busy. When added to the other supply both locally, and in neighbouring authorities, supply and demand are relatively well balanced although more water space might ease the pressure that some visitors will be experience when visiting local provision.

The FPM findings are felt by the ASA to provide a reasonable and realistic assessment of provision in Richmond. The ASA agree with the conclusion that more accessible water space would help to meet local swimming needs in Richmond.

This area of south west London is some distance from a 50m pool and the ASA has an aspiration to meet this gap in provision. Richmond / Wandsworth is acknowledged as a potentially good geographical location (between Ealing and Guildford) for an additional 50m pool to serve this area of SW London.

Club Consultation

The Triathlon Club would like more pool time to accommodate growing numbers. It has some access at Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) and uses other facilities outside of the Borough. Hire fees in Richmond are considered high.

The Teddington Sub Aqua Club shares concerns about hire fees and the lack of pool time. They would like a pool with more depth and have some concerns re health and safety features in older pool designs.

A relatively new sports club PURE Underwater Rugby Club cannot find a suitable pool in Richmond. As with the sub-aqua club they are concerned with dangerous features in older pool designs and pool depth.

Teddington Swimming Club would support the development of additional capacity and a pool that can accommodate competition swimming. The club would support the development of a roof to facilitate use of the lido at Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure). An alternative and better solution is a new 50m pool at Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure).

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(These club comments are taken from the Torkildsen Barclay Review of Public Indoor Sports Facilities in LBRuT)

5.5 Summary and key issues

In summary, the research has identified the following in respect of swimming pool provision in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames:

- ◀ Swimming is an extremely popular activity across the Borough. Lessons are regularly oversubscribed.
- ◀ The Borough has two public pools in Richmond and Teddington. This stock is old, potentially expensive to maintain and will find it increasingly difficult to offer visitors a modern swimming offer.
- ◀ High quality swimming pools in the independent schools sector (e.g. St Catherine's, St Paul's and Lady Eleanor Holles), made available to clubs and associations are making a considerable contribution to meeting local demand for water space, especially club training sessions.
- ◀ Private club provision at The Lensbury Club and David Lloyd, despite high membership fees, is playing a significant role in meeting local needs both for fitness swimming and swimming lessons helped by the affluent nature of the population who are able to afford the membership fees.
- ◀ High levels of car ownership across the Borough enable residents to travel outside the Borough boundary to access swimming provision.
- ◀ The established local swimming clubs would like more dedicated water time.
- ◀ Increasing interest in Triathlon is driving demand for swimming training and access to pools for triathlon club training.
- ◀ Population growth amongst the age groups demanding swimming and Borough aspirations to continue to drive increases in participation in sports and physical activity will continue to put pressure on existing pool provision.

The above issues will need to be considered within any future strategy.

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SECTION 6: HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES

Health & fitness facilities are normally defined by a minimum of 20 stations. A station is a piece of static fitness equipment and a larger health and fitness centre with more stations will offer a more attractive offer to both members and casual users. Larger facilities are able to offer members a wide range of fitness classes. Fitness suites can provide a valuable way for people of all ages, ethnicities and abilities to introduce physical exercise into their daily lives with the obvious benefits in health, fitness and wellbeing.

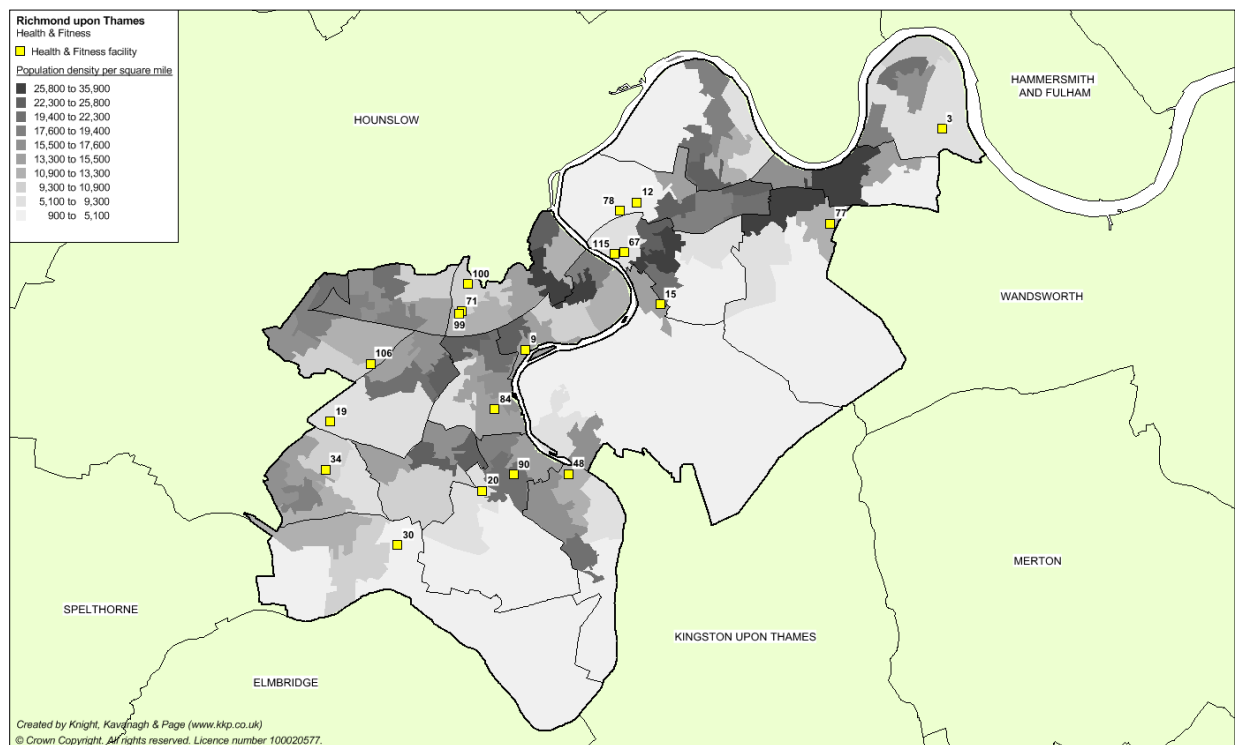
6.1 Supply

Quantity

As Figure 6.1 illustrates the London Borough of Richmond is well provided for in terms of provision for health and fitness. Our research has identified 20 health and fitness facilities, of which 8 accept casual users, the remaining 11 are facilities where a membership is required. There is a clear concentration of commercial membership facilities in Richmond and Twickenham.

Of the 19 facilities, if we exclude those with less than 20 stations the supply is reduced to 14 sites. Of these three offer casual use and 11 are commercial clubs where membership is a requirement of access to the facilities.

Figure 6.1 Health & Fitness Provision – London Borough of Richmond



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Table 6.1 Supply of Health & Fitness Provision (20 stations plus)

| Map ID | Site | Stations | Access |
|--------|--|------------|---------------------------|
| 12 | Cannons Health & Squash Club | 80 | Membership |
| 15 | Cedars Health & Leisure Club | 45 | Membership |
| 19 | David Lloyd Leisure Club | 138 | Membership |
| 20 | Fitness First Health Club | 77 | Membership |
| 115 | HITT Gym UK (Richmond) | 37 | Membership |
| 48 | The Lensbury Club | 82 | Membership |
| 67 | Richmond Hill Health Club | 68 | Membership |
| 71 | Richmond upon Thames College | 30 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 78 | Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) | 50 | Membership |
| 84 | St Marys University College | 33 | Membership |
| 90 | Teddington Pools & Fitness Centre | 46 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 99 | Twickenham Well Being & Fitness Centre | 90 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 100 | Virgin Active Classic (Twickenham Stadium) | 37 | Membership |
| 23 | Anytime Gym (Twickenham) | 75 | Membership |
| | Total Stations | 888 | |

Of the six facilities with less than 20 stations, four are within public sector ownership, one is community trust operated and one is are part of a martial arts club.

