

**Committee: Sustainable Communities Overview & Scrutiny Panel**

**Date: 4 July 2017**

Wards: All

Subject: Children's Play & Health Provisions in Merton - Children's playgrounds & other play & health facilities in Merton's public parks

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## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A. Sustainable Communities Overview and Scrutiny (O&S) note and comment upon the current provisions for children's playgrounds and facilities in Merton's public parks.
- B. O&S note and comment upon the clear links to the childhood obesity programme of work taking place to reduce childhood obesity in the borough and objectives to increase utilisation of open and green spaces.
- C. O&S to note and comment upon the development of recommendations to increase utilisation of children's playgrounds and open spaces in Merton based on evidence and best practice as well as resident feedback from the Great Weight Debate Merton (resident engagement on childhood obesity). This is to be developed in collaboration between Public Health and Environment and Regeneration. This work will:
  - i. Build upon the Sustainable Communities and Transport chapter of Merton's Local Community Plan 2013. This work will provide valuable data/information that would support the development of new Merton's Open Spaces Strategy (MOSS).
  - ii. Inform council contractors maintaining Merton's parks and open spaces.

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## 1. PURPOSE OF REPORT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1. This report summarises the provision of play and health-related facilities provided and managed by the London Borough of Merton within its parks and open spaces, whose target audience is principally children and young people.
- 1.2. The report also draws on the Health and Well-being priority to reduce childhood obesity in the borough and the links with utilisation and access to parks, green

and open spaces for physical activity for children and young people and families. The report highlights the Director of Public Health's Annual Public Health Report 2016/17 titled 'Tackling Childhood Obesity Together' and Merton's Child Healthy Weight Action Plan with recommendations for taking this work forward.

## **2. DETAILS**

### **2.1. Background**

2.1.1. LBM's Greenspaces portfolio encompasses over 570ha of open space. The portfolio includes various play and sporting opportunities, some of general appeal and other specifically targeted at youngsters.

2.1.2. In general terms, these facilities are considered to be popular places for recreational fun and enjoyment, most especially those located within our larger, high-profile parks.

2.1.3. Accessible, safe green space is shown to reduce mental distress, depression and Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) symptoms in children. Access to a garden or living a short distance to/from green areas, as well as having the potential to lead to improvements in the environment, are associated with a general improvement in mental health and wellbeing<sup>1</sup>. Open space provides a platform for community activities, social interaction, physical activity and recreation, as well as reducing social isolation, improving community cohesion and positively affecting the wider determinants of health<sup>2</sup>.

2.1.4. The Marmot Review and NICE (National Institute of Health Care and Clinical Excellence) show evidence that the presence of good quality outdoor green spaces encourages physical activity<sup>3</sup> which is key to living a healthy lifestyle reducing the risk of a wide range of health issues such as cardiovascular diseases, obesity, type 2 diabetes and mental/physical health.

2.1.5. Good physical activity habits in childhood and adolescence are more likely to be carried into adulthood. Local open green spaces are a key asset which can be utilised by people for physical activity. In Merton, a national survey of 15-year-olds showed:

- Only 11.8% of 15-year-olds in Merton meet the World Health Organization's guideline of an hour of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity per day.
- 71.2% of 15-year-olds spend an average of seven hours a day on sedentary activities, including time watching television and using computers.

Both of these are similar levels to London and England levels.

2.1.5 Just over 1 in 4 Merton adults are physically inactive in Merton. More than half of adults participate in walking at least 5 times a week and only 1 in 25 take part in cycling 3 times a week as part of physical activity in the borough.