Table 6.2 Supply of Health & Fitness Provision (less than 20 stations)

| Map ID | Site | Stations | Access |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 3 | Barn Elms Sports Centre | 15 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 9 | Bu'sen Martial Arts & Fitness Centre | 10 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 30 | Hampton Heated Open Air Pool | 18 | Membership |
| 34 | Hampton Sports & Fitness Centre | 17 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 77 | Shene Sports & Fitness Centre | 19 | Casual Use /Membership |
| 106 | Whitton Sports & Fitness Centre | 19 | Casual Use /Membership |
| | Total Stations | 98 | |

As the membership maps below illustrate these small public facilities are meeting the needs of the local catchment area i.e. one mile walk time catchment

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Figure 6.2: Shene Sports & Fitness members

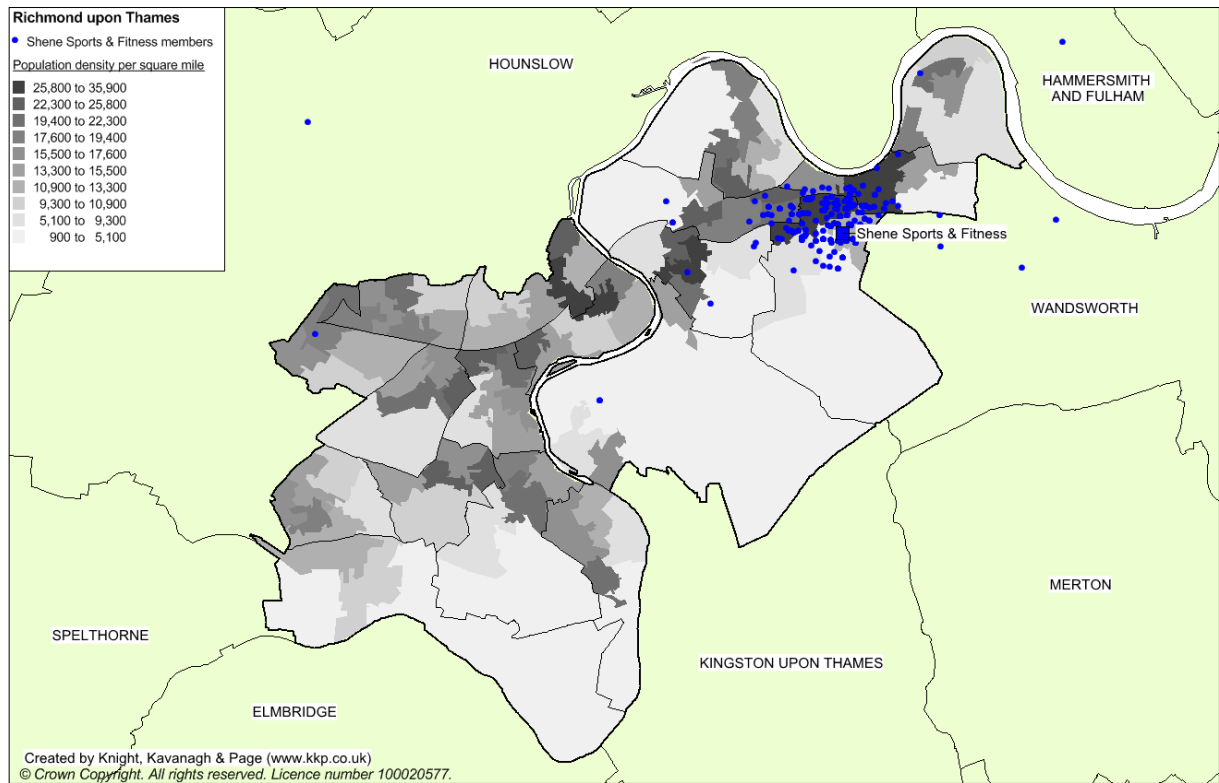
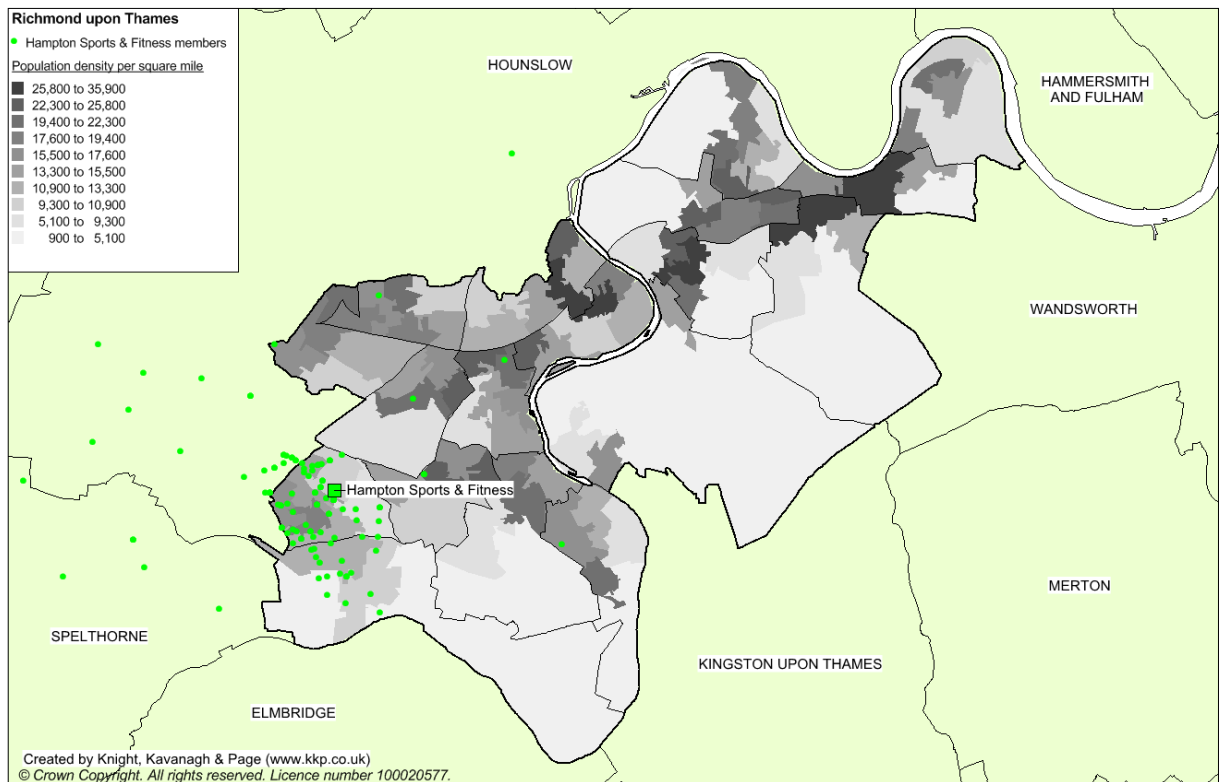


Figure 6.3: Hampton Sports & Fitness Centre members



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Quality

The overall quality of provision across the facilities in Richmond that have been assessed is deemed to be good.

As with the health and fitness sector across the UK, The Borough is seeing a gradual influx of budget gyms. The most recent to open is the Anytime Gym brand which has opened in Twickenham. Budget gyms offer gym access for an all in price, set at around £15.00 per month. It is relatively early days for this business model and it will be interesting to see what impact it has on the more expensive clubs and activity levels.

In-house provision is small but effective in meeting the needs of local users. The range of classes and group fitness opportunities is good.

The gym facilities at Pools on the Park (Springhealth Leisure) require investment to match the standards in other membership facilities.

Accessibility and availability

As the tables illustrate Richmond residents do have a relatively wide choice of facilities that allow casual users and gyms that require a membership. Most of the commercial gyms have extensive opening hours. However the dual use of school sites does limit access at some schools to after school hours only.

Local consultation

To meet local demand the Sports and Fitness Service would welcome the opportunity to reconfigure the fitness areas at the sports centre and increase the number of fitness stations available to the public.

Within the new facilities at Teddington Sports Centre there is an opportunity to add a small health and fitness gym.

Summary of Supply

Across Richmond there are a wide range of providers of health and fitness facilities. There are several of the main fitness chains – Virgin Active, Fitness First, Cannons and David Lloyd and a number of hotel / health clubs. Budget gyms are beginning to take an interest in the area and an Anytime Gym has opened in Twickenham. Casual users can access provision based at school sites where some access is limited to after the school day.

Many health and fitness facilities are experiencing a growth in demand for class and group based exercise, for example, spin classes, yoga, pilates and the many variations of aerobic dance activity. This is leading many fitness centres to try and accommodate additional studio spaces in which to host classes.

6.2 Demand

As seen in the Sport England Active People Survey and Market Segmentation data health and fitness is an extremely popular activity across the Borough. This is confirmed by

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managers at the Borough facilities who noted the high daily demand for access to fitness facilities. Many of the fitness classes operating at peak time are at capacity. Spinning (a cycle based class) is currently very popular, reflecting the interest in cycling as a fitness activity across the Borough.

Several of the Borough gym facilities are cramped with too many machines crammed into small spaces. Members look at quality of space as well as the equipment available to them. Richmond facilities where possible may expand without adding to the equipment supply.

Richmond, runs an effective GP referral scheme targeted at individuals whose health can be improved through a regular exercise routine. Demand for this service can be met through current supply.

In order to assess the adequacy of the quantity of provision KKP have developed a demand calculation based on an assumption that UK penetration rates will increase slightly in the future.

Table 6.3 Analysis of demand for health and fitness provision

| | 2012 | 2024 | 2037 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Richmond Adult population (aged 16+) | 151,013 | 172,261 | 193,791 |
| UK average penetration rate | 12% | 13% | 14% |
| Number of potential members | 18,121 | 22,393 | 27,130 |
| Number of visits per week (1.5 per member) | 27,181 | 33,589 | 40,695 |
| 65% of visits in peak time | 17,667 | 21,832 | 26,451 |
| Stations required (no/30 peak hours)* | 588 | 727 | 881 |

*The above excludes any comfort factor for fitness suites at the peak time which can account for the requirement of an additional 50%+ provision.

Richmond currently has a total of 1061 fitness stations across all sites. Based on the average national UK penetration rate, both at present and in the future (2024 & 2037) demand appears to be catered for. However, if national targets for activity levels increase then higher penetration rates should be achieved in the future. Furthermore Richmond upon Thames has some of the highest current participation rates in England. It should therefore be assumed that across Richmond Borough penetration rates are likely to be significantly higher than the national average leading to greater demand and a need for additional fitness facilities.

6.3 Summary

Health and fitness through exercising in a gym or class environment is a highly popular form of exercise across Richmond, appealing to men and women across a wide range of age groups.

There are many providers of health and fitness facilities in Richmond and the market is highly segmented. In Richmond there are many private providers, where price may restrict some users. However, the Borough in house service has focussed on providing good quality fitness provision at affordable prices. Demand for these facilities is robust

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and helping to provide a financial return that can be invested in other parts of the leisure service.

The geographical distribution of the main sport and fitness centres ensures Borough wide access to all residents. Demand for affordable health and fitness provision will continue and is likely to increase if more residents can be encouraged to add exercise to their daily routines. How the new budget gym business model impacts on the market is not yet clear.

6.5 Summary and key issues

- ◀ Visiting health and fitness facilities is an extremely popular form of physical activity across Richmond.
- ◀ Commercial providers will continue to expand and develop new facilities where they consider there to be unmet demand.
- ◀ The market is mature and highly segmented with a wide choice of casual use and membership based facilities.
- ◀ Investment is required at Shene Sports Centre to improve the fitness offer and make it more attractive to users.
- ◀ Investment is required at Pools on the Park to update the health and fitness offer and if possible add group fitness accommodation.
- ◀ There is an opportunity to add a fitness facility to the facility mix at Teddington Sports Centre.
- ◀ If access can be increased at Grey Court School, the local residents of Ham would benefit from access to a fitness gym / studio space within the centre.

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SECTION 7: GYMNASTICS

7.1 Supply

A specialist gymnastic centre has been developed at a previously redundant youth club building in Townmead Road, Kew. Established in 2000, the centre is run by the Richmond Gymnastics Association (RGA), a Charitable Organisation.

The RGA has been highly successful at developing recreational gymnastics programmes and providing facilities and training for gymnasts who want to go on to perform and compete at the elite level in the sport. The club provides one of only a few permanent full length tumble tracks in the UK and is the only one in London.

The building is provided on a rent free basis by the Borough Council. In exchange the RGA has been involved over a number of years in developing a highly successful outreach programme which has led to growth in membership to the point where the RGA is operating at capacity (1700 members) and holding a waiting list of some 2000 young people.

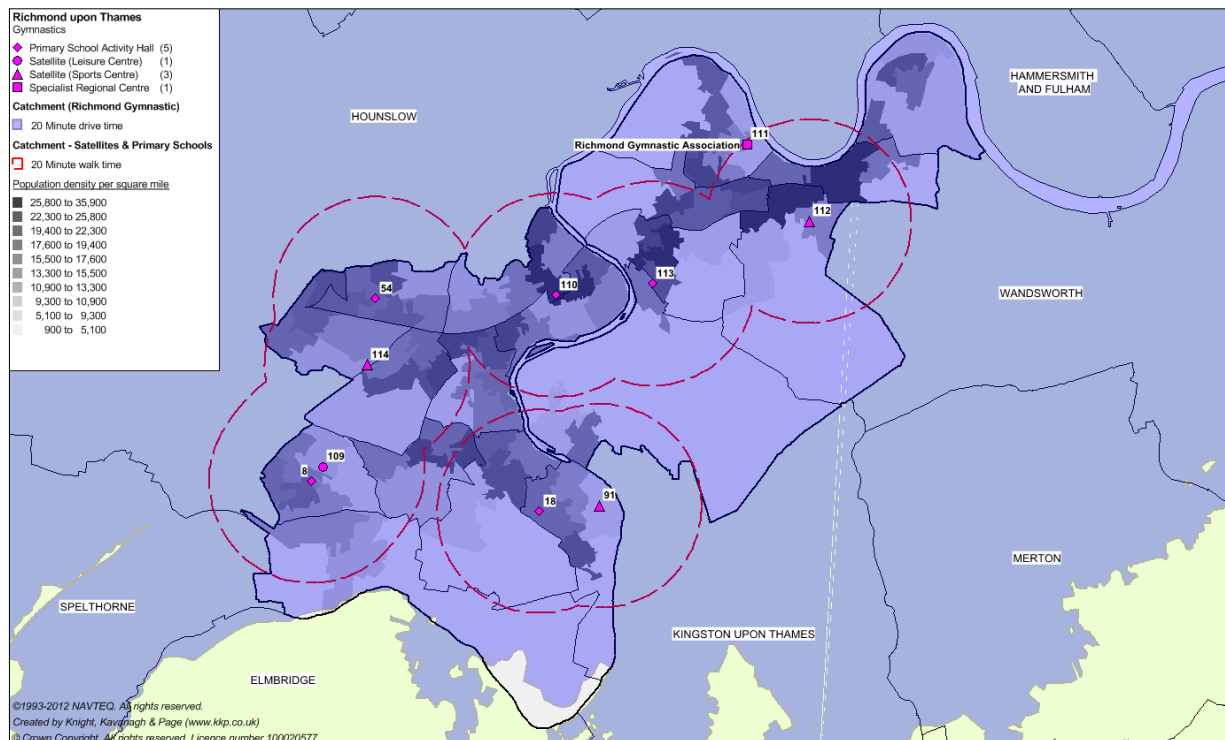
7.2 Demand

The outreach programme operates after school at a number of primary schools and from the four community sports centres. Map 7.1 below illustrates the location of each of the satellite centres and the 20 minute walk time catchment area. The map clearly illustrates the geographical impact of the programme across the Borough.

The development classes and recreational programmes are held in multi-activity spaces. The RGA provides the coaching staff and course administration. Attendees at the schools become members of the Association whereas attendees at the sports centre simply enrol on the course.