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<sup>1</sup> Use of small public urban green spaces and health benefits, Peschardt, K. K., Schipperijn, J., & Stigsdotter, U. K. (2012) Use of small public urban green spaces (SPUGS). *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 11 (3), 235-244

<sup>2</sup> CABE. Future health: sustainable places for health and wellbeing - Summary 2009. Available from: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095336/http://www.cabe.org.uk/files/future-health.pdf>

## 2.2 Current Greenspace Provisions

2.2.1 Merton is one of the greenest boroughs in London. There are more than 115 separate parks and open spaces and 18% of the borough is open space overall, compared to 10% London average (See Map 1 for distribution of green space across borough). The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) includes an indicator which measures the utilisation of outdoor space for health and exercise reasons based on survey responses. Even though trends show that utilisation of outdoor space for health and exercise reasons have been at their highest in 2015/16 (16.5%) since 2011 (4.7%), Merton ranks as 17th lowest in London. Merton's utilisation of outdoor space for health and exercise purposes is lower than the London (18%) and England (17.9%) averages.

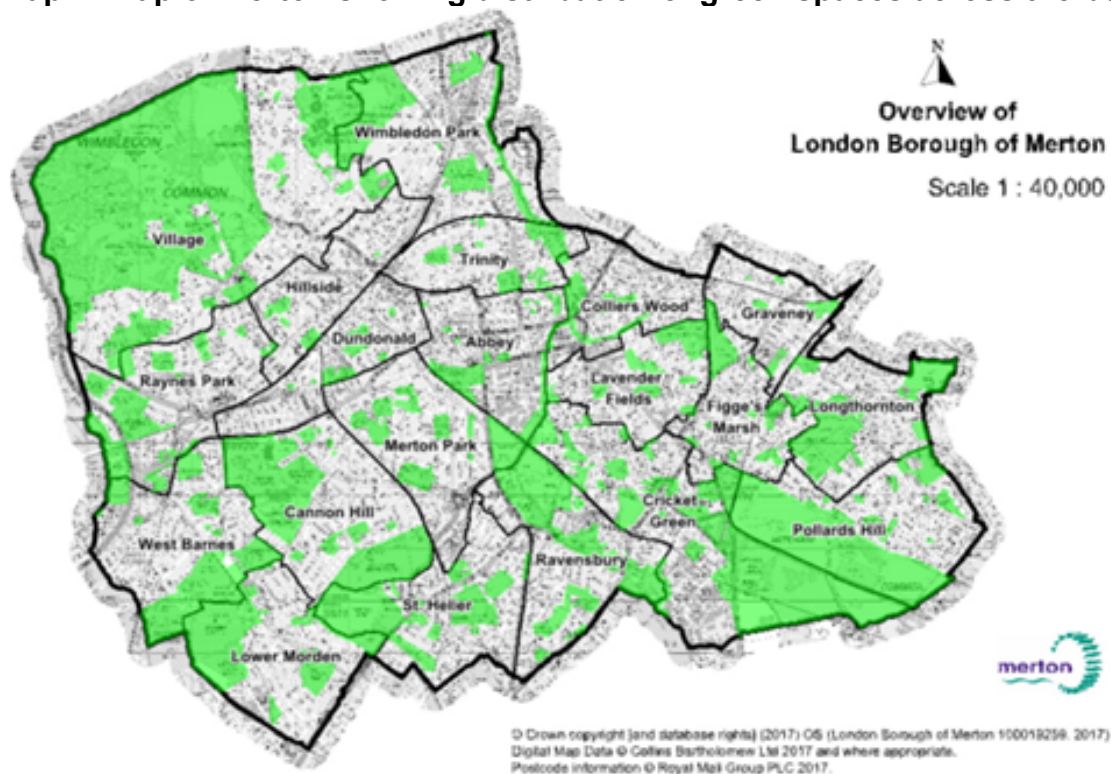
2.2.2 More than half (57.8%) of households have access to open spaces (within 400 metres), more than a third (38.8%) of households have access to local parks (within 400 metres) and two thirds (66.9%) have access to regional parks (within 5km).