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Map 7.1: Gymnastics 20 minute drive time for Richmond Gymnastics, 20 minute walk time for Satellites / Primary Schools



Map 7.1 Key: Gymnastics on population density

| Map Ref | Site | Site Type |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 8 | Buckingham School | Primary School Activity Hall |
| 18 | Collis School | Primary School Activity Hall |
| 54 | Nelson School | Primary School Activity Hall |
| 91 | Teddington Sports Centre | Satellite (Sports Centre) |
| 109 | Hampton Leisure Centre | Satellite (Leisure Centre) |
| 110 | Orleans Infants | Primary School Activity Hall |
| 111 | Richmond Gymnastic Association | Specialist Regional Centre |
| 112 | Shene Sports & Fitness | Satellite (Sports Centre) |
| 113 | Vineyard School | Primary School Activity Hall |
| 114 | Whitton Sports & Fitness | Satellite (Sports Centre) |

The model is a classic example of a hub and satellite approach to specialist sports provision; an approach that has been highly effective in the development of gymnastics throughout Richmond.

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Richmond Gymnastics Centre has advanced plans to extend the Gymnastic Centre in Kew. By adding a mezzanine floor to house a second gym floor, the RGA estimates that it will be able to extend the capacity to accommodate an estimated additional 450 participants and therefore drive down the waiting list. The development proposal is supported by British Gymnastics and the RGA is optimistic that it will attract Sport England funding to help construct the extension.

The Richmond Gymnastics Association is an excellent example of a specialist strategic facility with a structured outreach programme that provides a pathway for young people who want to get involved in gymnastics at recreational and competitive levels. The proposed building extension will, in addition to easing demand from children wanting to take part in gymnastics, give the RGA some capacity to develop opportunities for adult classes which are increasingly in demand.

Summary and key issues

- ◀ The RGA is an excellent example of an effective and successful sports development model.
- ◀ The success of the development programme coupled with the popularity and demand for gymnastics activity across Richmond has created a need for additional specialist facilities at the RGA headquarters in Kew.
- ◀ British Gymnastics are fully supportive of the Richmond Gymnastics Association and the proposed new development.
- ◀ Expansion of the facilities at Kew will help to meet unmet demand for gymnastics in Richmond.

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SECTION 8: SQUASH COURTS

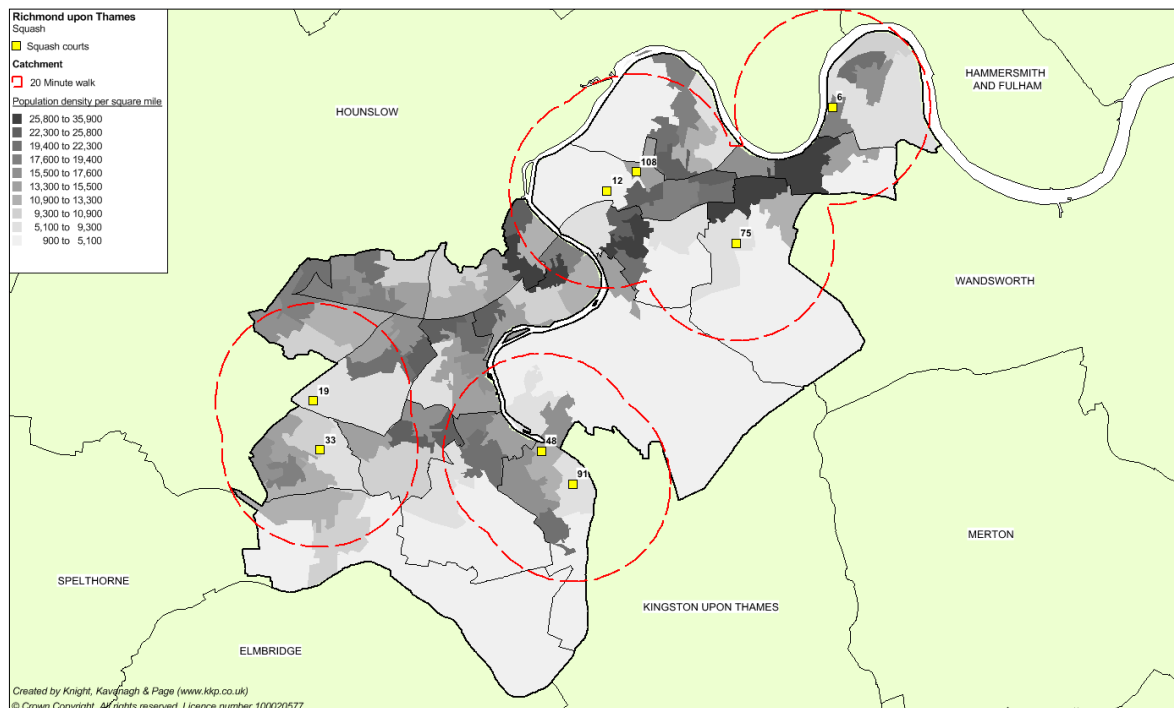
England Squash & Racketball (ESR) is the National Governing Body for squash and racketball on both a national and regional level.

8.1 Supply

Squash has over the past 30 years seen a considerable decline in popularity, with the result that many courts have been either demolished, abandoned or converted into alternative leisure facilities, mostly fitness suites.

Quantity

Across Richmond, research has identified 21 squash courts at eight sites. With the exception of Teddington Sports Centre, which has two courts, the courts are located at private members clubs.



Map 8.1: Squash Facilities in Richmond with 20 Minute Walk Time

Map 8.1 Key: Squash on population density

| Map Ref | Site | Courts |
|---------|--------------------------------|--------|
| 6 | Barnes Sports Club | 2 |
| 12 | Cannons Health and Squash Club | 5 |
| 19 | David Lloyd Leisure | 4 |
| 48 | The Lensbury Club | 2 |

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| Map Ref | Site | Courts |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 33 | Hampton School | 2 |
| 75 | Sheen Lawn Tennis and Squash Club | 2 |
| 91 | Teddington Sports Centre | 2 |
| 108 | Richmond Squash Club | 2 |

Map 8.1 illustrates the geographical distribution of the courts across the Borough together with a 20 minute walk time catchment area. Distribution across the Borough is reasonable with courts in both the north and south. However, access is limited with a membership required to access all but the courts at Teddington Sports Centre (map reference 91).

There are two disused and redundant courts at the Whitton Sports Association sports ground (TW3 2JD).

8.2 Quality

The squash facilities across Richmond borough are in good condition. The high number of courts at Cannons (5) and David Lloyd (4) provide opportunities for local and regional competitive events.

8.3 Supply and demand analysis

There is no evidence of unmet demand for squash in Richmond. The supply of courts located at clubs where a membership is required indicates that there is a continuing interest in the sport.

8.4 Consultation

England Squash and Racketball

The NGB is focused on growing the sport and re-building the popularity of squash. Recent exposure and publicity for the sport at the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games has helped to raise its profile.

8.5 Summary and key issues

- ◀ The supply of squash courts in Richmond is a valuable resource to help England Squash and Racketball develop these court sports.
- ◀ The two courts at Teddington Sports Centre play an important role in providing courts accessible to the public.

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PART 9: INDOOR BOWLS GREENS

Indoor bowls requires a standard bowling green, which is a flat area 34-40 m long. It is divided into a number of playing areas called rinks. The number of these varies, depending on the width on the green.

An indoor bowling centre typically comprises a single green with a number of rinks, and ancillary accommodation such as changing rooms, lounge/bar, viewing area, kitchen, office/meeting rooms and stores. In addition it will usually have designated car parking spaces. The size of the ancillary accommodation will normally vary depending on the number of rinks.

Many indoor bowling centres were built or converted in the 1980s and 1990s, with comparatively few built before 1970. The majority are purpose-built, particularly the more modern ones, with the remainder usually found on industrial estates in converted units.

The English Indoor Bowling Association is the body responsible for the administration of indoor bowls.

A successful indoor bowls centre requires a combination of the right location, design, and financial and general management. The following Sport England⁶ guidelines on catchment for indoor bowls centres should be interpreted in the light of local circumstances:

- ◀ Assume the majority of users will live locally and not travel more than 20 minutes.
- ◀ Assume 90% of users will travel by car, with the remainder by foot.
- ◀ As a guide, demand is calculated as one rink per 14,000-17,000 of total population.
- ◀ A six-rink green, therefore, is required for a population of 85,000-100,000. This will be dependent upon the population profile of the area.
- ◀ The number of rinks required can be related to the estimated number of members, assume 80-100 members per rink.

9.1 Supply

Quantity

Within Richmond there are two indoor bowls facilities providing ten rinks. Both clubs affiliate to the England Indoor Bowling Association and take part in competitive leagues.

Quality

The facilities are of reasonable quality and used on a regular basis during the indoor season (September – April). If funding permitted both clubs would like to replace the bowling surface, but neither is generating sufficient surplus to contemplate investment of this scale at the current time.

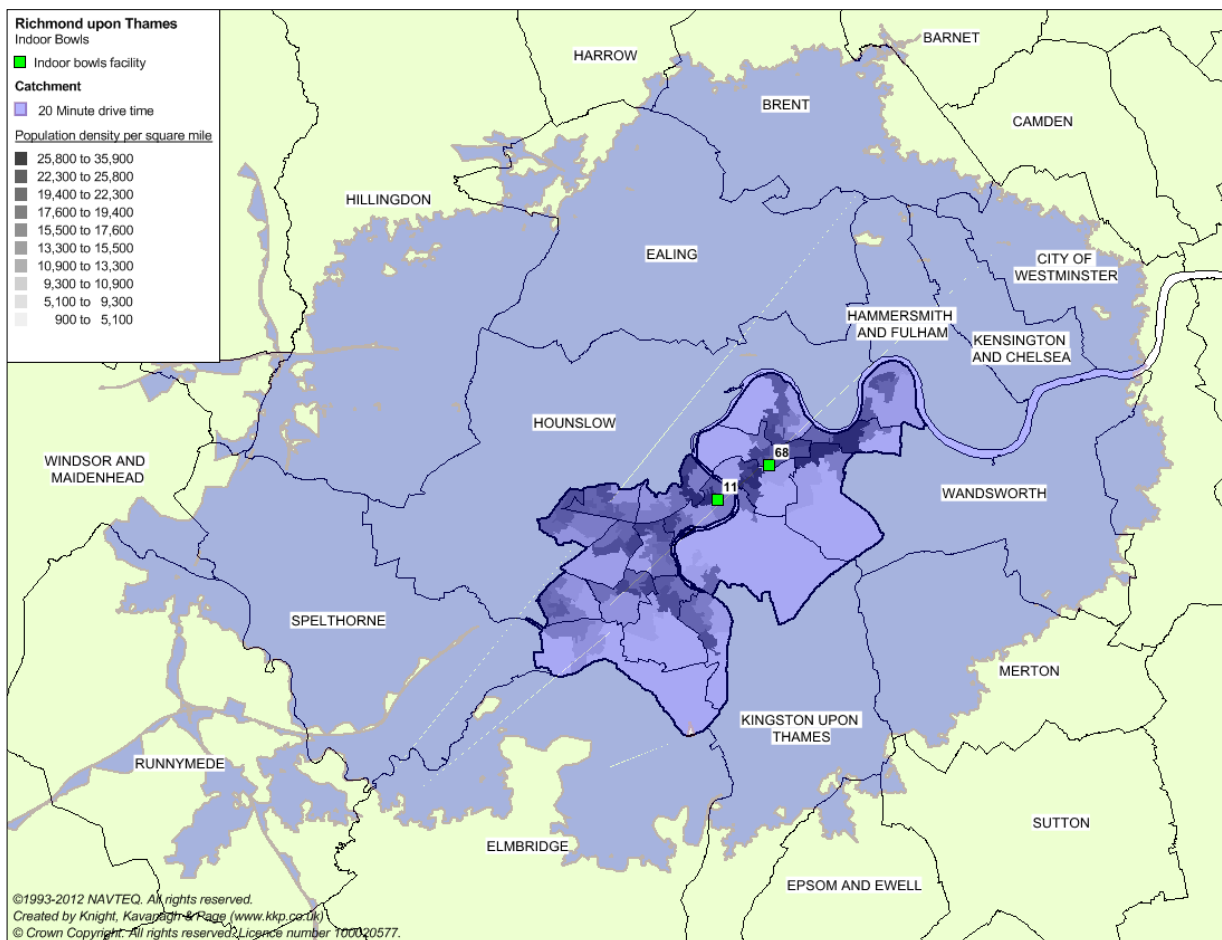
⁶ Sport England Design Guidance Note Indoor Bowls 2005

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Accessibility

The map below illustrates the 20 minute drive time catchment area and clearly demonstrates the regional role that a specialist facility like an indoor bowling centre performs.

Map 9.1: Indoor Bowls Provision – 20 minute drive time catchment area



| Map Ref | Site | Rinks |
|---------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 11 | Cambridge Park Indoor Bowls Club | 4 |
| 68 | Richmond Indoor Bowls Club | 6 |

Both facilities operate as clubs that require users to become members.

9.2 Demand

Nationally the demand for indoor bowls, despite growth in older age group cohorts, is in decline.

The current Borough population, anticipated growth in the overall population and specifically growth in the 65+ age group suggests that demand for indoor bowls provision

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should continue to be able to sustain the two centres. Sustainability may however be dependent upon good local marketing and management to recruit new members and sustain the necessary membership levels.

9.3 Consultation

English Indoor Bowling Association/Bowls England

The NGB is supportive of the two clubs in Richmond. Despite membership decline in some areas of the country the two clubs in Richmond remain competitive and enjoy reasonable levels of patronage during the winter playing season.

9.4 Summary and key issues

- ◀ Richmond has two indoor facilities providing ten indoor flat green bowling rinks.
- ◀ A national decline in participation in bowls will require both clubs to effectively manage the centres and recruit new members if demand for indoor bowling is to be sustained.
- ◀ The projected increase in over 65's represents a new target market for indoor bowls to attract into the sport.

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SECTION 10: INDOOR TENNIS COURTS

The Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) is the NGB for all tennis provision within the UK and administers the sport on both a national and a regional level. The LTA uses two terms to describe indoor building types:

Traditional

A permanent structure made of traditional materials using traditional construction techniques. This commonly takes the form of steel or timber portal frame spanning the full length of the court (including run backs) clad in a material to suit local conditions e.g. metal cladding, brickwork or timber boarding.

Non traditional

A permanent or non-permanent structure made of non-traditional materials using non-traditional construction techniques. Three types of structure fall into this category:

- ◀ Air supported structures (air halls)
- ◀ Framed fabric structures
- ◀ Tensile structures

10.1 Supply

Quantity

There is no dedicated indoor tennis only facilities in Richmond Borough. There are three indoor tennis courts at St Mary's University in Teddington but these are part of a multi-use area and the courts are in a hall marked out for a number of other sports and the floor surface is generic not tennis specific.

Orleans School sports hall, also multi-purpose, is used by Twickenham Lawn Tennis Club for winter training with juniors. The club's outdoor facilities and clubhouse are located on the neighbouring site.

The David Lloyd Club in the Borough only accommodates outdoor courts, reflective of the demand for space and the large area taken up by indoor tennis facilities.

Across the boundary at Roehampton, in the London Borough of Wandsworth, is the LTA National Indoor Tennis Centre.

Map 10.1 illustrates the 20 minute drive time from St Mary's University to the 30 minute catchment area for the National Tennis Centre. Within the 20 and 30 minute drive time there are a range of indoor tennis facilities.