**Table 1: Merton ward level data on percentage of households with access to different types of green spaces**

GLA 2015	Percentage of households with access to*:				
Ward name	Open Space (400m)	Local Parks (400m)	District Parks (1.2km)	Metropolitan Parks (2.4km)	Regional Parks (5km)
Abbey	75.6	43.5	37.5	0.0	100.0
Cannon Hill	33.0	36.3	100.0	0.0	100.0
Colliers Wood	56.6	66.4	0.0	67.8	88.4
Cricket Green	72.4	35.3	17.3	99.8	20.9
Dundonald	81.4	28.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
Figge's Marsh	74.3	45.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Graveney	37.7	32.5	0.0	100.0	0.0
Hillside	59.5	0.8	5.6	0.0	100.0
Lavender Fields	52.1	44.1	1.9	84.7	70.9
Longthornton	48.4	18.4	0.0	100.0	0.0
Lower Morden	63.1	43.2	82.2	10.3	81.4
Merton Park	59.7	44.2	77.9	0.0	100.0
Pollards Hill	39.8	36.5	0.0	100.0	0.0
Ravensbury	83.0	82.0	92.5	63.5	30.3
Raynes Park	49.4	31.5	3.1	0.0	100.0
St. Helier	74.4	55.2	93.3	0.0	45.7
Trinity	39.3	82.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Village	49.6	19.2	22.9	0.0	100.0
West Barnes	58.5	6.5	59.7	0.0	100.0
Wimbledon Park	47.5	25.1	62.4	20.4	100.0

\*Percentage of residential households within wards, with access to at least one open space by specified type of space.

**Map 1: Map of Merton showing distribution of green spaces across the borough**



2.2.3 Work to create environments where families choose to walk, cycle, be active and visit open space as part of everyday life will have a positive impact at individual and population levels to health.

### 2.3 Play Facilities

2.3.1 Children's playgrounds are located within 17 out of the 20 wards in the borough and number 42 separate play facilities, with some sites enjoying more than one playground. (See Appendix A). There are additional children's playgrounds within housing estates, on schools/educational establishments and in private open spaces, for example, Morden Hall Park, that are not included within this number.

2.3.2 The Greenspaces team periodically carries out a comprehensive overview of the borough's play facilities and this is done in the form of a Play Value Assessment (PVA). (See Appendix B).

2.3.3 Play value is an industry-standard and accepted way of recording the play opportunities on offer to the borough's young people and evaluates such dynamics as spinning, rotating, rocking, etc. - roughly equating to the inherent fun to be enjoyed at any site. Neither the size, layout nor the capacity of any individual playground is assessed as part of the PVA process in itself, but larger playgrounds generally enjoy more items of equipment and therefore, generally score higher.

2.3.4 The opportunity to invest large capital sums into play and recreational facilities is limited by a number of competing demands across the service for capital funds. The capital and revenue budgets allocated to Greenspaces have been the subject of savings pressures over a number of years and the focus in recent years has, therefore, been one of replacing older play items and developing existing playgrounds.

- 2.3.5 Since 2014, however, new playgrounds have been acquired through new local housing developments provided by developers as part of a planning agreement; Brenley Park & more recently at Rowan Park, both in Mitcham, are examples.
- 2.3.6 Greenspaces' annual revenue budget for play has in recent times been in the region of £40k, which equates to less than £1k per site per annum. *(Note: since February 2017 this cost is borne by idverde as an integral part of the Phase C grounds maintenance contract, but the recent historical figure is provided here by way of a reference point).*
- 2.3.7 Capital investment in playgrounds in the last financial year, 2016/17, was approximately £80k, with investments undertaken at Wimbledon Park and Collier's Wood Recreation Ground. Other locations that have benefitted from capital investment in playgrounds in recent years include: Pollards Hill Recreation Ground, Cottenham Park, King George's Playing Fields and Dundonald Recreation Ground.
- 2.3.8 A new playground, dependent on size and specification can cost in the region of £65k for a small, basic playground; up to several hundreds of thousands of pounds for a comprehensive, high specification version.
- 2.3.9 To give some examples: at Wimbledon Park the Greenspaces team recently replaced a double timber multi-play unit that had reached the end of its serviceable life at a cost of £40k; and at Colliers Wood Recreation Ground, a similar item was replaced at a cost of £30k.