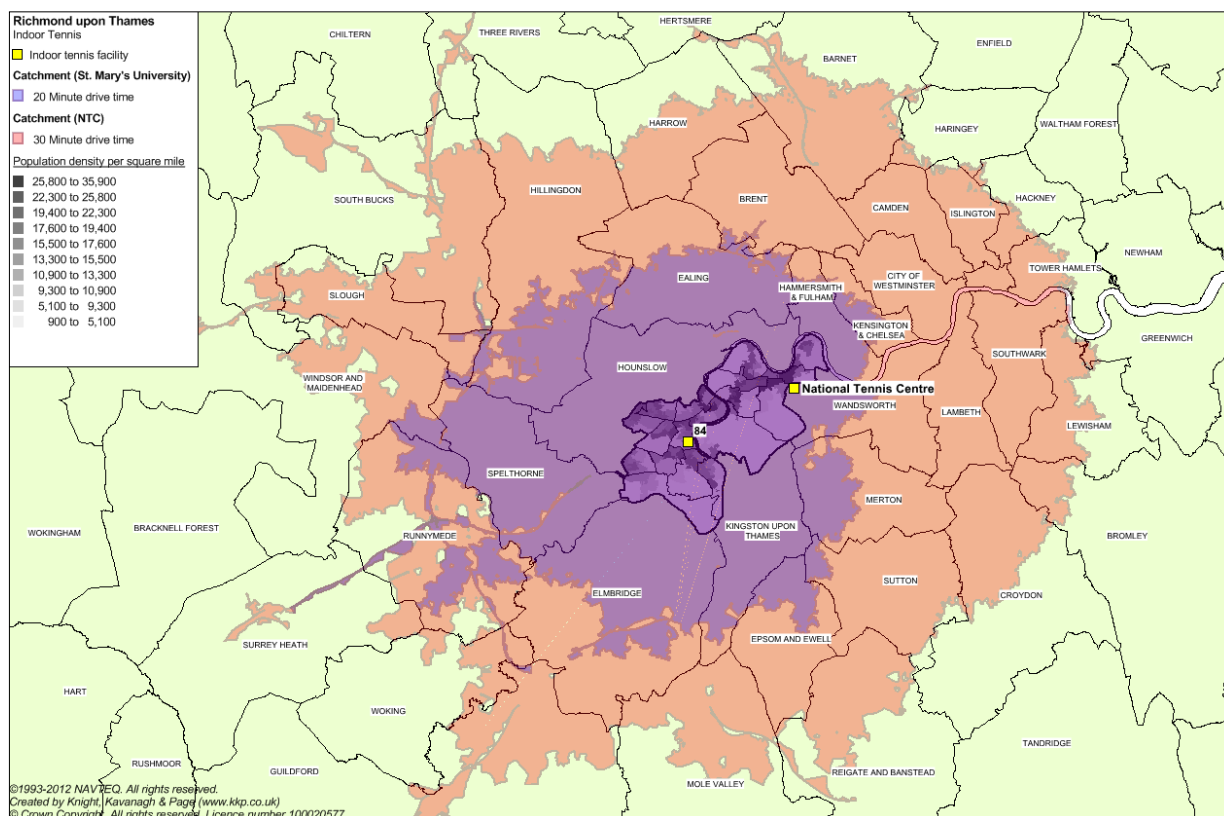
10.2 Demand

Indoor tennis provision is specialist in nature and whilst courts have not been built in Richmond Borough there are a number of commercial sites in adjacent Boroughs that are accessible within a 20 minute drive time (see Map 10.1).

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Demand for indoor tennis has not been articulated by any of the study consultees or by local clubs. This may however reflect the potential cost of development, sustainability of stand-alone indoor courts and the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land designations on many of the green spaces across Richmond that could accommodate indoor courts.

Map 10.1: Indoor Tennis with 30 Minute Drive Time Catchment on NTC



Summary and key issues

- ◀ Indoor tennis within the Borough can currently only be accommodated in multi-use facilities.
- ◀ The local David Lloyd Club has no indoor courts indicative of the cost of development and space required.
- ◀ Demand for specialist indoor tennis facilities is currently being met by facilities located outside the Borough boundary. This includes the LTA National Tennis Centre at Roehampton.

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SECTION 11: MARTIAL ARTS AND JUDO

Martial Arts and Judo are popular activities across the Borough with both adults and children. Research has identified a range of clubs and associations operating out of multi-sport venues. Classes are being held in studio spaces and school halls, many with sprung floors. Some clubs operate from premises with permanent matted areas.

Martial Arts instruction is often run on commercial grounds with instructors reliant upon teaching the martial art as a profession. Therefore, several clubs run as businesses as opposed to traditional voluntary sector sports clubs. In Richmond a number of such facilities / commercial clubs exist.

The Bu'sen Martial Arts club is located in premises in Twickenham. The Club, which has over a 1,000 members and provides instructors for much of the Borough martial arts development programmes, is being forced, through the expiry of its lease, to vacate its current home. The Borough Council is committed to helping the club find new premises in the Borough in which to continue to operate.

The Victoria and St John's Club, a purpose built DoJo is under threat from development and a number of applications for development have been submitted. It is essential that any redevelopment includes the re-provision of a specialist Dojo either on site or funded at an alternative site.

The opening and closure of martial arts clubs is generally regulated by market forces, meaning it changes based on supply and demand. This means that all demand is currently met and any increased future demand can be accommodated. The range of facilities hosting martial art activity also enables Richmond residents to access martial art activity within a 20 minute walk time catchment is illustrated on the map 11.1 below.

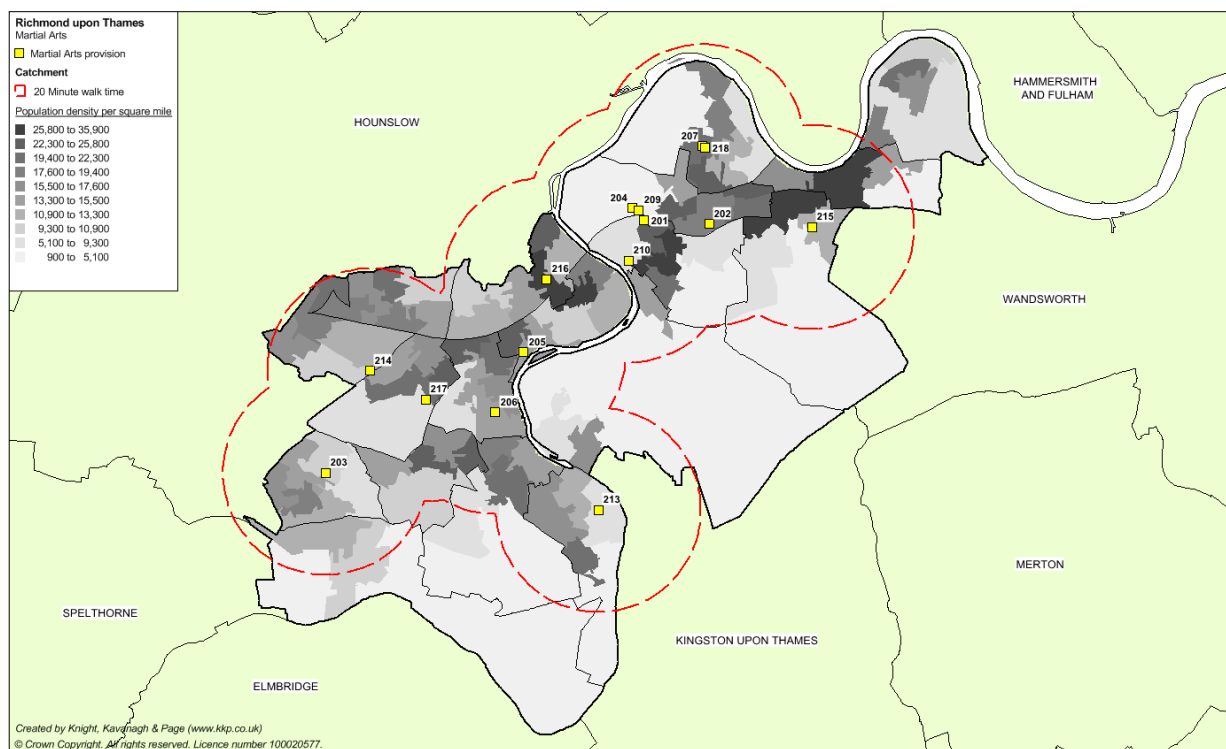
11.1 Supply

Quantity

There are 17 facilities across Richmond servicing the numerous martial arts clubs.

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Map 11.1: Martial Arts with 20 Minute Walk Time



Map 11.1 Key: Martial Arts on population density

| Map Ref | Facility | Club |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| 201 | Kew Road, Richmond | Richmond Academy of Martial Arts |
| 202 | Holy Trinity Primary School | Future Martial Arts |
| 203 | St Lukes House Education Centre | Komeikai Karate Club |
| 204 | Pools in the Park | London Karate |
| 205 | King Street, Twickenham | Bus'en Martial Arts and Fitness Centre |
| 206 | St Marys College | KDS |
| 207 | St Lukes House, Kew | Crouching Tiger Karate |
| 208 | Twickenham Methodists Church | Fujan White Crane Kung Fu and Tai Chi |
| 209 | Cannons Sports Club | UKKFF |
| 210 | Richmond & Putney Unitarian Church | Mountain River Tai Chi Chuan |
| 211 | St Marys College | Tora Kodo Karate Kai |
| 212 | Hampton Sports and Fitness Centre | Sports Development Programme |
| 213 | Teddington Sports Centre | Sports Development Programme |
| 214 | Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre | Sports Development Programme |
| 215 | Shene Sports and Fitness Centre | Sports Development Programme |

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| Map Ref | Facility | Club |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 216 | Mortlake Power Station Youth Centre | Achieving for Children (Youth Services) |
| 217 | Waldegrave School | Sports Development Programme |
| 218 | Victoria and St. John Club , Kew | Anglo Japanese Judo Club |

11.5 Summary and key issues

- ◆ Opportunities to take part in Martial Arts and Judo activities are available at a range of facilities throughout the Borough.
- ◆ The majority of classes are commercially operated and therefore governed by market supply and demand.
- ◆ Sports development in martial arts in Richmond is led by the Bu'sen Martial Arts Centre which helps provide qualified coaches and a pathway for the pursuit of development and elite performance.
- ◆ The relocation of the Bu'sen Martial Arts Centre from Twickenham Town Centre is a development priority and a site has been identified for redevelopment.
- ◆ Any redevelopment plans for the Victoria and St. John Club must make provision to replace the specialist Dojo facilities.

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SECTION 12: WATERSPORTS

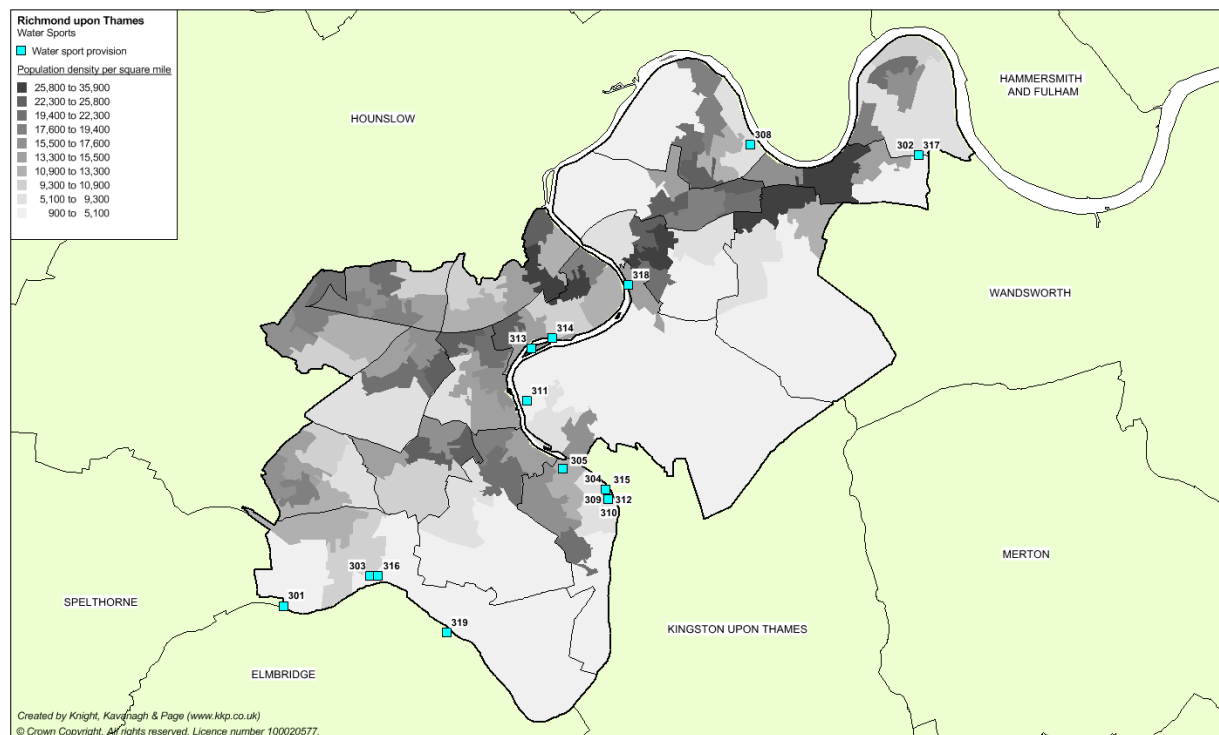
12.1 Supply

The River Thames is a key feature throughout Richmond Borough and as such provides a venue for a wide range of water sports. Sailing, canoeing, rowing, skiffing, motor-boating and dragon-boating all have at least one voluntary club in the area and some of the water sports are represented by multiple clubs offering competitive, recreational and learning opportunities.

Map 12.1 below identifies a number of the key water sports clubs situated in the Borough.

Quantity

A total of 17 sites were identified as offering formal organised activities for water sports within Richmond. This is generally through local member clubs, but may also be at an outdoor education centre managed by the local authority or via a commercial operator.



Map 12.1 Main water sport clubs in Richmond

Map 12.1 Key: Water sports on population density

| Map Ref | Club | Type | Management |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 301 | Aquarius Sailing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 302 | Barn Elms Boathouse | School Use | London Borough of Wandsworth |

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INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

| Map Ref | Club | Type | Management |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 303 | Hampton Sailing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 304 | Kingston Royals Dragon Boat Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 305 | The Lensbury Club | Facility | Commercial |
| 308 | Putney Town Rowing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 309 | Royal Canoe Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 310 | Tamesis Sailing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 311 | Thames Young Mariners | Facility | Local Authority |
| 312 | The Skiff Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 313 | Twickenham Rowing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 314 | Twickenham Yacht Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 315 | Walbrook Rowing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 316 | Hampton Canoe Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 317 | Souwester Sailing Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 318 | Richmond Canoe Club | Members Club | Members Club |
| 319 | Surbiton High School Boat Club | School Use | School |

Consultation

As part of the assessment of need an online survey was sent to the 17 clubs/centres identified on the map above. The following ten (59%) responded:

- ◀ Aquarius Sailing Club
- ◀ Barn Elms Boathouse
- ◀ Hampton Sailing Club
- ◀ Lensbury Water Centre
- ◀ Putney Town Rowing Club
- ◀ Royal Canoe Club
- ◀ Thames Young Mariners Education Centre
- ◀ Twickenham Rowing Club
- ◀ Twickenham Yacht Club
- ◀ Walbrook Rowing Club

The survey sought to investigate the quality of facilities and any issues which may be affecting participation. The table below identifies the facilities at each of the respondent clubs.

Table 12.1 Water sports club facilities

| Name of Club | Ownership | No. of Boats | H&F Stations | Comments |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| Aquarius Sailing Club | Rented | - | - | Clubhouse, slipway, car park. No disabled access. |
| Barn Elms Boathouse | Owned | 34 | - | Clubhouse, slipway. No disabled access |
| Hampton Sailing Club | | | | |
| Lensbury Water Centre | Owned | 133 | 56 | Clubhouse, slipway, launch area, car park. |
| Putney Town Rowing Club | Leased (2044) | 70 | 25 | Clubhouse, car park, slipway, launch area. No |

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| Name of Club | Ownership | No. of Boats | H&F Stations | Comments |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | disabled access |
| Royal Canoe Club* | Owned | 60 | 12 | Clubhouse, slipway and car park. |
| Thames Young Mariners Education Centre | Owned | 150 | - | Clubhouse, slipway, launch area, car park. |
| Twickenham Rowing Club | Owned | 60 | 30 | Clubhouse, launch area. No disabled access |
| Twickenham Yacht Club | Leased (2022) | - | - | Clubhouse, slipway. No boathouse. |
| Walbrook Rowing Club | Leased | | | |

NB: * Indicates that facilities are shared with other Clubs.