## 2.4 Sports & Recreation Facilities

- 2.4.1 In addition to our playgrounds, there are a number of parks-based outdoor gyms, 11 in total, comprising a least 4 separate items of equipment. These are free to use and have proven to be a very popular additional to the Greenspaces recreational portfolio, most especially amongst young people, since they were first introduced to the borough in 2009. Naturally, health and fitness benefits are intrinsic to this equipment and not incidental to it as is the case with some of the other features highlighted within this report.
- 2.4.2 The provision of outdoor table tennis tables at various venues around the borough has been a relatively recent development but one that has met with mixed success: some tables are used relatively commonly and others hardly at all. There are currently no plans to install any further such tables.
- 2.4.3 Water play is another child-focused service offered within our open spaces. We currently have 6 traditional-style paddling pools and two interactive water play areas (one in Wimbledon Park; the other at Tamworth Rec in Mitcham). The latter was installed at a cost of £200k and completed in 2014. These operate on a seasonal basis during the core summer period when school holidays and more favourable weather factors ensure that their benefits and enjoyment are maximised. The total cost of providing this service is typically in the region of £65k per annum, including annual operational, commissioning and de-commissioning requirements.
- 2.4.4 The other child-focused facility of note is the skate park at Pollards Hill Recreation Ground. This is another popular facility with people travelling from

other parts of the South London area to utilise the facility. Completed in 2010, it is widely regarded as a destination facility by the wheeled-sport community in the region.

- 2.4.5 Appendix C summarises the main sports and recreational facilities within the borough's parks and open spaces, many of which are targeted at and enjoyed by children and young people.

### **3 CHILDHOOD OBESITY**

#### **3.1 Context**

- 3.1.1 Tackling childhood obesity is a national and local priority. Merton includes reducing childhood obesity as one of the outcomes of the health and wellbeing (H&W) strategy 2016-18.

- 3.1.2 In Merton an estimated 4,500 children aged 4-11 years are overweight or obese - equivalent to 150 primary school classes. One in five children entering reception year are overweight or obese and this increases to one in three children leaving primary school in year 6. Childhood obesity contributes to health inequalities - the gap in obesity between the east and west of the borough is widening in both reception and year 6 and is nearly 10% in year 6.

- 3.1.3 Childhood obesity is a complex problem and there is no single solution. The evidence is clear that a preventative, whole systems approach to tackling obesity is needed. This approach recognises the major influence of 'place' (where we live, work and play) on health and wellbeing, as well as individual behaviours and choices.

#### **3.2 The Annual Public Health report on Child Healthy Weight Action Plan**

- 3.2.1 The Director of Public Health's independent Annual Public Health Report (APHR) 2016/17 ('Tackling Childhood Obesity Together') provides the facts and figures about childhood obesity in Merton and the evidence about what works as an easy local reference and resource to support joint efforts (see section 13 for link to document).

- 3.2.2 The APHR 2016/17 complements the Child Healthy Weight Action Plan which has been developed with partners. The plan sets out commitments on childhood obesity from the council and its partners and has been endorsed by Cabinet, Health and Well-being Board, Children's Trust Board and Merton CCG. The four key themes include:

- i) Leadership, communication and engagement
- ii) Food environments – increasing availability of healthy food
- iii) *Physical environment – increasing levels of physical activity and health promoting physical environments*
- iv) Early Years and school aged settings and pathways

3.2.3 The third of these themes above directly relates to the provisions, access and use of open green spaces including parks. The following objectives and tasks form part of the plan and related to physical activity and/or use of open spaces:

- Increase opportunities for active travel and physical activity through the use of existing and best practice and guidance by exploring opportunities to audit Merton's compliance against best practice guidance (to increase physical activity)
- Increase the number of children and young people (and their families) who are regular users of parks, open spaces, leisure centres, informal recreational spaces, allotments and outdoor activities
- Ensure that existing and new open spaces are accessible and safe to use for Merton's diverse community by reviewing Merton's Open Spaces Strategy
- Explore opportunities to develop a community 'Merton Mile' in parks which will allow the community to easily run/walk a mile with marked out 1 mile routes e.g. in parks
- Support the "Get Active Wandle Valley" physical activity programme

As part of taking this forward, Public Health and Environment and Regeneration will develop a report with information, data and recommendations to increasing utilisation of children's playgrounds and green spaces in Merton based on evidence and best practice as well as resident feedback from the Great Weight Debate Merton (resident engagement on childhood obesity – See 4.2 below).