Quality

The quality of water sport facilities was assessed through consultation. Each club was invited to rank both the clubhouse facilities and water area available to them on the following scale:

- ◀ Excellent
- ◀ Good
- ◀ Average
- ◀ Poor
- ◀ Very Poor

In total, six clubs (75%) rate their clubhouse facilities as excellent or good, with only one (13%) providing a poor rating. Similarly, one club (13%) deem their water area to be poor, however the remaining seven (88%) rate theirs as excellent or good.

Table 12.2 Water sport quality ratings

| Name of Club | Clubhouse | Water |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Aquarius Sailing Centre | Good | Poor |
| Barn Elms Boathouse | Poor | Good |
| Hampton Sailing Club | Not assessed | Not assessed |
| Lensbury Water Centre | Excellent | Excellent |
| Putney Town Rowing Club | Good | Good |
| Royal Canoe Club | Excellent | Excellent |
| Thames Young Mariners Education Centre | Average | Good |
| Twickenham Rowing Club | Good | Good |
| Twickenham Yacht Club | Good | Good |
| Walbrook Rowing Club | Not assessed | Not assessed |

Barn Elms Boathouse rates its clubhouse as poor due to the age and size of the facility, stating that it is in need of refurbishing and expanding. As well as this, the building does not currently provide access for disabled users, which is also a problem at Putney Town Rowing Club, Twickenham Rowing Club and Aquarius Sailing Club.

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Aquarius Sailing Club considers its water area to be of a poor standard after recent problems due to flooding. This results in members being unable to use the facilities during inclement weather, which in turn drives members away from the Club.

Other issues relating to clubhouse quality and water area quality are listed below:

- ✦ Twickenham Rowing Club believe membership would be higher if river conditions improved.
- ✦ Thames Young Mariners Education Centre remark that leaky lock-gates mean that certain activities cannot be participated in at certain times as it causes low water levels.
- ✦ Putney Town Rowing Club and Aquarius Sailing Club have had issues with vandalism and theft due to poor security.

Twickenham Rowing Club, Twickenham Yacht Club and Royal Canoe Club have recently received funding (Sport England, Lottery) in order to improve the quality of their facilities.

Accessibility and availability

Although 14 out of the 17 clubs are private member clubs, none currently operate a waiting list and membership is open to all.

As noted above disability access has been identified as an issue, although it is not clear if the lack of access is inhibiting participation by disabled persons.

12.2 Demand

The study has not identified unmet demand for water sport provision. It has identified a wide range of clubs which appear able to provide opportunities for people of all ages to learn water sport activities and join a club facility if they want to.

As well as this, membership within clubs has recently increased. Four clubs (50%) report that adult membership has grown over the last three years and five clubs (63%) report that junior membership has risen. No clubs reported a decrease in membership.

The table below provides a breakdown of the current number of members within each club that responded to the survey. As previously mentioned, no club currently operates a waiting list, meaning that each club has the capacity for further growth if required.

Table 2.3 Membership of clubs

| Name of Club | Adult Males | Adult Females | Junior Males | Junior Females |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Aquarius Sailing Centre | 57 | 16 | 10 | 8 |
| Barn Elms Boathouse | 15 | 30 | 30 | 50 |
| Hampton Sailing Club | 80 | 80 | 20 | 20 |
| Lensbury Water Sports Centre* | 3000 | 3000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| Putney Town Rowing Club | 150 | - | 150 | - |
| Royal Canoe Club | 89 | 31 | 17 | 29 |
| Thames Young Mariners | - | - | - | - |

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| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Education Centre | | | | |
| Twickenham Rowing Club | 230 | 135 | 30 | 28 |
| Twickenham Yacht Club | 143 | 87 | 6 | 4 |
| Walbrook Rowing Club | 35 | 35 | 20 | 30 |

**Lensbury Club members*

Demand issues

Although the majority of clubs state that their membership is at an all-time high, some concerns affecting demand were revealed during consultation. It is believed that solving the following problems would see a further increase in demand:

- ✦ Royal Canoe Club report that difficulty obtaining qualified coaches prevents membership from growing.
- ✦ Twickenham Yacht Club is looking to provide more Dinghies so that those potential members without their own boats can join.
- ✦ Twickenham Rowing Club state that it is difficult to attract junior members as schools do not introduce water sports to pupils.
- ✦ Hampton Sailing Club would like opportunities to advertise for members at sports centres
- ✦ Walbrook Rowing Club would like access to an indoor rowing tank

Furthermore, as previously mentioned, improving disabled access to certain facilities may see a rise in disabled participation.

14.5 Summary and key issues

- ✦ Richmond benefits from a high level of River Thames water frontage.
- ✦ There are 17 sites identified that cater for water sports and are able to use the natural resources of the river to pursue a range of different sports and activities.
- ✦ The retention of existing water sports clubs and facilities are essential and pressure for alternative commercial developments should be resisted.
- ✦ The club structure and water sport training facilities available along the river provide opportunities for people of all ages to learn and participate in water activities.
- ✦ Most clubs enjoy excellent or good facilities.
- ✦ Access for disabled participants and reports of flooding are potentially the biggest challenge for many clubs.
- ✦ None of the clubs have reported waiting lists for membership and the majority have seen membership increasing.
- ✦ A lack of qualified coaches and water sports not being introduced at schools are issues negatively affecting membership.
- ✦ The Sea Scouts are advancing plans for a new water sports pavilion in Petersham / Ham.

LONDON BOROUGH OF RICHMOND UPON THAMES

INDOOR SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SECTION 13: CONCLUSIONS AND SWOT ANALYSIS

The following conclusions, in the form of a SWOT analysis can be drawn from the assessment. A future Strategy will need to consider how it addresses these in order to make the service and facility provision stronger and deliver the outcomes required of the Council and the residents.

Strengths

- ◀ High levels of physical activity amongst Borough residents and low levels of inactivity
- ◀ High numbers of active voluntary sports clubs across a wide range of sports
- ◀ High performing authority within Active People
- ◀ Many affluent users who can afford to pay
- ◀ Wide range of facilities at dual use sites with good community access
- ◀ Recent investment in school / dual use provision
- ◀ Strength of dual use agreements
- ◀ Borough sports and fitness service
- ◀ In-house management of facilities
- ◀ Numbers of residents using public sports facilities (1 million visits per annum)
- ◀ New sports hall facilities at Whitton Sports and Fitness Centre, Teddington Sports Centre, Waldegrave School
- ◀ High quality independent school sports facilities with some public accessibility
- ◀ Scale and diversity of provision at St Mary's University
- ◀ Richmond Gymnastics Club – specialist provision and sports development model of good practice
- ◀ Diversity of choice amongst health and fitness providers
- ◀ Access to specialist provision nearby for majority of sports
- ◀ River Thames with network of good water sports facilities and voluntary clubs

Weaknesses

- ◀ Lack of daytime access to indoor sports hall provision
- ◀ Pressure on public swimming facilities
- ◀ Overall age of pool stock
- ◀ Access to capital funding for replacement of pool stock
- ◀ Lack of specialist facilities for minority sports. E.g. volleyball, handball, futsal and netball
- ◀ Disabled access to the River Thames for water sports

Opportunities

- ◀ Affluent, educated residents who regard physical activity a high priority
- ◀ 2016 change in management at Pools on the Park (Spring Health) (Springhealth) is a opportunity for partnership investment
- ◀ 2015 Rugby World Cup
- ◀ Projected changes to Borough age structure
- ◀ Proposed extension at Richmond Gymnastics Centre
- ◀ Proposed new 8 court hall at Richmond upon Thames College
- ◀ Proposed new 4 court sports hall at Sir Richard Reynolds Catholic School
- ◀ Proposed Barn Elms Sports Trust site for indoor provision

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◀ RAA indoor multi-sport development plans

Threats

- ◀ Oversubscribed / busy facilities
- ◀ Increasing cost of maintaining old swimming pools
- ◀ Ability of existing facilities to cope with increased demand for swimming
- ◀ Rising childhood obesity levels
- ◀ Rising population increasing facility demands that cannot be met
- ◀ High reliance on partner agencies for access to facilities
- ◀ Hire charges have been referenced by some clubs as a barrier to hire and sports development
- ◀ River Thames flooding and water quality