This report will:

- i. Build upon the Sustainable Communities and Transport chapter of Merton's Local Community Plan 2013. This work will provide valuable data and information that would support the development of the new Merton's Open Spaces Strategy.
- ii. Inform council contractors maintaining Merton's parks and open green spaces

A task and finish group will be established to bring this work together. The report will be available by April 2018 which will align to the timescales and inform the development of the new Merton Open Spaces Strategy (MOSS).

3.2.4 The Public Health England (PHE) report on increasing utilisation of open spaces<sup>3</sup> highlights a number of case studies and ideas which have increased utilisation of open green spaces in other areas. For example:

- Walking for Health/Health Walks – Programme to encourage increased physical activity through the uptake of regular short walks within local community

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<sup>3</sup> Improving access to open spaces. PHE 2014 available on this link [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/357411/Review8\\_Green\\_spaces\\_health\\_inequalities.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/357411/Review8_Green_spaces_health_inequalities.pdf)

- Green Gyms – Aim of encouraging people to "work out" in the open air, while at the same time improving their surroundings e.g. planting, food growing, allotments etc. It can be seen as enabling people to get fit who would not normally attend a conventional gym or sports centre
- Creating new recreation areas during redevelopment of sites
- Restoration of parks to include a wide range of amenities e.g. multi use games areas, café/function area, children's play area, table tennis tables, toilets, food growing area. An example of this is Clissold Park in Hackney where investment significantly increased visits to the park
- Green exercise programmes – programmes designed and organised to target people who were disconnected with green space and who did not take regular physical activity. Programmes included conservation tasks and outdoor activities including cycling, walking and woodland games

PHE evidence and guidance will inform the report to be developed.

### 3.3 **Great Weight Debate Merton**

3.3.1 A pan London 'Great Weight Debate' (GWD) was undertaken lead by the Healthier London Partnership (HLP) between October–December 2016. Merton actively participated in the debate and had the highest number of responses (311) of any borough to the London 'Great Weight Debate' survey. The debate was to engage with residents through a survey on the issue of childhood obesity and understand what changes they think will help children and families lead healthier lives.

3.3.2 Although Merton had the highest number of responses, there were low number of participants from BAME communities, people from the East of the borough and children and young people. Therefore Public Health has commissioned a Merton Great Weight debate which is currently taking place to engage with residents and stakeholders on what we need to do as a borough. Part of the engagement is about how we can increase physical activity/ create health promoting physical environments. A second part of the GWD Merton is to disseminate key messages and signpost and link people into services and facilities available for them to lead healthier lifestyles.

3.3.3 The report on the engagement work will be available in September 2017. This will inform the child healthy weight action plan and actions from partners to tackle childhood obesity through a whole systems approach.

3.3.4 Responses from Merton residents to the London GWD related to physical activity showed that 87% of respondents think childhood obesity is a 'Top priority' or a 'High priority'.

3.3.5 Top areas that make it harder for children to lead healthy lifestyles included (in order of priority):

- Too many cheap/unhealthy food & drink options
- Safety concerns for children (not letting them play outside)



- Too many fast food shops

3.3.6 The top three things that already exist in Merton to encourage a healthy lifestyle included:

- Parks
- Local leisure facilities
- Local sports & youth clubs

3.3.7 It is envisaged with the Merton GWD that more detailed responses and solutions to getting children and young people and families more physically active and the use of open green spaces to do this will form part of the Merton GWD report. Together with evidence and best practice of what works to increase utilisation of open green spaces, the resident feedback from Merton GWD will inform the recommendations report. Building on the strong relationships between voluntary, community, public sector and business partners in Merton, there is a need to work together to co-produce the approaches to tackling childhood obesity.

#### **4 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

4.1 N/A

#### **5 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN OR PROPOSED**

5.1 This report has been produced in conjunction with those key Council services that contribute to supporting play and health services in the borough.

#### **6 TIMETABLE**

6.1 N/A

#### **7 FINANCIAL, RESOURCE AND PROPERTY IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 None for the purposes of this report

#### **8 LEGAL AND STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS**

8.1 None for the purposes of this report. Scrutiny work involves consideration of the legal and statutory implications of the topic being scrutinised.

#### **9 HUMAN RIGHTS, EQUALITIES AND COMMUNITY COHESION IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 It is a fundamental aim of the scrutiny process to ensure that there is full and equal access to the democratic process through public involvement and engaging with local partnerws in scrutiny reviews. Furthermore, the outcomes of review are intended to benefit all sections of the local community.

#### **10 CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATION**

10.1 None for the purposes of this report. Scrutiny work involves consideration if the crime and disorder implications of the topics being scrutinised.

## **11 RISK MANAGEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 None for the purposes of this report.

## **12 APPENDICES – THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT AND FORM PART OF THE REPORT**

12.1 Appendix A: Number of playgrounds per ward

12.2 Appendix B: Site play value

12.3 Appendix C: summary of sports & recreation facilities in merton's parks

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

13.1 Merton's Annual Public Health Report 2016/17 - Tackling Childhood Obesity Together: [http://www2.merton.gov.uk/annual\\_public\\_health\\_report\\_2016.17.pdf](http://www2.merton.gov.uk/annual_public_health_report_2016.17.pdf)

13.2 Child Healthy Weight Action Plan Summary 2016 – 18:  
[http://www2.merton.gov.uk/annual\\_public\\_health\\_report\\_2016.17.pdf](http://www2.merton.gov.uk/annual_public_health_report_2016.17.pdf)

13.3 Merton Local Community Plan 2013:  
[http://www2.merton.gov.uk/merton\\_community\\_plan\\_\\_single\\_pages\\_.pdf](http://www2.merton.gov.uk/merton_community_plan__single_pages_.pdf)

## APPENDIX A - NUMBER OF PLAYGROUNDS PER WARD

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Number of play sites</i>
Abbey	1
Cannon Hill	4 (2 shared with St Helier)
Colliers Wood	3
Cricket Green	6
Dundonald	1
Figge's Marsh	2
Graveney	1
Hilside	0
lavender Fields	3
Longthornton	4
Lower Morden	1
Merton Park	1
Pollards Hill	4
Ravensbury	1
Raynes Park	1
St Helier	3 (2 shared with Cannon Hill)
Trinity	3
Village	0
West Barnes	0
Wimbledon Park	4

## APPENDIX B - SITE PLAY VALUE

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Number of play items</b>	<b>Play Value Score (Out of 77)</b>	<b>Ward</b>
Abbey Rec	9	33	Abbey
All Saints Rec	10	35	Trinity
Armfield Crescent	9	42	Figges Marsh
Brenley PF	4	26	Cricket Green
Canons Rec	7	40	Cricket Green
Colliers Wood Rec 1	12	48	Colliers Wood
Colliers Wood 2	4	19	Colliers Wood
Cottenham Park	16	50	Raynes Park
Donnelly Green	18	51	Pollards Hill
Dundonald Rec	13	58	Dundonald
Durnsford Rec	10	36	Wimbledon Park
Edenvale Open Space	14	45	Graveney
Garfield Rec	12	43	Trinity
Haydons Road Rec	11	44	Trinity
Joseph Hood Rec 1	7	26	Cannon Hill
Joseph Hood Rec 2	13	37	Cannon Hill
King Georges PF	14	50	Lower Morden
Lavender Park 1	7	40	Lavender Fields
Lavender Park 2	9	44	Lavender Fields
Lewis Road Rec	10	45	Lavender Fields
Long Bolstead Rec	11	43	Longthornton
London Road PF	7	27	Cricket Green
Miles Road	6	21	Cricket Green
Morden Park 1	7	33	St Helier / Cannon Hill
Morden Park 2	5	29	St Helier / Cannon Hill
Morden Rec	17	40	St Helier
Moreton Green	6	31	Ravensbury
Mostyn Gardens	17	51	Merton Park
Oakleigh Way	12	37	Longthornton
Pitt Crescent	4	18	Wimbledon Park
Pollards Hill Rec 1	5	30	Pollards Hill
Pollards Hill Rec 2	6	39	Pollards Hill
Ravensbury Park	12	59	Ravensbury
Rock Terrace	20	50	Cricket Green
Rowan Road Rec	12	47	Longthornton
Sherwood Rec	5	25	Pollards Hill
Sir Joseph Hood MPF	13	57	West Barnes
Stanford Road	9	36	Longthornton
Tamworth Rec	12	56	Figge's Marsh
Wandle Park	10	38	Colliers Wood
Wimbledon Park 1	10	51	Wimbledon Park
Wimbledon Park 2	8	40	Wimbledon Park

## APPENDIX C - SUMMARY OF SPORTS & RECREATION FACILITIES IN MERTON'S PARKS

Site Name	MUGA	Tennis	Table Tennis	Bowls	Paddling Pool	Outdoor Gym	Crazy Golf	Other	Pitches	Area
Abbey Rec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Cricket & x2 Football	Morden
Brenley PF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Trim Trail items	N/A	Mitcham
Cannizaro Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bird Aviary, Artist Studios	N/A	Wimbledon
Canons Rec	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	Separate leisure centre on site & historical house	x3 Little League Football	Mitcham
Colliers Wood Rec	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	N/A	x2 Little League Football, Softball	Mitcham
Commons Extension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x9 Football	Wimbledon
Cottenham Park	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Cricket	Wimbledon
Donnelly Green	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Dundonald Rec	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	x2 Cricket & x3 Football	Wimbledon
Durnsford Rec	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Wimbledon
Edenvale Open Space	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Figges Marsh	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Garfield Rec	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Wimbledon
Haydons Road Rec	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Cricket & x1 Lacrosse	Wimbledon
Holland Gardens	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Wimbledon
John Innes Park	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	Croquet Green	N/A	Morden
John Innes Rec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Cricket	Morden
Joseph Hood Rec	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	N/A	x1 Cricket & x3 Football, x5 Little League Football	Morden
King Georges PF	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	N/A	x3 Football, x1 Cricket, x8 Little League Football	Morden

Lavender Park	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Football	Mitcham
Lewis Road Rec	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Morden Park	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	N/A	N/A	Morden
Morden Park Sports Ground	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Cricket	Morden
Morden Rec	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	N/A	x3 Rugby, x3Football x1 cricket	Morden
Mostyn Gardens	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	Morden
Nelson Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	Community Garden	Morden
Nursery Road PF	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Cricket, x3 Football	Morden
Oakleigh Way	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Pollards Hill Rec	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	Skate Park	N/A	Mitcham
Ravensbury Park	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Raynes Park Sports Ground	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	x1 Badminton, x3 Cricket, x3 Rugby x1 Football	Wimbledon
Rock Terrace	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Rowan Road Rec	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Sherwood Rec	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Sir Joseph Hood MPF	1	4	1	0	1	1	1	N/A	x1 Australian Rules Football, x4 Football & x4 Little League Football	Morden
Tamworth Rec	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	Mitcham
Three Kings Piece & Pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	x3 Football	Mitcham
Wimbledon Park	0	20	0	1	1	0	1	Volleyball, Sailing & Water sports, Running Track,	x1 Athletics track, x2 Touch Rugby & x1 Football	Wimbledon
	22	64	8	6	8	11	2			



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